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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. Compulsion and control: Prefrontal and mesolimbic systems in human addiction.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1410), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** Venugopalan, Viswanath
- Institution:** Venugopalan, Viswanath: McGill U.
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction: Addiction to drugs is a complex, chronic and relapsing disorder characterized by loss of control over substance use despite adverse personal and interpersonal consequences. Addiction can be conceived as the point where drug use is no longer under volitional control and, instead, becomes characterized by compulsive seeking and taking. According to one influential model, drugs of abuse target two systems thought to be critical for adaptive behaviour, 1) a goal-oriented system relying on prefrontal cortex activity to exert high-level control over behaviour to ensure goal attainment, and 2) a motivation system supported by mesocorticolimbic dopamine transmission that energizes an organism toward appetitive stimuli and away from harm. According to this model, these systems are subverted in addiction; goal-oriented control is weakened and motivation for drug is exaggerated. Interestingly, there is a subset of long-term drug users, 'chippers', who, despite considerable exposure to drug, do not manifest the hallmark loss of control or exaggerated drive for drugs that typifies addicted users. To test whether the above model might help explain these differences in drug use, we conducted the following experiments. Methods: We first examined the effects of lowering dopamine synthesis on motivation to smoke both nicotine-containing and denicotinized cigarettes in three groups of smokers: (i) low-frequency smokers who have smoked for no more than a year, (ii) low-frequency smokers who have stabilized at this level for at least 3 years, and (iii) high-frequency smokers. Next we used a neurocognitive battery testing regional aspects of prefrontal function in low- vs. high-frequency smokers while sated and following an 18 h abstinence period. Finally we examined the effects of lowering dopamine synthesis on regional prefrontal function. Results: Five main findings were obtained: 1) All smokers worked for more nicotine-containing cigarettes than de-nicotinized ones. 2) High-frequency smokers worked for more nicotine-containing cigarettes compared to low-frequency smokers. 3) Lowering dopamine synthesis reduced the self-administration of nicotine-containing cigarettes in all three smoker groups and did so without influencing conscious craving or pleasure. 4) Low-frequency smokers were better than high-frequency smokers at inhibiting an on-going motor response indicated by lower stop signal reaction time, consistent with dysfunction in lateral or dorsomedial prefrontal cortex. 5) Overall, lowering dopamine synthesis did not affect executive function. However, post-hoc analyses revealed that the personality trait of novelty seeking, a hypothesized proxy for baseline dopamine function, predicted changes in executive function subsequent to lowered dopamine synthesis. Using this approach, we discovered that lowering dopamine synthesis altered attentional biases to smoking cues as measured by the smoking Stroop in a pattern consistent with an inverted 'U' relationship between dopamine and performance. Conclusion: These data suggest the following. i) Dopamine transmission is involved in the motivation to smoke nicotine-containing cigarettes, and this role persists across stages of tobacco use and addiction. ii) Response inhibition mediated by a network including dorso-medial prefrontal cortex and right inferior frontal gyrus distinguishes low- from high-frequency smokers. This group difference might influence the ability to restrict smoking, and thereby protect low-frequency smokers from addiction. iii) No group-wise differences in regional prefrontal function were observed following the reduction of dopamine synthesis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Compulsions](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Nicotine](#)

[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

2. The impact of loneliness on sexual risk behaviors among African American women.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1515), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): McManus, Sherrye C

Institution: McManus, Sherrye C.: Walden U.

Language: English

Abstract: Despite the glaring disparities between Black women and other racial/ethnic subgroups at increased risk for HIV, epidemiologic studies that examine loneliness as a psychosocial variable related to HIV sexual risk taking among marginalized women remains limited. This study investigated the link between romantic emotional loneliness, the likelihood of a substance use disorder diagnosis, sexual sensation seeking, sexual compulsivity, and sexual risk taking. Using a cross-sectional design, 106 heterosexual Black women, 25-44 years of age, residing in a large metropolitan area completed a survey consisting of the Social and Emotional Loneliness Scale for Adults- Short Form, the Sexual Compulsivity Scale, the Sexual Sensation Seeking Scale, the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs-Short Screener, and STD/HIV Risk Behavior items from the National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle 6. Pearson correlation and regression did not reveal a significant relationship between romantic emotional loneliness and sexual risk, likelihood of a substance use disorder diagnosis, sexual compulsivity, or sexual sensation seeking. However, a model consisting of variables representing romantic emotional loneliness, likelihood of a substance use disorder diagnosis, sexual compulsivity and sexual sensation seeking variable was associated with sexual risk ($p < .001$). The likelihood of a substance use disorder diagnosis, which was a dominant element in women's experience, was significantly associated with sexual compulsivity ($p = .028$) and sexual sensation seeking ($p = .033$). Sexual compulsivity was also linked to sexual risk ($p = .013$). Implications for positive social change include the design of effective risk reduction interventions that can influence the co-morbid conditions such as substance abuse and mental health disorders in society that are significant risk factors for HIV/AIDS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Loneliness](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Romance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Examining the moderating effects of race and gender on the relationship between aggressive personality traits and substance use in Federal offenders.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1877), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Hampton, Ashley Beth

Institution: Hampton, Ashley Beth: U Memphis

Language: English

Abstract: Over 209,000 individuals are incarcerated in the Federal Bureau of Prisons, with the majority of offenders incarcerated for drug-related offenses. Research demonstrates an

increased level of aggressive behaviors and substance use for offenders when compared to community samples. However, the impact of aggressive personality traits on substance use in offenders has not previously been examined. The study used archival data gathered from 356 male and female offenders housed in institutions throughout the Federal Bureau of Prisons system. The Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire-Short Form and the Alcohol and Drug Problems scales of the Personality Assessment Inventory were used to assess the relationship between aggressive personality traits and alcohol and drug problems. Moderating effects of race and gender on these relationships were also examined. While relationships were found between aggressive personality traits and substance use, gender was not found to be a moderator. As hypothesized, race moderated the relationship between aggressive personality traits and substance use such that aggressive personality traits were predictive of substance use, but only for White offenders. Clinical implications and future research directions were discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Aggressiveness](#)
[*Criminals](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Prisons](#)
Source: PsycINFO

4. Attenuated effects of opiates in adolescent vs. adult male rats: Reinforcement, relapse, and withdrawal.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1400), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Doherty, James M

Institution: Doherty, James M.: Georgia State U.

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescence in humans is a vulnerable period for illicit drug use, and teenage onset of drug use is associated with long-term addiction. Adolescent sensitivity to drug reinforcement, relapse, and withdrawal has not been explored thoroughly in animal models, especially considering opiate drugs such as morphine and heroin. The present series of studies profiles adolescent sensitivity to opiates using adolescent and adult male rats to test for age differences in opiate self-administration, reinstatement, withdrawal signs, locomotor sensitization, and even brain activation during drug-seeking. To test for acute sensitivity to the reinforcing effects of morphine or heroin, we compared patterns of self-administration by adolescent vs. adult male rats on various schedules of reinforcement, drug doses, and daily access conditions. Using fixed ratio schedules and short daily access, adolescents self-administered less morphine than adults, an effect commonly interpreted as higher drug sensitivity. In contrast, escalation of morphine intake under long access conditions was similar across ages, as was heroin intake using fixed or progressive ratio schedules of reinforcement. To test for enduring effects of opiates, we compared opiate-seeking in the absence of the drug in tests of extinction responding and cue-induced reinstatement. Regardless of the acute effects of morphine or heroin, all adolescent treatment groups showed attenuated opiate-seeking compared to adults. Next we considered behavioral correlates of reinforcement, drug withdrawal and locomotor sensitization, during and after escalating doses of experimenter-administered heroin. Consistent with attenuated opiate-seeking, adolescents exhibited attenuated somatic and locomotor signs of withdrawal compared with adults, although locomotor sensitization was similar across ages. Finally, the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) is a brain region heavily implicated in drug reinforcement, so we used tissue levels of Fos-like immunoreactivity to compare activation of this region by heroin-seeking. Indeed mPFC activation was absent in rats that self-administered heroin as adolescents, but robust in adults. Together these behavioral and neuroanatomical results surprisingly suggest that

adolescent male rats are less sensitive than adults to some acute and enduring effects of opiates, and may predict better response profiles among younger human addicts. Through future studies, adolescent rats may provide a new model to help identify treatments for drug abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Male Animals](#)
[Rats](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Attenuated cocaine seeking after adolescent-onset of cocaine self-administration in male rats: Behavior, environment, and genes.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1404), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Li, Chen

Institution: Li, Chen: Georgia State U.

Language: English

Abstract: Recreational drug use peaks in the developmental stage of adolescence. Nevertheless, the potential association between early onset of drug use and higher rates of addiction in adulthood has not been thoroughly studied. In this series of experiments, we used a rodent model of adolescence and behavioral assessments of intravenous (i.v.) cocaine self-administration and reinstatement of cocaine-seeking to explore age differences in these cocaine-related behaviors, and then tested for the influence of environmental enrichment and for correlations between behavior and expression of plasticity genes. Male rats were trained to self-administer cocaine during either adolescence (adolescent-onset groups) or adulthood (adult-onset groups), and reinstatement of drug-seeking induced by cocaine or cocaine-associated cues was assessed after various durations of abstinence from cocaine intake. First, although taking similar amounts of cocaine during self-administration, adolescent-onset groups surprisingly exhibited attenuated time-dependent increases in cue-induced reinstatement compared with adults. On the other hand, time-dependent increases in cue-induced reinstatement of sucrose-seeking were similar across age groups, suggesting that age differences in reinstatement of cocaine seeking depend on specific effects of cocaine, not a compromised ability among younger rats to associate cues with rewards. Then we asked whether the attenuated reinstatement may be due to rapid developmental re-organization of reinforcement circuits (higher plasticity). To stimulate or inhibit neuroplasticity, subjects experienced environmental enrichment and impoverishment during abstinence. Environmental manipulations had no effect in adolescent-onset groups, whereas the enriched environment attenuated cue-induced reinstatement in adult-onset groups compared with their impoverished counterparts. Last we tested age differences in basal or cocaine-related expression of two neuroplasticity-related genes, activity-regulated cytoskeletal-associated gene (*arc*) and brain-derived neurotrophic factor (*bdnf*). Age differences in cocaine-induced expression of neuroplasticity-related genes were brain region specific, e.g., *arc* expression in the NAc, but not in the mPFC, was higher in adolescent compared with adult rats after self-administration. In both age groups, expression of neuroplasticity-related genes in the mPFC may negatively correlate with cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking. Together our data suggest that adolescence may be a period of relative biological resistance to some long-term drug effects. INDEX WORDS: Adolescent, Cocaine, Sucrose, Self-Administration, Reinstatement,

Neuroplasticity, Environmental enrichment, Genes, Arc, BDNF (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Animal Ethology](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Animal Environments](#)
[Male Animals](#)
[Rats](#)
Source: PsycINFO

6. The effects of therapeutic alliance and client readiness to change on cognitive behavior therapy treatment outcomes for a sample of substance and non-substance abusing psychiatric inpatient women.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1843), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Clarke, Nickeisha

Institution: Clarke, Nickeisha: Rutgers The State U New Jersey, Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology

Language: English

Abstract: Inpatient women with psychiatric and substance abuse problems have higher rates of relapse and non-compliance with medication and treatment, and poorer treatment prognoses and general outcomes, compared to their non substance-abusing counterparts (Kavanagh & Mueser, 2007). The present study examined whether therapeutic alliance and client readiness to change that are known to predict improved treatment outcomes predict better treatment outcomes among women with or without a substance abuse history that are receiving acute psychiatric inpatient treatment. This study examined the hypothesis that women with comorbid substance abuse problems receiving cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) on an acute inpatient unit would benefit more from high readiness to change and therapeutic alliance than their counterparts without comorbid substance use problems. The sample consisted of 117 women receiving concurrent CBT and pharmacotherapy treatment on an acute inpatient unit at a major metropolitan hospital. Self-report measures of therapeutic alliance, psychological functioning, and alcohol and drug abuse were administered within 72 hours of their admission, every 7 days post admission date, and 24 hours prior to discharge. Repeated measures analysis of variance and multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine the relationship between alliance, motivation, treatment group, and psychological functioning at discharge. Results indicated that women in both treatment groups made significant improvements in psychological functioning from admission to discharge. Also, high levels of readiness to change at admission and high levels of therapeutic alliance at discharge were linked to better overall psychological functioning at discharge for both treatment groups. The hypotheses previously mentioned were not supported, that is, the two groups did not statistically differ in the relationship between alliance, readiness to change, and treatment outcomes. Findings from this study suggest that women with comorbid substance use disorders experiencing more acute psychological distress at admission seemed to benefit from an intensive, supportive, and structured CBT inpatient program just as much as their counterparts without a comorbid substance use problem. Similarly, alliance and readiness to change do play a significant role in improving outcomes for women after an acute psychiatric inpatient hospitalization, despite having a substance abuse history. More studies are needed to examine the link between alliance, readiness to change, and treatment outcomes in order to promote recovery by providing the most effective treatment for patients with and without a substance abuse history. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Therapy](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Readiness to Change
 *Therapeutic Alliance
 *Treatment Outcomes
 Behavior Therapy
 Human Females

Source: PsycINFO

7. Relationship of obesity and depression to drug use in high school youth.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1836), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Simmons, Mary

Institution: Simmons, Mary: Walden U.

Language: English

Abstract: Obesity rates in adolescents are increasing, and its occurrence in this population has tripled over the last 3 decades. Depression also occurs among the adolescent population more often than children of other age groups and is associated with increases in morbidity and mortality overall. The purpose of this study was to examine if obesity and depression in adolescents influence the use of illicit drugs by adolescents. Bandura's social cognitive theory provided the theoretical groundwork for this study. Archival data from the 2005 National School-based Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) were used to examine the relationship of obesity and depression and their possible relationship with drug use in the adolescent population. A quantitative, cross-sectional design was used to evaluate adolescents' obesity and depression as predictors of drug use in this population. Data analysis included the use of ANOVA and multiple logistic regression. Utilizing an ANOVA, significant differences were found in gender and race for depression index, drug use index, and body mass index (BMI). A multiple regression model was used to evaluate a combination of demographic variables and the depression index; both the combination of demographic variables and the depression index were significantly predictive of drug use in adolescents (R^2 change = 0.031, $p = .000$). Additionally, demographic factors and depression are more important in predicting drug use than BMI. This study has potential for positive social change implications by assisting school officials, parents, and the medical community to identify factors that influence the use of illicit drug use that could result in decreases in use and consequences related to use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Drug Usage
 *High School Students
 *Obesity
 *Social Cognition

Source: PsycINFO

8. Adult attachment dynamics as a predictor of daily alcohol use and romantic relationship functioning.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1897), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Levitt, Ashley David

Institution: Levitt, Ashley David: U Missouri - Columbia

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract is not available. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Alcohols
 *Attachment Behavior

*Drug Usage
 *Interpersonal Interaction
 *Romance

Source: PsycINFO

9. Relationship of early use of alcohol to women's adult life circumstances.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1854), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Midcalf, Cynthia

Institution: Midcalf, Cynthia: Capella U.

Language: English

Abstract: Using data from the 2006 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) survey on alcohol use in America (the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions or NESARC), this study examined women's earliest use of alcohol and possible correlations to the quality of their later lives. A series of logistic regressions were conducted to assess if a woman's age of first weekly alcohol use significantly predicted later alcohol dependency, personal income, education level, drunk driving, drunk driving accidents, and drunk driving arrests. Values for these items were compared for males to see if they differed significantly from values for females. Results suggested a relationship between women's age of first use and later alcohol dependency, personal income, and accidents from drunk driving. Women's age of first weekly use and later drunk driving and arrests from drunk driving were related. Significant differences in results between female and male respondents were found. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Abuse
 *Alcoholism
 *Human Sex Differences
 *Quality of Life
 Human Females

Source: PsycINFO

10. An archival, descriptive, and exploratory study of mothers of sexually abused children.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1865), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Wooten, Cheryl

Institution: Wooten, Cheryl: Wheaton Coll.

Language: English

Abstract: Childhood Sexual Abuse (CSA) has long been recognized as a traumatic stressor which has been implicated in many negative adult outcomes. However, few studies have sought to analyze how a mother's CSA history relates to her ability to protect her own child from abuse. This study used a "failure protection scale" to analyze mothers' ability to protect their child after the disclosure of abuse. The study drew from archival data to explore common characteristics of the nonoffending mothers and to see which variables were significantly correlated with the mothers' protection failure. Domestic violence and substance use were found to be significant factors in the mothers' inability to respond appropriately to her child after an abuse disclosure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Child Abuse
 *Domestic Violence
 *Mothers

[*Sexual Abuse](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Attachment and morality: A Catholic perspective.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1862), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Sodergren, Andrew J

Institution: Sodergren, Andrew J.: Inst for the Psychological Sciences

Language: English

Abstract: The 20th century witnessed an upsurge in academic interest in both the relational dimension of the human person and human moral behavior. These trends appeared in various disciplines including psychology, which produced many theories of relationality and a substantial literature on moral development. Among these, John Bowlby's attachment theory stands out for its extensive scientific validation. Because attachment pertains to the person's relational tendencies, it may also impact the person's moral development. Thus, the first major goal of this dissertation is to review attachment theory and research and explore its empirical relevance for human moral behavior. However, these trends have occurred in religious contexts as well. For instance, recent teachings of the Catholic Church have repeatedly emphasized the themes of relationality and morality in response to modern problems. It may be beneficial to attempt an integration of religious and scientific views so that they can benefit from each other. Thus, the second major goal of the present work is to explore Catholic teaching on human relationality and morality and the possibility of integrating this viewpoint with an attachment perspective. The conclusions show that attachment is quite relevant for human morality. Attachment security affects the internalization of parental norms, development of empathy, compassion and altruism, the propensity to forgive, sexual behavior, religious devotion, aggression, and vulnerability to addiction, all of which have important moral implications. Moreover, the Catholic view of the person contains a theologically and philosophically coherent notion of personhood as fundamentally relational. Catholic teaching on morality emphasizes natural inclinations, virtue, love, and communion with God. This viewpoint is largely compatible with the attachment paradigm, though some tensions are discussed. In most respects, the two are complementary, with the Catholic view providing a broad framework for understanding personhood and morality while the attachment paradigm shows concretely how people develop through relationships. By integrating these views, a more complete view of the human person and his/her moral capacities can be obtained. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Attachment Theory](#)
[*Catholics](#)
[*Morality](#)
[God Concepts](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. A phenomenological study of the experience and meaning of compulsive buying and mood and/or anxiety disorders.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1845), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Dickie, Jill L

Institution: Dickie, Jill L.: Northcentral U.

