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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. Tanning dependence: Is tanning an addiction?

- Citation:** Shedding light on indoor tanning., 2012(107-120) (2012)
- Author(s):** Shah, Avnee; Smith, Samantha; Heckman, Carolyn J; Feldman, Steven R
- Correspondence Address:** Feldman, Steven R.: Department of Dermatology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Medical Center Boulevard, Winston-Salem, NC, US, 27157-1071, sfeldman@wfubmc.edu
- Institution:** Shah, Avnee: Department of Dermatology, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, NC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) Despite the association between skin cancer and ultraviolet radiation, the public continues to increase its exposure to indoor tanning. Efforts to discourage tanning have focused on the risks of skin cancer and the negative effects on appearance, and research on the motivations for indoor tanning have focused primarily on appearance-related issues. However, a growing body of observational and experimental trials now supports a physiologic mechanism contributing to high-risk tanning behavior and the existence of an addictive quality to tanning. Plausible physiologic mechanisms mediated by endorphins have been proposed. Controlled, blinded studies have conclusively demonstrated that there are physiologic effects of tanning that contribute to tanning behavior. Survey studies have provided supportive evidence of addiction-like qualities of tanning behavior. With this chapter, we explore characteristics of addiction and discuss psychological and physiological motivations to tan that go beyond appearance in order to better understand how addiction is defined and whether tanning behavior meets the definition of an addictive behavior. Future research and programs to reduce excessive tanning and other ultraviolet radiation exposure will likely need to address physiologic drivers of tanning behavior and not just appearance motives for tanning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Addiction](#)
[*Cosmetic Techniques](#)
[*Radiation](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Endorphins](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Neoplasms](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Pharmacology](#)
[Reinforcement](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
[Social Learning](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Attendance and substance use outcomes for the seeking safety program: Sometimes less is more.

- Citation:** Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, December 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0022-006X;1939-2117 (Dec 19, 2011)
- Author(s):** Hien, Denise A; Morgan-Lopez, Antonio A; Campbell, Aimee N. C; Saavedra, Lissette M; Wu, Elwin; Cohen, Lisa; Ruglass, Lesia; Nunes, Edward V
- Abstract:** Objective: This study uses data from the largest effectiveness trial to date on treatment of co-occurring posttraumatic stress and substance use disorders, using advances in statistical methodology for modeling treatment attendance and membership turnover in rolling groups. Method: Women receiving outpatient substance abuse treatment (N = 353)

were randomized to 12 sessions of Seeking Safety or a health education control condition. Assessments were completed at baseline and at 1 week, 3, 6, and 12 months posttreatment. Outcome measures were alcohol and cocaine use in the prior 30 days captured using the Addiction Severity Index. Latent class pattern mixture modeling (LCPMM) was used to estimate attendance patterns and to test for treatment effects within and across latent attendance patterns and group membership turnover. Results: Across LCPMM analyses for alcohol and cocaine use, similar treatment attendance patterns emerged: Completers never decreased below an 80% probability of attendance, droppers never exceeded a 41% probability of attendance, and titrators demonstrated a 50% to 80% probability of attendance. Among completers, there were significant decreases in alcohol use from baseline to 1-week posttreatment, followed by nonsignificant increases in alcohol during follow-up. No differences between treatment conditions were detected. Titrators in Seeking Safety had lower rates of alcohol use from 1-week through 12-month follow-up compared with control participants. Droppers had nonsignificant increases in alcohol during both study phases. Cocaine use findings were similar but did not reach significance levels. Conclusions: The impact of client self-modulation of treatment dosage and group membership composition may influence behavioral treatment outcomes among this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

3. Impaired control over alcohol use: An under-addressed risk factor for problem drinking in young adults?

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, December 2011(No Pagination Specified), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Dec 19, 2011)

Author(s): Leeman, Robert F; Patock-Peckham, Julie A; Potenza, Marc N

Abstract: Impaired control over alcohol use may be defined as "a breakdown of an intention to limit consumption in a particular situation" (Heather, Tebbutt, Mattick, & Zamir, 1993, p. 701) and has long been considered an important feature of alcohol dependence. Evidence suggests impaired control is highly relevant to young adult problem drinking. In the natural history of problem drinking, impaired control tends to develop early and may predict alcohol-related problems prospectively in undergraduates. Impaired control over alcohol use may be a facet of generalized behavioral undercontrol specifically related to drinking. In particular, impaired control is theoretically and empirically related to impulsivity. The question of whether impaired control represents a facet of impulsivity or a related but separate construct requires further study. However, theoretical arguments and empirical evidence suggest that there are unique qualities to the constructs. Specifically, existing data suggest that self-report measures of impaired control and impulsivity over alcohol use relate distinctly to problem drinking indices in young adults. Several lines of future research concerning impaired control are suggested, using the impulsivity literature as a guide. We conclude that impaired control is a valuable construct to the study of young adult problem drinking and that measures of impaired control should be included in more young adult alcohol studies. The extent to which impaired control over the use of other substances and impaired control over engagement in other addictive behaviors are clinically relevant constructs requires additional study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

4. Correction to Gruber et al. (2011).

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, December 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Dec 19, 2011)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Abstract: Reports an error in "Age of onset of marijuana use and executive function" by Staci A. Gruber, Kelly A. Sagar, Mary Kathryn Dahlgren, Megan Racine and Scott E. Lukas (Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Advanced Online Publication, Nov 21, 2011, np). Figure 1 should have been presented in color. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2011-27123-001.) Marijuana (MJ) remains the most widely abused illicit substance in the United States, and in recent years, a decline in perceived risk of MJ use has been accompanied by a simultaneous increase in rates of use among adolescents. In this study, the authors hypothesized that chronic MJ smokers would perform cognitive tasks, specifically those that require executive function, more poorly than control subjects and that individuals who started smoking MJ regularly prior to age 16 (early onset) would have more difficulty than those who started after age 16 (late onset). Thirty-four chronic, heavy MJ smokers separated into early and late onset groups, and 28 non-MJ smoking controls completed a battery of neurocognitive measures. As hypothesized, MJ smokers performed more poorly than controls on several measures of executive function. Age of onset analyses revealed that these between-group differences were largely attributed to the early onset group, who were also shown to smoke twice as often and nearly 3 times as much MJ per week relative to the late onset smokers. Age of onset, frequency, and magnitude of MJ use were all shown to impact cognitive performance. Findings suggest that earlier MJ onset is related to poorer cognitive function and increased frequency and magnitude of MJ use relative to later MJ onset. Exposure to MJ during a period of neurodevelopmental vulnerability, such as adolescence, may result in altered brain development and enduring neuropsychological changes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

5. Epistatic effects between variants of kappa-opioid receptor gene and a118g of mu-opioid receptor gene increase susceptibility to addiction in indian population.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, November 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0278-5846 (Nov 28, 2011)

Author(s): Kumar, Deepak; Chakraborty, Japashish; Das, Sumantra

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Unequivocal evidence suggests contribution of kappa -opioid receptor (KOR) in addiction to drugs of abuse. A study was undertaken to identify the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) at selective areas of kappa opioid receptor 1 (OPRK1) gene in heroin as well as in alcohol addicts and to compare them with that in control population. The potential interaction of the identified KOR SNPs with A118G of mu opioid receptor was also investigated. METHODS: Two hundred control subjects, one hundred thirty heroin and one hundred ten alcohol addicts, all male and residing in Kolkata, a city in eastern India, volunteered for the study. Exons 3 and 4 of OPRK1 and the SNP, A118G of mu opioid receptor 1 (OPRM1) in the DNA samples were genotyped by sequencing and restriction fragment length polymorphism respectively. The SNPs identified in the population were analyzed by odds ratio and its corresponding 95% confidence interval was estimated using logistic regression models. SNP-SNP interactions were also investigated. RESULTS: Three SNPs of OPRK1, rs16918875, rs702764 and rs963549, were identified in the population, none of which showed significant association with addiction. On the other hand, significant association was observed for A118G with heroin addiction (chi 2=7.268, P=0.0264) as well as with alcoholic addiction (chi 2=6.626, P=0.0364). A potential SNP-SNP interaction showed that the odds of being addicted was 2.51 fold in heroin subjects [CI (95%)=1.1524 to 5.4947, P=0.0206] and 2.31 fold in alcoholics [CI (95%)=1.025 to 5.24, P=0.0433] with the OPRK1 (rs16918875) and A118G risk alleles than without either. A significant interaction was also identified between GG/AG of A118G and GG of rs702764 [O.R (95%)=2.04 (1.279 to 3.287), P=0.0029] in case of opioid population. CONCLUSION: Our study suggests that set associations of polymorphisms may be important in determining the risk profile for

complex diseases such as addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. Allostasis and addiction: Role of the dopamine and corticotropin-releasing factor systems.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, November 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0031-9384 (Nov 12, 2011)

Author(s): George, Olivier; Le Moal, Michel; Koob, George F

Abstract: Allostasis, originally conceptualized to explain persistent morbidity of arousal and autonomic function, is defined as the process of achieving stability through physiological or behavioral change. Two types of biological processes have been proposed to describe the mechanisms underlying allostasis in drug addiction, a within-system adaptation and a between-system adaptation. In the within-system process, the drug elicits an opposing, neutralizing reaction within the same system in which the drug elicits its primary and unconditioned reinforcing actions, while in the between-system process, different neurobiological systems that the one initially activated by the drug are recruited. In this review, we will focus our interest on alterations in the dopaminergic and corticotropin releasing factor systems as within-system and between-system neuroadaptations respectively, that underlie the opponent process to drugs of abuse. We hypothesize that repeated compromised activity in the dopaminergic system and sustained activation of the CRF-CRF1R system with withdrawal episodes may lead to an allostatic load contributing significantly to the transition to drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

7. Yulu Shequ--A unique rehabilitation program for illicit drug users in Kaiyuan in southwest China.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, September 2011, vol./is. 8/, 1477-7517 (Sep 20, 2011)

Author(s): Liu, Qinqin; Gericke, Christian A

Correspondence Address: Gericke, Christian A., christian.gericke@pcmd.ac.uk

Institution: Liu, Qinqin: University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: In China, illicit drug use and addiction have been rapidly increasing over the last two decades. Traditional compulsory rehabilitation models in China are widely considered ineffective. Recently, a new model of drug user rehabilitation called the 'Yulu Shequ Program' has gained a national reputation for successful rehabilitation in the city of Kaiyuan in southwest China. The aim of this study was to describe this program to the international public and to assess the program's effectiveness in terms of relapse rates and costs to participants and public payers. Case description: The Yulu Shequ program provides up to one hundred participants at any point in time with the opportunity to live and work in a purpose-built, drug-free community after completing compulsory rehabilitation. The length of stay is not limited. Community members receive medical and psychological treatment and have the option to participate in social activities and highly valued job skills training. The program has very strict policies to prevent illicit drugs entering the community. Evaluation: The evaluation was carried out through 1) a review of literature, official documents and websites in Chinese language describing the program and 2) an on-site visit and conduct of semi-structured interviews with key staff members of the Yulu Shequ program. The relapse rate in 2007 was 60% compared to 96% in the compulsory program. Annual costs to public payers of CNY4800 (US\$700) were largely offset by income earned through on-site labour by participants totaling CNY4600

(US\$670). Conclusions: The Yulu Shequ program is an interesting model for drug rehabilitation that could lead the way for a new Chinese national policy away from compulsory rehabilitation towards a more collaborative and effective approach. Caution is needed when interpreting relapse rates as Yulu Shequ participants need to have completed compulsory rehabilitation before entering the program. A more comprehensive evaluation of this program would be desirable before implementation in other parts of China or in other countries facing similar problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Health Programs](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[Health Care Costs](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

8. Abuse risks and routes of administration of different prescription opioid compounds and formulations.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, October 2011, vol./is. 8/, 1477-7517 (Oct 19, 2011)

Author(s): Butler, Stephen F; Black, Ryan A; Cassidy, Theresa A; Dailey, Taryn M; Budman, Simon H

Institution: Butler, Stephen F.: Inflexxion, Inc., Newton, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Evaluation of tamper resistant formulations (TRFs) and classwide Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS) for prescription opioid analgesics will require baseline descriptions of abuse patterns of existing opioid analgesics, including the relative risk of abuse of existing prescription opioids and characteristic patterns of abuse by alternate routes of administration (ROAs). This article presents, for one population at high risk for abuse of prescription opioids, the unadjusted relative risk of abuse of hydrocodone, immediate release (IR) and extended release (ER) oxycodone, methadone, IR and ER morphine, hydromorphone, IR and ER fentanyl, IR and ER oxymorphone. How relative risks change when adjusted for prescription volume of the products was examined along with patterns of abuse via ROAs for the products. Methods: Using data on prescription opioid abuse and ROAs used from 2009 Addiction Severity Index-Multimedia Version (ASI-MVReg.) Connect assessments of 59,792 patients entering treatment for substance use disorders at 464 treatment facilities in 34 states and prescription volume data from SDI Health LLC, unadjusted and adjusted risk for abuse were estimated using log-binomial regression models. A random effects binary logistic regression model estimated the predicted probabilities of abusing a product by one of five ROAs, intended ROA (i.e., swallowing whole), snorting, injection, chewing, and other. Results: Unadjusted relative risk of abuse for the 11 compound/formulations determined hydrocodone and IR oxycodone to be most highly abused while IR oxymorphone and IR fentanyl were least often abused. Adjusting for prescription volume suggested hydrocodone and IR oxycodone were least often abused on a prescription-by-prescription basis. Methadone and morphine, especially IR morphine, showed increases in relative risk of abuse. Examination of the data without methadone revealed ER oxycodone as the drug with greatest risk after adjusting for prescription volume. Specific ROA patterns were identified for the compounds/formulations, with morphine and hydromorphone most likely to be injected. Conclusions: Unadjusted risks observed here were consistent with

rankings of prescription opioid abuse obtained by others using different populations/methods. Adjusted risk estimates suggest that some, less widely prescribed analgesics are more often abused than prescription volume would predict. The compounds/formulations investigated evidenced unique ROA patterns. Baseline abuse patterns will be important for future evaluations of TRFs and REMS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Administration Methods](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Fentanyl](#)
[Methadone](#)
[Morphine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

9. The Pathways Housing First (PHF) model.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, October 2011, vol./is. 11/4(408-409), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Szeintuch, Shmulik

Correspondence Address: Szeintuch, Shmulik: School of Social Work, Sapir Academic College, D. N. Hof Ashkelon, Israel, 79165, shmulik@gmx.net

Institution: Szeintuch, Shmulik: Sapir Academic College, Sha'ar Ha'Negev, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: Over the last 10 years, there has been a growing consensus that what is sustaining homelessness are structural factors; that is, problems with housing, employment, and limited benefits, coupled with personal problems, such as mental health and drug and alcohol misuse. Research has clearly shown that the needs of those who are homeless include housing on the one hand, and social supports on the other. In addition, current research provides evidence that to combat homelessness we need to provide services that facilitate social inclusion and minimize exclusion and marginalization. One such innovative approach is Housing First, which was started in 1992. The Pathways Housing First (PHF) model is based on the belief that housing is a human right. The program model strives to integrate the provision of housing and support for homeless people with psychiatric disabilities, most of whom are also misusing drugs. Unlike many programs of its kind, it does so without preconditioning, requiring neither sobriety nor adherence to a medication (psychiatric) regime to be housed. In doing so, this model challenges the mainstream model of continuum of care that is based on moving from outreach to temporary housing, then to transitional housing, and eventually to permanent housing. Rather, PHF offers immediate permanent housing with elements of support. After two decades of success of the PHF model in more than 100 programs in U.S., Canadian, and European cities, in 2010 Hazelden published *Housing First: The Pathways Model to End Homelessness for People With Mental Illness and Addiction*. This "how-to" manual, written by Sam Tsemberis, the developer of this model, from the point of view of the PHF staff, allows for replication of the model. Overall, the manual gives a very good overview

of the PHF model, allowing prospective implementers to contemplate whether it could be of any interest to their community, and equipping them with some basic preliminary tools. However, the manual is not comprehensive enough to solely serve as a tool for implementation of this model. I urge social workers who deal with homeless people in their agencies to conduct a comprehensive analysis of services to explore if the PHF model could be beneficial for the people they serve. PHF offers a tool for assisting homeless individuals, many of whom are misusing substances, a way to obtain housing, and possibly sobriety, while living in their own apartments, and not continuing to be part of the large homeless population seen in so many communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. International social work: Experiences and implications regarding substance abuse.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, October 2011, vol./is. 11/4(398-407), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Fewell, Christine; Gilbert, Dorie J; MacMaster, Sam; Maison, Todd; Steiker, Lori Holleran; Straussner, S. Lala

Correspondence Address: Steiker, Lori Holleran: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, 1925 San Jacinto Boulevard, Austin, TX, US, 78712, lorikay@mail.utexas.edu

Institution: Fewell, Christine: School of Social Work, New York University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents a discussion on international social work and experiences of social workers with regards to substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Experiences \(Events\)](#)
[Social Workers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Review of Addiction research methods.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, October 2011, vol./is. 11/4(395-397), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Begun, Audrey

Institution: Begun, Audrey: Ohio State University, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Addiction Research Methods edited by Peter G. Miller et al. (2010). This book aims to create greater cooperation across the many disciplines engaged in research related to alcohol and other drug addictions. The editors offer a practical, down-to-earth research methods manual that intertwines a generalist approach to research methodology with elements and examples that are specific to addictions research. One of the book's greatest contributions to social work researchers the section that examines

biomarkers of alcohol and other drug use. The only disappointing aspect of this book is directly connected to its greatest strengths. It covers a wide array of research topics very clearly, very practically, and very well. However, overall it reads more as a great book about research methodology that uses examples from addiction research, rather than a book specifically about conducting addiction research. Still, the book has done a fine job of meeting its aim. Overall the book is an ideal textbook for teaching research to graduate and doctoral students, and an excellent resource for social work professionals who are planning to engage in research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Experimental Methods](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Review of Craving for ecstasy and natural highs: A positive approach to mood alteration.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, October 2011, vol./is. 11/4(394-395), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Warren, Keith

Institution: Warren, Keith: Ohio State University, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Craving for Ecstasy and Natural Highs: A Positive Approach to Mood Alteration by Harvey B. Milkman and Stanley G. Sunderwirth (see record 2009-06789-000). This book argues for a unitary view of addictive disorders as "self-induced changes in neurotransmission that result in problem behaviors". The book's focus goes well beyond the traditional list of substances of abuse to include such problem behaviors as gambling and compulsive shopping. This book also unwittingly reveals several weaknesses. One difficulty is that different addictions do, in fact, manifest differently. The authors attempt to address this by grouping addictions and compulsive behaviors into different categories, such as thrill seeking or fantasy. It is not at all clear what grouping such disparate activities together accomplishes, how valid the grouping assignments are, and the neurological effects of some are poorly understood at best. However this book would be appropriate for an introductory course on addictive behaviors at either the upper division undergraduate or first-year master's program level. The book is also suitable for anyone, clinicians included, who wants to refresh his or her knowledge of contemporary trends in addiction research or cognitive behavioral therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Shame resilience: A strategy for empowering women in treatment for substance abuse.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, October 2011, vol./is. 11/4(375-393), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Hernandez, Virginia Rondero; Mendoza, Carmen T

Correspondence Address: Hernandez, Virginia Rondero: Department of Social Work Education, California State University, 5310 North Campus Drive, M/S PH 102, Fresno, CA, US, 93649, virginiarh@csufresno.edu

Institution: Hernandez, Virginia Rondero: Department of Social Work Education, California State University, Fresno, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Shame resilience theory (SRT) proposes that a woman who experiences shame can reduce the sense of feeling trapped, isolated, and powerless by implementing specific strategies and processes that increase awareness and understanding about shame and the sociocultural expectations that trigger it. SRT also promotes reaching out to others who can offer empathy and support and building skills in conveying what she feels and needs. This article reports on a pilot study of Connections, a 12-week psychoeducational curriculum based on SRT and piloted with 19 women from predominantly Hispanic backgrounds in 3 residential substance abuse treatment programs in central California. The results indicate statistically significant differences on measures of general health, depressive symptoms, internalized shame, self-conscious affect, and shame resilience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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 Rehabilitation](#)
[*Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)
[*Shame](#)
[Empowerment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Adapting an HIV/STDs prevention curriculum to fit the needs of women with alcohol problems.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, October 2011, vol./is. 11/4(352-374), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Choi, Y. Joon; Langhorst, Diane M; Meshberg-Cohen, Sarah; Svikis, Dace S

Correspondence Address: Choi, Y. Joon: School of Social Work, University of Georgia, Tucker Hall, Athens, GA, US, 30602, choiyj@uga.edu

Institution: Choi, Y. Joon: School of Social Work, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol- and drug-dependent women are at increased risk for HIV/STDs. This article discusses how a prevention curriculum, Safer Sex Skill Building (SSB), designed to reduce the contraction of HIV and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among drug-abusing women, could be modified to fit the needs of alcohol-abusing women in a residential treatment program. Authors modified the SSB by incorporating feedback from expert consultants as well as by engaging study participants in revising the therapy manual to create a curriculum that speaks to participants' experiences. Specific steps to assist those who would want to adapt an empirically based manual-driven treatment intervention are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)

Curriculum
Human Females

Source: PsycINFO

15. Motivational interviewing: A qualitative examination of factors impacting adoption and implementation in a community-wide setting.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, October 2011, vol./is. 11/4(336-351), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Wood, Angela R; Ager, Richard D; Wood, Ralph J

Correspondence Address: Wood, Angela R.: Florida Parishes Human Services Authority, 202 E. Robert St., Hammond, LA, US, 70401, Angela.Wood@LA.gov

Institution: Wood, Angela R.: Mental Health Services, Florida Parishes Human Services Authority, Hammond, LA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Motivational interviewing (MI) training frequently results in only minimal improvement in the proficiency of MI techniques. The purpose of this qualitative study was to examine factors influencing the adoption of MI across various substance abuse treatment settings. Twenty practitioners and administrators were interviewed using a semistructured interview focused on participants' experiences and attitudes toward MI. Content analysis revealed themes similar to the current literature such as the evidence-based practice's fit with counselor orientation and the need for ongoing training and supervision. Recommendations include consideration of MI for use by paraprofessional staff and a comparison of the program's mission and philosophy to the spirit and principles of MI. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Hitting bottom: Help seeking among Alcoholics Anonymous members.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, October 2011, vol./is. 11/4(321-335), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Young, Lance Brendan

Correspondence Address: Young, Lance Brendan: CADRE, Iowa City VA Health Care System, (152), 601 Highway 6 West, Iowa City, IA, US, 52246, Youngps@prodigy.net

Institution: Young, Lance Brendan: Center for Comprehensive Access and Delivery Research and Development, Iowa City VA Health Care System, Iowa City, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) members' self-reports (N = 263) of "hitting bottom" and seeking help were analyzed using 1-way analysis of variance and chi-square analyses of 23 dependent variables. AA members self-identified a range of bottoms: high-bottom (36.1%), middle (44.5%), and low (19.4%). Whites were 2.4 times more likely than non-Whites to identify as high-bottoms. Lower bottoms were associated with multidrug use, constant drinking, and alcohol-related problems. High bottoms more likely entered AA via member introduction, and low bottoms more likely entered via court order. These findings indicate that individuals who are alcohol dependent might be helped earlier by identifying the initiation or acceleration of their substance use and facilitating relationships with those already in AA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Help Seeking Behavior](#)
Source: PsycINFO

17. Sexual addiction/hypersexuality and the DSM: Update and practice guidance for social workers.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, October 2011, vol./is. 11/4(301-320), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Oct 2011)
Author(s): Woody, Jane D
Correspondence Address: Woody, Jane D.: Grace Abbott School of Social Work, University of Nebraska at Omaha, CB 206B, Omaha, NE, US, 68182, jwoody@unomaha.edu
Institution: Woody, Jane D.: Grace Abbott School of Social Work, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE, US
Language: English
Abstract: As the terminology for sexual addiction/hypersexuality has evolved since the 1980s, social workers can benefit from an update and practice guidance. Although professional controversy continues about the symptoms, psychological mechanisms, and existence of the problem, the debate has come to a head with the official proposal of Hypersexual Disorder submitted for the new Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM-V]. This article synthesizes information most relevant to social work practitioners, including efforts to name and conceptually describe the problem and its psychological mechanisms, clinical presentation, and practice guidance for social workers in various roles, including referral, assessment, and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Hypersexuality](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Social Workers](#)
Source: PsycINFO