Language: English

Abstract: Compulsive buying affects one in 20 people in the United States and causes considerable distress, functional impairment, and negative consequences that impact almost every aspect of a person's life. Because of the high level of comorbidity, there is speculation that studying comorbidity may be a path to increased understanding. However, there is an absence of clarity regarding adults' experience of compulsive buying disorder and mood and/or anxiety disorders, the two most common psychiatric disorders co-occurring with compulsive buying. In an effort to gain clarity, a qualitative phenomenological study was undertaken (1) to gain an understanding of the nature and meaning of the lived experience of adults with compulsive buying disorder and mood and/or anxiety disorders, and (2) based on the self-reported experience, to potentially contribute to increased understanding of compulsive buying and its appropriate classification. Fourteen adults with compulsive buying as well as comorbid mood disorders participated in a phenomenological study that was conducted in mental health agencies and a private practice in northeast Ohio; in addition to the mood disorders, the majority also had anxiety disorders. The data were collected through a semi-structured interview that was voice-recorded, transcribed, and analyzed following the protocol for Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. The super-ordinate themes that emerged reflected a level of detail and complexity that was not reported in prior studies, particularly concerning the intertwined nature of the disorders. The themes are (a) chronicity and multiplicity of problems, (b) unsuccessful efforts to regulate strong impulses, and (c) compulsive buying as symptom relief. Although super-ordinate themes lent support to the view that compulsive buying was a compensatory mechanism for negative affect and also to another view that it belonged on the Obsessive-Compulsive Spectrum of disorders, the strongest link was in support of the disorder as an addiction. Future research is needed to further explore the nature of the disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Consumer Behavior](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Phenomenology](#)
[Repetition Compulsion](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Endorsement of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of mental disorders-IV dependence criteria in eating behavior.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 73/3-B(1491), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Ifland, Joan Rewbridge

Institution: Ifland, Joan Rewbridge: Union Inst and U.

Language: English

Abstract: To test the validity of the seven Diagnostic Statistical Manual-IV (DSM-IV) dependence (formerly termed 'addiction') criteria as applied to eating behavior, I administered a paper and pencil adaptation of the criteria to 48 members of a church attending a health fair and 17 students attending an adult education class on the effects of refined carbohydrates. Participants endorsed criteria meaning they indicated true or yes to the behavior described in a criterion without the evaluation of a trained interviewer. Two adaptations were developed to test for convergent validity. The first was a minimal rewording of the DSM-IV criteria. The second was more descriptive of symptoms and was adapted from a validated instrument, the Structured Clinical Interview for the DSM (SCID). Answers to the seven criteria were weighted for the number of foods indicated as used in the behavior. The test was given twice to evaluate for test-retest reliability (n=13). BMI and physical activity data were tested for predictive validity. Principal component analysis was performed as a pilot. Cronbach's alpha for participants taking the test for the first time (excluding the population who took the test a second time) was .67 for the DSM adaptation and .81 for the SCID adaptation. Pearson's Correlation for the test-retest was .60 (p=.015) for the DSM and .51 (p=.05) for the SCID. Convergent validity was .517 (p=.00). Discriminant validity using categorical analysis was demonstrated for BMI

($p < 0.0001$). Discriminant validity was weakly demonstrated for physical activity but did not reach significance ($p = 0.20$). Principal component analysis did not reveal redundancy. The DSM-IV dependence criteria performed well when applied to eating behavior. The moderate success of test-retest may be the result of test fatigue or of having a week to think about and observe eating behaviors described in the criteria. The moderate convergent validity seemed to be due to vagueness in DSM adaptation versus more detailed descriptions in the SCID. The low significance for discriminant validity may be due to outliers. These results demonstrate the possibility that overeating may be a substance use disorder ('addiction'). If further research should confirm this finding, it could represent an important breakthrough in the understanding, prevention, and treatment of obesity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
 *Eating Behavior
 *Mental Disorders
 *Psychometrics
 *Test Validity
Source: PsycINFO

14. Independent versus substance-induced major depressive disorders in first-admission patients with substance use disorders: An exploratory study.

Citation: Journal of Affective Disorders, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0165-0327 (Nov 13, 2012)
Author(s): Langas, Anne-Marit; Malt, Ulrik Fredrik; Opjordsmoen, Stein
Abstract: BACKGROUND: Clinical differences between independent and substance-induced (S-I) major depressive disorders (MDDs) in patients with substance use disorders (SUDs) are insufficiently studied. METHODS: The catchment area sample consisted of 42 SUD patients with independent and/or S-I MDD (bipolar disorders excluded), admitted consecutively to addiction clinics or psychiatry departments (inpatient or outpatient) with no previous treatment history from specialized services. Assessments included the Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders (PRISM), the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV, Axis I, Personality Disorders (SCID-I), the Inventory of Depressive Symptoms (IDS), the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS), and the Symptom Check List, 90 questions, revised (SCL-90-R). RESULTS: Of the 42 SUD patients, 48% had independent MDD episode(s) only, 24% had S-I MDD episode(s) only, and 28% had both independent and S-I MDD episodes. Insomnia, psychomotor agitation, concentration and decision problems, melancholic features, higher total MDD symptom count, longer time being depressed, higher mean score on the Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale, and shorter duration of SUDs characterized independent MDDs. LIMITATIONS: Small sample size with risk of type II error. CONCLUSIONS: Independent MDDs were more severe and had different qualities compared with S-I MDDs, suggesting important treatment implications. Longitudinal studies including larger samples and carefully addressing the association between SUD subtypes and MDD subtypes are needed to substantiate our findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

15. Fine-grain analysis of the treatment effect of topiramate on methamphetamine addiction with latent variable analysis.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Nov 8, 2012)
Author(s): Ma, Jennie Z; Johnson, Bankole A; Yu, Elmer; Weiss, David; McSherry, Frances; Saadvandi, Jim; Iturriaga, Erin; Ait-Daoud, Nassima; Rawson, Richard A; Hrymow,

Mark; Campbell, Jan; Gorodetzky, Charles; Haning, William; Carlton, Barry; Mawhinney, Joseph; Weis, Dennis; McCann, Michael; Pham, Tony; Stock, Christopher; Dickinson, Ruth; Elkashef, Ahmed; Li, Ming D

Abstract: BACKGROUND: As reported previously, 140 methamphetamine-dependent participants at eight medical centers in the U.S. were assigned randomly to receive topiramate (N=69) or placebo (N=71) in a 13-week clinical trial. The study found that topiramate did not appear to reduce methamphetamine use significantly for the primary outcome (i.e., weekly abstinence from methamphetamine in weeks 6-12). Given that the treatment responses varied considerably among subjects, the objective of this study was to identify the heterogeneous treatment effect of topiramate and determine whether topiramate could reduce methamphetamine use effectively in a subgroup of subjects. METHODS: Latent variable analysis was used for the primary and secondary outcomes during weeks 6-12 and 1-12, adjusting for age, sex, and ethnicity. RESULTS: Our analysis of the primary outcome identified 30 subjects as responders, who either reduced methamphetamine use consistently over time or achieved abstinence. Moreover, topiramate recipients had a significantly steeper slope in methamphetamine reduction and accelerated to abstinence faster than placebo recipients. For the secondary outcomes in weeks 6-12, we identified 40 subjects as responders (who had significant reductions in methamphetamine use) and 65 as non-responders; topiramate recipients were more than twice as likely as placebo recipients to be responders (odds ratio=2.67; p=0.019). Separate analyses of the outcomes during weeks 1-12 yielded similar results. CONCLUSIONS: Methamphetamine users appear to respond to topiramate treatment differentially. Our findings show an effect of topiramate on the increasing trend of abstinence from methamphetamine, suggesting that a tailored intervention strategy is needed for treating methamphetamine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

16. The ethics of "smart drugs": Moral judgments about healthy people's use of cognitive-enhancing drugs.

Citation: Basic and Applied Social Psychology, November 2012, vol./is. 34/6(508-515), 0197-3533;1532-4834 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Scheske, Christel; Schnall, Simone

Correspondence Address: Schnall, Simone: Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB2 3EB, ss877@cam.ac.uk

Institution: Scheske, Christel: University of Cambridge, Cambridge; Schnall, Simone: University of Cambridge, Cambridge

Language: English

Abstract: What moral concerns are relevant when judging the use of cognitive-enhancing (CE) drugs by healthy people? University students evaluated competitive fairness, distributive fairness, peer pressure, naturalness, and dosage form. Participants condemned CE drug use when there were long-term negative effects on health and when CE drug use was seen to provide an unfair advantage in an exam situation to someone while others were not taking the drugs. Further, participants judged CE drug use more harshly if the drugs were artificial rather than natural and if they were in the form of an injection rather than a pill, suggesting that moral intuitions relating to purity also influence opinions on CE drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Ethics](#)
[*Judgment](#)
[*Morality](#)
[*Nootropic Drugs](#)

Drug Administration Methods
Health
Peer Pressure
Fairness

Source: PsycINFO

17. Am I the only one this supervisor is laughing at? Effects of aggressive humor on employee strain and addictive behaviors.

Citation: Personnel Psychology, 2012, vol./is. 65/4(859-885), 0031-5826;1744-6570 (Win, 2012)

Author(s): Huo, Yuanyuan; Lam, Wing; Chen, Ziguang

Correspondence Address: Chen, Ziguang: Department of Management, College of Business, City University of Hong Kong, 88 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon, Kowloon, Hong Kong, mgzgchen@cityu.edu.hk

Institution: Huo, Yuanyuan: City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon; Lam, Wing: The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Kowloon; Chen, Ziguang: City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon

Language: English

Abstract: Prior literature on humor primarily documents its positive effects on employees' attitudes and behaviors, though increasing research on aggressive humor suggests some conflicting viewpoints. This paper proposes a model based on social comparison and attribution theories to examine the influence of supervisors' aggressive humor on employees' strain and addictive behaviors. The tests of the research model entailed a 2-wave study with 243 frontline employees from 4 manufacturing companies of a group corporation in China. The results showed that supervisors' aggressive humor with employees related positively to employees' strain. This positive association became stronger when the supervisors did not use aggressive humor with the peers of the focal employees. Employees' strain mediated the interactive effects of supervisors' aggressive humor with the focal employees and those with their peers on employees' addictive behaviors (e.g., problematic use of Internet, alcohol, and tobacco). As well as having practical implications, this study offers theoretical insights for research into humor, leadership, and addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aggressive Behavior](#)
[*Employee Attitudes](#)
[*Humor](#)
[*Management Personnel](#)
[*Supervisor Employee Interaction](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Occupational Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Visual and textual representations in public social science for the 21st century: A review essay.

Citation: Health: An Interdisciplinary Journal for the Social Study of Health, Illness and Medicine, November 2012, vol./is. 16/6(655-657), 1363-4593;1461-7196 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Rock, Melanie

Institution: Rock, Melanie: University of Calgary, Calgary, AB

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the books, Righteous Dopefiend, California Series in Public Anthropology by Philippe Bourgois and Jeff Schonberg (2009) and Works of Illness: Narrative, Picturing and the Social Response to Serious Disease by Alan Radley (2009). Radley concentrated on artworks created by people facing serious disease while Schonberg took all 70-odd photographs of middle aged heroin addicts and their environs that appear in his book.

Both the books appeared in different series with different publishers, and emanate from different fields, social psychology, in the case of Radley, and medical and urban anthropology, in the case of Bourgois and Schonberg. The book by Bourgois and Schonberg is clearly about mobilizing stories and pictures for action and the overall aim was improved quality of life for the men whose lives are at the center of the monograph, but also for their extended social networks and the social classes from which they came and to which, to varying extents, they still belong. While material from Bourgois and Schonberg's book is recommended for courses in medical anthropology, urban anthropology or public health at upper undergraduate or graduate levels, Radley's book would be particularly well suited for upper level courses in medical sociology and social psychology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anthropology](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Photographs](#)
[*Social Psychology](#)
[*Social Sciences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

19. The effects of methamphetamine self-administration on behavioural sensitization in the olfactory bulbectomy rat model of depression.

Citation: International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2012, vol./is. 15/10(1503-1511), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Kucerova, Jana; Pistovcakova, Jana; Vrskova, Dagmar; Dusek, Ladislav; Sulcova, Alexandra

Correspondence Address: Kucerova, Jana: Masaryk University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pharmacology, Kamenice 5, Brno, Czech Republic, 625 00, jkucer@med.muni.cz

Institution: Kucerova, Jana: Central European Institute of Technology, Masaryk University, Brno; Pistovcakova, Jana: Central European Institute of Technology, Masaryk University, Brno; Vrskova, Dagmar: Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacy, University of Veterinary and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Brno; Dusek, Ladislav: Institute of Biostatistics, Masaryk University, Brno; Sulcova, Alexandra: Central European Institute of Technology, Masaryk University, Brno

Language: English

Abstract: Depression is frequently comorbid with a drug addiction and may seriously complicate its treatment. Currently, there is no routinely used animal model to investigate this comorbidity. In this study the effect of repeated administration of methamphetamine on i.v. drug self-administration in an olfactory bulbectomy model of depression in rats was investigated in order to propose and validate a rat model of comorbid depression and addiction. Male Wistar rats were either olfactory-bulbectomized (OBX) or sham-operated. They subsequently underwent a methamphetamine sensitization regime, which consisted of daily i.p. injections of methamphetamine for a 14-d period; controls received Sal injections at the same frequency. The i.v. self-administration of methamphetamine (0.08 mg/kg in one infusion) paradigm on a fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement was performed using operant chambers. A significant decrease of the drug intake was recorded in sham-operated animals pretreated with methamphetamine when compared to the untreated group. This was not apparent in the OBX groups. Both groups of OBX animals exhibited a higher intake of methamphetamine compared to the corresponding sham-operated groups, thus confirming the hypothesis of higher drug intake in depressive conditions in this rodent model. The procedure of behavioural sensitization to methamphetamine decreased the number of self-administered drug doses per session in the sham-operated rats. It is hypothesized that this phenomenon resulted from increasing efficacy of the drug after behavioural sensitization caused by repeated methamphetamine

intermittent administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Olfactory Bulb](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Cultural and family contexts for help seeking among clients with cannabis, other drug and mental health issues.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, November 2012, vol./is. 5/4(328-341), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Flaherty, I; Donato-Hunt, C

Correspondence Address: Flaherty, I., iflaherty@sydneymsic.com

Institution: Flaherty, I.: Sydney Medically Supervised Injecting Centre, Sydney, NSW; Donato-Hunt, C.: Drug and Alcohol Multicultural Education Centre, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: The impact of coexisting cannabis use and mental health issues is well documented and the challenges extend to accessing adequate health care. This research investigates the family and cultural contexts for help seeking among clients of specialist mental health or drug and alcohol services experiencing these coexisting issues. Qualitative in-depth interviews were conducted with clients of either mental health or drug and alcohol services in Sydney and Wollongong. Clients interviewed had coexisting mental health and cannabis use issues, and came from a range of culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. Workers from these services were also interviewed. Key themes from client interviews included cultural background being deeply embedded in the context of family, the negative reactions of some family members towards their mental health issues and drug use, being displaced from family, and services not adequately engaging with family and strengths drawn from one's culture during challenging times. Among clients, it was found that the impact of cultural diversity on the experience of accessing health services was as diverse as the attachment and subjective experiences of culture itself. There is some way to go in building clear and navigable pathways to treatment for people with cannabis use and mental health issues, particularly as these pathways relate to cultural inclusiveness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Help Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Use and abuse: Understanding the intersections of childhood abuse, alcohol and drug use and mental health.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, November 2012, vol./is. 5/4(314-327), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Breckenridge, Jan; Salter, Michael; Shaw, Elisabeth

Correspondence Address: Breckenridge, Jan, j.breckenridge@unsw.edu.au

Institution: Breckenridge, Jan: School of Social Sciences, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Salter, Michael: School of Social Sciences and Psychology, University of New South Wales, Penrith, NSW; Shaw, Elisabeth: Centre for Gender-Related Violence Studies, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: It is well recognized that there is a relationship between child abuse, mental illness, and alcohol and drug abuse. This article reports on the findings of a qualitative research project exploring the experiences of adult survivors of child abuse in alcohol and other drugs (AOD) services, as well as the experiences of AOD workers with this client group. The project complements existing research on the relationship between child abuse, AOD use and adult mental health; however, it uniquely explores these issues from the perspectives of clients and workers. This article will present three key research findings from this research project: making the links between abuse in childhood and AOD use as adults; compartmentalized service provision and rigid treatment paradigms; and lastly, constructing effective and comprehensive AOD services. The article concludes with an analysis of the skills and strategies required to better facilitate building a platform of care and treatment for adult survivors of child abuse within and across AOD and mental health sectors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Child Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Survivors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. The prevalence of cognitive impairment in a rural in-patient substance misuse treatment programme.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, November 2012, vol./is. 5/4(303-313), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Allan, Julaine; Kemp, Michael; Golden, Annette

Correspondence Address: Allan, Julaine, jallan@lyndonCommunity.org.au

Institution: Allan, Julaine: Research and Training Programme, Lyndon Community, Orange, NSW; Kemp, Michael: School of Computing and Mathematics, Charles Sturt University, Orange, NSW; Golden, Annette: Research and Training Programme, Lyndon Community, Orange, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Cognitive impairment is one factor known to affect people's ability to participate in substance misuse treatment because of the range of cognitive, behavioural and emotional problems such impairment can cause. Some of the behaviours described as common features of cognitive impairment, such as impaired self-monitoring and self-regulation and lack of initiative are seen in some treatment modalities to be causes and consequences of addiction thereby prescribing a moral rationale to behaviour that may have a physical cause. The aim of this study was to identify the prevalence of cognitive impairment in a rural Australian substance treatment in-patient population. The Addenbrook's Cognitive Examination-Revised (ACE-R) was used to screen consenting patients (n = 50). Six (12%) scores were less than or equal to 82 (moderate to severe cognitive impairment),

and 20 (40%) were less than or equal to 88 (mild to moderate cognitive impairment). Statistical techniques were used to determine if cognitive impairment was related to different demographic variables. The tests showed that cognitive impairment was not related to age or gender, weakly related to level of education and strongly related to Indigenous status. For example, 82% of Indigenous clients had a score indicating possible impairment, compared to 28% for non-Indigenous. A significant number of people attending in-patient drug and alcohol treatment have some form of cognitive impairment that may affect their ability to participate in the treatment. Indigenous people in rural substance treatment services appear highly likely to have some cognitive impairment. However, further work is required to ensure the screening tool is appropriate for use with Indigenous Australians. Substance misuse treatment providers need to ensure treatment programmes are suitable for people with cognition problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Tobacco, caffeine, alcohol and illicit substance use among consumers of a national community managed mental health service.

Citation: Mental Health and Substance Use, November 2012, vol./is. 5/4(287-302), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Zimmermann, Adam; Lubman, Dan I; Cox, Merrilee

Correspondence Address: Zimmermann, Adam, adam.zimmermann@neami.org.au

Institution: Zimmermann, Adam: Neami Limited, Melbourne, VIC; Lubman, Dan I.: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Melbourne, VIC; Cox, Merrilee: Neami Limited, Melbourne, VIC

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research has consistently documented high rates of tobacco smoking and substance use disorders among people with serious mental illness. However, limited studies have been conducted outside traditional clinical settings. In an attempt to address this shortfall and to better understand the needs of people accessing its services, a national community managed mental health service (Neami) examined the prevalence and impact of substance use among 489 consumers from across Australia. Results indicated extremely high rates of tobacco use, with 64.8% of participants identified as daily smokers. Approximately 86% of participants met abuse or dependence criteria for their caffeine use. In addition, 27.6% met criteria for an alcohol use disorder, whilst 28% met criteria for a cannabis use disorder. Overall rates of other illicit substance use were low. This study reinforces the need for routine alcohol and drug screening and assessment across all mental health settings, as well as appropriate support strategies that address high level smoking and caffeine intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Caffeine](#)
[*Community Mental Health Services](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking Clients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Problematic substance use in two mental health NGOs, and staff, client and general public attitudes towards problematic substance use amongst people with mental illness.

- Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use, November 2012, vol./is. 5/4(275-286), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Rose, Grenville; Beale, Ivan; Malone, John; Higgin, Judi; Whiticker, Melanie; Brener, Loren
- Correspondence Address:** Rose, Grenville, grenville.rose@aftercare.com.au
- Institution:** Rose, Grenville: Aftercare, Sydney, NSW; Beale, Ivan: School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Malone, John: Aftercare, Sydney, NSW; Higgin, Judi: New Horizons, Sydney, NSW; Whiticker, Melanie: Aftercare, Sydney, NSW; Brener, Loren: National Center in HIV Social Research, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** A significant proportion of people with mental illness are thought to have co-occurring problematic substance use but there is little published information available and that which is published can be contradictory and vary according to a number of factors. Additionally, the stigma surrounding co-occurrence is little understood and an exploration of attitudes would benefit mental health service design and delivery. The study aimed to measure the rates of concurrent problematic substance use in community-based health services and to compare attitudes of staff, clients and the public towards people with this population. Create an exploratory model of attitudes. Surveys distributed to staff and clients of two mental health non-government organisations (NGOs) and to a comparison sample of members of the general public. Eighty-two staff, 333 clients and 545 members of the public were surveyed. Rates of alcohol and substance use amongst service clients were similar to levels previously reported of 25% and 39%, respectively. Staff were shown to have better attitudes towards people with mental health and problematic substance use issues compared with service clients and the general public. The rates of problematic substance use in community-based psychosocial support services are consistent with high levels found in other studies of mental health services. Workers hold less stigmatising attitudes than either the public or service clients. An exploratory model of attitudes suggests that personal responsibility may not be an important component of the stigma surrounding co-occurring mental illness and problematic substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Client Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*NGOs](#)
[*Public Opinion](#)
[Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

25. Illicit drug use in cluster headache patients and in the general population: A comparative cross-sectional survey.

- Citation:** Cephalalgia, October 2012, vol./is. 32/14(1031-1040), 0333-1024;1468-2982 (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Rossi, Paolo; Allena, Marta; Tassorelli, Cristina; Sances, Grazia; Lorenzo, Cherubino Di; Faroni, Jessica V; Nappi, Giuseppe
- Correspondence Address:** Rossi, Paolo: NI Grottaferrata, via S. Anna snc 00046, Grottaferrata, Rome, Italy, 00046, paolo.rossi90@alice.it
- Institution:** Rossi, Paolo: NI Grottaferrata, Rome; Allena, Marta: University Centre for Adaptive Disorders and Head Pain; Tassorelli, Cristina: University Centre for Adaptive Disorders

and Head Pain; Sances, Grazia: Headache Science Centre, IRCCS C. Mondino National Institute of Neurology Foundation, University of Pavia, Pavia; Lorenzo, Cherubino Di: Don Carlo Gnocchi Foundation ONLUS; Faroni, Jessica V: NI Grottaferrata, Rome; Nappi, Giuseppe: University Centre for Adaptive Disorders and Head Pain

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The rate of illicit drug use in cluster headache (CH) patients is unknown. Methods: Two hundred and ten CH patients (162 males and 48 females) attending two headache clinics provided information about their lifetime use (once or more in their lifetime, LTU), recent use (once or more in the past year, RU), and current use (once or more in the past 30 days, CU) of illicit drugs. General population data (IPSAD Italia 2007-2008) served as the control group. Results: LTU of each illicit drug but hallucinogens, RU of cannabis, cocaine, amphetamines and ecstasy, and CU of cannabis and cocaine were significantly higher in the male CH patients than in the general population, whereas no difference was found between the CH women and the controls. In the CH group, 28.5% of patients reported having used illicit drugs for the first time after CH onset and 71.5% before CH onset. Compared with the controls, the male CH group showed a greater prevalence both of lifetime sustained intensive use of any illicit drug and of current intensive use of cannabis. Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that male CH patients are prone to overindulge in illicit drug use. This finding possibly reflects a common biological susceptibility that predisposes these subjects to CH and to addictive behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Headache Society; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Headache](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Cephalalgia](#)

26. Illicit drugs and cluster headache: An inevitable discussion.

Citation: Cephalalgia, October 2012, vol./is. 32/14(1021-1022), 0333-1024;1468-2982 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): May, Arne

Correspondence Address: May, Arne: Department of Systems Neuroscience, University of Hamburg Eppendorf, Martinistrasse 52, Hamburg, Germany, D-20246, a.may@uke.uni-hamburg.de

Institution: May, Arne: Department of Systems Neuroscience, University of Hamburg Eppendorf, Hamburg

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Paolo Rossi et al. (see record 2012-27642-004). In their article, Rossi et al. show that patients suffering from cluster headache (CH) have a greater prevalence of both lifetime sustained intensive use of illicit drugs and of current intensive use of cannabis as compared to healthy controls. At first glance, these findings seem in line with the well-documented abuse of nicotine, relatively high coffee consumption and the finding that 26% of cluster patients regularly use cannabis. There are two immediate concerns that come to mind when discussing these results. One is the interpretation of the concrete findings and the other concerns the consequences of these data when considering the recent hype promoting the use of illicit drugs in CH. The second point is what to make of these data in light of recent efforts in promoting the use of illicit drugs in CH. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Headache Society; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

[*Headache](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Cephalalgia*

27. Avoiding the involvement overdose: Drugs, race, ethnicity and participatory research practice.

Citation: Critical Social Policy, November 2012, vol./is. 32/4(636-654), 0261-0183;1461-703X (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Roy, Alastair

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Institution: Roy, Alastair: Psychosocial Research Unit, School of Social Work, University of Central Lancashire, Preston

Language: English

Abstract: Participatory research (PR) strategies have been used extensively in policy and practice based research in the last fifteen years in the UK. This paper offers a critical reflection on the growth in PR programmes commissioned by statutory bodies as part of attempts to understand the influence of race, ethnicity and racism on issues related to substance misuse policy and practice. The stated aim of many PR programmes has been to alter the role of the communities involved, from the subject matter of research activity undertaken by academic outsiders, to co-producers of knowledge. The paper addresses four specific issues: first, the recent political context in which the use of PR has grown; second, the ways in which participation and community have been operationalized in different projects; third, the differences between vertically driven and horizontally driven PR; and fourth, the different methods and modes of involvement and their implications. It finishes by raising some concerns which might inform future approaches to PR. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ethnic Identity](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Racism](#)
[*Action Research](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Practice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Modulation of nociception by social factors in rodents: Contribution of the opioid system.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, November 2012, vol./is. 224/1(189-200), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): D'Amato, Francesca R; Pavone, Flaminia

Correspondence Address: D'Amato, Francesca R.: Cell Biology and Neurobiology Institute, National Research Council, Via del Fosso di Fiorano 64, Rome, Italy, 00143, francesca.damato@cnr.it

Institution: D'Amato, Francesca R.: Cell Biology and Neurobiology Institute, National Research Council, Rome; Pavone, Flaminia: Cell Biology and Neurobiology Institute, National Research Council, Rome

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: The opioid system is involved in the regulation of several behavioral and physiological responses, controlling pain, reward, and addictive behaviors. Opioid administration, depending on drugs and doses, usually affects sociability reducing interactions between conspecifics, whereas some affiliative behaviors such as sexual

activity, social grooming, and play behavior increase the endogenous opioid activity. Objectives: The possible interaction between endogenous opioids released during socio/sexual behavior and their analgesic effect on pain response is reviewed in the rodent literature. Results: Direct evidence for socially mediated opioid changes resulting in increase in nociceptive threshold derives from studies exploring the effects of defeat experiences, social isolation, maternal, sexual behavior, and social reunion among kin or familiar animals in laboratory rodents. Indirect evidence for endogenous activation of the opioid system, possibly affecting pain sensitivity, derives from studies investigating the relevance of natural social reward using the conditioned place preference protocols or analyzing ultrasonic vocalizations associated to positive affective contexts. Finally, genetic and epigenetic factors that affect the opioid system during development are reported to be involved in modulating the response to social stimuli as well as nociception. Conclusions: All studies highlight the relevance of affiliative contact behavior between conspecifics that is responsible for the activation of the endogenous mu-opioid system, inducing nociceptive threshold increase. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Sexual Behavior](#)
[*Animal Social Behavior](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain Perception](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[Rodents](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Sex differences in behavioral and neural cross-sensitization and escalated cocaine taking as a result of episodic social defeat stress in rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, November 2012, vol./is. 224/1(179-188), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Holly, Elizabeth N; Shimamoto, Akiko; DeBold, Joseph F; Miczek, Klaus A

Correspondence Address: Holly, Elizabeth N.: Department of Psychology, Tufts University, 530 Boston Avenue, Medford, MA, US, 02155, elizabeth.holly@tufts.edu

Institution: Holly, Elizabeth N.: Department of Psychology, Tufts University, Medford, MA; Shimamoto, Akiko: Department of Psychology, Tufts University, Medford, MA; DeBold, Joseph F.: Department of Psychology, Tufts University, Medford, MA; Miczek, Klaus A.: Department of Psychology, Tufts University, Medford, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Episodic social defeat stress results in cross-sensitization to cocaine, characterized by augmentation of locomotor activity, dopamine (DA) levels in the nucleus accumbens (NAc), and cocaine self-administration during a 24-h "binge" in male rats. However, females are more vulnerable than males at each phase of cocaine addiction, and while these sex differences have been replicated in rats, the role of social stress in females remains largely neglected. Objective: This study examined sex and estrous cycle differences in behavioral and dopaminergic cross-sensitization to cocaine, as well as cocaine taking in an unlimited-access self-administration "binge." Methods: Long-Evans rats underwent episodic social defeat and were assessed 10 days later for either (1) behavioral sensitization, as determined by locomotor activity in response to acute cocaine (10 mg/kg, i.p.), (2) neural sensitization, as determined by in vivo microdialysis of DA in the NAc shell in response to acute cocaine, or (3) intravenous self-administration of cocaine (0.3 mg/kg/infusion) in an unlimited-access "binge." Results: Social defeat stress resulted in behavioral and dopaminergic cross-sensitization in both sexes, but the effect was larger and longer lasting in stressed females. Furthermore, while stress engendered a longer "binge" in both sexes, females had a significantly longer "binge" duration than males. Conclusions: These data suggest that socially stressed females exhibit a larger and longer lasting behavioral and neural cross-sensitization, as well as more dysregulated

cocaine taking, than males possibly due to different alterations in the dopaminergic response in the NAc. Furthermore, estrogens appear to play a facilitatory role in both behavioral and dopaminergic sensitization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Sex Differences](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[*Social Stress](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Individual differences in the effects of environmental stimuli on cocaine choice in socially housed male cynomolgus monkeys.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, November 2012, vol./is. 224/1(69-79), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Czoty, Paul W; Nader, Michael A

Correspondence Address: Nader, Michael A.: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Wake Forest University, Medical Center Blvd., 546 NRC, Winston-Salem, NC, US, 27157, mnader@wfubmc.edu

Institution: Czoty, Paul W.: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC; Nader, Michael A.: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, School of Medicine, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Studies in laboratory animals have demonstrated an influence of environmentally derived stress and enrichment on the reinforcing effects of stimulants. Objective: To characterize the effects of acute exposure to ethologically valid environmental stimuli on the reinforcing strength of cocaine relative to food in socially housed monkeys. Materials and methods: Choice between cocaine and food was assessed in subsets of 16 socially housed (4/pen) male cynomolgus monkeys immediately after the following manipulations: (1) treats placed in home cage, (2) a 10-min exposure to a rubber snake, or (3) 3 to 7 days of living in a larger environment without cage mates. Results: Placing treats in the home cage shifted the cocaine dose-response curve to the left in five monkeys tested and to the right in 4 of 12 animals. The rubber snake significantly shifted the cocaine choice curve to the left in dominant monkeys. Exposure to an enlarged environment decreased cocaine choice in 9 of 15 monkeys; this effect was transient and not related to social rank. Repeated testing did not affect cocaine choice. Conclusions: Brief exposure to environmental events hypothesized to be stressors or enrichment altered cocaine choice, although not all individuals were affected and the effects were transient. Importantly, the data suggest that implementing positive changes in the environment produced effects that are clinically desirable. Understanding the behavioral and neurobiological mechanisms mediating sensitivity to environmental events in socially housed animals will lead to better treatment strategies for drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Environments](#)
[*Choice Behavior](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)

[Male Animals](#)
[Monkeys](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Nonhuman primate models of social behavior and cocaine abuse.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, November 2012, vol./is. 224/1(57-67), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Nader, Michael A; Czoty, Paul W; Nader, Susan H; Morgan, Drake

Correspondence Address: Nader, Michael A.: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, 546 NRC, Medical Center Blvd., Winston-Salem, NC, US, 27157-1084, mnader@wakehealth.edu

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Although cocaine is often abused in social situations, very few animal studies examine the effects of cocaine in the context of social behavior. Objectives: This review highlights studies investigating the behavioral effects of cocaine in the context of social housing conditions using nonhuman primates. In addition, this review presents recent findings examining the effects of self-administering cocaine on social behavior and the effects of manipulations hypothesized to be stressful or enriching on the interactions between cocaine reinforcement and social rank. The following dependent variables are examined: (1) cocaine-induced changes in social behavior and (2) cocaine self-administration in cynomolgus monkeys of varying social ranks. The independent variables examined include several environmental and pharmacological manipulations. Conclusions: The studies reviewed here indicate that several variables can differentially affect cocaine self-administration when studied in a social context, rather than in individually housed animals. These variables include the social rank and sex of the individual, drug history, the nature of the "fear"-inducing manipulation, and the reliability of cortisol as an appropriate measure of "stress." While the inclusion of socially housed animals necessitates larger sample sizes, animal models incorporating social behavior are more homologous to the human condition and should be implemented when possible. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Animal Social Behavior](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[Primates \(Nonhuman\)](#)
[Reinforcement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Emotional valence and context of social influences on drug abuse-related behavior in animal models of social stress and prosocial interaction.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, November 2012, vol./is. 224/1(33-56), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Neisewander, J. L.; Peartree, N. A.; Pentkowski, N. S

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Institution: Neisewander, J. L.: School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ; Peartree, N. A.: Department of Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ; Pentkowski, N. S.: School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Social factors are important determinants of drug dependence and relapse. Objectives: We reviewed pre-clinical literature examining the role of social experiences from early life through the development of drug dependence and relapse, emphasizing two aspects of these experiences: (1) whether the social interaction is appetitive or aversive and (2) whether the social interaction occurs within or outside of the drug-taking context. Methods: The models reviewed include neonatal care, isolation, social defeat, chronic subordination, and prosocial interactions. We review results from these models in regard to effects on self-administration and conditioned place preference established with alcohol, psychostimulants, and opiates. Results: We suggest that in general, when the interactions occur outside of the drug-taking context, prosocial interactions are protective against drug abuse-related behaviors, whereas social stressors facilitate these behaviors. By contrast, positive or negative social interactions occurring within the drug-taking context may interact with other risk factors to enhance or inhibit these behaviors. Conclusions: Despite differences in the nature and complexity of human social behavior compared to other species, the evolving animal literature provides useful models for understanding social influences on drug abuse-related behavior that will allow for research on the behavioral and biological mechanisms involved. The models have contributed to understanding social influences on initiation and maintenance of drug use, but more research is needed to understand social influences on drug relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Social Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Influences](#)
[*Social Interaction](#)
[*Social Stress](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Affective Valence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Love and addiction: An uneasy marriage? A response to "The devil is in the differences."

Citation: Psychopharmacology, November 2012, vol./is. 224/1(31-32), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Burkett, James; Young, Larry

Correspondence Address: Burkett, James: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Yerkes National Primate Research Center, Division of Behavioral Neuroscience and Psychiatric Disorders, Emory University, 201 Dowman Drive, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, james.p.burkett@gmail.com

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Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Caroline M. Hostetler & Andrey E. Ryabinin (see record 2012-27499-002) on the original article (see record 2012-27499-001). The current authors agree that examining both the remarkable

similarities and detailed differences between these processes is essential for rapid progress in understanding the biology of social relationships and for the development of new treatment strategies for addiction. While the current authors agree with most of Hostetler and Ryabinin's points, they do not agree on the issue of social attachment and drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Love](#)
[*Neuroanatomy](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Neural Pathways](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Love and addiction: The devil is in the differences: A commentary on "The behavioral, anatomical and pharmacological parallels between social attachment, love and addiction."