18. Is there a danger for myopia in anti-doping education? Comparative analysis of substance use and misuse in Olympic racket sports calls for a broader approach.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, October 2011, vol./is. 6/, 1747-597X (Oct 11, 2011)
Author(s): Kondric, Miran; Sekulic, Damir; Petroczi, Andrea; Ostojic, Ljerka; Rodek, Jelena; Ostojic, Zdenko
Correspondence Address: Sekulic, Damir: Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Split, Teslina 6, Split, Croatia, 21000, dado@kifst.hr
Institution: Kondric, Miran: Faculty of Sport, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Racket sports are typically not associated with doping. Despite the common characteristics of being non-contact and mostly individual, racket sports differ in their physiological demands, which might be reflected in substance use and misuse (SUM). The aim of this study was to investigate SUM among Slovenian Olympic racket sport

players in the context of educational, sociodemographic and sport-specific factors. Methods: Elite athletes (N = 187; mean age = 22 +or- 2.3; 64% male) representing one of the three racket sports, table tennis, badminton, and tennis, completed a paper-and-pencil questionnaire on substance use habits. Athletes in this sample had participated in at least one of the two most recent competitions at the highest national level and had no significant difference in competitive achievement or status within their sport. Results: A significant proportion of athletes (46% for both sexes) reported using nutritional supplements. Between 10% and 24% of the studied males would use doping if the practice would help them achieve better results in competition and if it had no negative health consequences; a further 5% to 10% indicated potential doping behaviour regardless of potential health hazards. Females were generally less oriented toward SUM than their male counterparts with no significant differences between sports, except for badminton players. Substances that have no direct effect on sport performance (if timed carefully to avoid detrimental effects) are more commonly consumed (20% binge drink at least once a week and 18% report using opioids), whereas athletes avoid substances that can impair and threaten athletic achievement by decreasing physical capacities (e.g. cigarettes), violating anti-doping codes or potentially transgressing substance control laws (e.g. opiates and cannabinoids). Regarding doping issues, athletes' trust in their coaches and physicians is low. Conclusion: SUM in sports spreads beyond doping-prone sports and drugs that enhance athletic performance. Current anti-doping education, focusing exclusively on rules and fair play, creates an increasingly widening gap between sports and the athletes' lives outside of sports. To avoid myopia, anti-doping programmes should adopt a holistic approach to prevent substance use in sports for the sake of the athletes' health as much as for the integrity of sports. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Kondric et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Athletes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Sports](#)
[Tennis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

19. A descriptive survey of types, spread and characteristics of substance abuse treatment centers in Nigeria.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, September 2011, vol./is. 6/, 1747-597X (Sep 18, 2011)

Author(s): Onifade, Peter O; Somoye, Edward B; Ogunwobi, Olorunfemi O; Ogunwale, Adegboyega; Akinhanmi, Akinwande O; Adamson, Taiwo A

Correspondence Address: Onifade, Peter O.: Drug Addiction Treatment, Education and Research Unit, Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Aro, PMB 2002, Abeokuta, Nigeria, oniffpo@yahoo.com

Institution: Onifade, Peter O.: Drug Addiction Treatment, Education and Research Unit, Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Abeokuta, Nigeria

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa and the 8th most populous in the world with a population of over 154 million, does not have current data on substance abuse treatment demand and treatment facilities; however, the country has the highest one-year prevalence rate of Cannabis use (14.3%) in Africa and ranks third in Africa with respect to the one-year prevalence rate of cocaine (0.7%) and Opioids (0.7%) use. This study aimed to determine the types, spread and characteristics of the substance abuse treatment centers in Nigeria. Methods: The study was a cross sectional survey of substance abuse treatment centers in Nigeria. Thirty-one units were invited and

participated in filling an online questionnaire, adapted from the European Treatment Unit/Program Form (June 1997 version). Results: All the units completed the online questionnaire. A large proportion (48%) was located in the South-West geopolitical zone of the country. Most (58%) were run by Non-Governmental Organizations. Half of them performed internal or external evaluation of treatment process or outcome. There were a total of 1043 for all categories of paid and volunteer staff, with an average of 33 staff per unit. Most of the funding came from charitable donations (30%). No unit provided drug substitution/maintenance therapy. The units had a total residential capacity of 566 beds. New client admissions in the past one year totalled 765 (mean = 48, median = 26.5, min = 0, max = 147) and 2478 clients received services in the non-residential units in the past year. No unit provided syringe exchange services. Conclusions: The study revealed a dearth of substance abuse treatment units (and of funds for the available ones) in a country with a large population size and one of the highest prevalence rates of substance abuse in Africa. The available units were not networked and lacked a directory or an evaluation framework. To provide an environment for effective monitoring, funding and continuous quality improvement, the units need to be organized into a sustainable network. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Bartlett et al, licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Rehabilitation Centers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

20. Inside athletes' minds: Preliminary results from a pilot study on mental representation of doping and potential implications for anti-doping.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, May 2011, vol./is. 6/, 1747-597X (May 20, 2011)

Author(s): Petroczi, Andrea; Mazanov, Jason; Naughton, Declan P

Correspondence Address: Petroczi, Andrea: 1School of Life Sciences, Kingston University, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames, United Kingdom, KT1 2EE, a.petroczi@kingston.ac.uk

Institution: Petroczi, Andrea: School of Life Sciences, Kingston University, Kingston upon Thames, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Despite the growing body of literature and putative links between the use of ergogenic nutritional supplements, doping and illicit drugs, it remains unclear whether, in athletes' minds, doping aligns with illicit behaviour or with functional use of chemical or natural preparations. To date, no attempt has been made to quantitatively explore athletes' mental representation of doping in relation to illegality and functionality. Methods: A convenience sample of student athletes from a large South-Eastern Australian university responded to an on-line survey. Competitive athletes (n = 46) were grouped based on self-reported use as follows: i) none used (30%), ii) supplement only (22%), iii) illicit only (26%) and iv) both supplements and illicit drug use (22%). Whereas no athlete reported doping, data provided on projected supplement-, doping- and drug use by the four user groups allowed evaluation of doping-related cognition in the context of self-reported supplement- and illicit drug taking behaviour; and comparison between these substances. Results: A significantly higher prevalence estimation was found for illicit drug use and a trend towards a biased social projection emerged for supplement use. Doping estimates by user groups showed mixed results, suggesting that doping had more in common with the ergogenic nutritional supplement domain than the illicit drug domain. Conclusions: Assessing the behavioural domain to which doping belongs to in athletes'

mind would greatly advance doping behaviour research toward prevention and intervention. Further investigation refining the peculiarity of the mental representation of doping with a larger study sample, controlling for knowledge of doping and other factors, is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Petroczi et al.; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)
[Dietary Supplements](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

21. Age differences in heroin and prescription opioid abuse among enrollees into opioid treatment programs.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, June 2011, vol./is. 6/, 1747-597X (Jun 2, 2011)
Author(s): Cleland, Charles M; Rosenblum, Andrew; Fong, Chunki; Maxwell, Carleen
Correspondence Address: Cleland, Charles M.: New York University, College of Nursing, 726 Broadway, New York City, NY, US, chuck.cleland@nyu.edu
Institution: Cleland, Charles M.: New York University, College of Nursing, New York City, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: Background: In the United States, among those entering opioid treatment programs (OTPs), prescription opioid (PO) abusers tend to be younger than heroin users. Admissions of older persons to OTPs have been increasing, and it is important to understand typical patterns of use among those older enrollees. Methods: To disentangle the effect of age on recent heroin and PO abuse 29,114 enrollees into 85 OTPs were surveyed across 34 states from 2005-2009. OTPs where PO use was prevalent were oversampled. Results: Mean age was 34; 28% used heroin only. Younger enrollees had increased odds of using POs relative to using heroin only but mixed model analysis showed that much of the total variability in type of use was attributed to variation in age between OTPs rather than within OTPs. Conclusions: Organizational and cultural phenomena (e.g., OTP characteristics) must be examined to better understand the context of individual characteristics (e.g., age). If nesting of enrollees within OTPs is ignored, then associations that primarily operate at the OTP level may be misinterpreted as exclusively dependent on individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cleland et al.; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Age Differences](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

22. A follow-up study on the quality of alcohol dependence-related information on the web.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, June 2011, vol./is. 6/, 1747-597X (Jun 10, 2011)

Author(s): Coquard, Olivier; Fernandez, Sebastien; Zullino, Daniele; Khazaal, Yasser

Correspondence Address: Khazaal, Yasser, yasser.khazaal@hcuge.ch

Institution: Coquard, Olivier: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital of Vaud, Lausanne, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: In order to evaluate the one-year evolution of web-based information on alcohol dependence, we re-assessed alcohol-related sites in July 2007 with the same evaluating tool that had been used to assess these sites in June 2006. Websites were assessed with a standardized form designed to rate sites on the basis of accountability, presentation, interactivity, readability, and content quality. The DISCERN scale was also used, which aimed to assist persons without content expertise in assessing the quality of written health publications. Scores were highly stable for all components of the form one year later ($r = .77$ to $.95$, $p < .01$). Analysis of variance for repeated measures showed no time effect, no interaction between time and scale, no interaction between time and group (affiliation categories), and no interaction between time, group, and scale. The study highlights lack of change of alcohol-dependence-related web pages across one year. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Coquard et al.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Information](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Websites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

23. Predictive value of Obsessive-Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS) for outcome in alcohol-dependent inpatients: Results of a 24-month follow-up study.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, June 2011, vol./is. 6/, 1747-597X (Jun 28, 2011)

Author(s): Schmidt, Peggy; Helten, Claudia; Soyka, Michael

Correspondence Address: Soyka, Michael: Psychiatric Hospital, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Nussbaumstr. 7, Munich, Germany, 80336, michael.soyka@pm-klinik.ch

Institution: Schmidt, Peggy: Psychiatric Hospital, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The present study examined whether craving as measured by the obsessive-compulsive drinking scale (OCDS) predict long-term outcome in alcohol-dependent inpatients. Methods: This was a 24-month prospective, observational study in 198 alcohol-dependent inpatients treated under standardized conditions. The primary outcome criterion was abstinence, defined as no subjective report or objective indication of alcohol consumption since discharge from treatment. The patients self-rated their craving for alcohol at the 6- and 12-month follow-ups by using the German version of the OCDS, which measures obsessive and compulsive aspects of craving. Univariate and logistic regression analyses with covariates were performed. Results: Of the 104 patients interviewed at the 24-month follow-up, 60% ($n = 62$) were abstinent. We found significant associations between total OCDS scores at 6 months and outcome at 12 months and between total OCDS scores at 12 months and outcome at 24 months: the higher the OCDS total score at one follow-up evaluation, the less likely patients were to

be abstinent at the subsequent one. The same association was found for each of the two OCDS subscales, control and consequences and drinking obsessions. Conclusions: These results support earlier findings that OCDS scores can predict outcome in alcohol-dependent patients. This information can be used for the timely development of protective resources. Hence, decisions over the use of resources can be made on the basis of objectified parameters to develop a personalized treatment concept. Consequently, economic considerations can induce a reduction of high medical costs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Schmidt et al.; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

24. College students and use of K2: An emerging drug of abuse in young persons.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, July 2011, vol./is. 6/, 1747-597X (Jul 11, 2011)
Author(s): Hu, Xingdi; Primack, Brian A; Barnett, Tracey E; Cook, Robert L
Correspondence Address: Hu, Xingdi, qmshjwhx@phhp.ufl.edu
Institution: Hu, Xingdi: Department of Epidemiology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US
Language: English
Abstract: Background: K2 or "spice" has emerged as a popular legal alternative to marijuana among adolescents and young adults. However, no data has been published assessing prevalence of and associations with ever K2 use in any population. This study's aims were to examine prevalence of ever K2 use among a sample of college students, to determine characteristics of persons who use K2, and to assess the association between K2 and other drug use. Findings: Ever use of K2 was reported by 69 (8%) of the sample of 852 college students. Response rate was 36%. Bivariate and multivariate analyses assessed whether sociodemographic characteristics and other drug use were associated with ever use of K2. Ever use of K2 was reported by 69 (8%) of the sample. Among these 69 individuals, 61 (88%) had used a cigarette and 25 (36%) had used a hookah to smoke K2. In multivariate analyses, K2 use was more common in males (vs. females, adjusted Odds Ratio (aOR) = 2.0, 95% Confidence Interval (CI) = 1.2-3.5, p = 0.01) and 1st or 2nd year college students (vs. 3rd year or above, aOR = 2.4, 95% CI = 1.2-5.0, p = 0.02). Conclusions: Ever use of K2 in this sample was higher than ever use of many other drugs of abuse that are commonly monitored in adolescents and young adults. Although DEA had banned five synthetic cannabinoids recently, clinicians and public health officials concerned with substance abuse in youth should be aware of and monitor the use of this drug in college students over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Hu et al.; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

25. Relapse prevention for addictive behaviors.

- Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, July 2011, vol./is. 6/, 1747-597X (Jul 19, 2011)
- Author(s):** Hendershot, Christian S; Witkiewitz, Katie; George, William H; Marlatt, G. Alan
- Correspondence Address:** Hendershot, Christian S.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell St., Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, christian_hendershot@camh.net
- Institution:** Hendershot, Christian S.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The Relapse Prevention (RP) model has been a mainstay of addictions theory and treatment since its introduction three decades ago. This paper provides an overview and update of RP for addictive behaviors with a focus on developments over the last decade (2000-2010). Major treatment outcome studies and meta-analyses are summarized, as are selected empirical findings relevant to the tenets of the RP model. Notable advances in RP in the last decade include the introduction of a reformulated cognitive-behavioral model of relapse, the application of advanced statistical methods to model relapse in large randomized trials, and the development of mindfulness-based relapse prevention. We also review the emergent literature on genetic correlates of relapse following pharmacological and behavioral treatments. The continued influence of RP is evidenced by its integration in most cognitive-behavioral substance use interventions. However, the tendency to subsume RP within other treatment modalities has posed a barrier to systematic evaluation of the RP model. Overall, RP remains an influential cognitive-behavioral framework that can inform both theoretical and clinical approaches to understanding and facilitating behavior change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Hendershot et al.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

26. Drug use and nightlife: More than just dance music.

- Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, July 2011, vol./is. 6/, 1747-597X (Jul 27, 2011)
- Author(s):** Van Havere, Tina; Vanderplasschen, Wouter; Lammertyn, Jan; Broekaert, Eric; Bellis, Mark
- Correspondence Address:** Van Havere, Tina: Department of Social Work and Welfare Studies, University College Ghent, Voskenslaan 362-370, Brussels, Ghent, Belgium, 9000, Tina.VanHavere@hogent.be
- Institution:** Van Havere, Tina: Department of Social Work and Welfare Studies, University College Ghent, Ghent, Belgium
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Research over the last decade has focused almost exclusively on the association between electronic music and MDMA (3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine or "ecstasy") or other stimulant drug use in clubs. Less attention has been given to other nightlife venues and music preferences, such as rock music or southern/funky music. This study aims to examine a broader spectrum of nightlife, beyond dance music. It looks at whether certain factors influence the frequency of illegal drug and alcohol use: the

frequency of going to certain nightlife venues in the previous month (such as, pubs, clubs or goa parties); listening to rock music, dance music or southern and funky music; or sampling venues (such as, clubs, dance events or rock festivals). The question of how these nightlife variables influence the use of popular drugs like alcohol, MDMA, cannabis, cocaine and amphetamines is addressed. Methods: The study sample consisted of 775 visitors of dance events, clubs and rock festivals in Belgium. Study participants answered a survey on patterns of going out, music preferences and drug use. Odds ratios were used to determine whether the odds of being an illegal substance user are higher for certain nightlife-related variables. Furthermore, five separate ordinal regression analyses were used to investigate drug use in relation to music preference, venues visited during the last month and sampling venue. Results: Respondents who used illegal drugs were 2.5 times more likely to report that they prefer dance music. Goa party visitors were nearly 5 times more likely to use illegal drugs. For those who reported visiting clubs, the odds of using illegal drugs were nearly 2 times higher. Having gone to a pub in the last month was associated with both more frequent alcohol use and more frequent illegal substance use. People who reported liking rock music and attendees of rock festivals used drugs less frequently. Conclusions: It was concluded that a more extended recreational environment, beyond dance clubs, is associated with frequent drug use. This stresses the importance of targeted prevention in various recreational venues tailored to the specific needs of the setting and its visitors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Van Havere et al.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[Music](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

27. Benzodiazepine use among adults residing in the urban settlements of Karachi, Pakistan: A cross sectional study.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, August 2011, vol./is. 6/, 1747-597X (Aug 1, 2011)

Author(s): Iqbal, Saleem P; Ahmer, Syed; Farooq, Salima; Parpio, Yasmin; Tharani, Ambreen; Khan, Rashid A. M; Zaman, Mohammad

Correspondence Address: Iqbal, Saleem P.: Department of Pediatrics & Child Health, Aga Khan University, Stadium Road, Karachi, Pakistan, saleem.iqbal@aku.edu

Institution: Iqbal, Saleem P.: Department of Pediatrics & Child Health, Aga Khan University, Karachi, Pakistan

Language: English

Abstract: Background: There are hardly any studies carried out in Pakistan on the usage of benzodiazepines at the level of community. This research was aimed to determine the frequency of benzodiazepine use, along with its associations with socio-demographic and clinical characteristics among community dwelling adults, residing in two urban settlements of Karachi, Pakistan. Methods: We performed a cross sectional study from August 2008 to December 2009, in 2 areas of Karachi, namely Garden and Sultanabad. We followed the systematic sampling strategy to randomly select the households, with an adult of either sex and of age 18 years or more. Data collection was carried out through interview, using a pre-tested questionnaire, with items on socio-demographic position, medical history and benzodiazepine use. Student's t-test and chi superscript 2 test was employed to determine the associations between socio-demographic and clinical characteristics, and their relationship with benzodiazepine use was determined using applied logistic regression. Results: The overall percentage of benzodiazepine

consumption was estimated to be 14%. There were significantly more benzodiazepine users in the peri-urban Sultanabad community to the urban community of Garden (p-value = 0.001). The mean age (+or- SD) for users was 51.3 (+or- 15.6) years compared to 37.1 (+or- 14.4) years among non-users. Bromazepam was the most widely used benzodiazepine (29%); followed by diazepam, with a median duration on primary use being 144 weeks (IQR = 48-240). The adjusted logistic regression model revealed that increasing age, location, female sex, unemployment and psychiatric consultation were associated with increased likelihood of benzodiazepine use. Conclusion: We believe the unregulated over-the-counter sales of benzodiazepines and social conditions might be playing a role in this high consumption of benzodiazepines in the community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Iqbal et al.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Communities](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Urban Environments](#)
[Lower Income Level](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

28. PartyIntents: A portal survey to assess gay and bisexual men's risk behaviors at weekend parties.

Citation: Evaluation Review, August 2011, vol./is. 35/4(428-451), 0193-841X;1552-3926 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Ramchand, Rajeev; Becker, Kirsten; Ruder, Teague; Fisher, Michael P

Correspondence Address: Ramchand, Rajeev: RAND, 1200 South Hayes Street, Arlington, VA, US, 22202, ramchand@rand.org

Institution: Ramchand, Rajeev: RAND Corporation, Arlington, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: PartyIntents examines whether portal survey methods could be used to anonymously survey gay and bisexual men about HIV-risk behaviors before and after a weekend party-oriented vacation. The study recruited 97% of eligible men and of these 489 participants 47% completed the follow-up assessment. Approximately one half of the men intended to use illegal drugs over the weekend, and almost 20% thought that they might have anal intercourse and not use a condom. The methodology can be applied and provides useful information about HIV risk at these events, though refinements may be needed to increase the follow-up rates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bisexuality](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Recreation](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[HIV](#)
[Surveys](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Alcohol- and drug-involved driving in the United States: Methodology for the 2007 National Roadside Survey.

Citation: Evaluation Review, August 2011, vol./is. 35/4(319-353), 0193-841X;1552-3926 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Lacey, John H; Kelley-Baker, Tara; Voas, Robert B; Romano, Eduardo; Furr-Holden, C. Debra; Torres, Pedro; Berning, Amy

Correspondence Address: Kelley-Baker, Tara: Impaired Driving Center, PIRE, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, 11720 Beltsville Drive, Suite 900, Calverton, MD, US, 20705, kelley-b@pire.org

Institution: Lacey, John H.: Impaired Driving Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Calverton, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article describes the methodology used in the 2007 U.S. National Roadside Survey to estimate the prevalence of alcohol- and drug-impaired driving and alcohol- and drug-involved driving. This study involved randomly stopping drivers at 300 locations across the 48 continental U.S. states at sites selected through a stratified random sampling procedure. Data were collected during a 2-hr Friday daytime session at 60 locations and during 2-hr nighttime weekend periods at 240 locations. Both self-report and biological measures were taken. Biological measures included breath alcohol measurements from 9,413 respondents, oral fluid samples from 7,719 respondents, and blood samples from 3,276 respondents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Driving Behavior](#)
[*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. An adolescent psychiatrist looks at the story of adolescent addiction in *Thebasketball diaries* by Jim Carroll.

Citation: Adolescent Psychiatry, July 2011, vol./is. 1/3(260-263), 2210-6766;2210-6774 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Rosner, Richard

Correspondence Address: Rosner, Richard, 140 East 83 Street - Suite 6A, New York, NY, US, 10028-1928, Richard.Rosner@nyumc.org

Institution: Rosner, Richard: New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Based on diaries he kept between the ages of 13-16, musician and author Jim Carroll's book, *The Basketball Diaries*, describes his harrowing descent into drug use. The descriptions in the book are useful in helping those who work with adolescent substance abusers understand their patients' experiences. Using Carroll's descriptions of his addiction, the author discusses various parameters that determine the appropriate treatment approach to the adolescent substance abuser. He discusses how Carroll's depictions of himself can be understood in light of research on motivation and readiness for change, and concludes that the evidence at age 16 does not suggest a good prognosis. Nevertheless, Carroll did survive, overcame his addiction, and made an adaptation to the drug-free adult world. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychiatry](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)

[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Psychiatrists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Perceptions of addictions as societal problems in Canada, Sweden, Finland and St. Petersburg, Russia.

Citation: European Addiction Research, February 2011, vol./is. 17/2(106-112), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Holma, Kari; Koski-Jannes, Anja; Raitasalo, Kirsimarja; Blomqvist, Jan; Pervova, Irina; Cunningham, John A

Correspondence Address: Holma, Kari: University of Tampere, Kalevantie 4, Tampere, Finland, FI 33014, kari.holma@uta.fi

Institution: Holma, Kari: School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This study reports on the relative gravity people attribute to various addictive behaviors with respect to other societal concerns in four northern populations with different history, social policy and treatment alternatives for addicted individuals. Methods: Random population surveys were conducted in Canada, Sweden, Finland and St. Petersburg, Russia. In Finland and Sweden, the survey was conducted by mail, in Canada and St. Petersburg by phone. As a part of this survey, the respondents were asked to assess the gravity of various societal problems, some of which involved various addictive behaviors. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistical methods, factor analysis, contextual analysis and multiple regression analysis. Results: Hard drugs, criminality and environmental issues belonged to the topmost problems in all data samples. Overall, Finns and Canadians appeared the least worried about various societal problems, Swedes seemed the most worried and St. Petersburgian views were the most polarized. Two factors were extracted from the combined data. Factor 1 covered criminal behavior and various addictions; it was named Threats to Safety factor. Factor 2 comprised social equality issues. The country context explained 12.5% of the variance of the safety factor and 7.9% of the equality factor. Conclusions: Despite some cultural variation in the gravity assessments, the central core of the social representation of addictive behaviors tends still to be linked with 'badness' since they were mainly grouped with various forms of criminal behavior in all these countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Attribution](#)
[*Social Issues](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Government Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Predictors of retention in the 'voluntary' and 'quasi-compulsory' treatment of substance dependence in Europe.

Citation: European Addiction Research, February 2011, vol./is. 17/2(97-105), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Schaub, Michael; Stevens, Alex; Haug, Severin; Berto, Daniele; Hunt, Neil; Kersch, Viktoria; McSweeney, Tim; Oeuvray, Kerrie; Puppo, Irene; Maria, Alberto Santa; Trinkl, Barbara; Werdenich, Wolfgang; Uchtenhagen, Ambros

Correspondence Address: Schaub, Michael: Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, Konradstrasse 32, Zurich, Switzerland, CH 8031, michael.schaub@isgf.uzh.ch

Institution: Schaub, Michael: Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, Zurich, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Policies and practices related to the quasi-compulsory treatment (QCT) of substance-dependent offenders are currently implemented in many countries, despite the absence of reliable knowledge about significant predictors of treatment retention. This study aimed to identify such predictors in QCT and voluntary treatment. Methods: Participants were treated in one of 65 institutions in 5 European countries. They were interviewed at intake on substance use, crimes committed, perceived pressure for treatment, self-efficacy, stage of change, employment, and health-related variables. Binary logistic regression models were computed to identify predictors of treatment retention at an 18-month follow-up. Moderator analyses were computed to investigate whether these predictors vary by treatment condition (QCT vs. voluntary). Results: A higher number of working days in the previous month was positively associated with treatment retention, while use of heroin, crack, and multiple drugs, psychiatric problems in the previous month, and lifetime depression were negatively associated with treatment retention. Higher perceived medical pressure resulted in higher treatment retention rates only for participants in QCT. Conclusion: Predictors of substance abuse treatment retention are quite similar across both QCT and voluntary treatments. Perceived medical pressure is of higher relevance than the often-believed legal pressure for treatment retention in QCT. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crime](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[*Volunteers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Alcohol habits in Sweden during 1997-2009 with particular focus on 2005 and 2009, assessed with the AUDIT: A repeated cross-sectional study.