Citation: Psychopharmacology, November 2012, vol./is. 224/1(27-29), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Hostetler, Caroline M; Ryabinin, Andrey E

Correspondence Address: Hostetler, Caroline M.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, US, 97239, caroline.hostetler@gmail.com

Institution: Hostetler, Caroline M.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR; Ryabinin, Andrey E.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by James P. Burkett & Larry J. Young (see record 2012-27499-001). In their article, Burkett and Young described the striking similarities that are observed between attachment and addiction. The review is thorough and intriguing, however, focusing too narrowly on the similarities between attachment and addiction may hinder our broader understanding of their individual biology as well as their interaction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Love](#)
[*Neuroanatomy](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Neural Pathways](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. The behavioral, anatomical and pharmacological parallels between social attachment, love and addiction.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, November 2012, vol./is. 224/1(1-26), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Burkett, James P; Young, Larry J

Correspondence Address: Young, Larry J.: Center for Translational Social Neuroscience, Division of Behavioral Neuroscience and Psychiatric Disorders, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral

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Institution: Burkett, James P.: Center for Translational Social Neuroscience, Division of Behavioral Neuroscience and Psychiatric Disorders, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University, Atlanta, GA; Young, Larry J.: Center for Translational Social Neuroscience, Division of Behavioral Neuroscience and Psychiatric Disorders, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University, Atlanta, GA

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Love has long been referred to as an addiction in literature and poetry. Scientists have often made comparisons between social attachment processes and drug addiction, and it has been suggested that the two may share a common neurobiological mechanism. Brain systems that evolved to govern attachments between parents and children and between monogamous partners may be the targets of drugs of abuse and serve as the basis for addiction processes. Objectives: Here, we review research on drug addiction in parallel with research on social attachments, including parent-offspring attachments and social bonds between mating partners. This review focuses on the brain regions and neurochemicals with the greatest overlap between addiction and attachment and, in particular, the mesolimbic dopamine (DA) pathway. Results: Significant overlap exists between these two behavioral processes. In addition to conceptual overlap in symptomatology, there is a strong commonality between the two domains regarding the roles and sites of action of DA, opioids, and corticotropin-releasing factor. The neuropeptides oxytocin and vasopressin are hypothesized to integrate social information into attachment processes that is not present in drug addiction. Conclusions: Social attachment may be understood as a behavioral addiction, whereby the subject becomes addicted to another individual and the cues that predict social reward. Understandings from both fields may enlighten future research on addiction and attachment processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Love](#)
[*Neuroanatomy](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Neural Pathways](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Announcement of the Fulker Award for a paper published in Behavior Genetics, Volume 41, 2011.

Citation: Behavior Genetics, November 2012, vol./is. 42/6(983), 0001-8244;1573-3297 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: This article provides an overview of the Fulker Award for a paper published in Behavior Genetics. This year's winner was the paper Psychometric and Genetic Architecture of Substance Use Disorder and Behavioral Disinhibition Measures for Gene Association Studies by Brian Hicks and his colleagues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Awards \(Merit\)](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Behavioral Genetics](#)

[*Behavioral Disinhibition](#)
[Psychometrics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Consumer safety in the public interest.

Citation: Addiction, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(2054-2055), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Hughes, Brendan; Winstock, Adam

Correspondence Address: Hughes, Brendan: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Cais do Sodre, Lisbon, Portugal, brendan.hughes@emcdda.europa.eu

Institution: Hughes, Brendan: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon; Winstock, Adam: South London and Maudsley NHS Trust, Addictions CAG, London

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Mr J. Parsons (see record 2012-27442-027) on the original article (see record 2012-27442-002). We thank Mr Parsons for his comments on the practical difficulties in the UK of using laws such as consumer safety legislation to control the open sale of new psychoactive substances (NPS). From a pan-European level we would not argue with his knowledge of the detail, but our article noted that it was the UK Home Office who recommended use of trading standards powers to remove mephedrone from shelves as a result of mislabeling in April 2010. The Association of Chiefs of Police Officers continues to recommend use of those powers in its Guidance on Policing New Psychoactive Substances of July 2010, repeated in its update of November 2011, and still in May 2012 the UK Government informed the House of Lords Inquiry that it considered such legislation may have a greater role to play in controlling NPS. Nevertheless, while these laws are viable options as tools to react rapidly, it is not a minority view at decision-making and policy-implementation levels that drugs should be subject to drug control laws, medicines should have therapeutic properties and consumer protection enforcement is not designed to deal with unknown chemicals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Government](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

38. No quick fix for legal highs.

Citation: Addiction, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(2053-2054), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Parsons, Jeremy

Correspondence Address: Parsons, Jeremy, 10 Riverside, Totnes, United Kingdom, TQ9 5JB, rakiwallah@gmail.com

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Brendan Hughes & Adam Winstock (see record 2012-27442-002). As a retired Trading Standards Officer I was interested to read the recent article by Brendan Hughes and Adam Winstock. There may well be a need for a new approach to the sale of psychoactive substances, but I'm afraid existing European Union (EU) consumer legislation will not provide it. Where there is 'a paucity of good

quality basic scientific and human experience data', to quote the article, 'rapid control' of legal highs is unlikely to be possible. Under criminal law, the accused is innocent until proved guilty and with little in the way of evidence about the substance there is a real possibility of a disputed case and possible delays lasting a year or more before the legal process is exhausted. Another suggestion by the authors was that legislation controlling incorrect descriptions could be used, for example mephedrone being labeled as bath salts. However, a false description is not in itself a breach of the Regulations. It must make the 'average consumer' (presumably the average consumer who goes to a head shop) take a 'transactional decision' he/she would not have otherwise done. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Government](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. Beliefs about the harms of long-term use of nicotine replacement therapy: Perceptions of smokers in England.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(2037-2042), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Black, Andrew; Beard, Emma; Brown, Jamie; Fidler, Jenny; West, Robert

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Institution: Black, Andrew: Tobacco Programme, Department of Health, London; Beard, Emma: Cancer Research UK Health Behaviour Research Centre, University College London, London; Brown, Jamie: Cancer Research UK Health Behaviour Research Centre, University College London, London; Fidler, Jenny: Cancer Research UK Health Behaviour Research Centre, University College London, London; West, Robert: Cancer Research UK Health Behaviour Research Centre, University College London, London

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Previous research has shown that a substantial proportion of smokers believe that nicotine causes serious diseases such as cancer, possibly deterring the use of nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) for smoking cessation or smoking reduction. This study examined beliefs about the harms specifically from long-term use of NRT and associations between these and its use for smoking cessation and smoking reduction. Design and setting: Data were collected from 1657 smokers and recent ex-smokers involved in the Smoking Toolkit Study, a series of monthly household surveys of English adults aged 16 and over. Measurements: Participants were asked if they thought the use of NRT for a year or more was harmful, and if so, to volunteer what they believed the harms to be. They were also asked if they were using NRT for smoking reduction and/or if they had used NRT in the past year during a quit attempt. Findings: Six percent and 25% of smokers respectively, believed that the long term use of NRT was very or quit harmful to health; and a further 29% reported that they 'didn't know'. The most commonly reported harms were addiction and lung cancer. There was no association between these beliefs and use of NRT for smoking reduction or smoking cessation. Conclusion: A significant minority of smokers in England believe that the use of nicotine replacement therapy for a year or more is harmful. However, belief that long-term nicotine replacement therapy use can cause health harm does not appear to act as a deterrent to using it in a quit attempt or for smoking reduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

40. CHRN3 is more strongly associated with Fagerstrom Test for Cigarette Dependence-based nicotine dependence than cigarettes per day: Phenotype definition changes genome-wide association studies results.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(2019-2028), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Rice, John P; Hartz, Sarah M; Agrawal, Arpana; Almasy, Laura; Bennett, Siiri; Breslau, Naomi; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Doheny, Kimberly F; Edenberg, Howard J; Goate, Alison M; Hesselbrock, Victor; Howells, William B; Johnson, Eric O; Kramer, John; Krueger, Robert F; Kuperman, Samuel; Laurie, Cathy; Manolio, Teri A; Neuman, Rosalind J; Nurnberger, John I Jr.; Porjesz, Bernice; Pugh, Elizabeth; Ramos, Erin M; Saccone, Nancy; Saccone, Scott; Schuckit, Marc; Bierut, Laura J; GENEVA Consortium

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Corporate/Institutional Author: GENEVA Consortium

Institution: Rice, John P.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Hartz, Sarah M.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Agrawal, Arpana: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Almasy, Laura: Department of Genetics, Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, San Antonio, TX; Bennett, Siiri: Department of Biostatistics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Breslau, Naomi: Department of Epidemiology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI; Bucholz, Kathleen K.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Doheny, Kimberly F.: Center for Inherited Disease Research, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Edenberg, Howard J.: Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Indiana University, School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN; Goate, Alison M.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Hesselbrock, Victor: Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut, Farmington, CT; Howells, William B.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Johnson, Eric O.: Division of Health, Social and Economic Research, ResearchTriangle Institute International, ResearchTriangle Park, NC; Kramer, John: Department of Psychiatry, University of Iowa, College of Medicine, Iowa City, IA; Krueger, Robert F.: Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; Kuperman, Samuel: Division of Child Psychiatry, University of Iowa Hospitals, Iowa City, IA; Laurie, Cathy: Department of Biostatistics, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Manolio, Teri A.: National Human Genome Research Institute, Bethesda, MD; Neuman, Rosalind J.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Nurnberger, John I.: Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University, School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Porjesz, Bernice: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, State University of New York, Brooklyn, NY; Pugh, Elizabeth: Center for Inherited Disease Research, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Ramos, Erin M.: National Human Genome Research Institute, Bethesda, MD; Saccone, Nancy: Department of Genetics, Washington University, School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Saccone, Scott: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; Schuckit, Marc: Department of Psychiatry, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA; Bierut, Laura J.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, School of Medicine, St Louis, MO

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Nicotine dependence is a highly heritable disorder associated with severe medical morbidity and mortality. Recent meta-analyses have found novel genetic loci associated with cigarettes per day (CPD), a proxy for nicotine dependence. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the importance of phenotype definition (i.e. CPD versus Fagerstrom Test for Cigarette Dependence (FTCD) score as a measure of nicotine dependence) on genome-wide association studies of nicotine dependence. Design: Genome-wide association study. Setting: Community sample. Participants: A total of 3365 subjects who had smoked at least one cigarette were selected from the Study of Addiction: Genetics and Environment (SAGE). Of the participants, 2267 were European Americans, 999 were African Americans. Measurements: Nicotine dependence defined by FTCD score ≥ 4 , CPD. Findings: The genetic locus most strongly associated with nicotine dependence was rs1451240 on chromosome 8 in the region of CHRN3 [odds ratio (OR) = 0.65, $P = 2.4 \times 10^{-8}$]. This association was further strengthened in a meta-analysis with a previously published data set (combined $P = 6.7 \times 10^{-16}$, total $n = 4200$). When CPD was used as an alternate phenotype, the association no longer reached genome-wide significance ($r = -0.08$, $P = 0.0004$). Conclusions: Daily cigarette consumption and the Fagerstrom Test for Cigarette Dependence show different associations with polymorphisms in genetic loci. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Phenotypes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

41. Evaluating the impact of community-based treatment options on methamphetamine use: findings from the Methamphetamine Treatment Evaluation Study (MATES).

Citation: Addiction, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1998-2008), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): McKetin, Rebecca; Najman, Jake M; Baker, Amanda L; Lubman, Dan I; Dawe, Sharon; Ali, Robert; Lee, Nicole K; Mattick, Richard P; Mamun, Abdullah

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Institution: McKetin, Rebecca: Centre for Research on Ageing, Health and Wellbeing, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT; Najman, Jake M.: Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD; Baker, Amanda L.: Centre for Brain and Mental Health Research, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW; Lubman, Dan I.: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Melbourne, VIC; Dawe, Sharon: School of Psychology, Griffith University, Brisbane, QLD; Ali, Robert: University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA; Lee, Nicole K.: National Centre for Education and Training on Addiction, Flinders University, Adelaide, SA; Mattick, Richard P.: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Mamun, Abdullah: Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To evaluate the impact of community-based drug treatment on methamphetamine use using inverse probability of treatment-weighted (IPTW) estimators to derive treatment effects. Design A longitudinal prospective cohort study with follow-ups at 3 months, 1 year and 3 years. Treatment effects were derived by comparing groups at follow-up. IPTW estimators were used to adjust for pre-treatment differences between

groups. Setting: Sydney and Brisbane, Australia. Participants: Participants were methamphetamine users entering community-based detoxification (n = 112) or residential rehabilitation (n = 248) services and a quasi-control group of methamphetamine users (n = 101) recruited from the community. Measurements: Frequency of methamphetamine use between interviews (no use, less than weekly, 1-2 days per week, 3+ days per week), continuous abstinence from methamphetamine use, past month methamphetamine use and methamphetamine dependence. Findings: Detoxification did not reduce methamphetamine use at any follow-up relative to the quasi-control group. Relative to quasi-control and detoxification groups combined, residential rehabilitation produced large reductions in the frequency of methamphetamine use at 3 months [odds ratio (OR) = 0.23, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.15-0.36, P < 0.001], with a marked attenuation of this effect at 1 year (OR 0.62, 95% CI 0.40-0.97, P = 0.038) and 3 years (OR = 0.71, 95% CI 0.42-1.19, P = 0.189). The greatest impact was for abstinence: for every 100 residential rehabilitation clients there was a gain of 33 being continuously abstinent at 3 months, with this falling to 14 at 1 year and 6 at 3 years. Conclusions Community-based residential rehabilitation may produce a time-limited decrease in methamphetamine use, while detoxification alone does not appear to do so. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Facilities](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Probability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

42. Commentary on Vickerman et al. (2012): Reducing hepatitis C virus among injection drug users through harm reduction programs.

Citation: Addiction, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1996-1997), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Smith-Spangler, Crystal M; Asch, Steven M

Correspondence Address: Smith-Spangler, Crystal M., crystal.smith-spangler@va.gov

Institution: Smith-Spangler, Crystal M.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA; Asch, Steven M.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Peter Vickerman et al. (see record 2012-27442-016). Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is the most common chronic infectious agent among injecting drug users (IDUs); in many places IDUs are more likely to be infected than not. The enormous toll the virus wreaks in liver damage and hepatocellular cancer on its victims limits lives and tests the limits of the safety net systems that care disproportionately for this vulnerable group. Vickerman et al. have constructed a useful model to assess the impact of the scale-up of OST and NSP on HCV prevalence among populations of IDUs with different rates of chronic HCV infection. The United Kingdom has one of the best-developed OST and NSP efforts in the world, with up to 50% of users availing themselves of these resources. Using data from the recent meta-analysis, the authors estimate that OST and NSP initiatives have prevented a rise in chronic HCV prevalence to 65% from 40% in the United Kingdom, a substantial achievement. However, a little caution is warranted in interpreting these findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Epidemics](#)
[Injections](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

43. Can needle and syringe programmes and opiate substitution therapy achieve substantial reductions in hepatitis C virus prevalence? Model projections for different epidemic settings.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1984-1995), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Vickerman, Peter; Martin, Natasha; Turner, Katy; Hickman, Matthew

Correspondence Address: Vickerman, Peter: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 15-17 Tavistock Place, London, United Kingdom, WC1H 9SH, peter.vickerman@lshtm.ac.uk

Institution: Vickerman, Peter: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London; Martin, Natasha: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London; Turner, Katy: University of Bristol, Bristol; Hickman, Matthew: University of Bristol, Bristol

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To investigate the impact of scaling-up opiate substitution therapy (OST) and high coverage needle and syringe programmes (100%NSP-obtaining more sterile syringes than you inject) on HCV prevalence among injecting drug users (IDUs). Design: Hepatitis C virus HCV transmission modelling using UK estimates for effect of OST and 100%NSP on individual risk of HCV infection. Setting: Range of chronic HCV prevalent (20/40/60%) settings with no OST/100%NSP, and UK setting with 50% coverage of both OST and 100%NSP. Participants: Injecting drug users. Measurements: Decrease in HCV prevalence after 5-20 years due to scale-up of OST and 100%NSP to 20/40/60% coverage in no OST/100%NSP settings, or from 50% to 60/70/80% coverage in the UK setting. Findings: For 40% chronic HCV prevalence, scaling-up OST and 100%NSP from 0% to 20% coverage reduces HCV prevalence by 13% after 10 years. This increases to a 24/33% relative reduction at 40/60% coverage. Marginally less impact occurs in higher prevalence settings over 10 years, but this becomes more pronounced over time. In the United Kingdom, without current coverage levels of OST and 100%NSP the chronic HCV prevalence could be 65% instead of 40%. However, increasing OST and 100%NSP coverage further is unlikely to reduce chronic prevalence to less than 30% over 10 years unless coverage becomes $\geq 80\%$. Conclusions: Scaling-up opiate substitution therapy and high coverage needle and syringe programmes can reduce hepatitis C prevalence among injecting drug users, but reductions can be modest and require long-term sustained intervention coverage. In high coverage settings, other interventions are needed to further decrease hepatitis C prevalence. In low coverage settings, sustained scale-up of both interventions is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Epidemics](#)
[Injections](#)

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

44. Mediation relations between 12-Step attendance, depression and substance use in patients with comorbid substance dependence and major depression.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1974-1983), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Worley, Matthew J; Tate, Susan R; Brown, Sandra A

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Institution: Worley, Matthew J.: San Diego Joint Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA; Tate, Susan R.: San Diego Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, La Jolla, CA; Brown, Sandra A.: University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Among patients with substance dependence and comorbid major depressive disorder (MDD) receiving treatment in a controlled trial, we examined if group differences in depression were mediated by 12-Step involvement, and if the effects of 12-Step involvement on future alcohol and drug use were mediated by reductions in depression. Design: Controlled trial of Twelve-Step facilitation (TSF) and integrated cognitive-behavioral therapy (ICBT), delivered in out-patient groups for 6 months with adjunct pharmacotherapy. Setting: Out-patient dual diagnosis clinic in Veteran's Affairs Healthcare Center. Participants: Veterans (n = 209) diagnosed with alcohol, stimulant or marijuana dependence and substance-independent MDD. Measurements: Twelve-Step attendance and affiliation, depression severity, percentage of days drinking and percentage of days using drugs assessed at baseline and months 3, 6 and 9. Findings: In multi-level analyses greater 12-Step meeting attendance predicted lower depression and mediated the superior depression outcomes of the TSF group, explaining 24.3% of the group difference in depression. Independent of treatment group, lower depression severity predicted lower future alcohol use and mediated the effects of 12-Step meetings, explaining 15.7% of their effects on future drinking. Controlled, lagged models indicated these effects were not confounded by current substance use, suggesting that depression had unique associations with 12-Step meeting attendance and future drinking. Conclusions: For patients with substance dependence and major depressive disorder, attendance at 12-Step meetings is associated with mental health benefits that extend beyond substance use, and reduced depression could be a key mechanism whereby 12-Step meetings reduce future drinking in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism (RSA). 2011. Portions of this research were presented at the aforementioned conference and at the 2011 RSA Mechanisms of Behavior Change pre-conference satellite meeting.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Mediation](#)
[Patients](#)

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

45. Associations between substance use disorders and major depression in parents and late adolescent-emerging adult offspring: An adoption study.