Citation: European Addiction Research, February 2011, vol./is. 17/2(90-96), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Kallmen, Hakan; Wennberg, Peter; Leifman, Hakan; Bergman, Hans; Berman, Anne H

Correspondence Address: Kallmen, Hakan: Karolinska Institutet, Centre for Psychiatry Research, STAD Section, Teknologgatan 8E, Stockholm, Sweden, SE 113 60, hakan.kallmen@ki.se

Institution: Kallmen, Hakan: Karolinska Institutet, Centre for Psychiatry Research, STAD Section, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: This study aimed to survey the changes in alcohol habits during a period with the European Union legal practices. Methods: Alcohol habits in Sweden were surveyed in the general Swedish population at four timepoints, in 1997, 2001, 2005 and 2009, using the 10-item AUDIT questionnaire. Design: Four separate randomly drawn cross-sectional samples of 1,250 individuals were surveyed at each timepoint. Results: An average of 70% of the sampled individuals responded to the AUDIT questionnaire. Men had higher total AUDIT scores than women in 2005 and 2009, but scores increased among women 61-71 years old and decreased among men 61-71 years old. Younger men and women 17-27 years old decreased their AUDIT-C consumption scores by almost 20% between 2005 and 2009. An analysis of problem drinkers (+8 for men/+6 for women) indicated that a larger proportion of elderly women drank moderately in 2009 compared with 2005, but fewer elderly women drank hazardously. Conclusions: Earlier increases in drinking levels between 1997 and 2001 may reflect a latent high demand that was restricted by low availability. When availability due to European Union harmonization increased, alcohol consumption followed suit. After a period of adaptation, alcohol consumption appears to

have stabilized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Habits](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Laboratory paradigms of impulsivity and alcohol dependence: A review.

Citation: European Addiction Research, February 2011, vol./is. 17/2(64-71), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Aragues, M; Jurado, R; Quinto, R; Rubio, G

Correspondence Address: Aragues, M.: Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Av. Cordoba s/n, Madrid, Spain, ES 28041, marietabilbo@gmail.com

Institution: Aragues, M.: Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Impulsivity can be defined as choosing a smaller, immediate reward over a larger, delayed reward. From this perspective, addictive behaviors such as substance abuse and pathological gambling reflect a series of impulsive choices. However, impulsivity is not a homogeneous construct. Laboratory measures of impulsivity reflect two types of processes. The first is related to behavioral inhibition and refers to an individual's ability to appropriately inhibit thoughts or actions. The second is the delay of reward dimension, namely the degree to which immediate (rewarding) consequences have more control over an individual's behavior than consequences that are delayed. In this review, we describe how alcohol is associated with significant impairments in these paradigms. We also suggest that they may have a role in the development of alcohol dependence. These results are in agreement with a model in which delay of gratification might be a marker for early use and/or abuse of alcohol, whereas impairment in behavioral inhibition might be a marker for maintained use in time and, therefore, for progression towards alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. European Addiction Research: A new editor, a new advisory board and intriguing perspectives.

Citation: European Addiction Research, February 2011, vol./is. 17/2(i-ii), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Feb 2011)

Author(s): Kiefer, Falk; van den Brink, Wim

Language: English

Abstract: This issue of journal, European Addiction Research, is developing rapidly too, and will become a mature and increasingly important journal. In order to enable this, the publisher and the editors decided to broaden the setup of the journal. Additional board members have been invited to strengthen the competencies in addiction research ranging from neuroscience to social science and far beyond. This remains a multidisciplinary, innovative and dynamic journal, not only for strategic reasons but because it is our

conviction that this is the only way to make progress. The journal will appear more frequently allowing us to display the broad progress in the field: two additional issues per year will carry the content to the scientific community bimonthly. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Research and Development](#)
[Journal Writing](#)
Source: PsycINFO

36. Sexually transmitted infections and sexual practices among injecting drug users in harm reduction centers in Catalonia.

Citation: European Addiction Research, August 2011, vol./is. 17/5(271-278), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Aug 2011)
Author(s): Folch, Cinta; Casabona, Jordi; Brugal, M. Teresa; Majo, Xavier; Esteve, Anna; Merono, Merce; Gonzalez, Victoria; REDAN Study Group
Correspondence Address: Folch, Cinta: Centre for Epidemiological Studies on HIV/STI in Catalonia (CEEISCAT) Hospital Universitari Germans Trias i Pujol, Ctra de Canyet s/n, Badalona, Spain, ES 08916, cft.ceescat.germanstrias@gencat.cat
Corporate/Institutional Author: REDAN Study Group
Institution: Folch, Cinta: Centre for Epidemiological Studies on HIV/STI in Catalonia (CEEISCAT)-ICO, Badalona, Spain
Language: English
Abstract: Background: The objectives of the study were to estimate the prevalence of Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae and sexual risk practices, and to identify factors associated with infection by C. trachomatis/N. gonorrhoeae. Methods: Injecting drug users were interviewed at harm reduction centers and biological samples were collected to estimate the prevalence of C. trachomatis and N. gonorrhoeae. Results: The prevalence of C. trachomatis was 2.3%, and this was higher among immigrants (3.6%); the prevalence of N. gonorrhoeae was 0.7% (no differences between Spanish-born and immigrants). Respondents aged <=25 years had a higher risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (OR 3.39), as did women (OR 3.08). Also associated with having an STI were not having registered employment (OR 4.70), injecting drugs daily (OR 4.21), and having unprotected sex with a stable partner (OR 3.37). Conclusion: Although the prevalence of STIs observed is low, scant condom use makes it necessary for prevention programs to include messages related to sexual risk practices, especially among young people and women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[*Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)
[Intravenous Injections](#)
Source: PsycINFO

37. Drinking motives in clinical and general populations.

Citation: European Addiction Research, August 2011, vol./is. 17/5(250-261), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Mezquita, Laura; Stewart, Sherry H; Ibanez, Manuel I; Ruiperez, Maria A; Villa, Helena; Moya, Jorge; Ortet, Generos

Correspondence Address: Mezquita, Laura: Department of Basic and Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology Jaume I University, Av. de Vicent Sos Baynat, s/n, Castellon, Spain, ES 12071, lmezquit@psb.uji.es

Institution: Mezquita, Laura: Department of Basic and Clinical Psychology, Jaume I University, Castellon, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This paper had three aims: (1) to validate a Spanish adaptation of the Modified Drinking Motives Questionnaire- Revised (M DMQ-R), (2) to explore the relationship of each drinking motive with different patterns of alcohol use, and (3) to compare the drinking motives of moderate drinkers, heavy drinkers, and alcohol abusing/dependent individuals. Methods: Two studies were carried out. In Study 1, a sample of 488 participants completed the M DMQ-R and a self-report scale of alcohol consumption in order to study the factor structure and different indices of reliability and validity of the Spanish M DMQ-R. In Study 2, we compared the drinking motives of moderate and heavy drinkers from Study 1 and an additional sample of 59 clinical drinkers. Results: The M DMQ-R demonstrated sound reliability and validity indices. Coping-with-anxiety, social, and enhancement motives predicted higher alcohol use on weekends, but only coping-with-anxiety and social motives were related to consumption on weekdays. Furthermore, moderate drinkers had the lowest scores for all motives, whereas alcohol-dependent participants obtained the highest scores for negative reinforcement drinking motives. Conclusion: The Spanish M DMQ-R is a reliable and valid measure of drinking motives and has potential for assisting with treatment planning for problem drinkers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Clinical Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. The vicious circle of perceived stigmatization, depressiveness, anxiety, and low quality of life in substituted heroin addicts.

Citation: European Addiction Research, August 2011, vol./is. 17/5(241-249), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Frischknecht, Ulrich; Beckmann, Bettina; Heinrich, Milena; Kniest, Anja; Nakovics, Helmut; Kiefer, Falk; Mann, Karl; Hermann, Derik

Correspondence Address: Hermann, Derik: Central Institute of Mental Health Department of Addictive Behaviour and Addiction Medicine, PO Box 12 21 20, Mannheim, Germany, DE 68072, derik.hermann@zi-mannheim.de

Institution: Frischknecht, Ulrich: Department of Addictive Behaviour and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Perceived stigmatization of drug addicts may interact with negative mood states and thus may contribute to the maintenance of addictive behavior. Methods: Opiate maintenance patients (n = 106) and an unselected comparison group (n = 144) rated self-report questionnaires about perceived stigmatization, quality of life (QoL), depressiveness, anxiety, self-esteem, addiction characteristics, and social support. Results: 63% of opiate maintenance patients felt discriminated in contrast to 16% of the

comparison group. Perceived stigmatization was rated higher by opiate maintenance patients, and all domains of QoL were rated lower, even when statistically controlling depressiveness, anxiety and social factors. Perceived stigmatization was correlated to depressiveness, anxiety, low self-esteem and low QoL, but not addiction characteristics and social support. Structural equation models revealed anxiety and the pathway depressiveness enhancing feelings of being stigmatized resulting in low self-esteem to explain 74% of variance in mental QoL, whereas anxiety and a pathway stigmatization inducing depressiveness leading to low self-esteem explained 49% of variance in physical QoL. Conclusions: A vicious circle of stigmatization, negative affective states and low QoL was confirmed. In addition to societal antistigma campaigns, antidepressive and anxiolytic therapy might have the potential to diminish feelings of being stigmatized and to improve QoL. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adult Attitudes](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Heroin](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among pathological and at-risk gamblers seeking treatment: A hidden disorder.

Citation: European Addiction Research, August 2011, vol./is. 17/5(231-240), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Grall-Bronnec, Marie; Wainstein, Laura; Augy, Jennyfer; Bouju, Gaelle; Feuillet, Fanny; Venisse, Jean-Luc; Sebille-Rivain, Veronique

Correspondence Address: Grall-Bronnec, Marie: Centre de reference sur le jeu Excessif Pavillon Louis Philippe, Hopital Saint Jacques 85, rue Saint Jacques, Nantes, France, FR 44093, Cedex 1, marie.bronnec@chu-nantes.fr

Institution: Grall-Bronnec, Marie: Reference Centre for Excessive Gambling, Department of Addictology, University Hospital of Nantes, Nantes, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The links between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and substance use disorders have been the subject of numerous papers. Few studies, however, have focused specifically on the relationship between ADHD and behavioural addictions. The aim of this study was to (i) examine the frequency of pathological and at-risk gamblers having a previous history of ADHD; (ii) give details of the characteristics of this association, and (iii) identify risk factors for a history of ADHD. Methods: 84 pathological and at-risk gamblers were assessed about socio-demographic, gambling and clinical characteristics. Results: Over 25% of the subjects had a history of ADHD. They were characterized as having more severe gambling problems and a higher level of gambling-related cognitions, a higher frequency of psychiatric comorbidities and an elevated risk of suicide. Finally, they differed in their level and type of impulsivity. Among pathological and at-risk gamblers, a high level of impulsivity, or a history of anxiety disorders, constitute risk factors for a comorbidity with ADHD. Conclusion: The association 'ADHD-problem gambling' therefore appears to be not only frequent, but also linked to factors that are known to worsen the prognosis. Researching this relationship is therefore important to adapt strategies for effective future therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Treatment Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Risky business: Risk behaviors in adolescents with type 1 diabetes.

Citation: The Diabetes Educator, November 2011, vol./is. 37/6(756-764), 0145-7217;1554-6063 (Nov-Dec 2011)

Author(s): Jaser, Sarah S; Yates, Heather; Dumser, Susan; Whittlemore, Robin

Correspondence Address: Jaser, Sarah S., 100 Church Street South, PO Box 9740, New Haven, CT, US, 06536, sarah.jaser@yale.edu

Institution: Jaser, Sarah S.: Yale University School of Nursing, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this article is to review risk behaviors and their health consequences in adolescents with type 1 diabetes. The existing literature on common risk behaviors in adolescents is examined, with a focus on illicit drug use, alcohol use, smoking, unprotected sexual activity, and disordered eating behaviors. Conclusions: A review of the literature highlights the lack of studies of risk behaviors in this population. Much of what is known comes from studies with adolescents in the general population or from studies of adults with type 1 diabetes. Known risk and protective factors for risk behaviors and health outcomes are noted. Based on these findings, suggestions are provided for diabetes educators and health care providers to assess for and prevent risk behaviors in adolescents with type 1 diabetes. Directions for future research in this population are indicated, including the need to develop and test standardized prevention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychology](#)
[*Diabetes Mellitus](#)
[*Health](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. An integrative spiritual development model of supervision for substance abuse counselors-in-training.

Citation: Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, October 2011, vol./is. 32/1-2(84-96), 1055-3835 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Ogden, Karen R. Weiss; Sias, Shari M

Correspondence Address: Ogden, Karen R. Weiss: Department of Rehabilitation Studies, East Carolina University, CARS, Health Sciences Drive, Greenville, NC, US, 27858, weissogdenk93@students.ecu.edu

Institution: Ogden, Karen R. Weiss: Department of Rehabilitation Studies, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance abuse counselors who address clients' spiritual development may provide more comprehensive counseling. This article presents an integrative supervision model designed to promote the spiritual development of substance abuse counselors-in-training, reviews the model, and discusses the implications for counselor education. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The American Counseling Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counselor Education](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Professional Supervision](#)
[*Spirituality](#)
[*Training Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Reframing recovery: Developmental considerations for maintaining change.

Citation: Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, October 2011, vol./is. 32/1-2(72-83), 1055-3835 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Lawson, Gerard; Lambert, Simone F; Gressard, Charles F

Correspondence Address: Lambert, Simone F.: School of Education, Virginia Tech, 7054 Haycock Road, Falls Church, VA, US, 22043, slambert@vt.edu

Institution: Lawson, Gerard: School of Education, Virginia Tech, Falls Church, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Lasting recovery for clients can be challenging to establish in addictions counseling. Through the combination of 2 approaches, motivational interviewing and developmental counseling and therapy, client treatment can be refined to promote transformative change and long-lasting recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The American Counseling Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Counseling](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Treatment Clients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Using meditation in addiction counseling.

Citation: Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, October 2011, vol./is. 32/1-2(58-71), 1055-3835 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Young, Mark E; de Armas DeLorenzi, Leigh; Cunningham, Laura

Correspondence Address: de Armas DeLorenzi, Leigh: Department of Educational and Human Sciences, University of Central Florida, PO Box 161250, Orlando, FL, US, 32816-1250, leighatum@aol.com

Institution: Young, Mark E.: Department of Educational and Human Sciences, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Meditation has been studied as a way of reducing stress in counseling clients since the 1960s Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and new wave behavior therapies incorporate meditation techniques in their programs. This article identifies meditation's curative factors and limitations when using meditation in addiction settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The American Counseling Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Counseling](#)
[*Meditation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Perceived self-efficacy of licensed counselors to provide substance abuse counseling.

Citation: Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling, October 2011, vol./is. 32/1-2(29-42), 1055-3835 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Chandler, Nichelle; Balkin, Richard S; Perepiczka, Michelle

Correspondence Address: Chandler, Nichelle, PO Box 398451, Dallas, TX, US, 75339, mcchandler08@yahoo.com

Institution: Chandler, Nichelle: School of Counseling and Social Services, Walden University, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: This nationwide, quantitative study documented licensed counselors' perceived self-efficacy of adequately providing substance abuse services. Despite their lack of substance abuse training, counselors were highly confident in their ability to provide quality substance abuse services. Counselor training implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The American Counseling Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Counselors](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Relationship between spirituality and depressive symptoms among inpatient individuals who abuse substances.

Citation: Counseling and Values, October 2011, vol./is. 56/1-2(43-56), 0160-7960 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Diaz, Naelys; Horton, E. Gail; Green, Diane; McIlveen, John; Weiner, Michael; Mullaney, Donald

Correspondence Address: Diaz, Naelys: School of Social Work, Florida Atlantic University, 777 Glades Road, Boca Raton, FL, US, 33431, ndiazl0@fau.edu

Institution: Diaz, Naelys: School of Social Work, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study aims to examine the relationship between spirituality and believing in God's presence and depressive symptoms among 160 inpatient individuals who abuse substances. Findings indicated that both spirituality and believing in God's presence were significant predictors of depressive symptoms, whereby spirituality was inversely related to depressive symptoms and believing in God's presence was positively related to depressive symptoms. These findings may have implications for mental health

practitioners considering implementation of spiritually based interventions that can develop and strengthen clients' spirituality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: the American Counseling Associatio; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Major Depression
 *Spirituality
 Mental Health Personnel
Source: PsycINFO

46. Increased substance use and risky sexual behavior among migratory homeless youth: Exploring the role of social network composition.

Citation: Journal of Youth and Adolescence, December 2011, vol./is. 40/12(1634-1648), 0047-2891;1573-6601 (Dec 2011)
Author(s): Martino, Steven C; Tucker, Joan S; Ryan, Gery; Wenzel, Suzanne L; Golinelli, Daniela; Munjas, Brett
Correspondence Address: Martino, Steven C.: RAND Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA, US, martino@rand.org
Institution: Martino, Steven C.: RAND Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Travelers are a migratory subgroup of homeless youth who may be especially prone to engaging in risky behavior. This study compared the substance use and sexual behavior of young homeless travelers and non-travelers to evaluate the extent and possible sources of travelers' increased risk. Data came from face-to-face interviews with 419 homeless youth (36.6% female, 34.0% white, 23.9% African American, and 20.0% Hispanic) between the ages of 13 and 24 years (M = 20.1 years, SD = 2.5) who were randomly sampled from 41 shelters, drop-in centers, and street sites in Los Angeles. Travelers were almost twice as likely as non-travelers to exhibit recent heavy drinking, 37% more likely to exhibit recent marijuana use, and five times as likely to have injected drugs. Travelers also had more recent sex partners and were more likely to report having casual or need-based sexual partners and combining sex with substance use. Mediation analyses suggest that travelers' deviant peer associations and disconnection to conventional individuals and institutions may drive their elevated substance use. Differences in sexual risk behaviors are likely attributable to demographic differences between the two groups. Overall, these differences between travelers and non-travelers suggest different service needs and the need for different service approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Homeless
 *Human Migration
 *Sexual Risk Taking
 *Social Networks
 Traveling
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

47. The role of deliberative decision making, parenting, and friends in adolescent risk behaviors.

Citation: Journal of Youth and Adolescence, December 2011, vol./is. 40/12(1607-1622), 0047-2891;1573-6601 (Dec 2011)
Author(s): Wolff, Jennifer M; Crockett, Lisa J

Correspondence Address: Wolff, Jennifer M.: Psychology Department, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US, jmdwolff@gmail.com

Institution: Wolff, Jennifer M.: Psychology Department, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescents may engage in risk behaviors that jeopardize their futures. Although adolescent risk-taking has long been attributed to faulty decision making, surprisingly little research has directly examined this link. This study examined the role of deliberative decision making (the tendency to consider options and consequences before making a decision) and social contextual variables (parenting and friend influences) in alcohol and drug use, risky sex, and delinquency. Participants were 7,748 adolescents (50% female) in grades 7-11 from the Add Health dataset (M age = 14.87, SD = 1.54). Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that deliberative decision making and contextual variables were associated with risk behavior concurrently and 1 year later. Furthermore, deliberative decision making interacted with social contextual variables in some models, indicating that deliberative decision making may be especially important in certain contexts. These findings suggest that both cognitive and social factors need to be considered to explain adolescents' decisions to engage in risk behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Friendship](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Parenting](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

48. Manic induction with interferon alpha therapy.

Citation: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, November 2011, vol./is. 45/11(1004), 0004-8674;1440-1614 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Goh, Timothy; Dhillon, Rohan; Bastiampillai, Tarun

Institution: Goh, Timothy: University of Adelaide, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Woodville, SA, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 26 year old man with a history of drug abuse before the onset of schizophrenia at age 20 in 2004. The patient experienced recurrent episodes of psychosis (persecutory delusions) exacerbated by persistent THC abuse. He required maximal doses of risperidone to control his persistent psychosis. The patient was diagnosed with a manic episode and started on sodium valproate and lorazepam in addition to his aripiprazole. This report adds to a small but growing number of cases implicating IFN- alpha treatment in the precipitation of mania. This case report differs from other published reports in that maintenance antipsychotic medication (aripiprazole) did not sufficiently provide prophylaxis against manic symptoms but prevented an exacerbation of his psychosis. This case highlights the delayed onset of mania following initiation of IFN- alpha and the resolution of manic symptoms, which could take several months even after its cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Interferons](#)
[*Mania](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
Source: PsycINFO

49. Review of Controversies in drugs policy and practice .

Citation: The Sociological Review, November 2011, vol./is. 59/4(847-849), 0038-0261;1467-954X (Nov 2011)
Author(s): Briggs, Daniel
Institution: Briggs, Daniel: University of East London, London, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Controversies in Drugs Policy and Practice by Neil McKeganey and Palgrave MacMillan (2011). The book tackles the most pressing arguments and debates in the context of drug policy and practice. The book is extremely accessible, easy to read and well structured. The book is skillfully crafted and accessible for all, succinct and the examples provided are both solid and powerful. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors.; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
Source: PsycINFO

50. Treating opioid use Under California's proposition 36: Differential outcomes by treatment modality.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, September 2011, vol./is. Sarc Suppl 7/(77-83), 0279-1072 (Sep 2011)
Author(s): Conner, Bradley T; Hampton, Ashley S; Hunter, Jeremy; Urada, Darren
Correspondence Address: Conner, Bradley T.: Temple University, 1701 North 13th Street, 6th Floor, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19122, bradleyconner@gmail.com
Institution: Conner, Bradley T.: Department of Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, US
Language: English
Abstract: In California. Proposition 36 (Prop. 36) has led to positive outcomes for a significant proportion of participants--increases in drug treatment completion, reduced drug use and recidivism, and increased employment However, there are notable differences in outcomes among Prop 36 subgroups, with some of the poorest outcomes observed among opioid users. This may be because very few Prop. 36 opioid users were placed in narcotic treatment programs (NTPs) Prop 36 opioid users who were placed in NTPs using methadone had the greatest reductions in opioid use from treatment intake to discharge, as compared to Prop 36 opioid users who received outpatient drug-free or residential treatment. As such, NTPs should be considered to be a highly efficacious and viable treatment option for Prop. 36 opioid users. Thus, to improve treatment outcomes among Prop. 36 opioid users, it is essential that the provision and utilization of NTPs be enhanced. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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 Rehabilitation
 *Opiates
 *Treatment Outcomes
 Recidivism

Source: PsycINFO

51. Treatment outcomes for methamphetamine users: California proposition 36 and comparison clients.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, September 2011, vol./is. Sarc Suppl 7/(68-76), 0279-1072 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Brecht, Mary-Lynn; Urada, Darren

Correspondence Address: Brecht, Mary-Lynn: UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, 11075 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 100, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90025, lbrecht@ucla.edu

Institution: Brecht, Mary-Lynn: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Methamphetamine (meth) is a major drug of abuse in California and several other states, particularly among criminal offender populations. Over the past decade, substance abuse treatment systems have had to adapt to and accommodate the increasing needs of meth users and, in California, deal with the impact of Proposition 36, which has resulted in a greater number of criminal offenders entering the treatment system. This study examines selected treatment performance and outcome indicators for California Proposition 36 offenders entering substance abuse treatment for meth use and compares their performance and outcomes to other subgroups of California treatment clients differentiated by whether or not they were admitted to treatment through Proposition 36 and whether or not their primary substance was meth. Significant improvements in all outcome domains were seen across the populations, and treatment performance and outcomes were not substantively inferior for the offender or meth-using groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Criminals
 *Drug Abuse
 *Methamphetamine
 *Treatment Outcomes
 Clients

Source: PsycINFO

52. Legislating clinical practice: Counselor responses to an evidence-based practice mandate.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, September 2011, vol./is. Sarc Suppl 7/(27-39), 0279-1072 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Rieckmann, Traci; Bergmann, Luke; Rasplica, Caitlin

Correspondence Address: Rieckmann, Traci: Oregon Health and Science University, Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road. CB 669, Portland, OR, US, 97239, neckman@ohsu.edu

Institution: Rieckmann, Traci: Department of Public Health & Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: The demand to connect research findings with clinical practice for patients with substance use disorders has accelerated state and federal efforts focused on implementation of evidence-based practices (EBPs) One unique state driven strategy is Oregon's Evidence-Based Practice mandate, which ties state funds to specific treatment practices. Clinicians play an essential role in implementation of shifts in practice patterns and use of