- Citation:** Addiction, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1965-1973), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Marmorstein, Naomi R; Iacono, William G; McGue, Matt
- Correspondence Address:** Marmorstein, Naomi R.: Department of Psychology, Rutgers University, 311 North 5th Street, Camden, NJ, US, 08102, marmorst@camden.rutgers.edu
- Institution:** Marmorstein, Naomi R.: Rutgers University, Camden, NJ; Iacono, William G.: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; McGue, Matt: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: To examine whether major depressive disorder (MDD) and substance use disorders [SUDs: specifically, nicotine dependence (ND), alcohol use disorders (AUDs), and cannabis use disorders (CUDs)] in parents predicted increased risk for these disorders in late adolescent-emerging adult offspring and, specifically, the extent to which the pattern of risk differed for adopted and non-adopted youth. Participants: Late adolescent and emerging adult participants from the Sibling Interaction and Behavior Study (mean age = 18.8), a community-based investigation of adopted and non-adopted adolescents, and their parents (adoptive parents of adopted youth, biological parents of non-adopted adolescents) were included. Measurements: Structured interviews were used to assess these disorders. Findings: (i)When the same disorder in parents and adolescents was examined, parental MDD was associated with increased risk for MDD among both adopted ($P < 0.001$) and non-adopted ($P < 0.01$) adolescents; in contrast, SUDs were associated with increased risk for the same SUD in non-adopted offspring (all $P < 0.01$). (ii)When cross-SUD effects were examined, for the most part, each SUD was associated with increased risk for other SUDs among non-adopted but not adopted offspring (most $P < 0.05$). (iii)When MDD-SUD associations were examined, parental ND and CUDs predicted increased risk for MDD in non-adopted ($P < 0.001$), but not adopted, adolescents. These effects tended to remain significant when adjusting for within-person comorbidity ($P < 0.05$). Conclusions: Major depressive disorder in parents appears to be a risk factor for late adolescent-emerging adult major depressive disorder but not substance use disorder in offspring, with this risk being environmentally mediated. Substance use disorder in parents appears, via genetic mediation, to increase risk of substance use disorder in adolescent offspring, and cannabis and nicotine use disorders in parents contribute similarly to major depressive disorder in those offspring. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

46. Commentary on Steingrimsdottir et al. (2012): An equal right to addiction.

- Citation:** Addiction, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1963-1964), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Schmidt, Laura A
- Correspondence Address:** Schmidt, Laura A.: School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, 3333 California Street, Suite 265, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143, laura.schmidt@ucsf.edu
- Institution:** Schmidt, Laura A.: School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA
- Language:** English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Steinn Steingrimsson et al. (see record 2012-27442-012). The gender convergence hypothesis, proposed originally in the early 1980s, has always been tinged with irony. There is now a reasonably sized literature supporting its claim that, as populations move towards greater gender equity, women come to drink more like men. In a novel analysis of the gender convergence hypothesis, Steingrimsson et al. take this hint of irony to its logical conclusion. Drawing on data from patient registries in all of Iceland's psychiatric hospitals over the past quarter-century, they measure secular changes in the gender gap among patients treated for addictive disorders. They show that, between 1983 and 2007, the gender gap for alcohol use disorders (AUDs) narrowed significantly—from a 4.2 to 1.5 male-to-female ratio. My main objection to Steingrimsson et al.'s paper is that it underplays the broader significance of the changes observed. I suspect that Steingrimsson et al. hesitate to assert more forcefully the convergence hypothesis for a couple of reasons. There is, of course, the need to present one's findings with appropriate caveats and cautions if authors want to make their way through the rigorous peer reviews required by a major science journal such as *Addiction*. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Population](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

47. The changing gender gap in substance use disorder: A total population-based study of psychiatric in-patients.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1957-1962), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Steingrimsson, Steinn; Carlsen, Hanne Krage; Sigfusson, Sigmundur; Magnusson, Andres

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Institution: Steingrimsson, Steinn: Department of Psychiatry, Landspítali University Hospital, Reykjavik; Carlsen, Hanne Krage: Center of Public Health, University of Iceland, Reykjavik; Sigfusson, Sigmundur: Department of Psychiatry, Akureyri Hospital, Akureyri; Magnusson, Andres: Department of Psychiatry, Landspítali University Hospital, Reykjavik

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To study changes over a 25-year period in the gender gap in discharge diagnoses of alcohol use disorder (AUD) and other substance use disorder (SUD) in psychiatric in-patients. Design, setting and participants: A register-based study of all admissions to psychiatric hospitals in Iceland between January 1983 and December 2007. Measurements: Annual rate of admissions to psychiatric hospitals, adjusted for changes in the size of the population. Furthermore, gender-specific analysis of changes in discharge diagnoses of AUD solely and other SUD (including AUD with other SUDs). Findings: Of all psychiatric admissions, the proportion of any SUD admissions increased considerably during the study period. This increase was most pronounced in SUDs other than solely AUD. AUD increased for women and decreased for men. The male to female ratio of AUD alone decreased from 4.2 to 1.5 ($P < 0.001$). There was no significant change in the gender gap for other SUDs ($P = 0.96$). Conclusions: There has been a marked convergence of the gender gap in discharge diagnosis of alcohol use disorder among psychiatric in-patients in Iceland over the last decades. For other substance use disorders, the change was not as pronounced. Our results emphasize the importance of monitoring changes in substance use disorder diagnosis as this may uncover different treatment needs in this group of vulnerable individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Population](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

48. Life-time drinking course of driving-while-impaired offenders.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1947-1956), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Lapham, Sandra C; Skipper, Betty J; Russell, Marcia

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Institution: Lapham, Sandra C.: Behavioral Health Research Center of the Southwest, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Albuquerque, NM; Skipper, Betty J.: Behavioral Health Research Center of the Southwest, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Albuquerque, NM; Russell, Marcia: Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This retrospective study compared drinking histories of 283 men and 413 women convicted of driving while impaired (DWI) in New Mexico and interviewed 15 years following a first conviction and screening referral. Design: We characterized drinking course and plotted drinking status (stable abstainers, abstainers, moderate or risky drinkers) from age 15 to 60 years. Setting Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Participants: Community sample of previously convicted DWI offenders. Measurements: Psychiatric disorders from the Comprehensive International Diagnostic Interview; drinking histories from the Cognitive Lifetime Drinking History. Findings: Risky drinking was prevalent at all ages for both genders. Almost half the population reported either a life-time drinking course of risky drinking (19%) or resumed risky drinking after at least one interval of abstinence or moderate drinking (25%), while about one-fifth followed a never risky or risky to moderate drinking course. Offenders with a life-time diagnosis of substance dependence more often transitioned to risky drinking, and those with life-time alcohol dependence were more prone to transition to abstinence. Across time, those who began risky drinking at age 15 years or later quit at double the rate of those who began before age 15 years. Women's and men's drinking courses were similar, but women began risky drinking at a later age and moved to abstinence more often. Conclusions: Among people convicted of driving while impaired in the United States, younger age of initiation of drinking and co-occurrence of psychiatric and substance use appear to be associated with a poorer trajectory of subsequent risky drinking behaviour. Women who are convicted of driving while impaired appear to start drinking later in life and be more likely to subsequently become abstainers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Criminal Conviction](#)
[*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Screening](#)
Source: PsycINFO

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

49. Evidence of HIV epidemics among non-injecting drug users in Iran: A systematic review.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1929-1938), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Amin-Esmaeili, Masoumeh; Rahimi-Movaghar, Afarin; Haghdoost, Ali-akbar; Mohraz, Minoo

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Institution: Amin-Esmaeili, Masoumeh: Iranian Research Center for HIV/AIDS (IRCHA), Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Imam Khomeini Hospital, Tehran; Rahimi-Movaghar, Afarin: Iranian Research Center for HIV/AIDS (IRCHA), Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Imam Khomeini Hospital, Tehran; Haghdoost, Ali-akbar: Research Center for Modeling in Health, Hygiene School, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman; Mohraz, Minoo: Iranian Research Center for HIV/AIDS (IRCHA), Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Imam Khomeini Hospital, Tehran

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: In Iran, injecting drug users have been recognized as a high-risk group for HIV/AIDS for years. However, evidence of HIV epidemics in non-injecting drug users (non-IDUs) has also been found in recent years. The aim of this systematic review was to determine the prevalence of HIV in non-IDUs in Iran. Methods: International and regional databanks, including Pubmed, ISI, CINAHL, ASCI and IMEMR, as well as domestic databanks such as IranPsych, IranMedex SID and research reports were searched, and extensive personal contacts were made. All studies with HIV testing conducted between 1998 and 2007, which included non-IDU subjects, were gathered and their qualities were assessed. HIV prevalence was pooled for each gender and stratified to several categories. The prevalence of HIV in non-IDUs and IDUs was compared using pooled odds ratios in a fixed meta-analysis model. Results: Overall, 10 studies with 2275 non-IDU samples were included. Six of the studies were conducted in prison settings, two in treatment centres, one in a community setting and one in a shelter setting. Four studies were performed in Tehran, the capital city of Iran. The pooled HIV prevalence was 5.4% [95% confidence interval (CI) 3.7-7.4] after 2005, which was significantly higher than the prevalence before 2005 [1.6% (95% CI 1.0-2.3)]. IDUs were 4.36 (95% CI 2.63-7.24) times more likely to be infected with HIV than non-IDUs. Conclusion: Iran is facing a major HIV epidemic among non-injecting illicit drug users, which necessitates an urgent preventive response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*HIV](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

50. Conversation with Lorraine Midanik.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1906-1914), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents a conversation with Lorraine Midanik, an American alcohol social scientist with a substantial capacity for innovative thought. It also presents the views and personal experience of people who have especially contributed to the evolution of ideas in the journal's field of interest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Conversation](#)
[*Innovation](#)
[*Scientists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

51. Supply always comes on the heels of demand: What effects do control strategies have on drug users themselves?

Citation: Addiction, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1903-1905), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Freeman, Tom P; Curran, H. Valerie

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Institution: Freeman, Tom P.: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, University College London, London; Curran, H. Valerie: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, University College London, London

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Brendan Hughes & Adam R. Winstock (see record 2012-27442-002). Hughes & Winstock helpfully overview how different European countries have used various systems other than criminal law to control the current rapid emergence of a myriad of substances which, for the want of a better term, are often called 'legal highs'. By going beyond simple but time-consuming criminal law, and instead using controls stemming from consumer safety or medicines legislation, this also avoids criminalization of young people. Other significant advantages of not invoking criminal law are that research on these substances is less hampered, it may be easier for problematic users to come forward for help and criminal gangs are not implicitly invited to trade in the banned substance. We agree with Hughes & Winstock about the benefits of using a range of approaches other than simple criminal law to control the supply of legal highs and the importance of researching the effectiveness of these differing approaches. In our view, it is critical that we do not focus exclusively on supply but also research the demand side of legal high use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Government](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

52. The dangerous charms of the unknown.

Citation: Addiction, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1902-1903), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Reuter, Peter

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Institution: Reuter, Peter: School of Public Policy, University of Maryland, College Park, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Brendan Hughes & Adam R. Winstock (see record 2012-27442-002). Hughes & Winstock move the 'legal highs' discussion forward by reviewing regulatory systems other than the traditional drug control apparatus under which these substances might be handled. The problems that Hughes & Winstock propose to solve, then, are narrower: (i) allowing new substances to properly label themselves as for human ingestion rather than claim deceptively to be something else, such as 'bath salts' or 'plant food', and (ii) reducing the time to banning the drug if necessary. It is hard to argue with the first of these, but the second may be less attractive than it appears. Hughes & Winstock point us in an interesting direction. However, in examining the regulatory alternatives we should be sensitive to a potential bias in our thinking. We know very well the complexities and problems of the drug scheduling system. We need to become similarly intimate with the advantages and disadvantages of the alternatives before making a recommendation to shift systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Government](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

53. New Zealand to establish fit for purpose regulation for new psychoactive substances.

Citation: Addiction, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1901-1902), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Sheridan, Janie; Atmore, Bruce; Russell, Bruce

Correspondence Address: Sheridan, Janie: School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland, New Zealand, j.sheridan@auckland.ac.nz

Institution: Sheridan, Janie: School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, University of Auckland, Auckland; Atmore, Bruce: Ministry of Health, Wellington; Russell, Bruce: School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, University of Auckland, Auckland

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Brendan Hughes & Adam R. Winstock (see record 2012-27442-002). Hughes & Winstock highlight a number of issues relating to controlling the availability of new psychoactive drugs. They provide examples of current practices and options within Europe and discuss their implications. Importantly, they note that current 'drug' laws criminalize the user. The majority of users are likely to be young. Consequently, regulations which increase the likelihood of young people being criminalized should be avoided. The authors describe interventions utilizing existing legislation to control the emergence of new psychoactive substances. However, while convenient, the use of existing medicines or consumer-based legislation to regulate psychoactive substances is not entirely fit for purpose. Also, while the measures described

by Hughes & Winstock might lead to the immediate removal of new psychoactive substances from open commercial markets, this might have little effect on the illicit market and drive users to seek illegal supplies or potentially more harmful alternatives; nor does this approach address demand, and simply utilizes different methods to ensure prohibition. New Zealand's proposed regime represents what Hughes & Winstock term the 'rapid control' of new substances, but this will be achieved under specifically designed legislation. Indeed, the authors' description of a utopic system having 'efficiency in invocation, proportionality in its response to users and suppliers' and effective in 'removing the substance from supply until harms are properly assessed' is a good description of the rationale for what New Zealand is trying to achieve under legislation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Government](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

54. Against excess.

Citation: Addiction, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1900-1901), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Krajewski, Krzysztof

Correspondence Address: Krajewski, Krzysztof: Department of Criminology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland, 31-007, krzysztof.krajewski@uj.edu.pl

Institution: Krajewski, Krzysztof: Department of Criminology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Brendan Hughes & Adam R. Winstock (see record 2012-27442-002). Hughes & Winstock address an important issue that has been highlighted in a more generic context by others: the over-reliance on prohibition and criminalization to deal with any possible problems posed by psychoactive substances. Nowadays, responding to drug problems through criminal law often constitutes the easiest (both politically and technically) and quickest way for politicians and bureaucrats to prove to the public that they are 'doing something'. However, this leads to the 'crisis of overcriminalization', resulting in a growing number of criminal law provisions which are difficult to enforce, providing no real solutions to the problems and often bringing various negative side effects. Psychoactive substances referred to as 'legal highs' are present in most European countries and create problems, but in most cases it seems that these are not necessarily huge public health problems. Hughes & Winstock identify the problem correctly when they say that the question is how to control the market without excessive use of penal sanctions, especially if they are directed against users. Their general idea, to use in such cases medicine or consumer protection laws rather than drug control laws, should make it possible to solve the real problem and to push distribution chains out of business, without criminalizing users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Government](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Public Health](#)

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

55. Controlling new drugs under marketing regulations.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1894-1899), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Hughes, Brendan; Winstock, Adam R

Correspondence Address: Hughes, Brendan: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Cais do Sodre, Lisbon, Portugal, 1249 289, Brendan.Hughes@emcdda.europa.eu

Institution: Hughes, Brendan: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon; Winstock, Adam R.: South London and Maudsley NHS Trust, Addictions CAG, London

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The rapid emergence of myriad substances openly marketed as 'legal highs' is straining traditional drug control systems which require time and basic scientific data on harms to react, presenting governments with the dilemma of no response or a disproportionate response. Some countries have side-stepped this using novel policy and legislative approaches. Should other countries consider them? Methods: We review the different laws invoked to stop the open sale of new psychoactive substances, focusing on the European Union (EU). Results: Some countries have designed new catch-all control systems, or faster systems to classify substances as drugs. Others have enforced consumer safety or medicines legislation to stop the open sale of these products. The latter originate from harmonization of the internal market of the EU. Rigorous, objective evaluation is required, but first results suggest that these have been effective, while avoiding criminalization of users. Conclusions: Every EU country should have existing laws for protecting public health that can be applied swiftly yet proportionately to new drugs appearing on the open market with minimum political involvement. It seems the key is the speed, not the weight, of response. Given support for their enforcement mechanisms, these systems might be as effective and more efficient than the old ones. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, *Addiction*-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Government](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Public Health](#)

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

56. Compulsory detention, forced detoxification and enforced labour are not ethically acceptable or effective ways to treat addiction.

Citation: *Addiction*, November 2012, vol./is. 107/11(1891-1893), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Hall, Wayne; Babor, Thomas; Edwards, Griffith; Laranjeira, Ronaldo; Marsden, John; Miller, Peter; Obot, Isidore; Petry, Nancy; Thamarangsi, Thaksaphon; West, Robert

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Edwards, Griffith: Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London; Laranjeira, Ronaldo: Psychiatry Department, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo; Marsden, John: Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London; Miller, Peter: School of Psychology, Deakin University, Geelong, VIC; Obot, Isidore: Department of Psychology, University of Uyo, Uyo; Petry, Nancy: Calhoun Cardiology Center, University of Connecticut, School of Medicine, Farmington, CT; Thamarangsi, Thaksaphon: Center for Alcohol Studies (CAS), International Health Policy Program (IHPP), Nonthaburi; West, Robert: CRUK Health Behaviour Research Centre, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, London

Language: English

Abstract: During the past century, a number of countries have passed laws that provide for the compulsory detention of addicted individuals, usually under the description of compulsory treatment for their addiction. Compulsory detention of addicted individuals has either been abandoned or fallen into disuse in most developed countries for two main reasons. First, it failed to treat addiction effectively, with most people detained returning to drug use after release. Secondly, this approach has been criticized for violating the human rights of drug users. Compulsory detention of drug users has been implemented recently in a number of developing countries with serious drug use problems, e.g. Cambodia, China, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. Detention centers in these developing countries do nothing to reduce, and may well amplify, the substantial public health and order problems that drug use causes in these countries. In the absence of effective addiction treatment, there are high rates of relapse to drug use after release and high rates of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection among participants in these centers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Ethics](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Legal Detention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

57. Impact of internet literacy, internet addiction symptoms, and internet activities on academic performance.

Citation: Social Science Computer Review, November 2012, vol./is. 30/4(403-418), 0894-4393;1552-8286 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Leung, Louis; Lee, Paul S. N

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Institution: Leung, Louis: School of Journalism and Communication, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin; Lee, Paul S. N.: School of Journalism and Communication, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines the interrelationships among Internet literacy, Internet addiction symptoms, Internet activities, and academic performance. Data were gathered from a probability sample of 718 children and adolescents, aged 9-19, in Hong Kong, using face-to-face interviews. Regression results show that adolescent Internet addicts tended to be male, in low-income families, and not confident in locating, browsing, and accessing information from multiple resources, but that they were technologically savvy and frequent users of social networking sites (SNS) and online games for leisure. Contrary to what was hypothesized, Internet literacy, especially in publishing and technology, increases-not decreases-the likelihood of someone getting addicted to the Internet. As

expected, Internet activities, especially SNS and online games, were significantly and positively linked to Internet addiction as well as to all Internet addiction symptoms. This finding suggests that leisure-oriented Internet activities can be much more addictive than other applications such as communicating by e-mail or browsing webpages. Furthermore, the higher subjects scored on tool and social-structural literacy, the better their academic performance would be; however, technical literacy skills, such as publishing and technology literacy, were not significant predictors for academic performance. This indicates that adolescents who can locate, browse, and access different information resources and who are knowledgeable about the context under which the information was created performed better both in overall grades and in academic competence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Academic Achievement](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Literacy](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Internet Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Questioning the specificity of ASRS-v1.1 to accurately detect ADHD in substance abusing populations.

Citation: Journal of Attention Disorders, November 2012, vol./is. 16/8(661-663), 1087-0547;1557-1246 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Chiasson, Jean-Pierre; Stavro, Katherine; Rizkallah, Elie; Lapierre, Luc; Dussault, Maxime; Legault, Louis; Potvin, Stephane

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Institution: Chiasson, Jean-Pierre: Clinique Nouveau-Depart, Montreal, PQ; Stavro, Katherine: Clinique Nouveau-Depart, Montreal, PQ; Rizkallah, Elie: Clinique Nouveau-Depart, Montreal, PQ; Lapierre, Luc: Clinique Nouveau-Depart, Montreal, PQ; Dussault, Maxime: Clinique Nouveau-Depart, Montreal, PQ; Legault, Louis: Clinique Nouveau-Depart, Montreal, PQ; Potvin, Stephane: Clinique Nouveau-Depart, Montreal, PQ

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To assess the specificity of the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS-v1.1) in detecting ADHD among individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs). Method: A chart review of 183 SUD patients was conducted. Patients were screened for ADHD with the ASRS-v1.1 and were later assessed by a psychiatrist specialized in ADHD. Results: Among SUD patients scoring positive results on the ASRS-v1.1 for the presence of ADHD, the ADHD diagnosis could only be confirmed in 26% of the sample by an expert psychiatrist. Conclusion: The ASRS-v1.1 reports low specificity in detecting ADHD among SUD populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Self Report](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

59. An exploration of MSW field education and impairment prevention: What do we need to know?

Citation: Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2012, vol./is. 22/7(916-927), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Pooler, David K; Doolittle, Amy; Faul, Anna C; Barbee, Anita; Fuller, Martha

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Language: English

Abstract: This paper examines the types of challenges social work students face and how practicum performance is impacted by them. Secondary data related to 125 social work students in a course in human behavior in the social environment were analyzed. More than one-fourth of students reported a parent with mental health and substance abuse problems. Students' self-reported substance abuse problems (9%), and mental health problems (16%). Sixty-two percent of students reported some problem in their family of origin. Regression analysis showed that performance during the second semester of the first-year practicum was influenced by current and early family experiences and that by the second year of the MSW program, there was no impact on field. This manuscript explores some of the possible ways that social work students overcome and manage personal challenges that impact their field placement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[*Social Work Education](#)
[Performance](#)
[Social Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Inadequate health literacy among elderly immigrants: Characteristics, contributing, and service utilization factors.

Citation: Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, October 2012, vol./is. 22/7(875-895), 1091-1359;1540-3556 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Gracie, Brownell; Moon, Sung Seek; Basham, Randall

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Language: English

Abstract: Inadequate health literacy among elderly immigrants in the United States is an important social issue that needs immediate attention to decrease health disparities. This study examines the causes and consequences of inadequate health literacy among the elderly

immigrants. Characteristics of the elderly immigrants are presented including their diverse backgrounds, physical health, mental health, and substance use. Barriers and contributing factors such as elderly immigrants' education and English proficiency, income and poverty levels, Medicare or insurance, immigration issues, and social support are also examined. The literature regarding health literacy service options (print and online sources, health literacy training for caregivers, and church health literacy training) are reviewed. Findings from the reviewed literature indicate that immigrants' social network, particularly family members, play significant roles in their health care decision making and, thus, health literacy intervention and services should include elderly immigrants' social network. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Immigration](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)
[*Health Literacy](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Geriatrics](#)
[Physical Health](#)
[Social Issues](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Cocaine evokes projection-specific synaptic plasticity of lateral habenula neurons.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, September 2012, vol./is. 32/36(12641-12646), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Sep 5, 2012)

Author(s): Maroteaux, Matthieu; Mameli, Manuel

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Institution: Maroteaux, Matthieu: Institut du Fer a Moulin, Paris; Mameli, Manuel: Institut du Fer a Moulin, Paris

Language: English

Abstract: Addictive drugs share the ability to increase dopamine (DA) levels and trigger synaptic adaptations in the mesocorticolimbic system, two cellular processes engaged in the early stages of drug seeking. Neurons located in the lateral habenula (LHb) modulate the activity of DA neurons and DA release, and adaptively tune goal-directed behaviors. Whether synaptic modifications in LHb neurons occur upon drug exposure remains, however, unknown. Here, we assessed the influence of cocaine experience on excitatory transmission onto subsets of LHb neurons using a combination of retrograde tracing and ex vivo patch-clamp recordings in mice. Recent evidence demonstrates that AMPA receptors lacking the GluA2 subunit mediate glutamatergic transmission in LHb neurons. We find that cocaine selectively potentiates AMPA receptor-mediated EPSCs in LHb neurons that send axons to the rostromedial tegmental nucleus, a GABAergic structure that modulates the activity of midbrain DA neurons. Cocaine induces a postsynaptic accumulation of AMPA receptors without modifying their subunit composition or single-channel conductance. As a consequence, a protocol pairing presynaptic glutamate release with somatic hyperpolarization, to increase the efficiency of GluA2-lacking AMPA receptors, elicited a long-term potentiation in neurons only from cocaine-treated mice. This suggests that cocaine resets the rules for the induction of synaptic long-term plasticity in the LHb. Our study unravels an early, projection-specific, cocaine-evoked synaptic potentiation in the LHb that may represent a permissive step for the functional reorganization of the mesolimbic system after drug exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Long-term Potentiation](#)
[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[Mice](#)
[AMPA](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Ceftriaxone normalizes nucleus accumbens synaptic transmission, glutamate transport, and export following cocaine self-administration and extinction training.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, September 2012, vol./is. 32/36(12406-12410), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Sep 5, 2012)

Author(s): Trantham-Davidson, Heather; LaLumiere, Ryan T; Reissner, Kathryn J; Kalivas, Peter W; Knackstedt, Lori A

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Institution: Trantham-Davidson, Heather: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; LaLumiere, Ryan T.: Department of Psychology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA; Reissner, Kathryn J.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Kalivas, Peter W.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Knackstedt, Lori A.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC

Language: English

Abstract: Decreased basal glutamate levels are observed in the rat nucleus accumbens (NA) core following cocaine self-administration. This disruption of glutamate homeostasis arises from a reduction in the export of glutamate via system xC- and is accompanied by a decrease in expression of xCT, the catalytic subunit of system xC-. A second hallmark of disrupted homeostasis is a decrease in expression and function of the major glutamate transporter, GLT-1. We have previously shown that chronic treatment with the antibiotic ceftriaxone restores xCT and GLT-1 expression following cocaine self-administration and attenuates both cue- and cocaine-primed reinstatement. Here we used a H-glutamate uptake assay and microdialysis to test the hypothesis that ceftriaxone restores the function of both GLT-1 and xCT (glutamate reuptake and export, respectively) in the NA core following cocaine self-administration. We also used electrophysiology to investigate the ability of ceftriaxone to normalize measures of synaptic plasticity following cocaine. We found that 5 d of ceftriaxone treatment following cocaine self-administration restores basal glutamate levels in the accumbens core, likely through an upregulation of system xC- function. We also found that ceftriaxone restores glutamate reuptake and attenuates the increase in synaptically released glutamate that accompanies cocaine-primed reinstatement. Ceftriaxone also reversed the cocaine-induced synaptic potentiation in the accumbens core, evidenced by normalized spontaneous EPSC amplitude and frequency and evoked EPSC amplitude. These data indicate that ceftriaxone normalizes multiple aspects of glutamate homeostasis following cocaine self-administration and thus holds the potential to reduce relapse in human cocaine addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[*Glutamic Acid](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)

[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Neurotransmission](#)
[Rats](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Opioids in chronic noncancer pain: More faces from the crowd.

Citation: Pain Research & Management, July 2012, vol./is. 17/4(263-275), 1203-6765 (Jul-Aug 2012)

Author(s): Watson, C. Peter N

Correspondence Address: Watson, C. Peter N.: University of Toronto, I Sir Williams Lane, Toronto, ON, Canada, M9A JT8, peter.watson@utoronto.ca

Institution: Watson, C. Peter N.: University of Toronto, Toronto, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The use of opioids for chronic noncancer pain (CNCN) remains very controversial. There are several randomized controlled trials, mostly in neuropathic pain, reporting efficacy and safety in the short term, but more long-term data are needed. Randomized controlled trials may be limited in providing data about the patients who benefit from often high-dose opioids over the long term. The present article provides details of these patients and adds to a previous case series. Methods: The present article contains 17 case reports of 11 CNCN conditions (followed to 2011) selected to illustrate specific issues from a survey of 84 patients with intractable CNCN treated with opioids and followed every three months for a median of 11 years. The previous published survey of this group reported outcomes of pain severity, adverse effects, pain relief, satisfaction, mood, problematic opioid use, tolerance, physical dependency, functional status, health-related quality of life (HRQL), immune status and sexual function. The outcome measures for that study included a numerical rating scale for pain, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, the Brief Pain Inventory Interference Scale, the Pain Disability Index and, for HRQL, the Short-Form Health Survey 12 version 2. Most patients in the total sample reported 50% or greater relief and a moderate improvement in disability. Scores for functional status and HRQL were not severely affected. Problematic use, tolerance and serious adverse effects, including constipation, were not major issues. These selected patient reports were chosen, not to illustrate optimal results, but rather important aspects of the diagnoses, opioids and doses, the paucity of intolerable adverse effects, particular issues (concurrent addiction history, bipolar disorder and combination therapy), disease-specific and other outcomes and duration of follow-up with complex pain problems. Results: Opioids were found to be safe and useful in the long term for these particular patients, as well as in the larger group from which they originated. Interpretation: These 17 reports of patients with intractable CNCN treated with opioids with some success over many years puts a face on more of the participants in the larger survey of 84 subjects, suggesting that this approach is effective and safe for some patients over many years. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Pulsus Group Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Opiates](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Neuropathic Pain](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Substance use disorders and personality disorders: Review from a neurobiological and psychodynamic perspective.

- Original Title:** Abhängigkeitserkrankungen und Persönlichkeitsstörungen: Übersicht aus neurobiologischer und psychodynamischer Perspektive.
- Citation:** Psychotherapeut, September 2012, vol./is. 57/5(425-433), 0935-6185;1432-2080 (Sep 2012)
- Author(s):** Walter, Marc; Dammann, Gerhard
- Correspondence Address:** Walter, Marc: Erwachsenen-Psychiatrische Klinik, Universitäre Psychiatrische Kliniken, Wilhelm Klein-Str. 27, Basel, Switzerland, 4012, marc.walter@upkbs.ch
- Institution:** Walter, Marc: Erwachsenen-Psychiatrische Klinik, Universitäre Psychiatrische Kliniken, Basel; Dammann, Gerhard: Psychiatrische Klinik, Munsterlingen
- Language:** German
- Abstract:** Substance use disorders and personality disorders often co-occur in clinical treatment. In this review the association between substance use disorders and personality disorders is described and discussed. Clinical and neurobiological data as well as psychodynamic concepts are included to focus on the therapeutic implications for patients with these comorbidities. The consumption of substances often begins as a kind of self-medication. Patients suffering from severe personality disorders need these substance effects to avoid severe destructive affects and to regulate their self-esteem. Patients with chronic substance dependence often show changes in brain structure. In the dependency stage of addiction clinical symptoms can make the diagnosis of a specific personality disorder very difficult. The treatments can be classified by the severity of substance use disorders and personality disorders. Substance misuse can be treated with psychotherapy. In substance dependence, specific forms of addiction therapy should be included. In patients with the frequent comorbidity of substance use disorders and severe personality disorders, disorder-specific treatment can be used with good results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Psychodynamic Psychotherapy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

65. Amnesia and the DRM paradigm: How encoding factors (do not) affect lure recognition.

- Citation:** Psychologica Belgica, 2012, vol./is. 52/2-3(95-120), 0033-2879 (2012)
- Author(s):** Van Damme, Use; Dewhurst, Stephen A
- Correspondence Address:** Van Damme, Use: Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, KU Leuven, Tiensestraat 102, Leuven, Belgium, B-3000, ilse.vandamme@ppw.kuleuven.be
- Institution:** Van Damme, Use: Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, KU Leuven (University of Leuven), Leuven; Dewhurst, Stephen A.: Faculty of Science, Psychology Department, University of Hull, Hull
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** In the DRM paradigm, participants are presented with, and their memory is tested for, lists of words that are associatively related to a non-presented lure word. Recent studies have revealed that amnesic patients show heightened immediate, but diminished delayed false recognition of such related lure words as compared to healthy controls. These findings may reflect deficient encoding, retrieval, or both. In two experiments, the importance of encoding factors was evaluated by investigating whether story contexts would increase delayed lure recognition, and whether personally-relevant content would decrease immediate lure recognition in Korsakoff patients. With delayed testing, patients' lure recognition was consistently lower than controls'. With immediate testing, lure

recognition was less frequent for personally-relevant than for neutral materials. However, as opposed to controls, Korsakoff patients did not show a difference in source memory, but merely a change in response bias. Results point to the conclusion that deficient explicit recollection is the main factor determining the difference in false recognition between amnesic patients and controls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amnesia](#)
[*Cognitive Psychology](#)
[*False Memory](#)
[*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)
[Paradoxical Techniques](#)
[Word Recognition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Reimbursement of opiate substitution drugs to militaries in 2007.

Original Title: Remboursement des médicaments de substitution aux opiaces chez les militaires en 2007.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, September 2012, vol./is. 38/4(304-309), 0013-7006 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): d'Argouges, F; Desjeux, G; Marsan, P; Thevenin-Garron, V

Correspondence Address: Desjeux, G.: Unite d'Expertise en Sante Publique, Departement des Services Meedicaux, Caisse Nationale Militaire de Securite Sociale, 247, avenue Jacques-Cartier, Toulon, France, 83090, cedex 09, guillaume.desjeux@cnmss.fr

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Language: French

Abstract: Introduction: The use of psychoactive drugs by militaries is not compatible with the analytical skills and self-control required by their jobs. Military physicians take this problem into consideration by organising systematic drugs screening in the French forces. However, for technical reasons, opiates are not concerned by this screening with the agreement of the people concerned. The estimated number of militaries who use an opiate substitute may be an approach of heroin consumption in the French forces. This study describes buprenorphine and methadone reimbursements made during 2007 by the national military healthcare centre to French militaries. Material and method: Each French soldier is affiliated to a special health insurance. The national military healthcare centre has in its information system, all the data concerning drug reimbursement made to French military personnel. This is a retrospective study of buprenorphine and methadone reimbursements made during 2007 by the military healthcare centre, to militaries from the three sectors of the French forces, and from the gendarmerie and joint forces. Only one reimbursement of one of these two drugs during this period allowed the patient to be included in our study. Daily drug dose and treatment steadiness profile have been calculated according to the criteria of the French monitoring centre for drugs and drug addiction. The criteria of the National guidelines against frauds have been used to identify misuse of these drugs. Doctors' shopping behaviour has also been studied. Finally, the nature of the prescriber and the consumption of other drugs in combination with opiate substitute have been analysed. Results: One hundred and eighty-one military consumers of opiate substitute drugs (167 men and 14 women) participated. This sample included people from the three sectors of the French forces as well as from the gendarmerie and from the joint forces. The average age of the consumers was 26.6 years (20-42 years). The average length of service was 6.1 years (maximum 22 years service). One hundred and fifty-nine militaries had been delivered buprenorphine, 15 had been delivered

methadone and seven had been delivered both. The prevalence of opiate substitute drug consumption by the militaries (52 per 100,000) is lower than in general population. According to the criteria of the National Healthcare Insurance, this population is not affected by abuse or fraud behaviour. Doctors' shopping behaviour is unusual. Opiate substitutes are prescribed by general physicians in 88% of issues. Only one prescriber was a military physician. An analysis of reimbursement of some drugs associated with opiate substitute has been made. The sampled military consume more psychoactive drugs (anxiolytics, antidepressants, hypnotics) than the French population under opiate substitution. Conclusion: In our observation, the military physician is almost always excluded the process of substitution. His/her different responsibilities of care, but also in determining the working aptitude, lead to dissimulation behaviour by the militaries. The difficulty for military physicians is to identify such consumption. They have to evaluate the capacity to work through a physical and psychological examination. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. A cross-sectional study of menthol cigarette preference by 14- to 15-year-old smokers in New Zealand.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, July 2012, vol./is. 14/7(857-863), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Li, Jian; Paynter, Janine; Arroll, Bruce

Correspondence Address: Li, Jian: Action on Smoking and Health New Zealand, P.O. Box 99 126, Newmarket, Auckland, New Zealand, 1149, jli196@aucklanduni.ac.nz

Institution: Li, Jian: School of Medicine, University of Auckland, Auckland; Paynter, Janine: Action on Smoking and Health, Auckland; Arroll, Bruce: Department of General Practice and Primary Health Care, School of Population Health, University of Auckland, Auckland

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: This study investigates the epidemiology of menthol cigarette preference, its association with smoking initiation, and nicotine addiction measured by loss of autonomy among New Zealand adolescent smokers. Methods: Data from the 2006-2009 national surveys among New Zealand Year 10 students (14 - 15 years old) were analyzed using multiple logistic regression. Menthol preference was an outcome variable; demographic factors and smoking status were covariates. Loss of autonomy and menthol preference were examined using multiple linear regression analysis. The Hooked on Nicotine Checklist measured loss of autonomy as an outcome variable. Menthol status, smoking status, and demographic factors were covariates. All analyses were controlled for clustering of data by school. Results: Overall, 17.7% of New Zealand 14- to 15-year-old smokers in this study indicated a preference for menthol cigarette, with greater odds of menthol cigarette preference among girls (odds ratio [OR] = 2.43; 95% CI = 2.15 - 2.75), ethnic minorities (Maori OR = 1.21; 95% CI = 1.07 - 1.36, Asians OR = 2.24; 95% CI = 1.79 - 2.82, Pacific Islanders OR = 1.83; 95% CI = 1.52- 2.19), smokers from high socioeconomic status schools (OR = 1.24; 95% CI = 1.03 - 1.49), when parents smoked (OR = 1.16; 95% CI = 1.03 - 1.31), and newer smokers (smoked 11-100 cigarettes OR = 1.16; 95% CI = 1.03 - 1.31, smoking on a monthly OR = 1.17; 95% CI = 1.00 - 1.37, and a weekly basis OR = 1.29; 95% CI = 1.15- 1.44). No significant correlation was found among those who smoked 1 - 10 cigarettes in total (OR = 1.02; 95% CI = 0.86- 1.20) nor was any correlation found between menthol preference and nicotine addiction measured by loss of autonomy (coef. = - .21, p value = .165). Conclusion: This study found inequalities in menthol cigarette preference among New Zealand adolescent smokers, consistent with patterns found in the United States but did not find any significant

correlation between menthol preference and loss of autonomy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Preferences](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. The relationship between substance use and posttraumatic stress disorder in a methadone maintenance treatment program.