EBPs. but little is understood about how legislative efforts impact clinicians* sentiments and decision-making. This study presents longitudinal data from focus groups and interviews completed during the planning phase (n = 66) and early implementation of the mandate (n = 73) to investigate provider attitudes toward this policy change. Results reflect three emergent themes: (1) concern about retaining individualized treatment and clinical latitude, (2) distrust of government involvement in clinical care, and (3) the need for accountability and credibility for the field We conclude with recommendations for state agencies considering EBP mandates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Counselors](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Legislative Processes](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Linking basic and advanced motivational interviewing training outcomes for juvenile correctional staff in California.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, September 2011, vol./is. Sarc Suppl 7/(19-26), 0279-1072 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Doran, Neal; Hohman, Melinda; Koutsenok, Igor

Correspondence Address: Doran, Neal: UCSD Department of Psychiatry, 3350 La Jolla Village Drive, San Diego, CA, US, 92161, nmdoran@ucsd.edu

Institution: Doran, Neal: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Motivational interviewing (MI) is an evidence-based communication method that can be effective in engaging incarcerated juveniles in substance abuse programming and other treatment services However, MI can be difficult to learn and often requires several training exposures for skill change Few studies have examined MI training outcomes over time This study reports outcomes for 222 juvenile corrections workers trained in MI in a three-day introductory and two-day advanced training MI skills were measured via video-administered pre- and post-tests and with a written questionnaire. Combined results from a linear mixed model found that overall MI skills were positively associated with staff education level, and negatively associated with age and time between trainings. Those who attended their second training within nine months of the first training were more likely to score in the proficiency range. Motivation to use MI, belief in its efficacy with youth, job classification, and sex were not related to skill attainment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Training](#)
[*Corrections Officers](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Issues in defining and applying evidence-based practices criteria for treatment of criminal-justice involved clients.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, September 2011, vol./is. Sarc Suppl 7/(10-18), 0279-1072 (Sep 2011)

- Author(s):** Prendergast, Michael L
- Correspondence Address:** Prendergast, Michael L.: UCLA ISAP, 11075 Santa Monica Blvd. Suite 100, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90025, mlp@ucla.edu
- Institution:** Prendergast, Michael L.: Criminal Justice Research Group, Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Evidence-based practice (EBP) applies the principles and techniques of evidence-based decision making to interventions intended to improve, or ameliorate, the social or clinical problems of affected individuals, including offenders with drug abuse problems. This article provides a general overview of EBP, particularly as it applies to treatment and other interventions for offenders with problems involving drugs (including alcohol) The discussion includes a definition of EBP, notes the implications of using EBPs to make policy and clinical decisions, lists the various efforts by government and academic organizations to identify practices that can be considered evidence-based, describes the criteria used by such organizations to evaluate programs as being evidence-based, raises some cautions about the use of EBPs. and ends with some challenges in disseminating and implementing EBPs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Clients](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 55. Editors' introduction: Identifying and assessing promising practices for criminal justice clients--California Substance Abuse Research Consortium (SARC) Meetings, 2010.**
-
- Citation:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, September 2011, vol./is. Sarc Suppl 7/(3-9), 0279-1072 (Sep 2011)
- Author(s):** Urada, Darren; Rutkowski, Beth A; Rawson, Richard A; Freese, Thomas E
- Correspondence Address:** Urada, Darren: UCLA Integiated Substance Abuse Programs, 11075 Santa Monica Blvd, Suite 100, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90025, durada@ucla.edu
- Institution:** Urada, Darren: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Although some practices clearly have stronger supporting evidence than others, a single authoritative list of evidence-based practices (EBPs) that can be applied in the treatment of criminal justice clients does not exist. Nationally, use of EBPs is low, and such practices are generally only implemented under certain circumstances. To clarify these issues, experts from around the nation were invited to California for two research-to-policy meetings focused on EBP identification and implementation Their presentations and the resulting series of articles in this special theme issue describe the current state of EBP research for criminal justice clients To advance the field beyond the compilation of EBP lists, which can only represent a partial solution at best, next steps should include a greater focus on quality of implementation, intensity of quality assurance and monitoring, and training for underlying skills and principles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Clients](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

56. The positive wellbeing aspects of workaholism in cross cultural perspective: The chocoholism metaphor.

Citation: The Career Development International, 2011, vol./is. 16/6(572-591), 1362-0436 (2011)
Author(s): Baruch, Yehuda
Correspondence Address: Baruch, Yehuda, yehuda.baruch@rouenbs.fr
Institution: Baruch, Yehuda: Rouen Business School, Rouen, France
Language: English
Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to offer a counter-intuitive conceptual framework to the study and the management of workaholism. The paper proposes that the phenomenon can be constructive, generating welcoming outcomes for individuals, organizations and societies. Design/methodology/approach: A set of propositions about workaholism and its management under various contexts is presented and discussed. Findings: Workaholics should not be labeled as problematic addicts. Workaholism should not be automatically taken as negative and be suppressed. If the culture is positive towards workaholism, offer alternatives. Research limitations/implications: The framework has a number of practical implications such as reconsidering the negative stigmatization of workaholic employees. Practical implications: The framework should be useful for managers in dealing with workaholics at work. Originality/value: The paper develops a framework that enables "out of the box" thinking of workaholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[*Workaholism](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Emerald Insight](#)

57. Exploring the theoretical underpinnings of driving whilst influenced by illicit substances.

Citation: Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour, November 2011, vol./is. 14/6(567-578), 1369-8478 (Nov 2011)
Author(s): Watling, Christopher N; Freeman, James
Correspondence Address: Watling, Christopher N.: Centre for Accident Research and Road Safety-Queensland (CARRS-Q), Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation (IHBI), Queensland University of Technology (QUT), K Block, 130 Victoria Park Road, Kelvin Grove, QLD, Australia, 4059, christopher.watling@qut.edu.au
Institution: Watling, Christopher N.: Centre for Accident Research and Road Safety-Queensland (CARRS-Q), Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation (IHBI), Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Kelvin Grove, QLD, Australia
Language: English
Abstract: An increasing number of studies are highlighting the alarming proportion of motorists that drive after having consumed illicit drugs. However presently, little attention has focused on the factors that may facilitate drug driving from a criminogenic paradigm. This study evaluated the contribution of deterrence, defiance, and deviance theories on

intentions to drug drive to determine factors that might facilitate or reduce this behaviour. A total of 922 individuals completed a questionnaire that assessed frequency of drug use and a variety of perceptions on deterrence, defiance, and deviance constructs. The analysis showed that the defiance constructs (i.e., experiencing feelings of shame and believing in the legitimacy of sanctioning authority) and the deviance constructs (i.e., moral attachment to the norm and having a criminal conviction) were predictive of drug driving intentions. The facets of deterrence theory were not found to be significant predictors. Ultimately, this study illustrates that a range of behavioural and perceptual factors have the capacity to influence decisions to drug drive. As a result, there appears the need to extend the focus of research endeavours beyond legal sanctions to examine other factors that may be utilised to both understand the aetiology of drug driving as well as increase the possibility of compliance with the corresponding legislation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Driving Behavior](#)
[*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Perception](#)
[Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. The impact of cyberbullying on substance use and mental health in a multiethnic sample.

Citation: Maternal and Child Health Journal, November 2011, vol./is. 15/8(1282-1286), 1092-7875;1573-6628 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Goebert, Deborah; Else, Iwalani; Matsu, Courtenay; Chung-Do, Jane; Chang, Janice Y

Correspondence Address: Goebert, Deborah: Department of Psychiatry, Alcohol Research Center of Hawai'i, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, School of Medicine, 1356 Lusitana St., 4th Floor, Honolulu, HI, US, 96813, gobertd@dop.hawaii.edu

Institution: Goebert, Deborah: Department of Psychiatry, Alcohol Research Center of Hawai'i, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, School of Medicine, Honolulu, HI, US

Language: English

Abstract: The objective of this study was to examine the relationship between cyberbullying and mental health problems among a multiethnic sample of high school students in Hawai'i. A University-Community partnership was established to direct the research. Using a mixed-methods approach, we explored violence among Asian and Pacific Islander youth. In the first phase, focus groups were conducted to identify areas of youth concern and develop survey questions. Responses from 677 high school students on interpersonal youth violence and risk and protective factors were utilized in this study. More than 1 in 2 youth (56.1%) had been victims of cyberbullying in the last year. Filipino and Samoan youth were more likely to report feeling badly about themselves as a result of cyberbullying. While cyberbullying and mental health problems varied by sex and ethnicity, we found that cyberbullying is widespread with serious potential consequences among Asian and Pacific Islander youth. A multifaceted approach is needed to reduce and prevent cyberbullying. School, family and community programs that strengthen positive relationships and promote safe use of technology provide promise for reducing cyberbullying. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Violence](#)
[*Multiculturalism](#)

*Bullying
 Health Impairments
 High School Students
 Computer Usage

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at *ProQuest*

59. Neurosyphilis: Unexpected reunion with an old acquaintance.

Original Title: Neurosyphilis: Onverwacht weerzien met een oude bekende.
Citation: Tijdschrift voor Psychiatrie, 2011, vol./is. 53/2(125-129), 0303-7339;1875-7456 (2011)
Author(s): Lens-Daey Ouwens, I. M; Heijstra, M.P; Timmerman, L
Language: Dutch
Abstract: A 45-year-old man was admitted to a psychiatric hospital with confusion and disorientation; he was suspected of having Korsakoff syndrome. He was known to have a history of alcohol abuse, complicated by epileptic fits, and to have had a recent ischaemic cerebrovascular attack. Unexpectedly, screening for syphilis turned out to be positive. Examination of the cerebrospinal fluid led to the diagnosis of neurosyphilis. Most neurological and psychiatric symptoms disappeared after treatment with antibiotics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcohol Abuse
 *Cerebrovascular Accidents
 *Korsakoffs Psychosis
 *Neurosyphilis
 *Psychiatric Hospitals
Source: PsycINFO

60. Psychiatric symptom typology in a sample of youth receiving substance abuse treatment services: Associations with self-reported child maltreatment and sexual risk behaviors.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, November 2011, vol./is. 15/8(1844-1856), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Nov 2011)
Author(s): Oshri, Assaf; Tubman, Jonathan G; Jaccard, James
Correspondence Address: Oshri, Assaf: Mt. Hope Family Center, University of Rochester, 187 Edinburgh Street, Rochester, NY, US, 14608, Assaf_Oshri@urmc.rochester.edu
Institution: Oshri, Assaf: Mt. Hope Family Center, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: Latent profile analysis (LPA) was used to classify 394 adolescents undergoing substance use treatment, based on past year psychiatric symptoms. Relations between profile membership and (a) self-reported childhood maltreatment experiences and (b) current sexual risk behavior were examined. LPA generated three psychiatric symptom profiles: Low-, High- Alcohol-, and High- Internalizing Symptoms profiles. Analyses identified significant associations between profile membership and childhood sexual abuse and emotional neglect ratings, as well as co-occurring sex with substance use and unprotected intercourse. Profiles with elevated psychiatric symptom scores (e.g., internalizing problems, alcohol abuse and dependence symptoms) and more severe maltreatment histories reported higher scores for behavioral risk factors for HIV/STI exposure. Heterogeneity in psychiatric symptom patterns among youth receiving substance use treatment services, and prior histories of childhood maltreatment, have significant implications for the design and delivery of HIV/STI prevention programs to this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

61. Psychiatric, behavioural and social risk factors for HIV infection among female drug users.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, November 2011, vol./is. 15/8(1834-1843), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Gilchrist, Gail; Blazquez, Alicia; Torrens, Marta

Correspondence Address: Gilchrist, Gail: Centre for Applied Social Research, School of Health and Social Care, The University of Greenwich, Avery Hill Campus, London, United Kingdom, SE9 2UG, G.Gilchrist@greenwich.ac.uk

Institution: Gilchrist, Gail: Substance Use Disorders Research Group, IMIM-Hospital del Mar, Parc de Salut Mar de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Female drug users report greater psychopathology and risk behaviours than male drug users, putting them at greater risk for HIV. This mixed-methods study determined psychiatric, behavioural and social risk factors for HIV among 118 female drug users (27% (32/118) were HIV seropositive) in Barcelona. DSM-IV disorders were assessed using the Spanish Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders. 30 participants were interviewed in-depth. In stepwise multiple backward logistic regression, ever injected with a used syringe, antisocial personality disorder, had an HIV seropositive sexual partner and substance-induced major depressive disorder were associated with HIV seropositivity. Qualitative findings illustrate the complex ways in which psychiatric disorders and male drug-using partners interact with these risk factors. Interventions should address all aspects of female drug users' lives to reduce HIV. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Social Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

62. The relationship of manic episodes and drug abuse to sexual risk behavior in patients with co-occurring bipolar and substance use disorders: A 15-month prospective analysis.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, November 2011, vol./is. 15/8(1829-1833), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Meade, Christina S; Fitzmaurice, Garrett M; Sanchez, Amy K; Griffin, Margaret L; McDonald, Leah J; Weiss, Roger D

Correspondence Address: Meade, Christina S.: Duke Global Health Institute, Box 90519, Durham, NC, US, 27708, christina.meade@duke.edu

Institution: Meade, Christina S.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Risky sexual behavior is common among individuals with bipolar and substance use disorders. This 15-month prospective study examined the effects of between-subject differences and within-subject changes in mood symptoms and drug use on sexual risk behavior among 61 patients with both disorders. Participants completed five post-treatment follow-up assessments at 3-month intervals. Using a multivariate mixed-effects model analysis, more average weeks of mania (between-subject difference) was associated with greater sexual risk, but change in weeks of mania (within-subject change) was not; depression was unrelated to sexual risk. In addition, within-subject increases in days of cocaine use predicted increases in sexual risk. Results underscore the importance of substance abuse treatment and suggest that bipolar patients with active and/or recurrent mania are in need of targeted HIV prevention services. Further research is needed to test whether individual differences in impulsivity may explain the association between mania and sexual risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: International AIDS Conference. 18th. Jul, 2010. Vienna. Austria. Results of this study were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Bipolar Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

63. A comparison of the efficacy of two interventions to reduce HIV risk behaviors among drug users.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, November 2011, vol./is. 15/8(1707-1714), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): McCoy, Clyde B; De Gruttola, Victor; Metsch, Lisa; Comerford, Mary

Correspondence Address: McCoy, Clyde B.: University of Miami, 1120 NW 14th Street, CRB 1505, Miami, FL, US, 33136, cmccoy@med.miami.edu

Institution: McCoy, Clyde B.: University of Miami, Miami, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Numerous interventions have been developed and implemented to decrease risk behaviors which lead to HIV infection and transmission. These interventions have been differentially successful in reducing high risk behaviors in various populations. Testing and evaluation of the interventions have been subject to various degrees of rigor. The CDC recommends the use of interventions which have been rigorously tested and meet the standards for evidence based intervention rather than the continuation of the development of new interventions. Project RESPECT is an evidence based intervention that proved efficacious in increasing condom use among patients of STD clinics. We tested the efficacy of the RESPECT intervention against the NIDA standard intervention to determine if the RESPECT intervention was more effective in reducing high risk behaviors among drug users. Both interventions showed changes from baseline to follow-up; RESPECT was more effective than the NIDA standard intervention in reducing high risk sex behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

64. Adolescent health-risk sexual behaviors: Effects of a drug abuse intervention.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, November 2011, vol./is. 15/8(1664-1676), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Hops, Hyman; Ozechowski, Timothy J; Waldron, Holly B; Davis, Betsy; Turner, Charles W; Brody, Janet L; Barrera, Manuel

Correspondence Address: Hops, Hyman: Oregon Research Institute, 1715 Franklin Blvd, Eugene, OR, US, 97403-1983, hy@ori.org

Institution: Hops, Hyman: Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescents who abuse substances are more likely to engage in health-risking sexual behavior (HRSB) and are at particularly high risk for HIV/AIDS. Thus, substance abuse treatment presents a prime opportunity to target HIV-risk behaviors. The present study evaluated a one-session HIV-risk intervention embedded in a controlled clinical trial for drug-abusing adolescents. The trial was conducted in New Mexico and Oregon with Hispanic and Anglo adolescents. Youths were randomly assigned to individual cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) or to an integrated behavioral and family therapy (IBFT) condition, involving individual and family sessions. The HIV-specific intervention was not associated with change. IBFT and CBT were both efficacious in reducing HIV-risk behaviors from intake to the 18-month follow-up for high-risk adolescents. For low-risk adolescents, CBT (versus IBFT) was more efficacious in suppressing HRSB. These data suggest that drug abuse treatments can have both preventative and intervention effects for adolescents, depending on their relative HIV-risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

65. Sticking to it: The effect of maximally assisted therapy on antiretroviral treatment adherence among individuals living with HIV who are unstably housed.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, November 2011, vol./is. 15/8(1612-1622), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Parashar, Surita; Palmer, Alexis K; O'Brien, Nadia; Chan, Keith; Shen, Anya; Coulter, Suzy; Montaner, Julio S. G; Hogg, Robert S

Correspondence Address: Parashar, Surita: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, sparasha@sfu.ca

Institution: Parashar, Surita: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Housing is a known determinant of health behaviors, which includes adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy (ART). Within the Longitudinal Investigations into Supportive and Ancillary Health Services (LISA) study, unstable housing is inversely associated with adherence. Several comprehensive adherence support services have emerged to improve adherence for unstably housed or otherwise vulnerable populations. The Maximally

Assisted Therapy (MAT) program in Vancouver, British Columbia uses a multidisciplinary approach to support HIV-positive clients with a history of addictions or mental illness, many of whom also experience episodic homelessness. This study investigated the association between antiretroviral adherence and use of support services, including the MAT program, amongst people living with HIV and AIDS who are unstably housed in the LISA sample. Of the 212 unstably housed participants, those who attended the MAT program were 4.76 times more likely to be $\geq 95\%$ adherent (95% CI 1.72-13.13; $P = 0.003$) than those who did not. The findings suggest that in the absence of sustainable housing solutions, programs such as MAT play an important role in supporting treatment adherence in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*HIV](#)
[*Support Groups](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

66. "Reaching out towards cannabis: Approach-bias in heavy cannabis users predicts changes in cannabis use": Erratum.

Citation: Addiction, November 2011, vol./is. 106/11(2053), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Cousijn, Janna; Goudriaan, Anna E; Wiers, Reinout W

Institution: Cousijn, Janna: ADAPT-lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Reaching out towards cannabis: Approach-bias in heavy cannabis users predicts changes in cannabis use" by Janna Cousijn, Anna E. Goudriaan and Reinout W. Wiers (Addiction, 2011[Sep], Vol 106[9], 1667-1674). In the original article, in the footnote to table 2, an abbreviation was given in full incorrectly. AAT should have read Approach Avoidance Task. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2011-17309-021). Aims: Repeated drug exposure can lead to an approach-bias, i.e. the relatively automatically triggered tendencies to approach rather than avoid drug-related stimuli. Our main aim was to study this approach-bias in heavy cannabis users with the newly developed cannabis Approach Avoidance Task (cannabis-AAT) and to investigate the predictive relationship between an approach-bias for cannabis-related materials and levels of cannabis use, craving, and the course of cannabis use. Design, settings and participants: Cross-sectional assessment and six-month follow-up in 32 heavy cannabis users and 39 non-using controls. Measurements: Approach and avoidance action-tendencies towards cannabis and neutral images were assessed with the cannabis AAT. During the AAT, participants pulled or pushed a joystick in response to image orientation. To generate additional sense of approach or avoidance, pulling the joystick increased picture size while pushing decreased it. Craving was measured pre- and post-test with the multi-factorial Marijuana Craving Questionnaire (MCQ). Cannabis use frequencies and levels of dependence were measured at baseline and after a six-month follow-up. Findings: Heavy cannabis users demonstrated an approach-bias for cannabis images, as compared to controls. The approach-bias predicted changes in cannabis use at six-month follow-up. The pre-test MCQ emotionality and expectancy factor were associated negatively with the approach-bias. No effects were found on levels of cannabis dependence. Conclusions: Heavy cannabis users with a strong approach-bias for cannabis are more likely to increase their cannabis use. This approach-bias could be used as a predictor of the course of cannabis use to identify individuals at risk from increasing cannabis use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)

*Drug Addiction

*Drug Usage

Source: PsycINFO

67. Equity considerations in the calculation of cost-effectiveness in substance use disorder populations.

Citation: Addiction, November 2011, vol./is. 106/11(2047-2048), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Gilmour, Stuart J

Correspondence Address: Gilmour, Stuart J.: Department of Global Health Policy, School of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo ku, Tokyo, Japan, 113 0033, sgilmour@m.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Institution: Gilmour, Stuart J.: Department of Global Health Policy, School of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: This article focuses on the equity considerations in the calculation of cost-effectiveness in substance use disorder populations. Quality adjusted life years (QALYs) are a crucial component of the calculation of cost-effectiveness, and the use of injecting drug users (IDU) weight is directly relevant to the conclusions of the studies. IDU weight has practical effects in epidemiological models. It underestimates the cost-effectiveness of interventions such as needle syringe programs (NSP), which specifically target IDUs, even though they are known to be cheap and effective. It undervalues the effect of treatment on IDUs, as it shows a lower QALY gain from treating an IDU at a given disease stage. It underestimates the cost-effectiveness of any intervention used across the population, as QALYs gained by the IDU proportion of the population are systematically undervalued. These practical effects can have significant policy outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Costs and Cost Analysis
*Drug Abuse
*Drug Therapy
*Equity (Payment)
*Intervention

Source: PsycINFO

68. A response to Prochaska: Life does not always go according to plan; your quitting might not either.

Citation: Addiction, November 2011, vol./is. 106/11(2015-2016), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Sendzik, Taryn; McDonald, Paul W; Brown, K. Stephen; Hammond, David; Ferrence, Roberta

Correspondence Address: Sendzik, Taryn: Department of Health Studies and Gerontology, University of Waterloo, 200 University Avenue West, Waterloo, ON, Canada, N2L 3G1, tsendzik@uwaterloo.ca

Institution: Sendzik, Taryn: Department of Health Studies and Gerontology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current author to the comments made by James O. Prochaska (see record 2011-23262-024) on the original article (see record 2011-23262-023). Prochaska's primary argument is that setting a quit date cannot be used to understand the utility of planning as a comprehensive process. We agree. However, our research did not portend to address these broad issues. Rather, our research focused on whether giving significant forethought to the time and day when one has their last cigarette influences their likelihood of remaining smoke free. Our question of interest was how far in advance people planned the start of their most recent quit attempt. A second issue raised by

Prochaska was whether planners and non-planners were equivalent on other important variables such as level of nicotine dependence. We agree with Prochaska that the time since the most recent quit attempt has the potential to be a confounder for some of the research where long periods have passed since the most recent quit attempt and the time that information about the quit attempt was collected. Professor Prochaska concluded that nothing practical can be learned from the research on unplanned quit attempts. We respectfully disagree. An important consequence of our work is that health professionals and others should emphasize the importance of quitting today or, at least, as soon as possible. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author, Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
Source: PsycINFO

69. What do we know about unplanned quit attempts? Practically nothing or nothing practical?

Citation: Addiction, November 2011, vol./is. 106/11(2014-2015), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2011)
Author(s): Prochaska, James O
Correspondence Address: Prochaska, James O.: Cancer Prevention Research Centre, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US, 02881, jop@uri.edu
Institution: Prochaska, James O.: Cancer Prevention Research Centre, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US
Language: English
Abstract: Comments on article by Taryn Sendzik et al. (see record 2011-23262-023). The study of Sendzik et al. reveals some of the major flaws of this type of research that seriously challenge the claims made by proponents of unplanned quit attempts. The data used by Sendzik et al. contains a much broader set of variables than most other studies. quit plan, such as the use of six different pharmacotherapies, help from a dentist, doctor or pharmacist and 11 types of formal support, such as hypnosis, acupuncture, group counseling, addiction counseling, websites and self-help programs. The authors affirmed that: Quit aid use during a quit attempt was seen as a potential proxy measure of a developed quit plan. However, as in the literature, the use of such treatments or aids was not part of the definition of a planned quit attempt. Unplanned quit attempts may be perceived as being spontaneous, but they are certainly not random. Imagine a randomized controlled trial (RCT) with such differences of severity of the problem in the two treatment groups. One would conclude that the study is too confounded to draw any reasonable conclusions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author, Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
Source: PsycINFO

70. Planned quit attempts among Ontario smokers: Impact on abstinence.

Citation: Addiction, November 2011, vol./is. 106/11(2005-2013), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2011)
Author(s): Sendzik, Taryn; McDonald, Paul W; Brown, K. Stephen; Hammond, David; Ferrence, Roberta
Correspondence Address: Sendzik, Taryn: Department of Health Studies and Gerontology, University of Waterloo, 200 University Avenue West, Waterloo, ON, Canada, N2L 3G1, tsendzik@uwaterloo.ca

Institution: Sendzik, Taryn: Department of Health Studies and Gerontology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To examine the use and role of planned quit attempts by smokers and their impact on abstinence. Design: Retrospective, using longitudinal data from the Ontario Tobacco Survey. Setting Ontario, Canada. Participants: A total of 551 adult smokers who reported having made a quit attempt during 2007-08. Measurements: Reported planning of the most recent quit attempt (i.e. unplanned or planned some time in advance), engaging in preparatory behaviours believed to be related to planning (i.e. use of quit aids such as pharmacotherapy, formal support or health professionals) and abstinence at 1 week and 1 month following the attempt. Findings: Of the smokers, 73.6% planned their quit attempt in advance. Reported planning was more likely among those who thought they were very addicted, compared with those who were less addicted [odds ratio (OR) = 2.22, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.15-4.28]. Smokers who planned a quit attempt were much more likely to use a quit aid (OR = 3.50, 95% CI: 1.80-6.79), particularly pharmacotherapy (OR = 6.13, 95% CI: 3.05-12.34). The odds of abstaining for 1 week were lower among those who planned (OR = 0.45, 95% CI: 0.22-0.89), independent of perceived addiction. No significant difference was observed for abstinence lasting 1 month. Other factors associated with abstinence were smoking fewer cigarettes per day and having personal support. Conclusions Although most quit attempts were planned and planners had higher odds of using quit aids, planning did not increase the likelihood of success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Mephedrone: Use, subjective effects and health risks.