Citation: Comprehensive Psychiatry, September 2011, vol./is. 52/5(562-566), 0010-440X (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Villagonzalo, Kristi-Ann; Dodd, Seetal; Ng, Felicity; Mihaly, Stephen; Langbein, Amy; Berk, Michael

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Institution: Villagonzalo, Kristi-Ann: Department of Clinical and Biomedical Sciences, University of Melbourne, Geelong, VIC; Dodd, Seetal: Department of Clinical and Biomedical Sciences, University of Melbourne, Geelong, VIC; Ng, Felicity: Department of Clinical and Biomedical Sciences, University of Melbourne, Geelong, VIC; Mihaly, Stephen: Mental Health and Drug and Alcohol Services, Barwon Health, Geelong, VIC; Langbein, Amy: Mental Health and Drug and Alcohol Services, Barwon Health, Geelong, VIC; Berk, Michael: Department of Clinical and Biomedical Sciences, University of Melbourne, Geelong, VIC

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is frequently linked with substance abuse. The self-medication hypothesis suggests that some people may use illicit substances in an attempt to self-treat psychiatric symptoms. This study explores the relationship between substance abuse and PTSD symptom clusters in a methadone maintenance population. Design and Methods: Clients of a methadone maintenance program at a public Drug and Alcohol Service were invited to complete the PTSD Checklist-Civilian Version, a screening tool for PTSD. Information about their history of substance use was also collected. Results: Eighty clients (43 female, 37 male), aged 35 +/- 8.0 years (mean +/- SD), participated in the study, of which 52.7% screened positive for PTSD. Severity of marijuana use was significantly associated with a number of reexperiencing and hyperarousal symptoms and with overall severity of PTSD symptoms. Opiate, amphetamine, and benzodiazepine use did not appear to be related to PTSD symptoms. Discussion and Conclusions: In this sample, marijuana may be used to self-treat certain PTSD symptoms, supporting the self-medication hypothesis. Further research is required to confirm the association between a diagnosis of PTSD and substance use. Given the high prevalence of PTSD in the substance-using population, routine PTSD screening in the substance abuse treatment setting may be justified. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)

*Drug Therapy
 *Methadone Maintenance
 *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
 Marijuana

Source: PsycINFO

69. Trauma and comorbid posttraumatic stress disorder in individuals with schizophrenia and substance abuse.

Citation: Comprehensive Psychiatry, September 2011, vol./is. 52/5(490-497), 0010-440X (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Picken, Alicia; Tarrier, Nicholas

Correspondence Address: Tarrier, Nicholas: Division of Clinical Psychology, School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Zochonis Building, Oxford Road, Manchester, United Kingdom, M13 9PL, nicholas.tarrier@manchester.ac.uk

Institution: Picken, Alicia: Division of Clinical Psychology, School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester; Tarrier, Nicholas: Division of Clinical Psychology, School of Psychological Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the occurrence of trauma and comorbid posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in dual diagnosis patients and whether the trauma was related to the patient's behavior or illness. Method: One hundred ten patients with schizophrenia and comorbid substance or alcohol abuse were assessed for PTSD using self-report and structured interview. Traumatic events were classified as independent or dependent upon the patient's behavior, illness, or symptoms. Results: One hundred patients (91%) reported at least 1 trauma (mean, 4.3). Sixty-three patients (57%) reported a traumatic event that met modified-criterion A for PTSD. Thirty-one patients (28%) met criteria for full PTSD, and 18 (16%) had a trauma directly related to their illness. Patients with PTSD had significantly higher scores on positive psychotic symptoms and depression. Conclusions: Exposures to traumatic events and comorbid PTSD are high but are inflated by reactions to illness-related events such as hospitalization and psychotic symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Dual Diagnosis
 *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
 *Schizophrenia
 *Trauma
 Patients

Source: PsycINFO

70. Effect of comorbid alcohol and drug use disorders on premature death among unipolar and bipolar disorder decedents in the United States, 1999 to 2006.

Citation: Comprehensive Psychiatry, September 2011, vol./is. 52/5(453-464), 0010-440X (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Yoon, Young-Hee; Chen, Chiung M; Yi, Hsiao-ye; Moss, Howard B

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Institution: Yoon, Young-Hee: Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, CSR, Incorporated, Arlington, VA; Chen, Chiung M.: Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, CSR, Incorporated, Arlington, VA; Yi, Hsiao-ye: Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, CSR, Incorporated, Arlington, VA; Moss, Howard B.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to quantify the effect of comorbid alcohol and drug use disorders on premature death, as reflected by the manner of death (suicide and other unnatural death versus natural death) and the age at death, among decedents with unipolar and bipolar disorders. Methods: This study is based on the US Multiple Cause of Death public-use data files for 1999 to 2006. Secondary data analysis was conducted comparing decedents with unipolar/bipolar disorders and decedents with all other causes of death, based on the death records of 19 052 468 decedents in the Multiple Cause of Death data files who died at 15 years and older. Poisson regression models were used to derive prevalence ratios to assess the effect of comorbid substance use disorders (SUD) on the risks for being an unnatural death among mood disorder deaths. Multiple-cause life table analysis and mean age at death were used to quantify the effect of comorbid SUDs on premature mortality among mood disorder deaths. Results: Prevalence of comorbid SUDs was higher among unipolar and bipolar disorder deaths than that among all other deaths. Among unipolar and bipolar disorder deaths, comorbid SUDs were associated with elevated risks for suicide and other unnatural death in both men and women (prevalence ratios ranging 1.49-9.46, $P < .05$). They also were associated with reductions in mean ages at death (ranging 11.7-33.8 years, $P < .05$). In general, these effects were much stronger for drug use disorders than for alcohol use disorders. Both SUDs had stronger effects on suicide among women, whereas their effects on other unnatural deaths were stronger among men. Conclusions: This study is among the first to provide population mortality-based evidence to further establish comorbid SUD as one of the key risk factors for premature death among individuals with unipolar or bipolar disorders in the United States. Clinicians need to be aware of the potentially lethal risk associated with these comorbid conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Death and Dying](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Risk behavior of runaways who return home.

Citation: Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies, September 2012, vol./is. 7/3(283-297), 1745-0128;1745-0136 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Arnold, Elizabeth Mayfield; Song, Eun-Young; Legault, Claudine; Wolfson, Mark

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Institution: Arnold, Elizabeth Mayfield: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Medicine, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC; Song, Eun-Young: Division of Public Health Sciences, Department of Social Sciences and Health Policy, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC; Legault, Claudine: Division of Public Health Sciences, Department of Biostatistical Sciences, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC; Wolfson, Mark: Division of Public Health Sciences, Department of Biostatistical Sciences, Wake Forest School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Few studies have examined the risk behaviors of youth who run away and return home. Most studies have focused on youth who end up as chronic runaways or become homeless for whom the expected trajectory is a path filled with numerous negative outcomes. Methods: Using data from a multisite phone survey of a random sample of youth aged 16-20 years ($N = 1191$), we present comparisons of runaways and

non-runaways on demographic and background variables, alcohol and drug use, and sexual behavior (sex without birth control). Also, reasons for running away and services received after running away were examined. Results: Runaway status was strongly associated with each of the risk behaviors examined. The adjusted odds ratios for runaway status were higher for all behaviors (alcohol use, binge drinking, illegal prescription drug use, and sex without birth control) compared with the odds ratios for the other independent variables. More than half of runaways reported running away because of family problems, and only about one-third received any services after the most recent runaway episode. Conclusions: The findings from this study suggest that running away from home is a risk factor for future risky behaviors (substance use and sex without birth control), even when youth return home and do not end up on the streets. Interventions are needed for youth who return home as it cannot be assumed that returning eliminates the risk of using substances or engaging in sex without birth control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Runaway Behavior](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. 'It had to be my choice' Indigenous smoking cessation and negotiations of risk, resistance and resilience.

Citation: Health, Risk & Society, September 2012, vol./is. 14/6(565-581), 1369-8575;1469-8331 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Bond, Chelsea; Brough, Mark; Spurling, Geoffrey; Hayman, Noel

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Institution: Bond, Chelsea: Inala Indigenous Health Service, Brisbane, QLD; Brough, Mark: Faculty of Health, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD; Spurling, Geoffrey: Inala Indigenous Health Service, Brisbane, QLD; Hayman, Noel: Inala Indigenous Health Service, Brisbane, QLD

Language: English

Abstract: While Australia is considered a world leader in tobacco control, smoking rates within the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population have not declined at the same rate. This failure highlights an obvious shortcoming of mainstream anti-smoking efforts to effectively understand and engage with the socio-cultural context of Indigenous smoking and smoking cessation experiences. The purpose of this article is to explore the narrative accounts of 20 Indigenous ex-smokers within an urban community and determine the motivators and enablers for successful smoking cessation. Our findings indicated that health risk narratives and the associated social stigma produced through anti-smoking campaigns formed part of a broader apparatus of oppression among Indigenous people, often inspiring resistance and resentment rather than compliance. Instead, a significant life event and supportive relationships were the most useful predictors of successful smoking cessation acting as both a motivator and enabler to behavioural change. Indigenous smoking cessation narratives most commonly involved changing and reordering a person's life and identity and autonomy over this process was the critical building block to reclaiming control over nicotine addiction. Most promisingly, at an individual level, we found the important role that individual health professionals played in encouraging and supporting Indigenous smoking cessation through positive rather than punitive interactions. More broadly, our findings highlighted the central importance of resilience, empowerment and trust within health promotion practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Negotiation](#)
[*Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)
[*Resistance](#)
[*Risk Management](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[Sociocultural Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Pain management, palliative care, and substance abuse.

Citation: Journal of Pain & Palliative Care Pharmacotherapy, June 2012, vol./is. 26/2(96-97), 1536-0288;1536-0539 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Lipman, Arthur G

Language: English

Abstract: In this editorial, the editor is pleased to introduce a new feature entitled Pain Management, Palliative Care, and Substance Abuse. This feature is coordinated by Jeffrey Gudin, MD, a physician with training and board certification in anesthesiology, pain management, addiction medicine, and palliative care. The editor believes the media have increasingly reported misuse of legitimate opioid medications resulting in morbidity and mortality. The editor suggests that one must objectively examine the benefits and risks of these portent medications while recognizing that both truly exist. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Palliative Care](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Addiction is not a disease: Reply to Stanbrook.

Citation: Canadian Medical Association Journal, April 2012, vol./is. 184/6(679), 0820-3946;1488-2329 (Apr 3, 2012)

Author(s): Holden, Tim

Institution: Holden, Tim: Queen's University Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, Kingston General Hospital, Kingston, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by M. B. Stanbrook (see record 2012-06782-001). The statement in the editorial by Stanbrook is not supported by the evidence and reads more like a political policy statement than a reasoned intellectual argument. There has been a steady erosion of individual responsibility and loss of any concept of personal blame for bad choices. Addiction does not meet the criteria specified for a core disease entity, namely the presence of a primary measurable deviation from physiologic or anatomical norm. Addiction is self acquired and is not transmissible, contagious, autoimmune, hereditary, degenerative or traumatic. Addiction is a maladaptive response to an underlying condition, such as depression or a nonspecific inability to cope with the world. The study on the neurobiology of addiction referred to in the editorial looked at the brains of people with addiction after they had damaged them by their behavior, brains were not examined in their premorbid state. This is analogous to saying that the sequelae of a traumatic brain injury were themselves the cause of said brain injury. Ironically, the title of the referenced article uses the term disorders not diseases. Medicalizing addiction has not led to any

management advances at the individual level. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Canadian Medical Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Medical Personnel Cognition](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Stigma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Canadian Medical Association. Journal*
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *CMAJ : Canadian Medical Association Journal*

75. Studying the effect of near miss among non-gamblers.

Original Title: A majdnem nyertem" jelenseg vizsgalata nem szerencsejatekos mintan.

Citation: Pszichologia, December 2010, vol./is. 30/4(335-348), 0230-0508;2060-2782 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Kormendi, Attila; Kurucz, Gyozo

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Institution: Kormendi, Attila: Debreceni Egyetem, Pszichologiai Intezet, Szemelyiseg es Klinikai Pszichologiai Tanszek; Kurucz, Gyozo: Debreceni Egyetem, Pszichologiai Intezet, Szocial-es Munkapszichologiai Tanszrk

Language: Hungarian

Abstract: Structural characteristics and especially near miss has been attributed a major role in addictiveness of games of chance. Near miss happens when every but one symbol is identical on the winning line of a gaming machine-which is a losing combination. Previous studies usually examined the effect of near miss on game persistent and money spent. In our study we questioned whether near miss combination's ratio in game machines influences game preference. Our sample consisted of 87 persons (46 female). Participants were above 18 and without significant game experience. Participants had to play a couple of series with a computer-simulated game of chance in a repeated measures setting. We have varied the near miss ratio among series (0%, 15%, 30% and 45%). Results show that participants clearly preferred the series with 30% near miss ratio to the series with 15% near miss ratio, but they didn't prefer the 30% series to the 45% or to the 0% series. We were able to demonstrate a clear effect of near miss on game preference which is consistent with previous research findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Akademiai Kiado, Budapest; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Gambling](#)
[*Games](#)
[Preferences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Consumption of addictive substances by Gabonese teenagers: An epidemiological survey.

Original Title: Enquete epidemiologique sur la consommation des substances addictives par les adolescents du Gabon.

Citation: Cahiers D'Etudes et De Recherche Francophone/ Sante, July 2011, vol./is. 21/3(149-152), 1157-5999 (Jul-Sep 2011)

Author(s): Mimbila-Mayi, Mylene; Vierin, Yolande Nzame; Biloghe, Arlette; Moussavou-Mouyama, Andre

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Language: French

Abstract: Objective: To study the characteristics of the consumption of addictive substances by adolescents in Gabon. Population and methods: For this cross-sectional, descriptive study, we used an anonymous questionnaire to collect information from 1,469 adolescents aged 10 to 19 years in six cities in Gabon during 2008, Results: Alcohol was the addictive substance most often consumed (55.5%), followed by tobacco (21.5%) and illegal drugs (5%). In all, 47.6% of the teenagers reported having already been drunk. Combined consumption of these different substances was reported by 44.5%, Conclusion: Our results show the extent of the consumption of addictive substances among adolescents in Gabon and the existence of groups at risk of addiction and abuse. Prevention strategies must be set up. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*African Cultural Groups](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Female addicts-Differences in familial and psychosocial developmental features witnessed between female and male addicts.

Original Title: Zene ovisnice-Razlike u obiljezjima obitelji i obiljezjima psihosocijalnog razvoja izmedu zena i muskaraca ovisnika o drogama.

Citation: Kriminologija & Socijalna Integracija, 2011, vol./is. 19/2(57-71), 1330-2604 (2011)

Author(s): Zimic, Jadranka Ivandic

Institution: Zimic, Jadranka Ivandic: Ured za suzbijanje zlouporabe droga

Language: Serbo-Croatian

Abstract: Insofar, female addiction onset has been only poorly explored, although a number of experts see the nature of female addiction as distinctive and therefore mandating entirely different treatment approaches. In view of the foregoing, the primary aim of this study was to investigate into possible differences between male and female addicts in institutional treatment in Croatia respective of their socio-demographic, interaction and social familial features as well as some of their psychosocial developmental features, seen from the earliest childhood up to adolescence. The study was carried out within 2008-2009 timeframe and embraced a total of 143 addicted subjects, out of which 92 men and 51 women, treated at the time on-ward premises of the Psychiatric Hospital Vrapce, Clinical Hospital "Sisters of Mercy", as well as in "Susrei" and "Cenacolo" therapeutic communities. The results revealed several differences between male and female addicts relative of their familial socio-demographic and interaction, as well as psychosocial developmental features, in terms of far more frequent poor emotional relations and communication with their mothers seen across female addicts, who were also more frequently molested as compared to male addicts, and were more frequently witnesses to domestic violence, while their families had more frequent alcohol abuse and mental illness histories. In addition, unlike men, addicted women were more successful during

their schooling and committed fewer felonies, but were more often prone to suicidal thoughts or even suicide attempts. Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that familial and psycho-social risk factors are more often encountered across female addicts, whose addiction onset and history takes a different course as compared to male addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Psychosocial Development](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Pre-trial psychiatric reports on Antillean suspected offenders in the Netherlands and on the Dutch Antilles.

Original Title: Rapportages pro Justitia van Antilliaanse verdachten in Nederland en op de Nederlandse Antillen.