Citation: Addiction, November 2011, vol./is. 106/11(1991-1996), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Winstock, Adam; Mitcheson, Luke; Ramsey, John; Davies, Susannah; Puchnarewicz, Malgorzata; Marsden, John

Correspondence Address: Winstock, Adam: King's College London, Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, Box 48, Addiction Sciences Building, 4 Windsor Walk, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8AF, adam.winstock@kcl.ac.uk

Institution: Winstock, Adam: Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To assess the patterns of use, subjective effect profile and dependence liability of mephedrone, supported by corroborative urine toxicology. Design: Cross-sectional structured telephone interview. Setting UK-based drug users associated with the dance music scene. Participants: A total of 100 mephedrone users, recruited through their involvement with the dance music scene. Measurements: Assessment of pattern of use, acute and after effects, DSM dependence criteria and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry urinalysis. Findings: Mephedrone consumption results in typical stimulant-related subjective effects: euphoria, increased concentration, talkativeness, urge to move, empathy, jaw clenching, reduced appetite and insomnia. Thirty per cent of the sample potentially met criteria for DSM-IV dependence and there was evidence of a strong compulsion to use the drug (47% had used the drug for 2 or more consecutive days). Self-reported recent consumption of mephedrone was confirmed by toxicological analysis in all of the 14 participants who submitted a urine sample. Conclusion: Mephedrone has a high abuse and health risk liability, with increased tolerance, impaired

control and a compulsion to use, the predominant reported dependence symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Commentary on Genberg et al. (2011): The structural vulnerability imposed by hypersegregated US inner-city neighborhoods--A theoretical and practical challenge for substance abuse research.

Citation: Addiction, November 2011, vol./is. 106/11(1975-1977), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Bourgois, Philippe; Hart, Laurie Kain

Correspondence Address: Bourgois, Philippe: Department of Anthropology and Family, University of Pennsylvania, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, pbourgois@gmail.com

Institution: Bourgois, Philippe: Department of Anthropology and Family, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on article by Becky L. Genberg et al. (see record 2011-23262-017). The epidemiological findings of Genberg et al. on the powerful effects of neighborhood deprivation on vulnerability to injection drug use point to the utility of bringing critical social science and humanities theory into quantitative public health research. We are praising Genberg et al.'s long-term study of street-based injectors for managing to quantify persuasively a fact that is common sense to most people suffering from chronic addiction or, for that matter, to most of the sober parents living on our block in North Philadelphia. Genberg et al. have taken an age-old Alcoholics Anonymous adage, avoid people, places, and things, and shown that injectors living in hypersegregated, impoverished communities face the extraordinary additional challenge of scaling the economic ladder, breaking the barriers of neighborhood apartheid and accumulating new social, educational and cultural capital. Genberg et al.'s rigorously quantified neighborhood-based findings with ethnographic data and social science theoretical analysis, we can argue for a re-orientation of the priorities of drug and HIV treatment and prevention towards desperately needed structural and policy-level interventions that change the risk environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Injections](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[*Social Deprivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. A systematic review of methamphetamine precursor regulations.

Citation: Addiction, November 2011, vol./is. 106/11(1911-1924), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): McKetin, Rebecca; Sutherland, Rachel; Bright, David A; Norberg, Melissa M

Correspondence Address: McKetin, Rebecca: Centre for Mental Health Research, ANU College of Medicine, Biology and Environment, Australian National University, Building 63, Eggleston Road, Canberra, ACT, Australia, 0200, rebecca.mcketin@anu.edu.au

Institution: McKetin, Rebecca: Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To assess the effectiveness of methamphetamine precursor regulations in reducing illicit methamphetamine supply and use. Methods: A systematic review of 12 databases was used to identify studies that had evaluated the impact of methamphetamine precursor regulations on methamphetamine supply and/or use. The guidelines of the Effective Practice and Organization of Care Group (EPOC) of The Cochrane Collaboration were used to determine which study designs were included and assess their quality. Results Ten studies met the inclusion criteria. These studies evaluated 15 interventions (13 regulations and two related interdiction efforts), all of which were located in North America. Interventions had consistent impacts across various indicators of methamphetamine supply and use. Seven of the 15 interventions produced reductions in methamphetamine indicators (ranging from 12% to 77%). Two of the largest impacts were seen following interdiction efforts, involving the closure of rogue pharmaceutical companies. There was no evidence of a shift into other types of drug use, or injecting use, although the impact on the synthetic drug market was not examined. Null effects were related largely to the existence of alternative sources of precursor chemicals or the availability of imported methamphetamine. Conclusions: Methamphetamine precursor regulations can reduce indicators of methamphetamine supply and use. Further research is needed to determine whether regulations can be effective outside North America, particularly in developing countries, and what impact they have on the broader synthetic drug market. Improved data on precursor diversion are needed to facilitate the evaluation of precursor regulations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

74. Russia and human immunodeficiency virus--Beyond crime and punishment.

Citation: Addiction, November 2011, vol./is. 106/11(1883-1885), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Samet, Jeffrey H

Correspondence Address: Samet, Jeffrey H., jsamet@bu.edu

Institution: Samet, Jeffrey H.: Boston University School of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Section of General Internal Medicine, Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This issue of Addiction focuses on the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemic in Russia. Russia faces formidable challenges in the second decade of its major (HIV) epidemic. Although Russian public health and medical responses are growing, they remain inadequate for the current crisis. The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemic in Russia has been driven by injection drug use. The dire consequences of this epidemic in Russia reflect their public health and medical care approach to both HIV infection and drug users. Russia has approximately 1 million HIV-infected people among its 140 million population. Eighty three per cent have a history of injection drug use and most of the remainder are sexual partners of injection drug users (IDUs). Today in Russia, two of the most glaring policy mistakes from a public health perspective are the absence of opioid agonist therapy (OAT) and the suboptimal distribution of clean needles and syringes. One very positive dimension of HIV prevention among drug users in Russia is the comprehensive opt-out strategy for HIV testing that has long existed in many spheres, particularly within the narcology treatment system. Despite these testing policies,

HIV-infected IDUs in Russia are not receiving care at acceptable rates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*HIV](#)
[Crime](#)
[Injections](#)
[Punishment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Latent class analysis of co-morbidity in the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey in England 2007: Implications for DSM-5 and ICD-11.

Citation: Psychological Medicine: A Journal of Research in Psychiatry and the Allied Sciences, October 2011, vol./is. 41/10(2201-2212), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Weich, S; McBride, O; Hussey, D; Exeter, D; Brugha, T; McManus, S

Correspondence Address: Weich, S.: Health Sciences Research Institute, Warwick Medical School, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom, CV4 7AL, S.Weich@warwick.ac.uk

Institution: Weich, S.: Health Sciences Research Institute, Warwick Medical School, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Psychiatric co-morbidity is complex and ubiquitous. Our aim was to describe the extent, nature and patterning of psychiatric co-morbidity within a representative sample of the adult population of England, using latent class analysis. Method: Data were used from the 2007 Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey, a two-phase national household survey undertaken in 2007 comprising 7325 participants aged 16 years and older living in private households in England. The presence of 15 common mental health and behavioural problems was ascertained using standardized clinical and validated self-report measures, including three anxiety disorders, depressive episode, mixed anxiety depressive disorder, psychosis, antisocial and borderline personality disorders, eating disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, attention deficit disorder, alcohol and drug dependencies, problem gambling and attempted suicide. Results: A four-class model provided the most parsimonious and informative explanation of the data. Most participants (81.6%) were assigned to a non-symptomatic or 'Unaffected' class. The remainder were classified into three qualitatively different symptomatic classes: 'Co-thymia' (12.4%), 'Highly Co-morbid' (5.0%) and 'Addictions' (1.0%). Classes differed in mean numbers of conditions and impairments in social functioning, and these dimensions were correlated. Conclusions: Our findings confirm that mental disorders typically co-occur and are concentrated in a relatively small number of individuals. Conditions associated with the highest levels of disability, mortality and cost--psychosis, suicidality and personality disorders--are often co-morbid with more common conditions. This needs to be recognized when planning services and when considering aetiology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[Surveys](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

76. A neurocognitive comparison of cognitive flexibility and response inhibition in gamblers with varying degrees of clinical severity.

Citation: Psychological Medicine: A Journal of Research in Psychiatry and the Allied Sciences, October 2011, vol./is. 41/10(2111-2119), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Odlaug, B. L.; Chamberlain, S. R.; Kim, S. W.; Schreiber, L. R. N.; Grant, J. E

Correspondence Address: Odlaug, B. L.: Department of Psychiatry, Ambulatory Research Center, University of Minnesota, 2450 Riverside Avenue, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55454, odla0019@umn.edu

Institution: Odlaug, B. L.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: As a behavioral addiction with clinical and phenomenological similarities to substance addiction, recreational and pathological gambling represent models for studying the neurobiology of addiction, without the confounding deleterious brain effects which may occur from chronic substance abuse. Method: A community sample of individuals aged 18-65 years who gamble was solicited through newspaper advertising. Subjects were grouped a priori into three groups (no-risk, at-risk, and pathological gamblers) based on a diagnostic interview. All subjects underwent a psychiatric clinical interview and neurocognitive tests assessing motor impulsivity and cognitive flexibility. Subjects with a current axis I disorder, history of brain injury/trauma, or implementation or dose changes of psychoactive medication within 6 weeks of study enrollment were excluded. Results: A total of 135 no-risk, 69 at-risk and 46 pathological gambling subjects were assessed. Pathological gamblers were significantly older, and exhibited significant deficiencies in motor impulse control (stop-signal reaction times), response speed (median 'go' trial response latency) and cognitive flexibility [total intra-dimensional/extra-dimensional (IDED) errors] versus controls. The finding of impaired impulse control and cognitive flexibility was robust in an age-matched subgroup analysis of pathological gamblers. The no-risk and at-risk gambling groups did not significantly differ from each other on task performance. Conclusions: Impaired response inhibition and cognitive flexibility exist in people with pathological gambling compared with no-risk and at-risk gamblers. The early identification of such illness in adolescence or young adulthood may aid in the prevention of addiction onset of such disabling disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Neurocognition](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Response Inhibition](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

77. Successful deep brain stimulation of the nucleus accumbens in severe alcohol dependence is associated with changed performance monitoring.

Citation: Addiction Biology, October 2011, vol./is. 16/4(620-623), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Kuhn, Jens; Grundler, Theo O. J.; Bauer, Robert; Huff, Wolfgang; Fischer, Adrian G; Lenartz, Doris; Maarouf, Mohammad; Buhrl, Christian; Klosterkotter, Joachim; Ullsperger, Markus; Sturm, Volker

Correspondence Address: Kuhn, Jens: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Kerpener Strasse 62, Cologne, Germany, 50937, jens.kuhn@uk-koeln.de

Institution: Kuhn, Jens: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Following recent advances in neuromodulation therapy for mental disorders, we treated one patient with severe alcohol addiction with deep brain stimulation (DBS) of the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Before and one year following the surgery, we assessed the effects of DBS within the NAc on the addiction as well as on psychometric scores and electrophysiological measures of cognitive control. In our patient, DBS achieved normalization of addictive behavior and craving. An electrophysiological marker of error processing (the error-related negativity) linked to anterior mid-cingulate cortex (aMCC) functioning was altered through DBS, an effect that could be reversed by periods without stimulation. Thus, this case supports the hypothesis that DBS of the NAc could have a positive effect on addiction through a normalization of craving associated with aMCC dysfunction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Cingulate Cortex](#)
[*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)
[Monitoring](#)
[Cognitive Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Identification of genes regulated in the mouse extended amygdala by excessive ethanol drinking associated with dependence.

Citation: Addiction Biology, October 2011, vol./is. 16/4(615-619), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Contet, Candice; Gardon, Olivier; Filliol, Dominique; Becker, Jerome A. J; Koob, George F; Kieffer, Brigitte L

Correspondence Address: Contet, Candice: Scripps Research Institute, Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, 10550 North Torrey Pines Road, SP-102, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, contet@scripps.edu

Institution: Contet, Candice: Scripps Research Institute, Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcoholism is characterized by a progressive loss of control over ethanol intake. The purpose of this study was to identify transcriptional changes selectively associated with excessive ethanol drinking in dependent mice, as opposed to non-dependent mice maintaining a stable voluntary consumption or mice solely undergoing forced intoxication. We measured expression levels of 106 candidate genes in the extended amygdala, a key brain structure for the development of drug addiction. Cluster analysis identified 17 and 15 genes selectively induced or repressed, respectively, under conditions of excessive drinking. These genes belong to signaling pathways involved in neurotransmission and transcriptional regulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)

*Amygdala
 *Ethanol
 *Neurotransmission
 Genes
 Mice

Source: PsycINFO

79. Addictive potential of modafinil and cross-sensitization with cocaine: A pre-clinical study.

Citation: Addiction Biology, October 2011, vol./is. 16/4(565-579), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Wuo-Silva, Raphael; Fukushiro, Daniela F; Borcoi, Aline R; Fernandes, Helaine A; Procopio-Souza, Roberta; Hollais, Andre W; Santos, Renan; Ribeiro, Luciana T. C; Correa, Jussara M. R. M; Talhati, Fernanda; Saito, Luis P; Aramini, Tatiana C. F; Kameda, Sonia R; Bittencourt, Lia R. A; Tufik, Sergio; Frussa-Filho, Roberto

Correspondence Address: Frussa-Filho, Roberto: Departamento de Farmacologia, UNIFESP, Rua Botucatu, 862, Ed. Leal Prado, 1 Andar, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 04023062, rfrussafilho@gmail.com

Institution: Wuo-Silva, Raphael: Department of Pharmacology, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Repeated or even a single exposure to drugs of abuse can lead to persistent locomotor sensitization, which is the result of an abundance of neuroplastic changes occurring within the circuitry involved in motivational behavior and is thought to play a key role in certain aspects of drug addiction. There is substantial controversy about the addictive potential of modafinil, a wake-promoting drug used to treat narcolepsy that is increasingly being used as a cognitive enhancer and has been proposed as a pharmacotherapy for cocaine dependence. Male mice were used to investigate the ability of modafinil to induce locomotor sensitization after repeated or single administration in mice. Bidirectional cross-sensitization with cocaine and modafinil-induced conditioned place preference were also evaluated. Both repeated and single exposure to moderate and high doses of modafinil produced a pronounced locomotor sensitization that cross-sensitized in a bidirectional way with cocaine. Remarkably, when cocaine and modafinil were repeatedly administered sequentially, their behavioral sensitization was additive. Supporting these behavioral sensitization data, modafinil produced a pronounced conditioned place preference in the mouse. Taken together, the present findings provide pre-clinical evidence for the addictive potential of modafinil. Our data also strongly suggest that similar neural substrates are involved in the psychomotor/rewarding effects of modafinil and cocaine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
 *Drug Addiction
 *Place Conditioning
 *Sensitization
 Mice
 Motivation

Source: PsycINFO

80. Publication trends in addiction research.

Citation: Addiction Biology, October 2011, vol./is. 16/4(532-539), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Helinski, Sandra; Spanagel, Rainer

Correspondence Address: Spanagel, Rainer: Central Institute for Mental Health, Square J5, Mannheim, Germany, D-68159, rainer.spanagel@zi-mannheim.de

Institution: Helinski, Sandra: Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: As opportunities to use and abuse drugs have tremendously increased during the past 50 years, so has addiction research. Here, we provide a systematic review on publication trends in the addiction research field. We examined publication trends in different subject categories of journals including general and multi-disciplinary science, neuroscience, pharmacology, psychiatry and, as a final and most important category, substance abuse. In this first report, we provide a brief comprehensive overview on what has been published in terms of addiction in the general and multidisciplinary science category versus Addiction Biology within the past decade. We reviewed the literature within three time windows 1999/2000, 2004/2005 and 2009/2010 and selected the number of publications (1) according to the country/region where the original study was conducted; (2) according to the drug classes; (3) according to animal versus human studies; (4) and in terms of methodological trends such as genetic association studies and neuroimaging. We found a 350% increase in addiction-related publications in the general and multi-disciplinary science category within the past decade. This increase, however, was mainly due to increased publication output from the United States. Concerning drug classes, alcohol-, nicotine- and psychostimulant-related publications clearly increased between 1999 and 2010, whereas published papers related to opioids decreased over time. There were also strongly increasing trends for genetic and imaging studies in the addiction field over time. These publication trends are also reflected to a certain degree by published studies in Addiction Biology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Scientific Communication](#)
[*Trends](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Optogenetics: Potentials for addiction research.

Citation: Addiction Biology, October 2011, vol./is. 16/4(519-531), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Cao, Zhen Fang Huang; Burdakov, Denis; Sarnyai, Zoltan

Correspondence Address: Sarnyai, Zoltan: Department of Pharmacology, University of Cambridge, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB1 2PD, zs220@cam.ac.uk

Institution: Cao, Zhen Fang Huang: Department of Pharmacology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Research on the biology of addiction has advanced significantly over the last 50 years expanding our understanding of the brain mechanisms underlying reward, reinforcement and craving. Novel experimental approaches and techniques have provided an ever increasing armory of tools to dissect behavioral processes, neural networks and molecular mechanisms. The ultimate goal is to reintegrate this knowledge into a coherent, mechanistic framework of addiction to help identify new treatment. This can be greatly facilitated by using tools that allow, with great spatial and temporal specificity, to link molecular changes with altered activation of neural circuits and behavior. Such specificity can now be achieved by using optogenetic tools. Our review describes the general principles of optogenetics and its use to understand the links between neural activity and

behavior. We also provide an overview of recent studies using optogenetic tools in addiction and consider some outstanding questions of addiction research that are particularly amenable for optogenetic approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[Biology](#)
[Craving](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Teenage drug and alcohol use: Comparing individual and contextual effects.

Citation: Deviant Behavior, October 2011, vol./is. 32/9(818-845), 0163-9625;1521-0456 (Oct 2011)

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

Correspondence Address: Whaley, Rachel Bridges: Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, 1000 Faner Drive, Faner Hall 3384, MC 4524, Carbondale, IL, US, 62901, rwhaley@siu.edu

Institution: Whaley, Rachel Bridges: Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: While both macro- and micro-level studies have identified important correlates of substance use, multi-level models may explain more than each level alone. Drawing on extant research and Akers' (1998) Social Structure-Social Learning model, we offer hypotheses about the relationship between contextual- and individual-level explanatory variables and substance use. The sample included 85,000 students in 202 school districts. Hierarchical linear modeling revealed low socioeconomic status, percent rural, and racial composition directly affected use of some substances net individuals' characteristics. Further, the effects of gender, age, and class were substantially mediated by differential association and school bonds, which significantly influenced alcohol, marijuana, ecstasy, and methamphetamine use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Learning](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Race and sexually transmitted diseases in women with and without borderline personality disorder.

Citation: Journal of Women's Health, March 2011, vol./is. 20/3(333-340), 1540-9996;1931-843X (Mar 2011)

Author(s): De Genna, Natacha M; Feske, Ulrike; Angiolieri, Teresa; Gold, Melanie A

Correspondence Address: De Genna, Natacha M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Webster Hall, Suite 138, 4415 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, degennan@pitt.edu

Institution: De Genna, Natacha M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The purpose of this study was to examine the history of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among women with borderline personality disorder (BPD) with and without a lifetime substance use disorder (SUD) and to compare their histories to those of a group of women with a current nonpsychotic axis I disorder. Methods: Two-hundred fifteen women completed the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I diagnoses (SCID-I), Structured Interview for DSM-IV Personality for Axis II diagnoses (SIDP-IV), and a sexual health interview. African American women were oversampled because little is known about BPD in African American women and because they are at greater risk for STDs than non-African American women. Results: Women with a lifetime SUD (especially cannabis use disorder) reported more STD risk factors and STDs than women without a lifetime SUD. BPD dimensional scores and African American race were predictors of STD, even after controlling for age, socioeconomic status (SES), SUDs, and participation in the sex trade. Conclusions: Determining predictors of STDs within at-risk subpopulations may help reduce the spread of STDs and prevent HIV infection within these groups by helping providers identify women at the highest risk of infection. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Borderline Personality Disorder](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)

84. Patients admitted for inpatient cannabis detoxification: Withdrawal symptoms and impacts of common comorbidities.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, October 2011, vol./is. 16/5(392-405), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Dawes, Gareth M; Sitharthan, Thiagarajan; Conigrave, Katherine M; Phung, Nghi; Weltman, Martin

Correspondence Address: Dawes, Gareth M.: Centre for Addiction Medicine, Nepean, PO Box 63, Penrith, NSW, Australia, 2751, dawesg@wahs.nsw.gov.au

Institution: Dawes, Gareth M.: Department of Addiction Medicine, Westmead Hospitals, NSW Health, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: There is clinical impetus to accurately monitor cannabis withdrawal symptoms. In doing this the impact of other drug and mental health comorbidities should be considered. Aims: To report patient demographics, psychiatric and substance use comorbidities and symptoms of cannabis withdrawal in the first 5 days of hospital admission for detoxification. Design: Daily self-reported symptom severity ratings were analysed as functions of gender, secondary drug use and recent mental health history. Setting: Specialised inpatient hospital unit for withdrawal management (detoxification) at a University of Sydney teaching hospital, Sydney, Australia. Participants: Total 193 consecutive patients admitted for routine inpatient cannabis withdrawal management over a 9-month period. Measurements: Patients screened via daily self-reported subjective ratings of cannabis withdrawal. Findings: Average cannabis used per day was 2.6 g. Most patients smoked tobacco daily (91%) and half of the sample (53%) reported other drug use. Alcohol was the main secondary drug used (29%). Half of the patients (51%) reported recent contact or interventions for mental health concerns. We were able to delineate principal withdrawal features to include "anxiety" (physical tension, hypermentation, palpitations and excessive worry), dysphoria (+ anergia, anhedonia, lethargy and somnolence) and irritability/agitation. Additional features identified included

mood swings and cravings for cannabis. These features all significantly declined over a 5-day admission. Recent mental health concerns, but not gender or secondary drug use, correspond to greater global symptom severity over the course of admission. Conclusions: This study underscores a need to be alert to the impacts of comorbidities that are common in this treatment-seeking population, especially secondary drug use and the potential for mental health issues which add dimensions of complexity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Hospitalized Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. 'I've never been much of a risk-taker at all ...': Exploring the social meaning of smoking in a small group of well-educated women.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, October 2011, vol./is. 16/5(381-391), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Humphreys, Nina K; Hendry, Leo B; John, Bev; Roderique-Davies, Gareth; Faulkner, Sue

Correspondence Address: Hendry, Leo B.: University of Glamorgan, Pontypridd, Wales, CF37 1DL, lhendry@glam.ac.uk

Institution: Humphreys, Nina K.: Department of Psychology, University of Glamorgan, Pontypridd, Wales

Language: English

Abstract: In this exploratory qualitative study, the views of a small group of mid-life, professional women who smoke were examined. Data were extracted using thematic analysis. Findings revealed a number of common, emergent themes: 'being addicted to smoking', 'weighing up health and risks', 'smoking as a pleasure and reward' and 'being anti-establishment'. A second analysis extracted three broadly different 'types' of smoker: the 'I want to give up but I'm addicted' smoker, the 'ambivalent' smoker and the 'anti-establishment' smoker. Results were discussed in relation to possible health intervention strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Educational Attainment Level](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Self-report of illicit substance use versus urine toxicology results from at-risk pregnant women.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, October 2011, vol./is. 16/5(372-380), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Yonkers, Kimberly A; Howell, Heather B; Gotman, Nathan; Rounsaville, Bruce J

Correspondence Address: Yonkers, Kimberly A.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, Yale University, 142 Temple Street, Suite 301, New Haven, CT, US, 06510, Kimberly.Yonkers@yale.edu

Institution: Yonkers, Kimberly A.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Many factors comprise a patient's decision to disclose use of drugs. Pregnant women may report drug use because they would like help with their addiction but the stigma associated with drug use may dampen their willingness to disclose. Knowledge about the accuracy of self-reported drug use as compared to urine toxicology screens can assist clinicians in the management of substance use in pregnancy. Method: We compared the urine toxicology screens and self-reported use of marijuana or cocaine for 168 women enrolled in an integrated obstetrical/substance abuse treatment program. We stratified by various periods of self-reported use and race and utilized Cohen's kappa to measure overall agreement between self-report and toxicology tests. Results: Most women with a positive toxicology screen reported use in the past 28 days (78% for marijuana, 86% for cocaine). However, many women reported their most recent use to be outside of the assays' detection window (14% for marijuana, 57% for cocaine). We did not find differences in self-report for women with positive urine between Whites and non-Whites ($p = 1.00$). Agreement over the previous month was good (Kappa = 0.74 and 0.70 for marijuana and cocaine, respectively.) Summary: A question about use of marijuana or cocaine during the preceding month rather than the prior few days may be a better indicator of use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Urine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Therapists' big five personality traits and interpersonal functioning in the substance abuse field: A cluster-analytic study.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, October 2011, vol./is. 16/5(348-358), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Saarnio, Pekka

Correspondence Address: Saarnio, Pekka: Department of Social Work Research, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland, FI-33014, pekka.saarnio@uta.fi

Institution: Saarnio, Pekka: Department of Social Work Research, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Considerable differences exist between therapists in the outcomes of psychotherapy and substance abuse treatment. There is no clear understanding of the extent to which these differences can be explained by the personality traits or interpersonal functioning of the therapists. Aims: This study seeks to shed some light on their personal qualities. The aim was to group Finnish substance abuse therapists ($N = 97$) based on their personality traits and interpersonal functioning. Methods: Personality traits were measured using a test based on the five-factor model and interpersonal functioning with a vignette task. Results: The cluster analysis yielded a three-group model. The first two groups differed considerably in their personality traits, yet their interpersonal functioning was on almost the same level. The personality traits of the third group were close to standard average. Their interpersonal functioning was clearly on a lower level than that of the other two groups. The groups also differed from each other with respect to some background variables and therapeutic orientation. Conclusions: In the future, the

grouping should be linked to treatment processes and outcomes. The results are also of interest with an eye to student selection, recruitment of therapists, and supervision at work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Personality Traits](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Five Factor Personality Model](#)
[Therapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. The association between substance use and risky sexual behaviors among middle school children.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, October 2011, vol./is. 16/5(339-347), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Gerbi, Gemechu B; Davis, Cheryl G; Habtemariam, Tsegaye; Tameru, Berhanu; Nganwa, David; Robnett, Vinaida

Correspondence Address: Gerbi, Gemechu B.: Center for Computational Epidemiology, Bioinformatics & Risk Analysis (CCEBRA), College of Veterinary Medicine, Nursing and Allied Health (CVMNAH), Tuskegee University, 104 Williams-Bowie Hall, Tuskegee, AL, US, 36088, gbeyene@tuskegee.edu

Institution: Gerbi, Gemechu B.: Center for Computational Epidemiology, Bioinformatics & Risk Analysis (CCEBRA), College of Veterinary Medicine, Nursing and Allied Health (CVMNAH), Tuskegee University, Tuskegee, AL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The objective of the study was to determine if there was a significant association between substance use and risky sexual behaviors among middle school children. Methods: Data were collected in May 2002 using a questionnaire. A chi-square test was used for data analysis. Results: The results showed that alcohol, cocaine, marijuana, and tobacco use are strong predictors of risky sexual behaviors. Conclusions: These findings will be of use to healthcare practitioners and health educators seeking to reduce the risk of infection with HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases among the middle school children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Middle School Students](#)
[Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Court-ordered therapy for addicted adolescents.

Original Title: Les thérapies ordonnées par la justice pour les adolescents surconsommateurs de substances psychoactives: Reflexions et expériences dans un débat d'actualité.

Citation: Cahiers Critiques de thérapie familiale et de pratiques de réseaux, 2011, vol./is. 46/(85-95), 1372-8202 (2011)

Author(s): Nielsen, Philip; Beytrison, Philippe; Krokhar, Marina Croquette

Institution: Nielsen, Philip: Fondation Phenix, Geneve, Switzerland

Language: French

Abstract: Is compulsory therapy possible? Under what conditions are court-ordered therapies efficient? Or are these questions misleading? In any case, working with teens sent by the Youth Court requires the therapist of the Phenix Foundation to rethink his position in the treatment system. The authors base their viewpoints on three years of intensive collaboration with the Geneva Youth Court and a rich experience drawn from a randomized trial jointly completed in 5 European countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: De Boeck Universite

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Court Referrals](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Therapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. The relationship between Internet addiction and communication, educational and physical problems of adolescents in North Cyprus.

Citation: Australian Journal of Guidance & Counselling, 2011, vol./is. 21/1(22-32), 1037-2911 (2011)

Author(s): Ozcinar, Zehra

Correspondence Address: Ozcinar, Zehra: Ataturk Teacher Training Academy, Nicosia, Via Mersin 10, North Cyprus, Turkey, zehra.ozcinar@aoa.edu.tr

Institution: Ozcinar, Zehra: Ataturk Teacher Training Academy, North Cyprus, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: The Internet today, beyond being a source of information and communication, has become an 'addiction' for some people. The rate of Internet addiction is rapidly increasing in the world. The aim of this study was to examine the extent of Internet addiction among adolescents in North Cyprus. Eight hundred and fifty-one participants between the ages of 14 to 26 completed the Internet Use and Addiction questionnaire. Results indicated that 6.6% of the participants were addicted to the Internet. Younger high school students were found to have the highest rate of Internet addiction, followed by university students. Males were shown to have significantly higher rates of Internet addiction than females for all age groups. Academic, interpersonal and physical problems were all found to be associated with Internet addiction. The implications for guidance counsellors of this problem are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Academic Failure](#)
[*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Communication](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Physical Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

91. Psychological treatment for tobacco addiction in smokers with personality disorders.

Original Title: El tratamiento psicologico de la adiccion al tabaco en fumadores con trastornos de la personalidad.

Citation: Papeles del Psicologo, May 2011, vol./is. 32/2(175-184), 0214-7823 (May-Aug 2011)

Author(s): del Rio, Elena Fernandez; Duran, Ana Lopez; Iglesias, Elisardo Becona

Correspondence Address: del Rio, Elena Fernandez: Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Facultad de Psicología, Campus Sur, s/n, Santiago de Compostela, Spain, 15782, elena.fernandez@usc.es

Institution: del Rio, Elena Fernandez: Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: In this paper we analyze some basic characteristics of personality disorders and how to approach the psychological treatment for smoking cessation in these individuals. In general, the main objectives are: the establishment of an adequate therapeutic climate according to some traits of each disorder, such as suspicion or impulsivity; the management of negative emotions associated with smoking, like anger or anxiety; training in relapse prevention, focusing on ineffective coping strategies and lack of social support, and the improvement of the adherence to the treatment We conclude that the presence of a personality disorder is not a synonymous of failure of smoking cessation treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

92. Drug dependence and personality disorders: Relevant variables for treatment.

Original Title: Drogodependencias y trastornos de la personalidad: Variables relevantes para su tratamiento.

Citation: Papeles del Psicologo, May 2011, vol./is. 32/2(166-174), 0214-7823 (May-Aug 2011)

Author(s): Gonzalez, Jose Miguel Martinez

Correspondence Address: Gonzalez, Jose Miguel Martinez: Centro Provincial de Drogodependencias de Granada, C /San Juan de Dios. II, Granada, Spain, 18001, jmmgonz@dipgra.es

Institution: Gonzalez, Jose Miguel Martinez: Centro Provincial de Drogodependencias de Granada, Granada, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: There is agreement on the notion that the treatment of substance dependent individuals with dual diagnosis has to be conducted from a comprehensive model that is able to address both addiction and concurrent psychopathology. In recent years several research studies have focused on the treatment of substance dependent individuals with personality disorders, thus providing increasing evidence on how to carry out effective interventions for these patients. This paper reviews a number of research studies about addiction treatment in the case of patients with personality disorders. This review underscores and discusses the relevance of key variables for treatment in dual diagnosed patients, including treatment retention, evolution of personality disorders, drug using patterns, the link between the Axis II diagnosis and drug use, assessment, the need of tailored intentions with respect to other cases without comorbid psychopathology, and the impact of Axis II diagnosis on the evolution of treatment and the evaluation of treatment outcomes. Cognitive behavioral therapy is an effective intervention for the treatment of substance dependent individuals with dual diagnosis, provided that the patients stay in treatment long enough. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)

*Treatment
Drug Addiction
Psychopathology

Source: PsycINFO

93. Neuropsychology and drug addiction.

Original Title: Neuropsicologia y adiccion a drogas.

Citation: Papeles del Psicologo, May 2011, vol./is. 32/2(159-165), 0214-7823 (May-Aug 2011)

Author(s): Fernandez, Gloria Garcia; Rodriguez, Olaya Garcia; Villa, Roberto Secades

Correspondence Address: Fernandez, Gloria Garcia: Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Oviedo, Plaza Feijoo s/n, Oviedo, Spain, 33003, garciagloria.uo@uniovi.es

Institution: Fernandez, Gloria Garcia: Grupo de Conductas Adictivas, Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: In this paper we describe the main neuropsychological factors related to the onset and maintenance of drug use behaviors, the neuropsychological alterations related to drug dependence and their clinical implications. Drug addiction has been related to alterations on executive control and decision-making, and changes on preference and choice of reinforcers. At the same time, these alterations have an impact on patients' psychosocial functioning, on the course of the addictive process and on patients' outcomes when receiving formal treatment. Thus, a neuropsychological approach can help overcome some limitations of current models of treatment of drug use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Addiction
*Neuropsychology
Decision Making
Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

94. The cross-effects of cigarette and betel nut consumption in Taiwan: Have tax increases made a difference?

Citation: Health Policy and Planning, May 2011, vol./is. 26/3(266-273), 0268-1080;1460-2237 (May 2011)

Author(s): Chen, Sheng-Hung; Lee, Jie-Min; Liu, Hsiang-Hsi; Wang, Hui-Cheng; Ye, Chun-Yuan

Correspondence Address: Lee, Jie-Min: Department of Logistics Management, National Kaohsiung Marine University, 142, Hai-Chuan Road, Nan-Tzu, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, jm.lee866@msa.hinet.net

Institution: Chen, Sheng-Hung: Department of Finance, Nan Hua University, Dalin, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: This paper empirically identifies cross-price elasticities of betel nut and cigarette consumption in Taiwan based on the Central Bureau of Statistics demand model. It compares reduction of cigarette consumption as a result of the proposed Betel Nut Health Tax with reduction of betel nut consumption as a result of the Tobacco Health and Welfare Taxes levied in 2002 and 2006, in order to determine which tax is most effective. Results from a simulated comparative analysis indicate that the Betel Nut Health Tax reduces cigarette consumption to a much greater extent than the Tobacco Health and Welfare Taxes reduce betel nut consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Addiction

*Taxation
*Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

95. Barriers and facilitators to smoking cessation among Latino adults.

Citation: Journal of the National Medical Association, May 2011, vol./is. 103/5(423-431), 0027-9684 (May 2011)

Author(s): Carter-Pokras, Olivia D; Feldman, Robert H; Kanamori, Mariano; Rivera, Ivonne; Chen, Lu; Baezconde-Garbanati, Lourdes; Nodora, Jesse; Noltenius, Jeannette

Correspondence Address: Carter-Pokras, Olivia D.: Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Maryland College Park School of Public Health, 2234G SPH Bldg, College Park, MD, US, 20742, opokras@umd.edu

Institution: Carter-Pokras, Olivia D.: Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Maryland College Park School of Public Health, College Park, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Previous studies have found that Latinos who smoke are less likely than non-Latino white smokers to use pharmaceutical aids such as nicotine replacement therapies or to receive physician advice to stop smoking. This qualitative study further explored barriers and facilitators to smoking cessation among Latino adults in Maryland. Methods: Five Spanish-language focus groups were conducted in September 2008 in Maryland with Latino current smoker and ex-smoker men and women (n = 55). Participants were recruited through flyers, information sheets, and site visits at community health clinics and Latino events, and were predominately of Central American origin. Results: Personal health concerns were the main reason to quit smoking; impact on children and family health and role model pressure were frequently mentioned. Barriers to quit smoking included environmental temptation and social factors, emotional pressure, addiction, and habitual behavior. Respondents mostly relied on themselves for cessation, with little use of cessation products or other medications, or awareness of available services. Conclusions: Social influence serves both as a strong motivation for Latinos to quit smoking and as a source of temptation to continue smoking. Favored by both current smokers and ex-smokers, lay health promoters are effective agents to reach Latinos with smoking cessation interventions. In addition, the low use of cessation services could be improved by increasing awareness and availability of Spanish- language cessation services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Smoking Cessation
*Treatment Barriers
*Latinos/Latinas

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

96. Predictors of substance use among Black urban adolescents with asthma: A longitudinal assessment.

Citation: Journal of the National Medical Association, May 2011, vol./is. 103/5(392-398), 0027-9684 (May 2011)

Author(s): Weekes, Jerren C; Cotton, Sian; McGrady, Meghan E

Correspondence Address: Weekes, Jerren C.: Department of Psychology, University of Cincinnati, 4150 Edwards Bldg 1, PO Box 210376, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45221-0376, weekesjc@mail.uc.edu

Institution: Weekes, Jerren C.: Department of Psychology, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: The physical and psychological consequences of asthma, a chronic respiratory disease disproportionately affecting black urban adolescents, may be amplified by substance use, yet studies have not assessed rates or predictors of substance use in this at-risk population. Therefore, this study examined rates of substance use and mental health/asthma-related predictors of use among 110 black urban adolescents with asthma. Participants completed study questionnaires of baseline and 11 to 14 months post baseline. The mean age of the sample was 15.8 (SD +or- 1.85), 66 (60%) were female, and 82 (74%) of the participants had intermittent/mild persistent asthma. At follow-up, 37 (34%) participants endorsed using at least 1 substance in the black small circle past 30 days, including cannabis (n = 18 [16%]), cigarettes (n - 13 [12%]), and/or alcohol (n = 23 [21%]). The substance use variables were dichotomized for analyses (1 = use, 0 = nonuse). Logistic regression results indicated that older age' (odds ratio [OR], 1.83; p < .05) was significantly associated with cigarette use and had a marginally significant (p - .06) association with cannabis use at follow-up. Increased anxiety symptoms were significantly associated with alcohol use (OR, 1.12; p < .05) and cannabis use (OR, 0.90; p < .05) at follow-up. Targeting adolescents earlier, those with anxiety difficulties, and those who report early substance initiation may improve prevention/intervention efforts for substance use reduction in this population. Asthma-related factors were not significantly associated with substance use. Future studies should assess the relationship between other asthma-related variables, as well as social and community factors, and substance use among black adolescents with asthma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Asthma](#)
[*Blacks](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prediction](#)
[*Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

97. The Golden Crescent and HIV/AIDS in Central Asia: Deadly interactions.

Citation: Global Public Health: An International Journal for Research, Policy and Practice, July 2011, vol./is. 6/5(570-576), 1744-1692;1744-1706 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Beyrer, Chris

Correspondence Address: Beyrer, Chris, cbeyrer@jhsph.edu

Institution: Beyrer, Chris: Center for Public Health and Human Rights, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Afghanistan has become the world's largest producer of illicit opiates. Opium and its derivative heroin are widespread substances of use, abuse and dependency in Central Asia. The region is currently undergoing expanding HIV epidemics driven largely by needle sharing among people who use drugs, in contexts where public health interventions to reduce the harms associated with substance use are limited by policy, law and legalistic and repressive approaches to drug users. Evidence-based approaches to drug treatment are lacking or limited in multiple states. Urgent reform is needed. The massive volumes of Afghan's illicit opiate exports are having serious impacts on the health of the region. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemics](#)

*HIV
*Opiates
Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

98. Prescription analgesic use among young adults: Adherence to physician instructions and diversion.

Citation: Pain Medicine, June 2011, vol./is. 12/6(898-903), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Jun 2011)

Author(s): Arria, Amelia M; Garnier-Dykstra, Laura M; Caldeira, Kimberly M; Vincent, Kathryn B; O'Grady, Kevin E

Correspondence Address: Arria, Amelia M.: Center on Young Adult Health and Development, University of Maryland School of Public Health, 8400 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 100, College Park, MD, US, 20740, aarria@umd.edu

Institution: Arria, Amelia M.: Center on Young Adult Health and Development, Department of Family Science, University of Maryland School of Public Health, College Park, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To understand the extent to which medication adherence was related to diversion of prescription analgesics. Design: Cross-sectional analyses of data from the College Life Study, a prospective study of young adults. Setting: Participants were originally sampled as incoming first-time first-year college students from one large public university in the Mid-Atlantic United States. Participants: One hundred ninety-two young adults aged 21-26 who were prescribed an analgesic to treat acute pain in the past year. Outcome Measure: Diversion of prescription analgesics. The study tested two competing hypotheses: 1) individuals who skip doses (under-users) are at greatest risk for diversion because they have leftover medication; and 2) individuals who over-use their prescriptions (over-users) are at greatest risk for diversion, perhaps because of a general propensity to engage in deviant behavior. Results. Fifty-eight percent followed physician's instructions regarding their prescription analgesic medication; 27% under-used their prescribed medication and 16% over-used their prescribed medication. Twenty-seven percent of the total sample diverted their medication, with over-users being the most likely to divert (63%). Holding constant demographic characteristics and perceived harmfulness of nonmedical use, over-users were almost five times as likely as adherent users to divert analgesic medications ($P < 0.05$). Conclusions: Further research is needed to better understand the relationship between adherence and diversion. If these findings are replicated, physicians who are involved in pain management for acute conditions among young adults should take steps to monitor adherence and reduce diversion of prescription analgesics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Analgesic Drugs
*Drug Therapy
*Drug Usage
*Prescription Drugs
*Treatment Compliance
Prescribing (Drugs)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Capacity building for health promotion and drug prevention in Croatia.

Citation: Journal of Public Health, July 2011, vol./is. 19/Suppl 1(S57-S68), 0943-1853;1613-2238 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Rovis, Darko

Correspondence Address: Rovis, Darko: Teaching Institute for Public Health of Primorsko-goranska County, Kresimirova 52A, Rijeka, Croatia, 51 000, darko.rovis@zzjzpgz.hr

Institution: Rovis, Darko: Teaching Institute for Public Health of Primorsko-goranska County, Rijeka, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: Drug abuse, addictions, and drug-related crime represent one of the major and still rising problems in Croatia. Following the epidemic breakthrough in the 1990s, a system of prevention and treatment has developed. The aim of this paper is to analyze substance abuse in Croatia and its prevention capacities and practice for dealing with the problem. It analyzes possibilities for capacity building for health promotion and drug prevention in Croatia. Subject and methods: This problem analysis and need assessment is based on a planned change model widely used for health promotion planning and development of preventive or health promotion interventions. It includes four subanalyses: problem description, analysis of determinants, network and context analysis, and capacities analysis. Results: Croatian prevention practice lacks a comprehensive and science-based approach in planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of prevention programs. Although our institutional infrastructure is growing, professionals working with young people still lack specific and up-to-date knowledge and skills in mental health promotion and drug prevention to tackle the problem effectively. Conclusion: To improve prevention practice, a capacity building action is necessary. A postgraduate course on health promotion and drug prevention can boost our professional capacities and stimulate development of the academic field at the University of Rijeka. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Crime](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

100. The role of psychologists and the psychological profession in health promotion and addiction prevention.

Citation: Journal of Public Health, July 2011, vol./is. 19/Suppl 1(S47-S55), 0943-1853;1613-2238 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Pacic-Turk, Ljiljana; Boskovic, Gordan

Correspondence Address: Pacic-Turk, Ljiljana: Department of Neurosurgery, Medical School, University of Zagreb, Kispaticeva 12, Zagreb, Croatia, 10 000, ljiljana.pacic-turk@zg.t-com.hr

Institution: Pacic-Turk, Ljiljana: Department of Neurosurgery, Medical School, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: Addictive behavior is a group of behavioral patterns that are auto-destructive; they are on the increase, have an obsessive-compulsive quality and significant physiological or biological components, and include a lack of ability or an inability to control craving. Health promotion has emerged as a viable approach and a tool for comprehensive and equitable health development. The intention of this paper was to show parts of orientations for health promotion related to prevention and control of drug addiction and drug abuse in theory and practice in the non-health profession and to emphasize the role of psychologists and the psychological profession. Subject and methods: Statistical analysis of patients treated for addiction at health institutions in the Republic of Croatia from 2000 to 2007 published by the Croatian National Institute of Public Health and different methods of addiction prevention are presented in this paper. Results: Status analysis indicates an increasing number of persons treated for addiction from 2000 to 2007 in Croatia, lowering of the age limit of the first addictive substance intake, as well

as an overly long average period since the first intake to the first visit for treatment or commencing therapy. The need for prevention of addiction has been determined by the extent of its incidence. Modern studies of addiction have indicated two levels of preventive interventions: general, or psychosocial, prevention and the prevention of relapse or recidivism. Recent developments are based on the importance of social context recognition and this is the approach currently referred to as the ecological model. Conclusion: Considering the fact that psychologists, as experts in the field of mental health protection, mostly practice in health care institutions, there is an emerging need for hiring more psychologists in primary prevention, i. e., at the level of primary health care, particularly in family and school medicine and within the entire education system. The concepts of lifelong learning and continuing professional development are a sine qua non of highly professional work of psychologists. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[Physiology](#)
[Primary Health Care](#)
[Psychologists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

101. "Prevention science and disability studies": A postgraduate doctoral study overview.

Citation: Journal of Public Health, July 2011, vol./is. 19/Suppl 1(S39-S45), 0943-1853;1613-2238 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Basic, Josipa

Correspondence Address: Basic, Josipa: Edukacijsko- rehabilitacijski fakultet, Borongajska cesta 83 f, Znanstveno-ucilisni kampus, Zagreb, Croatia, 10 000, basic@erf.hr

Institution: Basic, Josipa: Edukacijsko- rehabilitacijski fakultet, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses the need of prevention science and disability studies. The article states that a number of psychological, social and economical aspects are known to be risk factors for children, young people and their families, as well as for public institutions, resulting in increasing incidences of child neglect and abuse, juvenile pregnancies, youth and peer violence, crimes by children and youth as well as crimes against children, substance addiction and abuse, homeless children, poverty, insufficient child care and other issues. Many risk factors are leading to family instability, which in turn becomes an emotional risk for children's development. Thus, there is a growing perception both among the public and professionals that the problems of children and young people are becoming more severe and that children are starting to show problematic behaviors at a younger age. These problems require urgent prevention interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Childhood Development](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Adolescent Pregnancy](#)
[Child Abuse](#)

Family Relations
 Juvenile Delinquency
 Prevention
 Public Health
 Sexual Abuse
 Violence

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

102. Risk analysis in the period of growing-up of children and youth: Starting point for effective prevention.

Citation: Journal of Public Health, July 2011, vol./is. 19/Suppl 1(S3-S11), 0943-1853;1613-2238 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Basic, Josipa; Mihic, Josipa; Novak, Miranda

Correspondence Address: Basic, Josipa: Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Zagreb, Borongajska Street 83f, Zagreb, Croatia, 10000, basic@erf.hr

Institution: Basic, Josipa: Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This paper elaborates on the determinants of society "at risk", children and youth at risk and risk behaviours of children and youth. Subjects and methods: A review of an existing literature and conducted studies on children and youth at risk and risk behaviours of children and youth has been carried out. Using the results of a number of studies in Croatia and abroad, particularly those of longitudinal character, this paper presents a review of the problems of those children and youth that are deemed to be at risk of developing risk behaviours. The term "young people at risk" represents people who exhibit behaviours, points of view or faults that are considered indicative of subsequent behavioural problems. Results: When analyzing the results of epidemiological and other studies in both Croatia and abroad, epidemiological studies on internalized and externalized disorders of children and youth are becoming more frequent and continuous. Among internalized issues, anxiety, depressive disorders, suicides and wider mental health problems of children and youth are analysed and highlighted more and more often. Among externalised disorders, violent behaviour, criminal activity, juvenile offences, alcohol consumption, drug abuse and risky sexual behaviours are a part of the epidemiological studies presented in a paper. Conclusion: To implement effective prevention strategies, it is crucial to understand and epidemiologically follow risks to which children and youth are exposed to and to provide appropriate interventions according to the level of risk faced by each individual. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Health Promotion](#)
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

103. Health promotion and drug abuse prevention.

Citation: Journal of Public Health, July 2011, vol./is. 19/Suppl 1(S1-S2), 0943-1853;1613-2238 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Hillger, Christiane; Huber, Martin; Kirch, Wilhelm

Correspondence Address: Hillger, Christiane: Research Association Public Health Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt, Faculty of Medicine, Technische Universitat Dresden, Fiedlerstrasse 33, Dresden, Germany, 01307, christiane.hillger@tu-dresden.de

Institution: Hillger, Christiane: Research Association Public Health Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt, Faculty of Medicine, Technische Universitat Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: This issue of Journal of Public Health discusses drug prevention and health promotion. The issue underlines the importance of adequate measures to prevent drug addiction, and to strengthen health promotion activities in general. To reach this goal, it is essential to address health professionals working in this field. Postgraduate study courses on a university level can provide the knowledge enabling them to work with addicted individuals and to promote prevention initiatives. The main emphasis of the study programs lay on transfer of knowledge and development of practical skills, addressing health and education professionals as well as staff of public administration and non-governmental organizations working in the field of drug prevention and health promotion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Scientific Communication](#)
[Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

104. Subacute encephalopathy and seizures in alcoholics (SESA) presenting with non-convulsive status epilepticus.

Citation: Seizure, July 2011, vol./is. 20/6(505-508), 1059-1311 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): LaRoche, Suzette M; Shivdat-Nanhoe, Rosita

Correspondence Address: LaRoche, Suzette M.: Department of Neurology, Emory University School of Medicine, 1365 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, slaroch@emory.edu

Institution: LaRoche, Suzette M.: Department of Neurology, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, Qatar

Language: English

Abstract: Subacute encephalopathy with seizures in chronic alcoholism (SESA) was first described in 1981 by Niedermeyer who reported alcoholic patients presenting with confusion, seizures and focal neurological deficits and is quite distinct from patients presenting with typical alcohol withdrawal seizures. EEG often reveals periodic discharges and spikes, but SESA presenting with non-convulsive status epilepticus has rarely been described. We report a case of SESA with non-convulsive status epilepticus in a patient who was initially suspected of having a typical alcohol withdrawal seizure. A 61 year old woman with a history of chronic alcoholism was admitted at an outside hospital for confusion thought to be secondary to an alcohol withdrawal seizure. She had right hemiparesis and later developed right facial twitching that did not respond to intravenous fosphenytoin and levetiracetam. She was transferred for further management. Upon arrival, lorazepam and fosphenytoin were given and right face clonic movements resolved. However, continuous EEG monitoring revealed ongoing non-convulsive status epilepticus (NCSE). Following treatment with IV valproate and lacosamide, there was resolution of NCSE. SESA is

likely an under recognized clinical syndrome that is quite distinct from typical alcohol withdrawal seizures and requires a different diagnostic and management approach. NCSE is likely to account for the encephalopathy and focal neurological deficits seen in patients presenting with the clinical syndrome of SESA. Therefore, a high degree of suspicion is warranted and continuous EEG monitoring is recommended for alcoholic patients with encephalopathy and focal neurological deficits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: British Epilepsy Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Chronicity \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Encephalopathies](#)
[*Seizures](#)
[*Status Epilepticus](#)
[Nervous System Disorders](#)
[Hemiparesis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Glycogen synthase kinase 3beta in the nucleus accumbens core is critical for methamphetamine-induced behavioral sensitization.

Citation: Journal of Neurochemistry, July 2011, vol./is. 118/1(126-139), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Xu, Chun-mei; Wang, Jun; Wu, Ping; Xue, Yan-xue; Zhu, Wei-li; Li, Qian-qian; Zhai, Hai-feng; Shi, Jie; Lu, Lin

Correspondence Address: Shi, Jie: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, 38, Xue Yuan Road, Beijing, China, 100191, shijie@bjmu.edu.cn

Institution: Xu, Chun-mei: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: As a ubiquitous serine/threonine protein kinase, glycogen synthase kinase 3beta (GSK-3beta) has been considered to be important in the synaptic plasticity that underlies dopamine-related behaviors and diseases. We recently found that GSK-3beta activity in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) core is critically involved in cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization. The present study further explored the association between the changes in GSK-3beta activity in the NAc and the chronic administration of methamphetamine. We also examined whether blocking GSK-3beta activity in the NAc could alter the initiation and expression of methamphetamine (1 mg/kg, i.p.)-induced locomotor sensitization in rats using systemic administration of lithium chloride (LiCl, 100 mg/kg, i.p) and brain region-specific administration of the GSK-3beta inhibitor SB216763 (1 ng/site). We found that GSK-3beta activity increased in the NAc core, but not NAc shell, after chronic methamphetamine administration. The initiation and expression of methamphetamine-induced locomotor sensitization was attenuated by systemic administration of LiCl and direct infusion of SB216763 into the NAc core, but not NAc shell. These results indicate that GSK-3beta activity in the NAc core mediates the initiation and expression of methamphetamine-induced locomotor sensitization, suggesting that GSK-3beta may be a potential target for the treatment of psychostimulant addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Neurochemistry--International Society for Neurochemistry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Glycogen](#)
[*Kinases](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)

*Nucleus Accumbens
Sensitization
Synapses

Source: PsycINFO

106. Glycogen synthase kinase 3beta in the basolateral amygdala is critical for the reconsolidation of cocaine reward memory.

Citation: Journal of Neurochemistry, July 2011, vol./is. 118/1(113-125), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Wu, Ping; Xue, Yan-xue; Ding, Zeng-bo; Xue, Li-fen; Xu, Chun-mei; Lu, Lin

Correspondence Address: Lu, Lin: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, 38, Xue Yuan Road, Beijing, China, 100191, linlu@bjmu.edu.cn

Institution: Wu, Ping: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Exposure to cocaine-associated conditioned stimuli elicits craving and increases the probability of cocaine relapse in cocaine users even after extended periods of abstinence. Recent evidence indicates that cocaine seeking can be inhibited by disrupting the reconsolidation of the cocaine cue memories and that basolateral amygdala (BLA) neuronal activity plays a role in this effect. Previous studies demonstrated that glycogen synthase kinase 3beta (GSK-3beta) plays a role in the reconsolidation of fear memory. Here, we used a conditioned place preference procedure to examine the role of GSK-3beta in the BLA in the reconsolidation of cocaine cue memories. GSK-3beta activity in the BLA, but not central amygdala (CeA), in rats that acquired cocaine (10 mg/kg)-induced conditioned place preference increased after re-exposure to a previously cocaine-paired chamber (i.e., a memory reactivation procedure). Systemic injections of the GSK-3beta inhibitor lithium chloride after memory reactivation impaired the reconsolidation of cocaine cue memories and inhibited subsequent cue induced GSK-3beta activity in the BLA. Basolateral amygdala, but not central amygdala, injections of SB216763, a selective inhibitor of GSK-3beta, immediately after the reactivation of cocaine cue memories also disrupted cocaine cue memory reconsolidation and prevented cue-induced increases in GSK-3beta activity in the BLA. The effect of SB216763 on the reconsolidation of cocaine cue memories lasted at least 2 weeks and was not recovered by a cocaine priming injection. These results indicate that GSK-3beta activity in the BLA mediates the reconsolidation of cocaine cue memories. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Neurochemistry--International Society for Neurochemistry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Amygdala
*Cocaine
*Glycogen
*Kinases
*Memory
Drug Usage

Source: PsycINFO

107. Chronic alcoholism in rats induces a compensatory response, preserving brain thiamine diphosphate, but the brain 2-oxo acid dehydrogenases are inactivated despite unchanged coenzyme levels.

Citation: Journal of Neurochemistry, June 2011, vol./is. 117/6(1055-1065), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (Jun 2011)

Author(s): Parkhomenko, Yulia M; Kudryavtsev, Pavel A; Pylypchuk, Svetlana Yu; Chekhivska, Lilia I; Stepanenko, Svetlana P; Sergiichuk, Andrej A; Bunik, Victoria I

Correspondence Address: Bunik, Victoria I.: A. N. Belozersky Institute of Physico-Chemical Biology, M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia, 119992, bunik@belozersky.msu.ru

Institution: Parkhomenko, Yulia M.: A. V. Palladin Institute of Biochemistry, NAS of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine

Language: English

Abstract: Thiamine-dependent changes in alcoholic brain were studied using a rat model. Brain thiamine and its mono- and diphosphates were not reduced after 20 weeks of alcohol exposure. However, alcoholism increased both synaptosomal thiamine uptake and thiamine diphosphate synthesis in brain, pointing to mechanisms preserving thiamine diphosphate in the alcoholic brain. In spite of the unchanged level of the coenzyme thiamine diphosphate, activities of the mitochondrial 2-oxoglutarate and pyruvate dehydrogenase complexes decreased in alcoholic brain. The inactivation of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex was caused by its increased phosphorylation. The inactivation of 2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenase complex (OGDHC) correlated with a decrease in free thiols resulting from an elevation of reactive oxygen species. Abstinence from alcohol following exposure to alcohol reactivated OGDHC along with restoration of the free thiol content. However, restoration of enzyme activity occurred before normalization of reactive oxygen species levels. Hence, the redox status of cellular thiols mediates the action of oxidative stress on OGDHC in alcoholic brain. As a result, upon chronic alcohol consumption, physiological mechanisms to counteract the thiamine deficiency and silence pyruvate dehydrogenase are activated in rat brain, whereas OGDHC is inactivated due to impaired antioxidant ability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Neurochemistry--International Society for Neurochemistry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Dehydrogenases](#)
[*Oxidative Stress](#)
[*Reactive Oxygen Species](#)
[Rats](#)
[Responses](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Struggling to survive: The experiences of women sexually assaulted while intoxicated.

Citation: Journal of Forensic Nursing, June 2011, vol./is. 7/2(60-67), 1556-3693 (Jun 2011)

Author(s): Kalmakis, Karen A

Correspondence Address: Kalmakis, Karen A.: University of Massachusetts Amherst, School of Nursing, 222 Skinner Hall, 651 North Pleasant Street, Amherst, MA, US, 01003, kalmakis@nursing.umass.edu

Institution: Kalmakis, Karen A.: University of Massachusetts Amherst, School of Nursing, Amherst, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Approximately half of all sexual assault cases involve substance abuse or misuse, yet no studies have focused specifically on women who were under the influence of a substance when assaulted. The aim of this study was to explore the experiences of women who were sexually assault while under the influence of a substance. A phenomenological approach was used to gather data using individual, in-depth interviews with women following a sexual assault while intoxicated. Interviews were conducted using open-ended and probing questions to explore participants' life experiences from childhood to the present. The study uncovered a continuous struggle to survive among the participants. Five themes including previous victimization, substance misuse, struggling with feelings, finding

support, and struggling to break the cycle were found. This research revealed lives complicated by substance misuse and histories of victimization. Intoxication raises vulnerability and risk for sexual assault. Effective nursing interventions designed to address the women's history of victimization and substance misuse may benefit women sexually assaulted while intoxicated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Association of Forensic Nurses; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crime Victims](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Phenomenology](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Toxic Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Employment integration after therapeutic community treatment: A case study from Spain.

Citation: International Journal of Social Welfare, July 2011, vol./is. 20/3(292-297), 1369-6866;1468-2397 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Lopez-Goni, Jose Javier; Fernandez-Montalvo, Javier; Menendez, Juan Carlos; Yudego, Fausto; Garcia, Angel Rico; Esarte, Sonia

Correspondence Address: Lopez-Goni, Jose Javier: Departamento de Psicologia y Pedagogia, Universidad Publica de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain, 31006, josejavier.lopez@unavarra.es

Institution: Lopez-Goni, Jose Javier: Universidad Publica de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: This article describes the employment evolution from pre- to post-treatment of 112 patients in two therapeutic communities of Proyecto Hombre (Spain). Moreover, an analysis was made using the composite scores of the EuropASI in order to evaluate the secondary outcomes in work status, beyond drug consumption. The results show that nearly half of the patients (46 per cent of the sample) changed their employment status after treatment. Specifically, 78.6 per cent of the men (N = 77) and 64.3 per cent of the women (N = 9) were working after treatment; there were no statistically significant differences between them. Although the unemployment figures after treatment remained high, the residents were satisfied with their work integration. No statistically significant differences were observed between those who completed the treatment and those who did not. Implications of these results for further research and clinical practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). International Journal of Social Welfare--Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Employment Status](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. The prospect of implementing a Safer Injection Facility in San Francisco: Perspectives of community stakeholders.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2011, vol./is. 22/3(239-241), 0955-3959 (May 2011)

Author(s): Wenger, Lynn D; Arreola, Sonya G; Kral, Alex H

Correspondence Address: Wenger, Lynn D.: Urban Health Program, RTI International, San Francisco Regional Office, 114 Sansome Street Suite 500, San Francisco, CA, US, 94104, lynndee@rti.org

Institution: Wenger, Lynn D.: Urban Health Program, RTI International, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Government-sanctioned Safer Injection Facilities (SIFs) have been implemented around the world to address public health and public order concerns associated with injection drug use. The goal of this study was to investigate how community stakeholders in San Francisco's Tenderloin district respond to the idea of implementing a SIF. Methods: Qualitative in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 purposively sampled stakeholders including representatives from neighbourhood and business associations, politicians, law enforcement, religious leaders, school officials, community activists and service providers. Data were analysed using an inductive approach. Results: Stakeholders were concerned that implementation of a SIF would further degrade a community struggling with safety and cleanliness and questioned the efficacy of harm reduction strategies to address drug use. Stakeholders were open to dialogue about how a SIF might support neighbourhood goals, stressed the importance of respect and collaboration between stakeholders and those potentially implementing a SIF, and were interested in evidence of the impact SIFs have on communities. Government protection and political leadership would be necessary to implement a SIF. Conclusions: Employment of a community collaborative model combined with political leadership could move the policy debate about implementation of a SIF in San Francisco forward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

111. Drug policy, harm and human rights: A rationalist approach.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2011, vol./is. 22/3(233-238), 0955-3959 (May 2011)

Author(s): Stevens, Alex

Correspondence Address: Stevens, Alex: School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent, Medway, United Kingdom, ME4 4AG, a.w.stevens@kent.ac.uk

Institution: Stevens, Alex: School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent, Medway, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: It has recently been argued that drug-related harms cannot be compared, so making it impossible to choose rationally between various drug policy options. Attempts to apply international human rights law to this area are valid, but have found it difficult to overcome the problems in applying codified human rights to issues of drug policy. Method: This article applies the rationalist ethical argument of Gewirth (1978) to this issue. It outlines his argument to the 'principle of generic consistency' and the hierarchy of basic, nonsubtractive and additive rights that it entails. It then applies these ideas to drug policy issues, such as whether there is a right to use drugs, whether the rights of drug 'addicts' can be limited, and how different harms can be compared in choosing between policies. Result: There is an additive right to use drugs, but only insofar as this right does not conflict with the basic and nonsubtractive rights of others. People whose freedom to choose whether to use drugs is compromised by compulsion have a right to receive treatment. They retain enforceable duties not to inflict harms on others. Policies which reduce harms to basic and nonsubtractive rights should be pursued, even if they lead to harms to additive rights. Conclusion: There exists a sound, rational, extra-legal basis for

the discussion of drug policy and related harms which enables commensurable discussion of drug policy options. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual conference of the International Society for the Study of Drug Policy. This article is based on a paper presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

112. Performance and coverage of HIV interventions for injection drug users: Insights from triangulation of programme, field and surveillance data from Pakistan.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2011, vol./is. 22/3(219-225), 0955-3959 (May 2011)

Author(s): Khan, Adnan A; Khan, Ayesha

Correspondence Address: Khan, Adnan A.: Research and Development Solutions, Flat 2, Block 1 PHA Apartments, G-7/2, Islamabad, Pakistan, 44000, adnan@khans.org

Institution: Khan, Adnan A.: Research and Development Solutions, Islamabad, Pakistan

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Nearly 20% of the estimated 84,000 injecting drug users in Pakistan are HIV infected. Non-governmental organisations have implemented HIV interventions for IDUs in 7 cities in Pakistan. Here we report on the performance, coverage and costs of these interventions. Methods: National HIV bio-behavioural surveillance data were used to measure effectiveness of interventions by comparing HIV prevalence and behavioural trends in intervention and non-intervention cities. Coverage was measured by comparing the supply of syringes with the total syringe need and intervention cost per IDU served per year was calculated. Results: The NGOs registered 20,640 IDUs (original targets: <10,000); provided 66% of new syringes for all registered IDUs and 75% for all estimated street-based IDUs. This compared to a national coverage of about 13%. Intervention cities had higher baseline HIV prevalence, reflecting their choice as intervention sites. More IDUs from intervention cities (59% vs. 27%) reported always using a clean syringe. Condom use with last sexual partner (24% vs. 11%) and HIV prevention knowledge were also higher amongst this group (all at $p < 0.001$). HIV prevalence in intervention cities remained unchanged in Faisalabad (13%) and Quetta (10%) but increased in Karachi (26-30%) and Lahore (4-7%). Coverage of sterile syringes for intervention cities was 30% compared to 13% nationwide. However within city, coverage varied from 30 to 99%. The costs of services varied widely by NGOs from USD 146 to 403. Conclusions: IDUs interventions are performing well in some Pakistani cities. However, considerable expansion is needed to increase nationwide coverage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Harm reduction intensity--Its role in HAART adherence amongst drug users in Amsterdam.

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2011, vol./is. 22/3(210-218), 0955-3959 (May 2011)
- Author(s):** Lambers, Femke A. E; Stolte, Ineke G; van den Berg, Charlotte H. S. B; Coutinho, Roel A; Prins, Maria
- Correspondence Address:** Lambers, Femke A. E.: Public Health Service Amsterdam/GGD Amsterdam, Department of Research, Infectious Diseases, PO Box 2200, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1000 CE, femke.lambers@gmail.com
- Institution:** Lambers, Femke A. E.: Public Health Service Amsterdam, Department of Research, Cluster Infectious Diseases, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Opioid substitution treatment seems to improve adherence to highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in drug users (DU). DU in Amsterdam receive methadone within a harm reduction programme. We hypothesized that not only receiving methadone, but joining this complete comprehensive programme would improve HAART adherence. Methods: Included were 102 HIV-positive DU attending the Amsterdam Cohort Study (ACS), reporting HAART use at multiple visits between 1999 and 2009. Non-adherence was defined as taking less than 95% of medication in the past 6 months (self-reported). Harm reduction intensity (HR) was measured by combining injecting drug use, methadone dosage and needle exchange, in different levels of participation, ranging from no/incomplete HR, complete HR to low or no dependence on HR. We studied the association between non-adherence and harm reduction intensities with logistic regression models adjusted for repeated measurements. Results: Non-adherence was reported in 11.9% of ACS visits. Non-injecting DU with low dependence on HR were less adherent than DU with complete HR (aOR 1.78; CI 95% 1.00-3.16), although there was no overall effect of HR. No difference was demonstrated in adherence between DU with complete HR and incomplete HR. Unsupervised housing (no access to structural support at home) (aOR 2.58; CI 95% 1.40-4.73) and having a steady partner (aOR 0.48; CI 95% 0.24-0.96) were significantly associated with respectively more and less non-adherence. Conclusions: In Amsterdam, still-injecting DU who are exposed to systematic and integrated care, although not practising complete harm reduction, can be just as adherent to HAART as DU who make use of complete harm reduction and non-injecting DU with no dependence on harm reduction. These findings suggest the importance of a systematic and comprehensive support system including supervised housing and social and medical support to increase HAART adherence rates amongst all HIV-infected DU. When such programmes are introduced in settings where injecting drug use is highly prevalent, access to HAART for drug users in these settings can and should be increased. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Self Report](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

114. Rhetoric, reality and research: What they mean for achieving the best possible treatment system for addiction-related problems.

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2011, vol./is. 22/3(196-197), 0955-3959 (May 2011)

Author(s): Miller, Peter; Dunlop, Adrian

Correspondence Address: Miller, Peter, peter.miller@deakin.edu.au

Institution: Miller, Peter: Deakin University, Geelong, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Joanne Neale et al. (see record 2011-11334-003). Authors portrayed a status quo where harm reduction was the dominant treatment option without providing any evidence that this was the case, choosing to identify it as 'a social movement' rather than describing the options drug users seeking treatment actually have. This somewhat rhetorical strategy fails to paint an accurate picture of the marginalized and stigmatized reality faced by drug users in the UK. The overwhelming discourse surrounding drug treatment has always been and continues to be abstinence focused. It is from this background that the number of harm reduction services had been increasing and that many services which used to be abstinence only focused had moderated their stance, based on the overwhelming evidence that abstinence only treatment fails to adequately meet the needs of the vast majority of the treatment population. Indeed, this situation was different as stated because that few of the people who entered treatment remained abstinent. The work by authors clearly demonstrates the need for further mixed methods research on how people move through the treatment process. Just as importantly, the goals of treatment should be to meet the goals of patients, including the need for flexibility about what their goals really are. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Goals](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Reality](#)
[Rhetoric](#)
[Risk Management](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

115. Abstinence and harm reduction: Can they work together?

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2011, vol./is. 22/3(194-195), 0955-3959 (May 2011)

Author(s): McKeganey, Neil

Correspondence Address: McKeganey, Neil: Centre for Drug Misuse Research, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G11 6PW, n.mckeganey@socsci.gla.ac.uk

Institution: McKeganey, Neil: Centre for Drug Misuse Research, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current author to the comments made by Joanne Neale et al. (see record 2011-11334-003) on the original article (see record 2004-20603-009). Authors have raised one of the key questions that the field of addictions treatment needs now to grapple with. As the co-authors have pointed out, there is a growing movement within the U.K. in which emphasis is being given to the importance of ensuring that drug treatment services are working towards drug users becoming drug free. Authors have only partially

answered the question they have posed. It is certainly true that we do not know enough about what drug users mean when they express a preference for abstinence. It is equally true that we know less than we may think about what drug users are actually looking for when they express a wish for harm reduction services. The answer to that question must in part lie in a greater willingness on the part of harm reduction services to better identify which of their current clients might indeed benefit from engagement with drug free services, and to facilitate those individual's contact with those services where this is deemed potentially beneficial. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Goals](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Risk Management](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

116. What is the role of harm reduction when drug users say they want abstinence?

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2011, vol./is. 22/3(189-193), 0955-3959 (May 2011)

Author(s): Neale, Joanne; Nettleton, Sarah; Pickering, Lucy

Correspondence Address: Neale, Joanne: School of Health and Social Care, Oxford Brookes University, Jack Straw's Lane, Marston, Oxford, United Kingdom, OX3 0FL, jneale@brookes.ac.uk

Institution: Neale, Joanne: School of Health and Social Care, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Neil McKeganey et al. (see record 2004-20603-009). Quantitative survey data indicate that most drug users starting treatment want abstinence rather than harm reduction (McKeganey et al., 2004). This finding has been seized upon by those seeking 'evidence' that abstinence is the bedrock of recovery and harm reduction is a negative and oppositional philosophy. However, all research involves questions of meaning, definition and value and an alternative research paradigm and different study design can provide important additional insights into treatment aspirations, including the desire for abstinence. Qualitative interviews conducted with 30 recovering heroin users (15 males and 15 females) in Southern England in 2009 confirm that those starting treatment often report a desire for abstinence. Nonetheless, drug users are frequently uncertain about their ability to achieve this and can have very different and inconsistent understandings of what being abstinent means. We suggest that the work of the critical theorist Habermas (1970, 1991) could improve our understanding of abstinence and is consistent with recent efforts to achieve a working definition of recovery. Importantly, our qualitative data also reveal that drug users have treatment aspirations that extend far beyond their drug consumption. They additionally want to improve relationships, engage in meaningful activities, acquire material possessions, and achieve better mental and physical health. Moreover, these broader life goals are often inextricably linked to their drug taking. From this, we conclude that both abstinence and harm reduction discourses should more routinely prioritise the many diverse 'wellness' goals that so clearly motivate treatment clients. The harm reduction field will then likely find that it has more in common with abstinence-oriented services and the broader recovery agenda than it might otherwise have imagined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Goals](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Risk Management](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

117. Beyond human rights and public health: Citizenship issues in harm reduction.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2011, vol./is. 22/3(184-188), 0955-3959 (May 2011)

Author(s): Chen, Jia-shin

Correspondence Address: Chen, Jia-shin: Department of Psychiatry, Shuang Ho Hospital, Taipei Medical University, No. 291, JhongJheng Rd., Jhonghe City, Taiwan, 23561, jschen1973@gmail.com

Institution: Chen, Jia-shin: Department of Psychiatry, Shuang Ho Hospital, Taipei Medical University, Jhonghe City, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: There have been debates amongst harm reduction practitioners regarding the relationship of universal human rights vis-a-vis public health demands. The ideological debates around these two slippery concepts often obfuscate the important theme of citizenship. The author, therefore, argues for the perspective of citizenship as an alternative to comprehend harm reduction practises more thoroughly. An introduction of the concept of citizenship is followed by a case example of Taiwan's harm reduction policy-making, wherein injection drug users were subjected to various disciplinary actions and made into citizen addicts. It is hoped that more harm reduction researchers will have increased familiarity with the notion of citizenship as a useful tool to examine the power dynamics taking place in the name of harm reduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Citizenship](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Human Rights](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

118. Children of substance abusing parents: A national survey on policy and practice in Swedish schools.

Citation: Health Policy, June 2011, vol./is. 101/1(29-36), 0168-8510 (Jun 2011)

Author(s): Elgan, Tobias H; Leifman, Hakan

Correspondence Address: Elgan, Tobias H.: STAD, Stockholm Centre for Psychiatric Research and Education, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Stockholm County Council Health Care Provision and Karolinska Institutet, Box 6031, Stockholm, Sweden, 102 31, tobias.elgan@sll.se

Institution: Elgan, Tobias H.: STAD, Stockholm Centre for Psychiatric Research and Education, Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Stockholm County Council Health Care Provision and Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: This study aims at examining policy and practice within the Swedish school setting pertaining to children of substance abusing parents/caregivers. Methods: A cross-sectional survey, involving a representative sample of randomized schools (n = 443) throughout Sweden was conducted using a self-completed questionnaire. Descriptive analysis was performed including bivariate analysis combined with logistic regression modeling to examine possible correlates between variables. Results: The response rate was 66%, and participants reported that 37% had been trained in issues related to children of substance abusing parents, 33% of the schools had a policy document, and 73% of the schools had identified students with this complex of problems. Whether or not schools identify these students depends upon the occurrence of schools being "compulsory" or "upper secondary", "public" or "independent", the "school size", and respondents' participation in further training, which in turn is associated with the presence of a policy document. Conclusions: It appears as if a policy document does not directly predict whether schools identify students having substance abusing parents. However, it does influence whether respondents have participated in further training, which subsequently predicts the identification of students having substance abusing parents. Implications for policy and practice within the school setting are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Caregivers](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Schools](#)
[Children of Alcoholics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

119. Substance use disorders and health care costs among Veterans Affairs nursing home residents.

Citation: Medical Care, June 2011, vol./is. 49/6(538-544), 0025-7079;1537-1948 (Jun 2011)

Author(s): Smith, Mark W; Lemke, Sonne; Schaefer, Jeanne

Correspondence Address: Lemke, Sonne: Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, 795 Willow Road (152 MPD), Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, sonne.lemke@va.gov

Institution: Smith, Mark W.: Health Economics Resource Center, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Palo Alto, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Research on the relationship between substance use disorders (SUDs) and older adults' health care costs is equivocal. A large-scale study comparing health care costs among older adults with and without SUDs has never been conducted. Objective: To determine the relation of SUDs to health care costs in a large sample of adults following entry into a Veterans Affairs (VA) nursing home. Methods: We performed a retrospective analysis of 29,997 adults aged 45+ who entered a VA nursing home in 2000. Total costs were tallied over fiscal years 1997 to 2000 by setting (outpatient, nursing home, other inpatient, and total) and included all care paid by VA. Results: Relative to non-SUD patients, those with SUDs aged 75 to 84 years had significantly higher total costs of care (+\$10,020), as did those aged 85 and above (+\$16,052). Yet, SUD diagnosis was not a significant predictor of total cost or nursing home cost among persons 65 and above after controlling for demographic, clinical, and financial factors. Conclusions: SUDs do not directly increase health care costs among older adults entering nursing homes, although they may affect cost of care indirectly through factors such as income and marital dissolution. The generational increase in SUD rates occurring in the United States may not lead to substantially greater health care expenses if appropriate assistance can be provided before nursing home entry. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Nursing Homes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Ovid](#)

120. Confidence by injection: Male users of anabolic steroids speak of increases in perceived confidence through anabolic steroid use.

Citation: International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology, 2010, vol./is. 8/1(70-80), 1612-197X;1557-251X (2010)

Author(s): Vassallo, Mario J; Olrich, Tracy W

Correspondence Address: Olrich, Tracy W.: Department of Physical Education and Sport, Central Michigan University, 2234 Health Professions Building, Mt. Pleasant, MI, US, 48858, olric1t@cmich.edu

Institution: Vassallo, Mario J.: Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Research has accumulated concerning the psychological and behavioral effects of anabolic-androgenic steroids (AAS) in the last decade (Keane, 2005). Despite the proliferation of such work, the reporting of psychological and behavioral effects has often been inaccurate and wildly speculative (Bahrke, 2000). Methodological limitations have also been identified as a problematic issue in this area (Bahrke, 2000). In an attempt to address such limitations, descriptive, qualitative methodologies have begun to be utilized in this area of investigation (Olrich & Ewing, 1999; Olrich & Vassallo, 2002). This study consisted of in-depth interviews with males (N = 39) who had used AAS. The men were asked several questions concerning the impact of AAS upon perceived psychological functioning. Thirty seven of the 39 participants reported an increase in perceived levels of self-confidence during the AAS use period. Furthermore, upon cessation of the AAS use cycle, self-confidence dropped down to, or below, pre-AAS use levels. The men stated that the drop in confidence levels and the loss of the mental edge were motivating factors contributing to the further use of AAS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: ISSP; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Self Confidence](#)
[*Self Perception](#)
[*Steroids](#)
[Human Males](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

121. Exercise dependence and social physique anxiety in competitive and non-competitive runners.

Citation: International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology, 2010, vol./is. 8/1(61-69), 1612-197X;1557-251X (2010)

Author(s): Smith, Dave; Wright, Caroline; Winrow, Dominic

Correspondence Address: Smith, Dave: Department of Exercise and Sport Science, MMU Cheshire, Hassall Road, Alsager, Cheshire, United Kingdom, ST7 2HL, d.d.smith@mmu.ac.uk

Institution: Smith, Dave: Manchester Metropolitan University, Cheshire, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined differences in exercise dependence and social physique anxiety between competitive and non-competitive runners. One hundred and eighty four distance runners were assigned to four groups on the basis of their competitive status and sex. Each completed the Exercise Dependence Scale (EDS), the Running Addiction Scale (RAS), and the Social Physique Anxiety Scale (SPAS). The competitive runners scored significantly higher on the EDS and the RAS than the non-competitive runners. Also, a higher proportion of the competitive runners were classified as being at-risk for exercise dependence compared to the noncompetitive runners. However, there were no significant between-group differences in SPAS scores and no significant relationships between SPAS scores and either EDS or RAS scores. Also, there were no significant differences between males and females. These results suggest that competitive runners are more likely to exhibit symptoms of exercise dependence than non-competitive runners but do not exhibit more social physique anxiety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: ISSP; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction
*Body Image
*Exercise
*Running
*Social Anxiety
Athletes
Competition

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

122. Comorbidity in adolescence: Simultaneous declaration of depressive, eating, obsessive-compulsive symptoms and use of psychoactive substances in the general population of 17 year old students in a big city.

Original Title: Wspolwystepowanie objawow depresyjnych, zaburzen jedzenia oraz obsesyjno-kompulsyjnych a uzywanie substancji psychoaktywnych w populacji 17-letniej mlodziezy wielkomiejskiej.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, 2010, vol./is. 44/5(651-663), 0033-2674 (2010)

Author(s): Modrzejewska, Renata

Correspondence Address: Modrzejewska, Renata: Klinika Psychiatrii Dzieci i Mlodziezy, ul. Kopernika 21a, Krakow, Poland, 31-501

Institution: Modrzejewska, Renata: Klinika Psychiatrii Dzieci i Mlodziezy, UJ CM, Krakow, Poland

Language: Polish

Abstract: Aim: To determine whether the following symptoms: depressive symptoms, eating disorder symptoms and obsessive-compulsive symptoms among adolescents in Krakow secondary schools are associated with an increased risk of psychoactive substance use. Method: A representative sample of the population of Krakow secondary school pupils was tested. A two-stage draw method identified a group of 2034 2nd form pupils of all types of secondary schools: grammar schools, technical schools and vocational schools (17-year olds). They were tested using the following screening questionnaires: Beck Depression Scale, EAT-26 eating disorders scale, Obsessive-compulsive disorder (Leyton) scale and the author's drug questionnaire. Results: The incidence of depressive symptoms among boys and girls is associated with an increased risk of alcohol use (74.8% among depressive boys versus 65.8% in the depressive group of girls), cigarette smoking (42.7% vs. 46.7%) and drug use (29.0% vs. 18.6%). All of the relationships are statistically significant in both sexes. 41.7% depressive boys admit to smoking, vs. only 32.6% in the non-depressive group. In the girls' group, these relationships are as follows: 46.7% versus 32.1%. The relationships are statistically significant in both sexes. The incidence of eating disorder symptoms among boys and girls is associated with a higher risk of alcohol use (respectively: 73.5% vs. 61.9%), cigarette smoking (42.1% vs. 46.9%), and drug use

(31.6% versus 21.5%). Compared with a group of young people without eating disorder symptoms, the relationships are of statistical significance. Conclusions: Comorbidity of the following symptoms was found: depressive symptoms, eating disorder symptoms, obsessive-compulsive symptoms and symptoms of psychoactive substance use. The presence of depressive symptoms increases the risk of the use of psychoactive substances, especially alcohol and tobacco, to a lesser extent--drugs, both in the boys and in the girls. The presence of eating disorder symptoms increases the risk of smoking and drug use among both boys and girls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

123. When youth combine drugs and violence: An explosive cocktail.

Original Title: Quand drogues et violence se rencontrent chez les jeunes: Un cocktail explosif?

Citation: Drogues, sante et societe, December 2010, vol./is. 9/2(149-178), 1703-8847 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Brochu, Serge; Cousineau, Marie-Marthe; Provost, Chloe; Erickson, Patricia; Fu, Sun

Correspondence Address: Brochu, Serge, serge.brochu@umontreal.ca

Institution: Brochu, Serge: Ecole de Criminologie, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: French

Abstract: Young offenders held in youth rehabilitation centres constitute an at risk population for substance abuse and violence. This study will describe the relation between a psychoactive substance (alcohol and illicit drugs) and violence among this population. More specifically, we will look at: a) intoxication periods; b) the need for money to buy drugs; and c) the illicit drug distribution system in the manifestation of violent behaviour among young Canadian offenders. The data referred to in this article is based on a questionnaire administered to 239 young male offenders in rehabilitation centres in Quebec and 162 young male offenders in similar facilities in Ontario, irrespective of the offence for which they were being held. Of the three types of relations studied, intoxication seems to be the most important factor leading to violence. It should be noted that a significant portion of crimes associated to psychoactive substances are related to more than one substance. Possible interpretations are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Rehabilitation](#)
[*Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Crack cocaine use and risky behaviours: Street youth.

Original Title: Consommation de crack et comportements a risque: Les jeunes de la rue n'y echappent pas.

Citation: Drogues, sante et societe, December 2010, vol./is. 9/2(115-148), 1703-8847 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Paquette, Camille; Roy, Elise; Petit, Genevieve; Boivin, Jean-Francois

Correspondence Address: Paquette, Camille: Direction de Sante Publique de la Monteregion, 1255, rue Beaugard, Longueuil, PQ, Canada, J4K 2M3, camille.paquette@usherbrooke.ca

Institution: Paquette, Camille: Programme de Residence en Sante Communautaire, Universite de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, PQ, Canada

Language: French

Abstract: Background: Crack cocaine use is increasing among Montreal street youth. This project aimed to estimate prevalence of crack cocaine use among these youths and to evaluate the association between crack cocaine use and risky behaviours that lead to sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections (STI). Methods: Analyses were realised on data collected during a cohort study conducted among Montreal street youth. Youths aged 14 to 23 years old (n = 858) completed an interviewer-administered questionnaire. We estimated lifetime and recent (last six months before the study) proportions of use. We used multiple logistic regression to evaluate the association between crack cocaine use and concomitant sexual and psychoactive substances use behaviours. Results: Lifetime use prevalence was 66.6%, 95% confidence interval [63.4-69.8]; recent use prevalence was 38.0% [34.7-41.3]. Controlling for potential confounders, street youth using crack cocaine were more at risk of prostituting themselves (odds ratio (OR) 3.6 [2.4-5.5]), of having more than two sexual partners (OR 2.3 [1.7-3.1]), of having a sexual partner who had HIV (OR 8.4 [1.6-43.5]), who was a man prostituting himself (OR 6.4 [3.1-13.1]), who was a woman prostituting herself (OR 3.1 [2.0-4.9]) or who was a man having homosexual relations (OR 3.3 [1.9-4.8]). Youth using crack cocaine were also more at risk of having consumed alcohol during the last month (OR 2.0 [1.2-3.1]), of having injected drugs (OR 3.0 [2.1-4.1]) and of having used more than one drug (OR 10.3 [5.3-20.0]). Conclusions: Crack cocaine use is widespread among Montreal street youth. Those who use it have more STI risk behaviours. Future studies should investigate risk factors of initial use in order to ultimately identify appropriate prevention measures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

125. Evaluation of the implementation of the Alcochoix+ program.

Original Title: Evaluation d'implantation du programme Alcochoix+.

Citation: Drogues, sante et societe, December 2010, vol./is. 9/2(75-114), 1703-8847 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Cournoyer, Louis-Georges; Simoneau, Helene; Landry, Michel; Tremblay, Joel; Patenaude, Catherine

Correspondence Address: Cournoyer, Louis-Georges: Ecole de Criminologie, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada, louis-georges.cournoyer@umontreal.ca

Institution: Cournoyer, Louis-Georges: Ecole de Criminologie, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: French

Abstract: Alcochoix+ is a program for managing alcohol consumption that is mainly intended for consumers at risk of developing a dependency. The health risks associated with excessive alcohol consumption support the need to put in place secondary prevention programs for alcoholism. The program Alcochoix+ has been designed for this purpose and is adapted to the needs of Quebec's population. In its action plan for 2005, the Ministere de la Sante et des Services sociaux (MSSS) planned to implement this program in all of Quebec's health and social services centers by 2012. Using a quantitative and a qualitative approach, this study was designed to identify factors that are facilitators or obstacles to the

implementation of Alcochoix+ as well as examining the program integrity elements. The main players from the eight administrative regions of Quebec involved in this program participated in the research (N = 54). In addition, the characteristics of 349 users in the program were studied. In terms of the integrity of the implementation, in most cases it appeared that the targeted clientele were reached and that the educators had received training allowing them to apply Alcochoix+ and to comply with the main elements of the program. In regard to organizational aspects, in most cases, cooperation between the various levels of services appeared to be positive. A model stipulating the interrelations of causal relationships between the various obstacles has been derived from the participants' responses. The obstacles to implementation were mostly initiated by the reorganization of health and social services, staff turnover at all levels as well as the lack of financial resources. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Health](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Social Programs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

126. Excessive use of alcohol among the elderly.

Original Title: La consommation excessive d'alcool chez la personne agee.

Citation: Drogues, sante et societe, December 2010, vol./is. 9/2(49-74), 1703-8847 (Dec 2010)

Author(s): Graziani, Pierluigi

Correspondence Address: Graziani, Pierluigi, pierluigi.graziani@free.fr

Institution: Graziani, Pierluigi: Psychologie Clinique et Psychopathologie HDR, Universite de Provence, Aix-en-Provence, France

Language: French

Abstract: The excessive alcohol consumption in elderly (65 years +) is underestimated, sub-identified, sub-diagnosed and sub-treated. One of the reasons is probably the confusion between symptoms that could be attributed to age or to the effects of alcohol. Furthermore, those related to alcohol imitate certain symptoms of other diseases and disorders, such as, for example, anxiety disorders, depressive disorders or dementia. Most screening tools are insufficiently adapted for the elderly and the estimation of alcohol abuse by the elderly varies widely depending on the methods used. Old age also becomes a protective factor in regard to alcohol consumption, especially if the senior has health problems. Alcohol use is often a response to solitude, isolation or the loss of social support, as well as anxiety, depression or stress. The results of interventions in cases of alcohol abuse by seniors demonstrate the efficiency of a brief intervention. The cognitive approach to addictions emphasizes the importance of beliefs concerning the beverage. Some find their source in the person's age. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Disorders](#)
[*Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

127. A comparison of perceptions, reported abstinence, and completion rates of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual clients in substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Journal of Gay & Lesbian Mental Health, July 2009, vol./is. 13/3(145-169), 1935-9705;1935-9713 (Jul 2009)

Author(s): Senreich, Evan

Correspondence Address: Senreich, Evan: Social Work, Lehman College, City University of New York, Carman Hall-B18, 250 Bedford Park Boulevard West, Bronx, NY, US, 10468, evan.senreich@lehman.cuny.edu

Institution: Senreich, Evan: Lehman College, City University of New York, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: A convenience sample of 120 gay, lesbian, and bisexual (gay/bisexual) former clients of traditional substance abuse programs (i.e., programs with no specialized groups for the gay/bisexual population) and 107 heterosexual former clients of substance abuse programs, completed questionnaires regarding their perceptions of their treatment, outcomes, and reasons for leaving the programs they had attended in the previous six years. Gay/bisexual respondents reported lower levels of "connection" and "satisfaction with treatment" than did heterosexual participants, and gay/bisexual men reported far lower abstinence levels at the end of treatment and at the current time than did heterosexual men, heterosexual women, and gay/bisexual women. Gay/bisexual men were significantly less likely to have completed treatment and were more likely to have left treatment either because their needs were not being met or because they were discharged (for not meeting goals or breaking rules) than were the heterosexual men. In a qualitative portion of the study, over half of the gay/bisexual respondents reported that their sexual orientation had negatively affected their treatment experiences. The results of this study support the clinical literature that stresses the need for a gay affirmative approach and specialized programming for the gay/bisexual population in substance abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Client Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Termination](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Heterosexuality](#)
[Lesbianism](#)
[Male Homosexuality](#)
[Adjunctive Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

128. Costs of care for people living with combined HIV/AIDS, chronic mental illness, and substance abuse disorders.

Citation: AIDS Care, December 2009, vol./is. 21/12(1547-1559), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Dec 2009)

Author(s): Conover, Christopher J; Weaver, Marcia; Ang, Alfonso; Arno, Peter; Flynn, Patrick M; Ettner, Susan L

Correspondence Address: Conover, Christopher J., conoverc@duke.edu

Institution: Conover, Christopher J.: Center for Health Policy, Duke University, Durham, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: To determine healthcare access and costs for triply diagnosed adults, we examined baseline data from the HIV/AIDS Treatment Adherence, Health Outcomes and Cost Study, a multi-site cohort study of HIV + adults with co-occurring mental and substance abuse disorders conducted between 2000 and 2004. Baseline interviews were conducted with 1138 triply diagnosed adults in eight predominantly urban sites nationwide. A

modified version of Structured Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders (SCID) was used to assign Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition (DSM-IV) diagnoses for the preceding year. Utilization of a broad range of inpatient and outpatient services and medications over the preceding three months was patient-reported in face-to-face interviews. We then applied nationally representative unit costs to impute average monthly expenditures. We measured (poor) access to care during the three-month period by whether the patient had: (a) no outpatient medical visits; (b) at least one emergency room visit without an associated hospitalization; and (c) at least one hospitalization. At baseline, mean expenditures were \$3880 per patient per month. This is nearly twice as high as expenditures for HIV/AIDS patients in general. Inpatient care (36%), medications (33%), and outpatient services (31%) each accounted for roughly one-third of expenditures. Expenditures varied by a factor of 2:1 among subgroups of patients, with those on Medicare or Medicaid, not in stable residences, or with poor physical health or high viral loads exhibiting the highest costs. Access to care was worse for women and those with low incomes, unstable residences, same-sex exposure, poor physical or mental health, and high viral loads. We conclude that HIV triply diagnosed adults account for roughly one-fifth of medical spending on HIV patients and that there are large variations in utilization/costs across patient subgroups. Realized access is good for many triply diagnosed patients, but remains suboptimal overall. Deficiencies in HIV care are unevenly distributed, tending to concentrate on already disadvantaged populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor and Francis; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Mental Illness](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*HIV](#)
[AIDS](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)

129. Mediators of HIV-related stigma and risk behavior in HIV infected young women.

Citation: AIDS Care, November 2009, vol./is. 21/11(1455-1462), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Nov 2009)

Author(s): Clum, Gretchen; Chung, Shang-En; Ellen, Jonathan M; Adolescent Medicine Trials Network for HIV/AIDS Interventions

Correspondence Address: Clum, Gretchen, gclum@tulane.edu

Corporate/Institutional Author: Adolescent Medicine Trials Network for HIV/AIDS Interventions

Institution: Clum, Gretchen: School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Stigma in HIV positive persons has been associated with numerous negative sequelae, including decreased social support, depressive symptoms, and engagement in risk behaviors. Few studies examined the interrelationships of these factors to facilitate understanding of the mechanisms by which HIV stigma influences risk behavior, thus the current study focuses on identifying pathways between HIV-related stigma and risk behavior in 147 young HIV positive women. Depression and social support were hypothesized to mediate between HIV-related stigma and risk behavior. Structural equation modeling was used to test these hypothesized pathways, results suggested that depression was a significant mediator between HIV-related stigma and risk behavior. Implications for interventions with young HIV positive women who report high levels of HIV-related stigma include a focus on depression as a method of reducing engagement in

risk behavior and improving mental health and health behaviors in persons living with HIV. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor and Francis; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)

130. A comparison of clients with a dual diagnosis referred to specialized clinical and crisis-support programs.

Citation: Journal on Developmental Disabilities, 2009, vol./is. 15/2(89-93), 1188-9136 (2009)

Author(s): White, Stacy E; Lunsky, Yona; Ko, Clara; Carlyle, Jillian; Lumb, Trevor

Correspondence Address: White, Stacy E., stacyewhite@yahoo.ca

Institution: White, Stacy E.: Dual Diagnosis Program, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The Dual Diagnosis Program (DDP) at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health and the Griffin Community Support Network (GCSN) work in partnership to serve individuals with a dual diagnosis in Toronto. The present study compared clients referred to the DDP, a specialized clinical service (n = 51), to those referred to the GCSN, a crisis-support program (n = 51). Client groups differed with respect to service needs, referral sources, place of residence and legal involvement. Similarities included demographics, psychiatric profile, and history of mental health hospitalization. Implications for dual diagnosis service provision and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clients](#)
[*Crisis Intervention Services](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

131. Randomized controlled trial of a post-release intervention for prisoners with and without intellectual disability.

Citation: Journal on Developmental Disabilities, 2009, vol./is. 15/2(72-76), 1188-9136 (2009)

Author(s): Kinner, Stuart A; Lennox, Nicholas G; Taylor, Miriam

Correspondence Address: Kinner, Stuart A., kinner@burnet.edu.au

Institution: Kinner, Stuart A.: MacFarlane Burnet Institute, Medical Research and Public Health, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: People who have recently been released from prison experience chronic disadvantage, poor physical and mental health, high rates of substance misuse, high rates of recidivism and a markedly elevated rate of mortality. The poverty of their experience indicates that

post-release integration into community is often unsuccessful. Little is known about the health of recently released prisoners or about what works in terms of improving health outcomes for this group. Among those with intellectual disability, these challenges are particularly pronounced. However little is known about the experiences of ex-prisoners with an intellectual disability, or about ways to assist these individuals as they strive to integrate into mainstream society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Institutional Release](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Mental Retardation](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Mortality Rate](#)
[Physical Health](#)
[Recidivism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

132. Review of Drug abuse: Modern trends, issues, and perspectives.

Citation: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, November 1979, vol./is. 167/11(715), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Nov 1979)

Author(s): Nurco, David N

Institution: Nurco, David N.: Psychiatric Research Center, University of Maryland, School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Drug Abuse: Modern Trends, Issues, and Perspectives edited by Arnold Schecter, Harold Alksne, and Edward Kaufman (1978). The purpose of this volume is to provide historical documentation for the National Drug Abuse Conference held in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1975. These papers cover a wide range of topics and reflect a variety of interests from anecdotal clinical and administrative experiences to the reporting of hard data from research scientists. The conference had several audiences that also interacted with one another, although the results of that interaction, a major product of the conference, are not reported in this volume. For the most part, the papers focus on the treatment of drug abusers, although several papers on epidemiology, clinical research, national policy issues, and community concerns are also presented. The importance of this work lies in the fact that it places in the spotlight a field that was, with few exceptions, ignored in this country before the 1960's. The editors have provided a major step in the building process that must take place if the field is to assemble data and advance in its ability to change a type of behavior that has thus far proved resistant to professional intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Williams & Wilkins Co.; YEAR: 1979

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[Trends](#)

Source: PsycINFO