Citation: Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2010, vol./is. 52/11(745-752), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2010)

Author(s): Vinkers, D. J.; Heytel, F. G. M.; Matroos, G. M.; Hermans, K. M.; Hoek, H. W.

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Institution: Vinkers, D. J.: Nederlands Instituut voor Forensische Psychiatrie en Psychologie, Rotterdam; Heytel, F. G. M.: Psychiaters Maatschap Antillen te Curacao; Matroos, G. M.: Psychiaters Maatschap Antillen te Curacao; Hermans, K. M.: Psychiaters Maatschap Antillen te Curacao; Hoek, H. W.: Parnassia Bavo groep te Den Haag, Den Haag

Language: Dutch

Abstract: Background: The registered criminality among Antilleans living in the Netherlands is much higher than among Antilleans living on the Dutch Antilles (113 offences and 11 offences respectively, per year per 1000 persons, $p < 0.001$). Aim: To compare the prevalence of psychiatric disturbances among Antillean suspected offenders in the Netherlands ($n = 989$) and on the Dutch Antilles ($n = 199$) between 2000 and 2006. Method: A careful study was made of pre-trial psychiatric reports on Antillean suspected offenders (referred to as suspects) in the Netherlands and of comparable reports on Antillean suspects on the Dutch Antilles. Results: There was no significant difference in the prevalence of mental disorders among Antillean suspects in the Netherlands (22.3%) and on the Dutch Antilles (20.3%). Abuse of drugs and cannabis was more prevalent on the Dutch Antilles where treatment for addiction is less frequently available than in the Netherlands. Mental retardation was ascertained more often among Antilleans in the Netherlands (22.4%) than among Antilleans on the Dutch Antilles (15.1%). Antillean suspects on the Dutch Antilles were more often found to be fully responsible for their actions than were Antillean suspects in the Netherlands (65.3% versus 19.1%, $p < 0.001$). There was no significant difference in the frequency of 'strongly diminished responsibility' and 'a total lack of responsibility'. Conclusion: On the basis of the pre-trial assessments there seems to be little difference in the prevalence of mental disorders in Antillean suspects in the Netherlands and on the Dutch Antilles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminals](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)
[Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Monitoring and evaluation of the Hungarian methadone maintenance programmes.

- Original Title:** A magyarországi metadon-fenntartó programok monitorozása és értékelése.
- Citation:** *Psychiatria Hungarica*, 2010, vol./is. 25/3(202-220), 0237-7896 (2010)
- Author(s):** Racz, Jozsef; Melles, Katalin; Marvanykovi, Ferenc; Vadasz, Viktoria
- Correspondence Address:** Racz, Jozsef, Victor Hugo u. 18-22, Budapest, Hungary, 1132, raczj@mtapi.hu
- Institution:** Racz, Jozsef: MTA Pszichologiai Kutatóintézet; Melles, Katalin: MTA Pszichologiai Kutatóintézet; Marvanykovi, Ferenc: MTA Pszichologiai Kutatóintézet; Vadasz, Viktoria: ELTE Tarsadalomtudományi Kar, Szociológiai Intézet, Szociológus Hallgató
- Language:** Hungarian
- Abstract:** Introduction: Methadone maintenance has an important role in the treatment of injecting heroin users and the reduction of harm connected to drug abuse. In their study, the authors aimed to identify methadone maintenance and substitution programmes and service providers, addiction and psychosocial characteristics of clients, their satisfaction with the programmes and the realization of methadone maintenance "methodological letter" (guideline) issued by the Ministry of Health. Methods: During the study all the eight outpatient centres providing methadone maintenance were involved as well as their clients and experts. The client sample was 150 clients according to the National Methadone Register: sampling according to the centre and national gender distribution. The expert sample consists of two-two experts from each centre. Socio demographic characteristics, satisfaction and Treatment Demand Indicator (TDI) of the clients were investigated while experts were asked about the recommendations of the methodological letter. In case of 119 clients, the intake and current TDI-s were compared. Results: clients are satisfied with the treatment; the treatment causes positive perceived changes in their life both in psychosocial and drug use characteristics. Recommendations of the methodological letters were not realized totally. Conclusion: According the study, authors propose development of the methodological letter as well as detailed and exact definitions of the letter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Self Monitoring](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

80. A group of drug-addicted parents in prison: Psychoanalytic viewpoint and applications of analytic psychodrama.

- Original Title:** Un gruppo di genitori tossicodipendenti in carcere. Ottica psicoanalitica e applicazioni dello psicodramma analitico.
- Citation:** Gruppi, September 2009, vol./is. 11/3(77-90), 1826-2589;1972-4837 (Sep-Dec 2009)
- Author(s):** D'Aprile, Patrizia; Versari, Licia
- Institution:** D'Aprile, Patrizia: Ser.T., USL, Forli; Versari, Licia: Ser.T., USL, Forli
- Language:** Italian
- Abstract:** This article describes therapeutic experience with a short term group, according to the theory of psychoanalytic theory and analytic psychodrama. The work was carried out at the Monitoring Section for Drug Addicts at the Forli jail. The group consisted of parent-inmates with present or past drug related/addiction problems. In jail, where addicts are usually recognized through various stereotypes (the addict, the criminal, the boss), we wanted to build a space in which they would be able to reveal themselves through different images. The parent was the identity with which they had to introduce themselves to the others, and through which to see themselves, and as a result, the most distinctive characteristics of each inmate emerged. This article highlights the difficulties involved in

carrying out psychotherapeutic activity in the prison environment, which is so intrusive and deeply marked by punitive conditions and a form of control. Furthermore, we stress that a large part of this experience in such a context consisted in helping participants to stop complaining and begin reflecting, which is a fundamental step to be taken to be able to work on oneself. The main themes that emerged were: the necessity of authentic communication, generational transmission, the father role and the inmates' discovery of their own fragility. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[*Psychodrama](#)
[Psychoanalytic Theory](#)
[Stereotyped Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Reducing the harmful use of alcohol and drugs in South Africa - A societal response.

Citation: NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2011, vol./is. 28/4(389-392), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2011)

Author(s): Dangor, Zane; Madonsela, Vusi

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Institution: Dangor, Zane: Department of Social Development; Madonsela, Vusi: Department of Social Development

Language: English

Abstract: The South African government is rightfully concerned that up to 1 in 3 teenagers are addicted to alcohol and drug abuse. This figure is based on the numbers of young people that are presenting themselves to treatment facilities. The campaign to reduce the harmful use of alcohol is part of government's overall campaign to reduce all drug related harm. With respect to illicit drugs, the South African government's approach follows the standard pillars of efforts to reduce supply, demand and harm. Prevention strategies such as education and persuasion, which are the most widely used, have been found not to be as effective as measures such as taxation and marketing restrictions. Globally, the alcohol industry advocates almost singularly for education and behavior change as the measures that government should favor. However, as pointedly observed by the WHO in its various publications, these strategies are not as effective in the absence of legislative measures to reduce demand and availability of alcohol in order to mitigate the harmful use of alcohol. A shift in policy towards a model that focuses on reducing harm--as well as restricting the time, place and content of alcohol and advertising--is suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*African Cultural Groups](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. A nation at crossroads: Debating South Africa's war on drug policy.

Citation: NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2011, vol./is. 28/4(379-388), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2011)

Author(s): Otu, Smart E

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Institution: Otu, Smart E.: Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki Ebonyi State

Language: English

Abstract: According to Africa Recovery, a United Nations publication, drug trafficking and abuse are on the rise in African countries. One aim of South Africa's drug policy is to make it clear that drugs are not tolerated in the society. The South African vision of a drug-free society and its waging war on drugs is evident in the statistics of reported drug-related offences. However, the war is replete with controversies. In the light of several contentious issues associated with South Africa's current drug policy, this text critically examines the various issues and their implications in the political, economic and social context and the historical experiences of the South African people. What are the contentious sociological issues in the current anti-drug laws in South Africa? What alternative drug policies are available to South Africa in view of changing global trends? How can South Africa successfully combine the harm-reduction approach and the radical alternative policy of a guarded decriminalisation and legalisation with a result-oriented war on drugs? These are a few of the questions addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*African Cultural Groups](#)
[*Debates](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*War](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Client characteristics and therapist style: A combined analysis of impact on retention and effectiveness in outpatient substance abuse treatment.

Citation: NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2011, vol./is. 28/4(321-338), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2011)

Author(s): Knuuttila, Vesa; Kuusisto, Katja; Saarnio, Pekka

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To explore the effects of client and therapist characteristics along with percentage of days abstinent before admission on retention and effectiveness of outpatient substance abuse treatment. Design: The study was implemented with naturalistic principles and prospective design. The clients (N = 327) and the therapists (N = 33) were recruited from Finnish outpatient treatment units (N = 7). Results: The client's low readiness to change, the therapist's low directiveness and low empathy predicted short duration of treatment. Client's past substance use frequency was likewise a significant predictor of retention in treatment; clients with low percentage of days abstinent at baseline dropped out much more easily. The client's high anger and low percentage of days abstinent at baseline was found to predict low percentage of days abstinent at follow-up. Greater satisfaction with support from therapist was predicted by client's high readiness to change and lower substance use frequency at baseline. Conclusions: Retention in treatment was predicted by both client's and therapist's characteristics, while effectiveness in outpatient substance

abuse treatment was more dependent on client's characteristics and earlier substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Therapist Characteristics](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Readiness to Change](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Social service and addiction treatment: Rehabilitation or harm reduction?

Original Title: Socialtjänst och missbrukarvård: Bot eller lindring?

Citation: NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2011, vol./is. 28/4(297-319), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2011)

Author(s): Ekendahl, Mats

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Institution: Ekendahl, Mats: Addiction Research Group, Stockholms Universitet, Stockholm

Language: Swedish

Abstract: Aim: This paper aims to depict and analyze how professionals in Swedish social services legitimize two ideologically controversial help interventions, methadone maintenance and coercive treatment. Should addiction treatment primarily rehabilitate clients, or should it be a short-term measure for harm reduction? This question has been less and less discussed in Sweden during the past few years, as it has been accepted that all help should be based on science, not ideology - irrespective of it being aimed at harm reduction or rehabilitation. However, there is a lack of research regarding how crucial players in addiction treatment relate to this development, especially when applied on socially vulnerable clients. Material and Method: The empirical material consists of 33 qualitative interviews with social workers from Stockholm and its surrounding area. The interviews are analyzed through discourse analysis. Result: When describing their work, the respondents' discourse assumed and advocated progress in client case management. Conclusion: By emphasizing concepts such as lifestyle change, client motivation, psychosocial support and aftercare the social workers could construct the two forms of treatment as less ideologically extreme, but also as undoubtedly aligned with the political goal of rehabilitation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Social Services](#)
[Involuntary Treatment](#)
[Methadone Maintenance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Facebook addiction related to low self-esteem, Depression and lack of social skills.

Original Title: La adicción a Facebook relacionada con la baja autoestima, la depresión y la falta de habilidades sociales.

Citation: Psicología Iberoamericana, January 2010, vol./is. 18/1(6-18), 1405-0943 (Jan-Jun 2010)

Author(s): Herrera Harfuch, Maria Fernanda; Pacheco Murguia, Maria Paula; Lever, Joaquina Palomar; Andrade, Daniela Zavala

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Institution: Herrera Harfuch, Maria Fernanda: Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico; Pacheco Murguia, Maria Paula: Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico; Lever, Joaquina Palomar: Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico; Andrade, Daniela Zavala: Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

Language: Spanish

Abstract: This study had the purpose to find out if there was any relationship between Facebook's addiction, low self-esteem, depression and the lack of social-skills. It was an unexperimental design, of cross type. A questionnaire made by Young (1998, quoted in Navarro & Jaimes, 2007), Beranuy et al. (2009), Candido et al. (2000), Yesavage (1986; quoted in De la Vega, 2009) and Garcia (1998) was adapted for its use in this investigation. There were 63 students of the "Universidad Iberoamericana" who participated, being 60.3% women and 39.7% men (being 22 years-old the higher percentage). The instrument was complemented by sociodemographic variables, and also by the questionnaire of Addiction to Facebook for Youths (of own creation 2009), the Questionnaire of Evaluation of High-school Students' Self-esteem (Garcia, 1998), the Questionnaire of Adolescent Interpersonal Difficulties Evaluation (Candid et al. 2000), the Scale of Geriatric Depression (Yesavage, 1986; quoted in De la Vega, 2009), the Addiction to Internet Diagnosis Criteria (Young, 1998, quoted in Navarro, 2007) and the Questionnaire of Experiences Related to Internet (Fargues et al., 2009). Such as predicted, results reveal statistically significant differences among the groups of addicts and non-addicts to Facebook, therefore allowing to see there are statistically significant relations among Facebook's addiction and low self-esteem, depression and lack of social skills. It was concluded that Facebook's addicts are more prone to depression, to have less social abilities or skills and a lower self-esteem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Depression \(Emotion\)](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Self Esteem](#)
[*Social Skills](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Adherence to antiretroviral therapy and its determinants in AIDS patients: Review article.

Citation: Tehran University Medical Journal, October 2008, vol./is. 66/7(447-455), 1683-1764;1735-7322 (Oct 2008)

Author(s): Yalda, A; Seyyed Alinaghi, S. A; Hajiabdolbaghi, M

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Institution: Yalda, A.: Dept. of Infectious and Tropical diseases, Imam Khomeini Hospital, Tehran; Seyyed Alinaghi, S. A.: Iranian Research Center for HIV/ AIDS (IRCHA); Hajiabdolbaghi, M.: Iranian Research Center for HIV/ AIDS (IRCHA)

Language: Farsi (Iranian)

Abstract: There are limited published investigations about adherence to antiretroviral and its determinants. Many determinants influence on adherence to therapy. The effects of some determinants on adherence are controversial. More studies are needed to be fulfilled about adherence and its determinants to compile strategies. Key to the success of antiretroviral therapies is the ability and willingness of HIV-positive individuals to adhere to antiretroviral regimens. There are different definitions for full adherence. In the most studies, adherence is defined as taking $\geq 95\%$ of prescribed medication. Adherence rate

needs to be >95% to prevent virologic failure and for complete suppression. The consequences of poor adherence include not only diminished benefits for the patient, but also the public health threat of the emergence of multidrug-resistant viruses, as these resistant strains can then be transmitted from a patient to their contacts. Evaluating adherence has proven to be difficult and there is no gold standard for evaluating adherence to medication. Adherence is assessed in various ways. The most studies evaluate adherence to treatment by using patient's self report and the pill count method but these are methods known to overestimate adherence. Some determinants are associated with adherence include: age, gender, addiction specially injection drug users, alcohol consumption, depression, social support, level of education, work situation, adverse antiretroviral effects, pregnancy, type of antiretroviral drug regimen, number of pills and daily doses received, severe traumas, social and psychological factors, and relationship between clinician and patient. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Participation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
 Public Health

Source: PsycINFO

87. Review of Adopted children: How they grow up.

Citation: The Sociological Review, March 1968, vol./is. 16/1(112-113), 0038-0261;1467-954X (Mar 1968)

Author(s): Goodacre, Iris

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Adopted Children: How They Grow Up by Alexina McWhinnie (1967). The book present interviews conducted by the author with men and women to assess their general adjustment to life, to highlight any problems specific to adoption and to locate any environmental factors conducive to either a good or a poor adjustment. On the basis of up to 4 interviews with each of her subjects the author built up introspective, retrospective case histories based on a study of environmental factors. A selection of 18 portraits, drawn proportionately from all 4 adjustments categories to which the subjects were finally allocated, form the core of the book and this makes the book a compulsive reading and not only for the case history addicts. The book shows that adoptive parenting always presents complex problems over and above those of ordinary parenthood, problems which inescapably confront both adapters and child. Therefore, for adopted persons the hazards on the road to good adjustment are invariably greater than for those with the good fortune to grow up with their biological family. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjustment](#)
[*Adopted Children](#)
[*Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Substance misuse among physicians: A still neglected problem.

Original Title: Uso indevido de drogas entre medicos: Problema ainda negligenciado.

Citation: Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, 2008, vol./is. 57/4(267-269), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (2008)

Author(s): Fidalgo, Thiago Marques; da Silveira, Dartiu Xavier

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Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the opinions and attitudes about substance use among clinical physicians. Method: A hundred physicians of clinical areas were selected in a public hospital of Sao Paulo. All of them were asked to answer a questionnaire with some questions about drug use. 83% completed the research protocol properly. Results: 60.2% of the interviewed clinicians think that physicians are more likely to develop substance use disorders than general population. 67.5% of them stated they knew a colleague presenting a substance use disorder and in that in 41.0% of the cases the abused substance was a psychotropic available on the surgery facilities. However, 96.4% of the participants denied they could have a substance use problem, although 16.9% declared they had already used non prescribed psychotropics. Benzodiazepines were the most frequently used substances. In addition, 88.0% of them consider it was difficult to search for medical help. They added that a service exclusive for physicians would make this search easier. Nevertheless, 56.6% are not aware of the existence of such a service. Conclusion: Non-prescribed psychotropic use was high. However, most part of the clinicians does not consider this a problem. Most of the professionals do not know programs on substance use disorders specific for physicians, what would be a very positive initiative according to great part of them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Physicians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Alcoholism in the Northeast of the Brazil-Prevalence and social demographic profile of the sample.

Original Title: Alcoolismo no Nordeste do Brasil-Prevalencia e perfil sociodemografico dos afetados.

Citation: Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, 2008, vol./is. 57/4(227-232), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (2008)

Author(s): Barros Filizola, Patricia Rego; do Nascimento, Aline Elesbao; Sougey, Everton Botelho; Meira-Lima, Ivanor Velloso

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Language: Portuguese

Abstract: The epidemiological survey was conducted to determine the prevalence of alcoholism and use of alcohol among the oldest and biggest families which make up the population of the island of Fernando de Noronha, state of Pernambuco, Brazil, as well as to identify a socio-demographic profile associated with this problem in that region. Methods: A representative sample of the population was composed by 119 individuals. The instrument of research included questions on demographic and social data of the sample, and characterization of alcohol consumption. To assess the prevalence of alcoholism among

these people, we used an instrument for screening alcohol related disturbances - the CAGE - and in this analyses it was taken into consideration, one or more positive answers to define the alcoholics. Results: Results show an overall prevalence of alcohol consumption at 62.2% of the sample and alcoholism of 40.34%, with 50.9% for men and 30.6% for women. Male, unmarried, divorced and widowed individuals, not practitioners of the Protestant religion showed significant higher risk of alcoholism. Conclusion: The results were compared with previous studies in other populations and new lines of research are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO