

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. The experience of recovery from alcohol/drugs (AOD).

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(4342), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** Dickens, Joyce R
- Institution:** Dickens, Joyce R.: Capella U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This dissertation contributes to the understanding of the early recovery experience of individuals recovering from alcohol and/or drug addiction by examining the narratives of individuals through their lived experiences. The was a qualitative study using the phenomenological methodology. The primary research question addressed was: "How do people describe the experience of recovery from alcohol and/or drug addiction during early recovery?" The analysis focused on the overall statements participants make about their lived experiences as elicited by an open-ended, guided-question interview. The aim was to learn from these experiences what is helpful in recovery and what may be needed and not available. The insight and the knowledge gained from these 'lived experiences' will be useful in formulating theoretically grounded models of care. The findings concur with the wider literature to a large extent in that the data identified inadequacies with regard to service provision and highlighted the negative impact of issues of exclusion and stigma. A further identified concern was the lack of social support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Life Experiences](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[*Stigma](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. The impact of group Motivational Enhancement Therapy on motivation to change among adolescent male substance abusing clients in a controlled environment.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(4341), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** Abo Hamza, Eid Galal
- Institution:** Abo Hamza, Eid Galal: U Arkansas, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The study's purpose is to examine the effectiveness of Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) on motivation to change as measured by the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA; McConaughy, Prochaska & Velicer, 1983). Participants were drawn from a convenience sample of 22 adolescent males (treatment group n=11; control group n=11) who were in a mandated residential adolescent substance abuse program and who held a formal diagnosis of substance abuse or dependence. One-way repeated measures ANOVA (O'Rourke et al., 2005) utilized to examine the difference in the means of URICA among participants whose scores were recorded at three different times: before treatment, after treatment, and after a 5-weeks follow up. The overall results show that there is a statistical significance for the time effect. Additionally, there is a significant difference for the group time interaction effect, which indicates that the MET intervention is significant across time. Further, the simple main effects show no significant difference for the control group across times, but did find significant differences for the experimental group. Finally, tests on the group simple main effect indicated significant differences between control and experimental groups at the pre-assessment, but no significance difference were found between the control group and experimental group in either the post-assessment or follow-up assessments. Implications

of the study and suggestions for future research are explored further. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
 Adolescent Development
 Environment
Source: PsycINFO

3. Voices unheard: A qualitative study on the lived experiences and unique treatment needs of young adult heroin users.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(4342), 0419-4217 (2012)
Author(s): Gilbert, Deja A
Institution: Gilbert, Deja A.: Capella U., US
Language: English
Abstract: Many of our younger members of society are actively using opiates with subsequently devastating effects (Gandhi, Kavanagh & Jaffe, 2006, Young heroin users in Baltimore: A qualitative study.) Due to the lack of research on this specific population (Carrick, 2004, Key components of drug treatment provisions for young people: A Delphi approach), this study explored the lived experiences and unique treatment needs among the young adult heroin abuser. The purpose of this study was to help close the gap in research as well as attempt to describe the perceived needs of the young adult heroin user in an effort to lead to exploration and implementation of new therapy methods aimed at treating the specific needs of this population among practicing professionals. The current study attempted to answer the research question using a qualitative, phenomenological, case study design. The final sample included six participants between the ages of 18 and 24 years, diagnosed with opiate (heroin) dependency, and actively engaged in an outpatient treatment setting. Data was collected using a semi-structured interview and then analyzed using qualitative, case study methods of coding to discover themes. Upon conclusion of all data collection and analysis the emerging themes included sober social support, consequences, accountability and responsibility, regaining life and goals, drug testing, family relationships and trust. Counselor implications and future research recommendations are made. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

4. The effect of depression, trauma, and parenting stress on completion versus noncompletion of substance abuse treatment within a sample of ethnic minority women.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(4326), 0419-4217 (2012)
Author(s): Meza, George Jesus
Institution: Meza, George Jesus: Fielding Graduate U., US
Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of depression, trauma, and parenting stress on completion versus noncompletion of substance treatment within a sample of ethnic minority women. Archival data were reviewed for 134 ethnic minority women participating in substance abuse treatment from 2005 to 2010. Demographic variables including ethnicity and completion versus noncompletion of substance abuse treatment services were assessed. The scores on the Beck Depression Inventory II, Trauma Symptom Inventory, and Parenting Stress Index were used to predict completion versus noncompletion of substance abuse treatment services. Binomial logistic regression analysis examined the four hypotheses. Depression, trauma, and parenting stress were not found to have a predictive effect on the completion versus non-completion of substance use treatment. Limitations that may have influenced the findings include the use of a non-experimental design and measures that may not have adequately measured the constructs at hand. Implications and recommendations for future research are identified to further examine the needs of the targeted population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Groups](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[*Parenting](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Minority Groups](#)
[Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. The effect of mindfulness training on drug craving is moderated by level of negative affect.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(4312), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Bevan, Edward

Institution: Bevan, Edward: Marywood U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Mindfulness-based treatments decrease risk of relapse for substance use disorders, and drug craving is a possible mechanism of action (Marlatt, Witkiewitz, & Dillworth, 2004). Craving is a stronger relapse predictor among those with negative affect problems (anxiety and/or depressive disorders) (Litt, Cooney, & Morse, 2000), and mindfulness-based treatments decrease negative affect (Arch & Craske, 2006; Speca, Carlson, & Goodey, 2000) and craving (Coffey, Stasiewicz, Huges, & Brimo, 2006). In this study, 75 patients presenting to an inpatient drug and alcohol treatment center were randomly assigned to treatment or waitlist groups over a period of 14 weeks. A 5-day mindfulness-based meditation training was provided in the week following recruitment to the study (the waitlist group received training 1 week later). It was hypothesized that the mindfulness training would reduce craving, and it was also hypothesized that negative affect would moderate the effect of mindfulness training on craving. The results show that mindfulness training did reduce craving significantly for the treatment group, but negative affect was not a significant moderator of this relationship. The findings are consistent with the view that craving is a mechanism of change for mindfulness-based interventions designed for substance use disorders (SUDs). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Training](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. Training in self-compassion: Reducing distress and facilitating behaviour change.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(4322), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Kelly, Allison Catherine

Institution: Kelly, Allison Catherine: McGill U., Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Evolutionary psychologists posit that a soothing system evolved to detect cues of warmth and kindness in the environment and signal that the organism is safe. Gilbert (2005) proposed that among individuals suffering from shame, mental illness, and addiction, this system is underactive but can be re-activated by "compassionate mind training" (CMT) exercises. Although dispositional levels of self-compassion have been found to predict well-being (Neff, 2003a), there have been no randomized controlled trials (RCTs) on the effects of training oneself in self-compassion. The current dissertation presents two RCTs of CMT-based interventions. In Study 1, Kelly, Zuroff, and Shapira (2009) randomly assigned 75 distressed acne sufferers to one of three conditions: compassionate self-soothing, resisting of self-attacks, and wait-list control. Over two weeks, participants instructed to engage in daily self-compassionate imagery and self-talk reported less shame, better psychosocial functioning, and improved acne symptoms compared to a control condition. Participants instructed to stand up to their-self-attacks with a strong, resilient image had these same outcomes but additionally reported reduced depression, particularly if they were high in self-criticism. Study 2 sought to investigate whether and for whom self-compassion training might facilitate behaviour change. Kelly, Zuroff, Foa, and Gilbert (2010) randomly assigned 126 smokers to one of four interventions. Individuals instructed to engage in self-compassionate imagery and self-talk at every urge to smoke reduced their cigarette consumption more quickly than those in the control condition, and as quickly as those who engaged in self-energizing and self-controlling imagery and self-talk. Furthermore, self-compassion training was particularly effective for participants who were ambivalent about change or self-critical at baseline, or if they had vivid imagery while performing the intervention exercises. Findings suggest that among individuals enduring a distressing, health-related struggle, training in self-compassion can reduce distress and facilitate constructive behaviour change. Furthermore, the benefits of self-compassion training might hinge on the vividness of self-compassionate imagery, and be greater among individuals with challenging motivational and personality profiles. Theoretical and clinical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Cues](#)
[*Distress](#)
[*Self Criticism](#)
[*Sympathy](#)
[Behavior Change](#)
[Training](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Mental health issues and work: Institutional practices of silence in a mental healthcare organization.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(3980), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Moll, Sandra

Institution: Moll, Sandra: U Toronto, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Over the past decade, mental illness in the workplace has become a key issue in the health and business communities, fueled in part by recognition of the high prevalence rates and significant costs for individuals and organizations. Although research in the field is starting to emerge, there are significant gaps in what is known, particularly with respect to the workplace context and its impact on workers. The overall objective of this study was to characterize, from a sociological perspective, the experiences of healthcare workers with mental health issues, and to account for how their experiences were shaped by the social relations of work. A qualitative approach, based on principles of institutional ethnography, guided exploration of the interactional, structural and discursive dimensions of work within a large mental health and addictions treatment facility. Data collection included in-depth interviews with twenty employees regarding their personal experiences with mental health issues, interviews with twelve workplace stakeholders regarding their interactions with workers, and a review of organizational texts related to health, illness and productivity. Analysis of the transcripts and texts was based on an institutional ethnography approach to mapping social processes; examining connections between local sites of experience and the social organization of work. The study findings revealed a critical disjuncture between the public mandate of advocacy, open dialogue, and support regarding mental health issues, and the private experience of workers which was characterized by silence, secrecy and inaction. Practices of silence were adopted by workers and workplace stakeholders across the organization, and were shaped by discursive forces related to stigma, staff-client boundaries, and responsibility to act. The silence had both positive and negative implications for the mental health of workers, as well as for relationships and productivity in the workplace. In accounting for the practices and production of silence, I argue that silence is complex, multi-dimensional, and embedded within the social relations of healthcare work. It serves to maintain institutional order. This conceptualization of silence challenges current beliefs and practices related to stigma, disclosure, early identification, support, and return to work for employees with mental health issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Silence](#)
[*Treatment Facilities](#)
[*Health Care Administration](#)
[Ethnography](#)
[Organizations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. A theory-based analysis of coercion in addiction treatment.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(3981), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Urbanoski, Karen Anne

Institution: Urbanoski, Karen Anne: U Toronto, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The use of coercion to induce entry to addiction treatment is controversial and a large body of research has accumulated considering ethical issues, benefits, and repercussions. However, development of evidence-based policy and practices is hampered by limitations of existing literature. Theoretical and empirical work on self-determination suggests that perceptions of coercion have negative implications for motivation, behaviour change, and psychological well-being; however, these insights have not generally informed research on coerced treatment. The present work seeks to further understandings of the meaning and effectiveness of coerced addiction treatment through a theory-based, prospective study of coercion and treatment processes. The sample includes 276 adults admitted to an outpatient counseling program for alcohol- and drug-related problems. At admission, participants completed questionnaires on motivation, perceived coercion, and pressures to enter treatment. Two months later, a second questionnaire assessed engagement in treatment and substance problem severity (follow-up rate = 74.3%). Retention was

determined via self-report and agency records. Analysis was guided by a conceptual model based on Self-Determination Theory. Perceived coercion at admission was associated with greater pressures from legal and informal sources, and lower substance problem severity. Fewer than half (45.7%) of participants were still attending treatment at 2-month follow-up. Clients who reported greater coercion were more likely to leave treatment within the first 2 months, and to qualify that decision by statements indicating a lack of perceived need for continued treatment. Greater autonomous motivation was associated with higher client confidence in treatment, and lower perceived coercion and greater informal pressure were associated with greater resolution of substance problems in the weeks following admission. This work contributes empirical evidence to ongoing debates over the legitimacy of coerced addiction treatment by reframing relevant concepts in terms of client perspectives and evaluating the impact on treatment processes. Results raise questions about previous conclusions of the effectiveness of coerced treatment and suggest many future avenues for research. In particular, research is needed to evaluate the longer-term implications of coercion and the changing nature of perceptions and motivation during treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Change](#)
[*Coercion](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Theories](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. The role of galphaz in neuron development and CNS biology.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(4012), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Hultman, Rainbo C. K

Institution: Hultman, Rainbo C. K.: Duke U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Heterotrimeric G proteins play invaluable roles in cellular processes involving transmembrane signaling, particularly at sites of neuronal connectivity within the central nervous system (CNS). Galpha z is a member of the Galpha i subfamily of heterotrimeric G proteins that displays unique biochemical characteristics and is primarily expressed in neuronal and neuroendocrine cells. Studies in Gz-null mice over the past decade reveal that Gz significantly impacts responses to psychoactive drugs, and is capable of coupling to D2 dopamine, 5-HT1A serotonin, mu -opioid, and alpha 2A-adrenergic receptors. These studies have suggested that Gz may play a critical role in diseases and disorders involving disruptions of monoamine neurotransmitter signaling in the brain such as depression, anxiety, drug abuse, ADHD, schizophrenia, drug addiction, and pain sensitivity. Much is still unknown about the roles and mechanisms of action of Gz in biology. In this thesis, I have built on what is known regarding Galpha z biochemistry by conducting a series of studies that provide further understanding of its role in the CNS, particularly in neuronal development and seizure susceptibility. Gz interacts with several proteins that act as regulators and effectors: RGSZ, adenylyl cyclase, EYA2, and Rap1GAP being the best characterized. A finding regarding its impact of Gz on neurotrophin signaling through RAPIGAP in particular has led to much of the work described here. The studies presented in this thesis indicate that Galpha z inhibits BDNF-stimulated axon growth in cortical neurons, establishing an endogenous role for Galpha z in regulation of neurotrophin signaling in the CNS that may have important implications for development and plasticity. Furthermore, Galpha z was shown to be uniquely distributed to synaptic vesicles suggesting that one mechanism underlying Gz

biology may be the regulation of vesicle loading, docking, or release. Finally, I demonstrate that Gz-null mice are hypersusceptible to pilocarpine-induced seizures, and provide histology data indicating increased levels of zinc in the hippocampus. Taken together, these findings suggest that Gz plays a regulatory role at the intersection of neurotrophin and GPCR signaling in the CNS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Central Nervous System](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Proteins](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[*Adenylyl Cyclase](#)
[Biology](#)
[Mice](#)
Source: PsycINFO

10. Non-medical prescription stimulant use among sorority and fraternity college populations: Relationship with psychological variables.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(4364), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Dussault, Crystal

Institution: Dussault, Crystal: U Rhode Island, US

Language: English

Abstract: Research findings suggest that approximately 2-10% of college students display symptoms of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) (McKee, 2008). Pharmacological interventions, such as stimulants, are most often used to treat ADHD symptoms (Conner, 2006). The non-medical use of prescription stimulants among college students has become evident in recent years (DeSantis, Noar & Webb, 2010). Preliminary studies suggest that students who are members of fraternities and sororities tend to report higher rates of non-medical stimulant use and that psychological variables may also be related to non-medical stimulant use (Weyandt et al., 2009). The present study examined non-medical stimulant use among fraternity/sorority members and non-members and explored whether psychological variables were related to non-medical stimulant use among 1,033 undergraduate students from five universities located in the northeastern, southeastern, northwestern, southwestern, and midwestern regions of the United States. It was hypothesized that sorority/fraternity members would report higher ratings of self-reported prescription stimulant use, perception of prevalence of stimulant use among peers, knowledge of atypical stimulant use among peers, and perception of safety of stimulants. It was also hypothesized that college students who reported higher ratings of depression, anxiety, and stress would also report higher ratings of non-medical stimulant use. The final hypothesis was that college students who reported higher ratings of internal distractibility, internal restlessness, internal impulsivity, and internal disorganization would report higher ratings of non-medical stimulant use. Results revealed that fraternity and sorority members reported a higher rate of non-medical stimulant use than non-members. Regression analyses revealed that higher ratings of anxiety and stress significantly predicted non-medical stimulant use and that higher ratings of internal impulsivity and internal restlessness also significantly predicted non-medical stimulant use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[College Students](#)
[Fraternity Membership](#)
[Sorority Membership](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Methodological examination of screening prenatal exposure to alcohol and illicit substances.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(3974), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Sarkar, Moumita

Institution: Sarkar, Moumita: U Toronto, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) is the leading non-genetic cause of brain damage. In an effort to reduce alcohol-exposed pregnancies, steps are needed to identify at risk women as early as possible so that appropriate intervention can occur. The objective of this dissertation was to examine screening methods validated in identifying pregnant women at risk for consuming alcohol and illicit drugs during pregnancy. A systematic review identified three main approaches including maternal self-report, use of standardized questionnaires and detection via biological markers. Since most screening tools were developed in alcoholic women, it was important to examine performance in problem drinkers. Alcohol screening tools (ASQ), currently the best method of predicting prenatal problem drinking, were not effective in a cohort representative of problem drinkers. ASQ performance improved minimally, using higher thresholds, but not enough to be used alone. Provider's knowledge of complexities inherent in women under their care is an important component in screening. As illicit drug use is an important predictor of problem drinking, identifying maternal risk factors associated with substance use was necessary. Increased rates of STD's, untreated psychiatric disorders, binge drinking and heavy smoking were all identified as predictors of prenatal methamphetamine (MA) use. These factors, combined with high rates of unplanned pregnancies have serious adverse implications for the fetus. The most widely used method to screen for illicit substance use is based on a practice-based approach that relies heavily on maternal self-report. Most providers do not ask about alcohol and substance use in the absence of a high index of suspicion due to the assumption that patient will deny use. But evidence suggests that maternal account can be accurate in a supportive environment. The last study examines the agreement between self-reported data, in comparison to illicit drug use based on positive hair test results. A reasonable agreement between the two approaches of identification demonstrates that maternal self-report can be reliable in women who are motivated enough to seek prenatal care. No single approach is sufficient to effectively identify at risk women. However, combining two or more methods will improve screening and help reduce the number of alcohol-exposed pregnancies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Screening](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Multicontextual influences on high risk behaviors among college students.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(4303), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Johnson, Audrey S

Institution: Johnson, Audrey S.: U La Verne, US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to examine whether peer involvement, family involvement, media within the school campus, and cultural beliefs about college life were related to student involvement in risky behaviors, such as binge drinking, illicit drug use, risky sexual behavior, and problem gambling. Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Model was utilized to explain how high risk behaviors were viewed within a multi-contextual framework of the micro-, meso-, exo-, and macrosystems. Participants were a convenience sample of 194 college men and women from a private university in Southern California. Participants completed a packet of surveys that contained self-report items regarding consumption of alcohol, drug use, sexual behavior, and gambling behavior, as well as perceptions of parents/peers influence, perception of media influence, and perceptions of college culture. Results from standard multiple regressions performed on each dependent variable showed that parents, peers, and college beliefs influenced problem drinking; parents, peers, and college beliefs influenced illicit drug use; peers influenced risky sexual behavior; and peers, media, and college beliefs influenced gambling. Results from a Multivariate Analysis of Variance examining the peers and parental influence revealed a significant multivariate interaction effect of Peers X Parents. Peers influenced all four variables; parents influenced alcohol and risky sexual behavior; while the interaction of the mesosystem influenced illicit drugs. The findings of the study support both hypotheses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Binge Drinking](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Student Engagement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Child/adolescent sexual abuse and alcohol: Proposed pathways to problematic drinking in college via ptsd symptoms, emotion dysregulation, and dissociative tendencies.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(4304), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Klanecky, Alicia K

Institution: Klanecky, Alicia K.: U Nebraska - Lincoln, US

Language: English

Abstract: Research has discussed the use of alcohol to self-medicate posttraumatic stress (PTSD) symptoms following child/adolescent sexual abuse (CASA). Less research has examined the self-medication hypothesis in college students. Further, investigation of the self-medication hypothesis generally precludes the integration of additional psychological vulnerabilities that may impact students' alcohol consumption. Supported by the "dynamic" stress-diathesis perspective, emotion regulation (ER) difficulties and insufficient dissociative tendencies existing prior to and potentially altered after CASA exposure may relate to problematic alcohol use. The current study aimed to provide an initial, cross-sectional examination of 1) the relations between CASA exposure severity and alcohol use, 2) the self-medicating role of alcohol use for PTSD symptoms, and 3) the integration of the diathesis-stress perspective such that ER difficulties and dissociative tendencies may mediate or moderate the relations among CASA exposure, PTSD symptoms, and alcohol use. Participants included 213 college students mandated to a brief alcohol intervention. After completion of a baseline assessment, results primarily indicated that the relationship between CASA severity and alcohol consumption is indirect. While CASA severity related to increased PTSD symptoms, PTSD symptoms related to greater ER difficulties and dissociative tendencies, in separate models. After controlling for the significant effect of social desirability, ER difficulties and dissociative tendencies positively related to greater alcohol consumption. Most notably, ER difficulties moderated the relations between CASA and PTSD symptoms as well as CASA and

alcohol use albeit in an unexpected direction. As CASA severity increased, PTSD symptoms and alcohol use increased at the greatest rate for individuals reporting low levels of ER difficulties. Results highlight a potential phenomenon where perceived superior regulatory abilities reflect reduced insight into adaptive ER including alcohol consumption as an adaptive regulatory strategy in an alcohol-laden college environment. Future research should work to replicate the current findings in a larger student sample, particularly using longitudinal research methods to allow for temporal interpretability and a more sound examination of results between genders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Dissociation
 *Emotional Regulation
 *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
 *Sexual Abuse
 Adolescent Attitudes
 Child Attitudes
 Colleges
 Symptoms
Source: PsycINFO

14. The effectiveness of online social networks as techniques to prevent alcoholic relapse.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(4300), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Bell, Nina M

Institution: Bell, Nina M.: Walden U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol use and abuse has been a consistent problem around the globe. The costs associated with initial treatment of alcohol abuse or dependency, as well as any associated health and safety expenses, extend into the millions of dollars. Researchers have found a connection between relapse reduction and social networking; however, this research has been limited to face-to-face contact. The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between online social networks and alcoholic relapse by comparing the effectiveness of online social networking and face-to-face social networks in relationship to relapse prevention. Social learning and social network theories formed the theoretical foundation for the study. Chi-square, t-test, and logistic regression analyses were used to test seven specific hypotheses to determine the relationship between online social networking and relapse prevention. Relapse was measured by self-reported data on the whether the participants had experienced a relapse, and if so, how many during the course of their self-proclaimed recovery period. The results of this quantitative study showed that there was no difference between online and face-to-face social networking in preventing relapse. Although no relationship was discovered between online social networking and relapse prevention, this study demonstrated the importance of continued studies regarding the online environment in connection to health research. Implications for social change include new and improved uses of the Internet for health improvement. Internet use is growing nationwide, and its adoption for reducing poor health outcomes, in particular from behavioral choices such as alcohol abuse, could promote significant improvements in the health of the nation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Relapse Prevention
 *Social Learning
 *Online Social Networks
Source: PsycINFO

15. Substance use disorders: History, treatment, and implications for diverse populations.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(4308), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Sung, Allen

Institution: Sung, Allen: Alliant International U., US

Language: English

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

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[History](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Examining the association between discrimination and risky social networks among illicit drug users.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(3929), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Crawford, Natalie D

Institution: Crawford, Natalie D.: Columbia U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Discrimination is a predictor of increased drug use initiation. Thus, discrimination may systematically marginalize stigmatized individuals into risky social networks (e.g., networks with high burden of disease) that facilitate HIV transmission. Therefore, even when individual risk behaviors are low, membership in high risk network may perpetuate disease transmission. Studies have shown that black and Hispanic drug users' exhibit lower drug and sexual risk behaviors, yet they are most affected by HIV. Since blacks and Hispanics experience discrimination more often than whites, this relationship may explain their increased likelihood of HIV prevalence. In order to assess whether an association between discrimination and risky social networks existed and whether this relationship was modified among blacks and Hispanics, we used data from the Social Ties Associated with Risk of Transition (START) study. START (n=652) is a prospective cohort study among non-injection drug users (never injected and used non-injection heroin/crack/cocaine ≥ 1 year at least 2-3 times/week) and a cross-sectional sample of newly initiated injection drug users (heroin/crack/cocaine injectors ≤ 3 years) recruited through respondent driven sampling and targeted street outreach in ethnographically mapped high drug activity NYC neighborhoods. We also combined START data with 2000 US Census data to examine whether neighborhood structural factors (e.g., poverty, education, minority composition and social cohesion) exacerbated the relationship between discrimination and risky social networks. Using log-binomial regression and population average modeling for neighborhood analyses, discrimination was shown to be significantly associated with more drug and sexual risk networks. Among blacks, discrimination due to race and drug use were important for having more embedded sex networks. Among whites and Hispanics, discrimination due to incarceration and drug use was significantly associated with embedded heroin and injection networks. Finally, the relationship between drug use discrimination and more embedded heroin and injecting networks was also magnified among illicit drug users that are members of neighborhoods characterized by lower minority composition, less education and poorer social cohesion. More research is needed to better understand the how race/ ethnicity and neighborhood influence the socio-contextual process between discrimination and risky social networks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Networks](#)

[*Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Immunological therapeutics for drugs of abuse: From self-vaccination to passive vaccination.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/7-B(3946), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Treweek, Jennifer Brooke

Institution: Treweek, Jennifer Brooke: The Scripps Research Inst., US

Language: English

Abstract: Despite our growing knowledge of the neuroadaptations accompanying drug abuse, many physiopathological symptoms observed in addicts remain poorly understood. Drug-specific "cures" for distinct abuse scenarios are similarly lacking, but immunopharmacotherapy has emerged as a medically viable treatment approach. This thesis depicts a series of case studies on anti-drug vaccination, highlighting the ability of circulating antibodies to be as physiologically detrimental as they are therapeutically effective. Our development of drug-like haptens to elicit a polyclonal response mirrors the potential for exogenous small-molecules to become immunogenic after their unforeseen conjugation to larger biomolecules. Completing this analogy, certain drugs were demonstrated to covalently modify endogenous proteins. Chapter One begins with the discovery of aqueous aldol catalysis as a mechanism to explain the nonenzymatic formation of drug-modified advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs) in vivo. Although AGE-related immunological consequences had been linked to numerous disease pathologies, 'self-vaccination' by AGEs had hitherto eluded mechanistic explanation. Extending the in vivo operability of the drug-initiated Maillard reaction, Chapter Two illustrates that chronic methamphetamine intake alone precipitates methamphetamine-modified glycation endproduct (METH-AGEs) formation, and their accumulation spurs a constellation of immunological effects, including detectable titers against METH-AGE. Like methamphetamine, cocaine covalently modifies proteins, which cause autoimmune phenomena, and both psychostimulants carry a high risk of neurotoxicity and lethality upon overdose.^{1 2, 3} Immunopharmacotherapies to alleviate drug craving have been pursued for each, but the reversal of severe toxicity has been an overlooked target.⁴⁻⁶ Chapter Four describes the pharmacokinetic optimization of cocaine-binding antibody scaffolds for this objective, their preclinical evaluation, and the selection of a F(ab')₂-based antidote for rapid cocaine detoxification. The aforementioned results further validate the use of drug-protein immunoconjugates, generated in vivo or synthetically, to elicit polyclonal antibodies with exquisite drug specificity and affinity. While vaccination neutralizes a sufficient portion of the targeted drug to dampen gross drug-related behaviors, less certain is the ability of passive vaccination to attenuate drug-related neurological impairment through immediate and thorough drug scavenging. Herein, Chapter Three describes an immunopharmacotherapeutic treatment for benzodiazepine exposure that confers protection to delicate cognitive processes. *Please refer to dissertation for footnotes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Antibodies](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Immunization](#)
[*Physiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Which cue to 'want'? Opioid stimulation of central amygdala makes goal-trackers show stronger goal-tracking, just as sign-trackers show stronger sign-tracking.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0166-4328 (Feb 25, 2012)

Author(s): DiFeliceantonio, Alexandra G; Berridge, Kent C

Abstract: Pavlovian cues that have been paired with reward can gain incentive salience. Drug addicts find drug cues motivationally attractive and binge eaters are attracted by food cues. But the level of incentive salience elicited by a cue re-encounter still varies across time and brain states. In an animal model, cues become attractive and 'wanted' in an 'autoshaping' paradigm, where different targets of incentive salience emerge for different individuals. Some individuals (sign-trackers) find a predictive discrete cue attractive while others find a reward contiguous goal cue more attractive (location where reward arrives: goal-trackers). Here we assessed whether central amygdala mu opioid receptor stimulation enhances the phasic incentive salience of the goal-cue for goal-trackers during moments of predictive cue presence (expressed in both approach and consummatory behaviors to goal cue), just as it enhances the attractiveness of the predictive cue target for sign-trackers. Using detailed video analysis we measured the approaches, nibbles, sniffs, and bites directed at their preferred target for both sign-trackers and goal-trackers. We report that DAMGO microinjections in central amygdala made goal-trackers, like sign-trackers, show phasic increases in appetitive nibbles and sniffs directed at the goal-cue expressed selectively whenever the predictive cue was present. This indicates enhancement of incentive salience attributed by both goal trackers and sign-trackers, but attributed in different directions: each to their own target cue. For both phenotypes, amygdala opioid stimulation makes the individual's prepotent cue into a stronger motivational magnet at phasic moments triggered by a CS that predicts the reward UCS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

19. Smoking family, secondhand smoke exposure at home, and nicotine addiction among adolescent smokers.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, February 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Feb 24, 2012)

Author(s): Wang, Man-Ping; Ho, Sai-Yin; Lo, Wing-Sze; Lam, Tai-Hing

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Smoking family predicts adolescent smoking, but whether the level of nicotine addiction is affected by exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) is unclear. We investigated the associations of smoking family and SHS exposure at home with morning smoking and heavier smoking among Chinese adolescent smokers. METHODS: In a school-based anonymous survey, 2182 adolescent smokers reported their smoking behaviors, smoking status of family members and peers, and SHS exposure at home and outside home in the past 7days. Families with one or more smoking members (excluding the subject) were classified as smoking families and otherwise as non-smoking families. Smoking or wanting to smoke first thing in the morning (morning smoking), and consuming more cigarettes (heavier smoking) denoted higher levels of nicotine addiction. Regression analysis yielded adjusted odds ratios (AORs) for morning smoking and beta-coefficients for heavier smoking adjusting for potential confounders. RESULTS: Living with siblings and other co-residing family members who smoked was significantly associated with morning smoking and heavier smoking. Compared with non-smoking families without SHS exposure at home, the AORs (95% CI) for morning smoking were 0.99 (0.76 to 1.29) for 0day/week, 1.19 (0.95 to 1.50) for 1-3days/week, 1.76 (1.41 to 2.21) for 4-7days/week (p for trend <0.001) and 1.50 (1.23 to 1.83) for any days/week of SHS exposure at home in smoking families. Similarly, 4-6days/week of SHS exposure at home significantly predicted heavier smoking. CONCLUSION: Living with smoking family members and SHS exposure at home are associated with nicotine addiction in Chinese adolescent smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

20. Relationships of impulsiveness and depressive symptoms in alcohol dependence.

Citation: Journal of Affective Disorders, February 2012, vol./is. 136/3(841-847), 0165-0327 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Jakubczyk, Andrzej; Klimkiewicz, Anna; Topolewska-Wochowska, Aleksandra; Serafin, Piotr; Sadowska-Mazuryk, Joanna; Pupek-Pyziol, Julia; Brower, Kirk J; Wojnar, Marcin

Correspondence Address: Wojnar, Marcin: Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Nowowiejska 27, Warsaw, Poland, 00 665, marcin.wojnar@wum.edu.pl

Institution: Jakubczyk, Andrzej: Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Depressive symptoms as well as high levels of impulsivity are subjects of special interest in alcohol dependence, as these factors are considered to influence the course of this disorder. However, until now mutual relationships between impulsivity and depression have not been investigated thoroughly in alcohol-dependent patients. Methods: By means of the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11) and stop-signal task, levels of impulsivity among 304 alcohol-dependent patients were measured. The stop-signal task was used as a manipulation-free method of estimating the level of behavioral impulsiveness, and the BIS-11 is a self report measure of global as well as cognitive impulsivity. Patients were also asked to complete the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Hopelessness Scale (BHS). The results were analyzed in order to examine relationships between impulsiveness and depressive symptoms. Results: Statistical analyses revealed significant associations between impulsiveness and severity of depressive symptoms. Individuals with higher scores on the BDI were more impulsive on the BIS-11, whereas patients with higher scores on the BHS were more impulsive on both the stop-signal task and BIS-11. The strongest correlations were found with the attention impulsivity subscale of BIS-11. Adjusting for other variables, a linear regression analysis revealed that cognitive impulsivity was the strongest predictor of depression severity. Limitations: The main limitation of the study is a not fully representative sample, with exclusion of patients with active mood disorders. Conclusions: The results indicate a strong association between depressive symptoms and impulsivity in alcohol-dependent patients, and suggest an important distinction between hopelessness and other depressive symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Effects of simultaneous exposure to stress and nicotine on nicotine-induced locomotor activation in adolescent and adult rats.

Citation: Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, January 2012, vol./is. 45/1(33-37), 0100-879X (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Zago, A; Leao, R. M; Carneiro-de-Oliveira, P. E; Marin, M. T; Cruz, F. C; Planeta, C. S

Correspondence Address: Planeta, C. S.: Laboratorio de Farmacologia, Faculdade de Ciencias Farmaceuticas, UNESP, Rod. Araraquara-Jau, km 1, Araraquara, Brazil, 14801-902, cplaneta@fcfar.unesp.br

Institution: Zago, A.: Laboratorio de Farmacologia, Faculdade de Ciencias Farmaceuticas, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Araraquara, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Preclinical studies have shown that repeated stress experiences can result in an increase in the locomotor response to the subsequent administration of drugs of abuse, a phenomenon that has been termed behavioral cross-sensitization. Behavioral sensitization reflects neuroadaptive processes associated with drug addiction and drug-induced psychosis. Although cross-sensitization between stress- and drug-induced locomotor activity has been clearly demonstrated in adult rats, few studies have evaluated this phenomenon in adolescent rats. In the present study, we determined if the simultaneous exposure to stress and nicotine was capable of inducing behavioral sensitization to nicotine in adolescent and adult rats. To this end, adolescent (postnatal day (P) 28-37) and adult (P60-67) rats received nicotine (0.4 mg/kg, sc) or saline (0.9% NaCl, sc) and were immediately subjected to restraint stress for 2 h once a day for 7 days. The control group for stress was undisturbed following nicotine or saline injections. Three days after the last exposure to stress and nicotine, rats were challenged with a single dose of nicotine (0.4 mg/kg, sc) or saline and nicotine-induced locomotion was then recorded for 30 min. In adolescent rats, nicotine caused behavioral sensitization only in animals that were simultaneously exposed to stress, while in adult rats nicotine promoted sensitization independently of stress exposure. These findings demonstrate that adolescent rats are more vulnerable to the effects of stress on behavioral sensitization to nicotine than adult rats. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Rats](#)
[Sensitization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Prefrontal cortex mediates extinction of responding by two distinct neural mechanisms in accumbens shell.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, January 2012, vol./is. 32/2(726-737), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Jan 11, 2012)

Author(s): Ghazizadeh, Ali; Ambroggi, Frederic; Odean, Naomi; Fields, Howard L

Correspondence Address: Ghazizadeh, Ali: Laboratory of Sensorimotor Research, National Eye Institute, National Institutes of Health, 49 Convent Drive, Building 49, Room 2C28, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892-4435, ali.ghazizadehsaei@nih.gov

Institution: Ghazizadeh, Ali: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, Wheeler Center for the Neurobiology of Addiction, Department of Neurology, University of California, San Francisco, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Suppression of ill-timed or competing actions optimizes goal-directed behaviors. Diminished inhibitory control over such actions is a central feature of such disorders as impulsivity, obesity, and drug addiction. The ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) is involved in suppression of unreinforced actions. Using reversible inactivation in rats, we demonstrate that vmPFC activity is also required for inhibition of unreinforced actions extinguished during learning of a cued appetitive task and that behavioral disinhibition following vmPFC inactivation depends on dopamine signaling in nucleus accumbens shell (NAcS). Combining electrophysiological recording in NAcS with vmPFC inactivation in rats reveals two neural mechanisms by which vmPFC inhibits unreinforced actions. The first is by suppressing phasic excitations that promote behavioral cue responding. The second is by increasing the basal firing of NAcS neurons that tonically inhibit reward seeking. These results identify the vmPFC and the NAcS as critical elements of the circuits relevant to suppression of inappropriate actions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Neurochemistry](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Behavioral Disinhibition](#)
[*Cell Signaling](#)
 Dopamine
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

23. "Thank you God": Religion and recovery from dual diagnosis among low-income African Americans.

Citation: Transcultural Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 49/1(87-104), 1363-4615;1461-7471 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Whitley, Rob

Correspondence Address: Whitley, Rob: Psychosocial Research Division, Douglas Mental Health University Institute, McGill University, 6875 LaSalle Boulevard, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H4H 1R3, robert.whitley@mcgill.ca

Institution: Whitley, Rob: Division of Psychosocial Research, Douglas Mental Health University Institute, McGill University, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: People with lived experience of dual diagnosis face specific challenges in that they have struggled with both severe mental illness and substance use disorder simultaneously. I conducted a 6-year ethnographic study with poor African Americans with lived experience of dual diagnosis in Washington, DC, to assess barriers and facilitators to recovery. In this paper, I analyze the relationship between religion and recovery. I set out to answer two research questions: (a) What is the self-identified role of religious commitment and activity in participants' recovery from dual diagnosis? (b) What (if any) religious activities, notions, and resources are positively harnessed to enhance recovery? I found high levels of Christian religiosity among participants. Participants perceived their ongoing recovery as a process reliant upon (a) an intimate and personal relationship with God, and (b) engagement in certain core private religious activities, most notably prayer, reading of scripture, and listening to religiously inspired radio, television, or music. Participants' religiosity was underpinned by a Pauline theology of transformation and reconciliation. Psychiatric services serving an African American clientele with lived experience of dual diagnosis may increase effectiveness by better harnessing client religiosity to assist recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Religion](#)
 Blacks
 Lower Income Level

Source: PsycINFO

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

24. Gambling, disordered gambling and their association with major depression and substance use: A web-based cohort and twin-sibling study.

Citation: Psychological Medicine: A Journal of Research in Psychiatry and the Allied Sciences, March 2012, vol./is. 42/3(497-508), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Blanco, C; Myers, J; Kendler, K. S

Correspondence Address: Kendler, K. S.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics of VCU, Box 980126, Richmond, VA, US, 23298-0126, kendler@vcu.edu

Institution: Blanco, C.: Department of Psychiatry, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Relatively little is known about the environmental and genetic contributions to gambling frequency and disordered gambling (DG), the full continuum of gambling-related problems that includes pathological gambling (PG). Method: A web-based sample (n = 43 799 including both members of 609 twin and 303 sibling pairs) completed assessments of number of lifetime gambling episodes, DSM-IV criteria for PG, alcohol, nicotine and caffeine intake, and nicotine dependence (ND) and DSM-III-R criteria for lifetime major depression (MD). Twin modeling was performed using Mx. Results: In the entire cohort, symptoms of DG indexed a single dimension of liability. Symptoms of DG were weakly related to caffeine intake and moderately related to MD, consumption of cigarettes and alcohol, and ND. In twin and sibling pairs, familial resemblance for number of times gambled resulted from both familial-environmental ($c^2 = 42\%$) and genetic factors ($a^2 = 32\%$). For symptoms of DG, resemblance resulted solely from genetic factors ($a^2 = 83\%$). Bivariate analyses indicated a low genetic correlation between symptoms of DG and MD ($r_a = +0.14$) whereas genetic correlations with DG symptoms were substantially higher with use of alcohol, caffeine and nicotine, and ND (ranging from +0.29 to +0.80). The results were invariant across genders. Conclusions: Whereas gambling participation is determined by shared environmental and genetic factors, DG constitutes a single latent dimension that is largely genetically determined and more closely related to externalizing than internalizing behaviors. Because these findings are invariant across genders, they suggest that the etiological factors of DG are likely to be similar in men and women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Siblings](#)
[*Twins](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

25. Psychosis and smoking cessation: Difficulties in quitting associated with sex and substance abuse.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, January 2012, vol./is. 195/1-2(45-50), 0165-1781 (Jan 30, 2012)

Author(s): Gonzalez-Pinto, Ana; Alberich, Susana; Ruiz de Azua, Sonia; Martinez-Cengotitabengoa, Monica; Fernandez, Miryam; Gutierrez, Miguel; Saenz, Margarita; Besga, Ariadna; Galdos, Paloma; de Leon, Jose

Correspondence Address: Gonzalez-Pinto, Ana: CIBERSAM, Hospital Santiago, Department of Psychiatry, EHU/UPV, Olaguibel 29, Vitoria, Spain, ANAMARIA.GONZALEZ-PINTOARRILLAGA@osakidetza.net

Institution: Gonzalez-Pinto, Ana: Biomedical Research Centre in Mental Health Net (CIBERSAM), Santiago Apostol Hospital, University of the Basque Country, Vitoria, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: No prospective studies of first psychotic episodes have explored sex differences in smoking cessation. The aim of this study was to determine the influence of sex and substance abuse on smoking cessation during an 8-year follow-up of patients after a first psychotic episode. Logistic regression modeling was used to identify factors associated

with smoking cessation by sex. To examine for sex variable interactions, the following two methods were used: 1) for other clinical variables, mixed analyses were calculated; and 2) for use of other substances, logistic regression models were performed only in the substance users. At baseline, 79% of men and 84% of women were current smokers. Lower smoking cessation after 8 years was associated with female sex (odds ratio, OR = 0.30; 95% confidence intervals, CIs = 0.12-0.75) and treatment with typical antipsychotics (OR = 0.30, CIs = 0.10-0.93). In a logistic regression model of alcohol users, those who used alcohol continuously were less likely to stop smoking (adjusted OR = 0.22, CI = 0.05-1.0). Among patients who continued using cannabis, female sex was associated with significant lower smoking cessation (adjusted OR = 0.03, CI = 0.001-0.77). Sex may act as a moderator in smoking cessation after a first psychotic episode. Smoking cessation interventions in these patients should consider sex differences and comorbidity with alcohol and cannabis use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial of acamprosate in alcohol-dependent individuals with bipolar disorder: A preliminary report.

Citation: Bipolar Disorders, February 2012, vol./is. 14/1(54-63), 1398-5647;1399-5618 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Tolliver, Bryan K; DeSantis, Stacia M; Brown, Delisa G; Prisciandaro, James J; Brady, Kathleen T

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Institution: Tolliver, Bryan K.: Clinical Neuroscience Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol use disorders commonly co-occur with bipolar disorder and are associated with a more severe course of bipolar illness, yet treatment research in this important clinical population is scarce. The current study assessed the effects of acamprosate on alcohol use and mood symptoms in subjects with co-occurring bipolar disorder and active alcohol dependence. Methods: Thirty-three adults meeting criteria for bipolar I or bipolar II disorder and current alcohol dependence were randomized to receive add-on acamprosate (1998 mg / day) or placebo while concurrently maintained on mood stabilizing medications. Participants were assessed weekly for frequency and quantity of alcohol consumption and general clinical severity for eight weeks. Depressive symptoms, manic symptoms, and alcohol craving were assessed biweekly. Biomarkers of alcohol use were assessed at study baseline and endpoint. Results: Of the 33 subjects randomized, 23 (69.7%) completed all active phase visits. Over the trial as a whole, no statistically significant treatment differences were detected in drinking outcomes. Post-hoc analysis revealed lower Clinical Global Impression scores of substance use severity in acamprosate-treated participants in weeks 7-8 of the trial. No significant differences in depressive symptoms, manic symptoms, or adverse events were observed between groups. Conclusions: Acamprosate was well-tolerated, with no worsening of depressive or manic symptoms, and appeared to confer some clinical benefit in study completers in the last two weeks of the trial. Larger studies of longer duration are required to fully explore the utility of acamprosate in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley and Sons A/S; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

27. Addiction-like manifestations and Parkinson's disease: A large single center 9-year experience.

Citation: International Journal of Neuroscience, January 2012, vol./is. 122/3(145-153), 0020-7454;1563-5279 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Limotai, Natlada; Oyama, Genko; Go, Criscely; Bernal, Oscar; Ong, Tiara; Moum, Sarah J; Bhidayasiri, Roongroj; Foote, Kelly D; Bowers, Dawn; Ward, Herbert; Okun, Michael S

Correspondence Address: Okun, Michael S.: Department of Neurology, 101 S Newell Dr., L3-10, 3rd Floor, Gainesville, FL, US, 32611, okun@neurology.ufl.edu

Institution: Limotai, Natlada: Department of Neurology, Center for Movement Disorders & Neurorestoration, Gainesville, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Characterize potential risk factors and the relationship of dopamine agonist (DA) withdrawal syndrome (DAWS), dopamine dysregulation syndrome (DDS), and impulse control disorders (ICDs) in Parkinson's disease (PD). Methods: A retrospective chart review categorized cases into three groups: DAWS, DDS, and ICDs. Results: A total of 1,040 subjects met inclusion criteria. There were 332 subjects with a history of tapering DAs and 26 (7.8%) developed DAWS. Fourteen (1.3%) and 89 (8.6%) met the criteria for both DDS and ICD. Subjects with DAWS, DDS, and ICDs had a higher baseline dose of DA, levodopa, and total dopaminergic medication ($p < .05$), compared to those without the three conditions. DDS was found to be related to the DAWS group ($p < .001$). When comparing to the PD population without DDS, younger age at onset of PD ($p = .027$), presence of DAWS ($p < .001$), ICDs ($p = .003$), and punning ($p = .042$) were all correlated with the DDS group, while male sex ($p = .045$), younger age at onset of PD ($p < .001$), presence of DAWS ($p < .001$), and presence of DDS ($p = .001$) and punning ($p < .001$) were related to the ICD group. Conclusions: There was a strong relationship between DAWS, DDS, and ICD in this large PD cohort. Dopaminergic therapy in a subset of PD patients was strongly associated with addiction-like behavioral issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine Agonists](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Impulse Control Disorders](#)
[*Parkinson's Disease](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Assessing the effectiveness of drug courts on recidivism: A meta-analytic review of traditional and non-traditional drug courts.

Citation: Journal of Criminal Justice, January 2012, vol./is. 40/1(60-71), 0047-2352 (Jan-Feb 2012)

Author(s): Mitchell, Ojmarrh; Wilson, David B; Eggers, Amy; MacKenzie, Doris L

Correspondence Address: Mitchell, Ojmarrh: Department of Criminology, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Ave. SOC107, Tampa, FL, US, 33620, omitchell@usf.edu

Institution: Mitchell, Ojmarrh: Department of Criminology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: The objective of this research was to systematically review quasi-experimental and experimental evaluations of the effectiveness of drug courts in reducing offending. Methods: Our search identified 154 independent evaluations: 92 evaluations of adult drug courts, 34 of juvenile drug courts, and 28 of DWI drug courts. The findings of these studies were synthesized using meta-analysis. Results: The vast majority of adult drug court evaluations, even the most rigorous evaluations, find that participants have lower recidivism than non-participants. The average effect of participation is analogous to a drop in recidivism from 50% to 38%; and, these effects last up to three years. Evaluations of DWI drug courts find effects similar in magnitude to those of adult drug courts, but the most rigorous evaluations do not uniformly find reductions in recidivism. Juvenile drug courts have substantially smaller effects on recidivism. Larger reductions in recidivism were found in adult drug courts that had high graduation rates, and those that accepted only non-violent offenders. Conclusions: These findings support the effectiveness of adult drug courts in reducing recidivism. The evidence assessing DWI courts' effectiveness is very promising but more experimental evaluations are needed. Juvenile drug courts typically produce small reductions in recidivism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Court Referrals](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Recidivism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Heavy maternal alcohol consumption and cerebral palsy in the offspring.

Citation: Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology, March 2012, vol./is. 54/3(224-230), 0012-1622;1469-8749 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): O'Leary, Colleen M; Watson, Linda; D'Antoine, Heather; Stanley, Fiona; Bower, Carol

Correspondence Address: O'Leary, Colleen M.: National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth, WA, Australia, 6845, colleen.oleary@curtin.edu.au

Institution: O'Leary, Colleen M.: National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, WA, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the association between heavy maternal alcohol consumption and pre- peri- and postneonally acquired cerebral palsy (CP). Method: The records of all mothers with an International Classification of Diseases, revision 9 or 10 (ICD-9/-10) alcohol-related diagnostic code, indicating heavy alcohol consumption, recorded on population-based health, mental health, and drug and alcohol data sets from 1983 to 2007, and their children were identified through the Western Australian Data-linkage System. This 'exposed' cohort was frequency matched with mothers without an alcohol-related diagnosis and their offspring (comparison group). Cases of CP were identified through linkage with the Western Australia CP Register. Analyses were undertaken using multivariate logistic regression. Results: There were 23 573 live births in the exposed group (58.6% non-Aboriginal; 41.4% Aboriginal) and 292 cases of CP. The odds of pre/perinatally acquired CP were elevated for children of non-Aboriginal mothers with an alcohol-related diagnosis recorded during pregnancy (adjusted odds ratio 3.32; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.30-8.48) and for Aboriginal children when an alcohol-related diagnosis was recorded up to 12months before the mother's pregnancy (adjusted odds ratio 2.49; 95% CI 0.99-6.25). Increased odds of

postneonataly acquired CP following any alcohol-related diagnosis were found for non-Aboriginal children (adjusted odds ratio 7.92; 95% CI 2.23-28.14). Interpretation: These results suggest that heavy maternal alcohol consumption is a direct cause of pre/perinatally acquired CP, and an indirect cause of postneonataly acquired CP, in non-Aboriginal children. The lack of an association for Aboriginal children requires further investigation but may be due to under ascertainment of alcohol use disorders during pregnancy and other aetiological pathways. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology--Mac Keith Press; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cerebral Palsy](#)
[*Offspring](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

30. Toward molecular genetic dissection of neural circuits for emotional and motivational behaviors.

Citation: Developmental Neurobiology, March 2012, vol./is. 72/3(358-365), 1932-8451;1932-846X (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Guo, Su; Wagle, Mahendra; Mathur, Priya

Correspondence Address: Guo, Su: Department of Bioengineering and Therapeutic Sciences, Program in Human Genetics, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143-2811, su.guo@ucsf.edu

Institution: Guo, Su: Department of Bioengineering and Therapeutic Sciences, Program in Human Genetics, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: How does the brain process the emotional meaning of sensory stimuli and in turn drive behavior? Studies in the mammalian systems have identified various brain regions and neurotransmitter systems that are critical for emotional and motivational behaviors and have implicated their involvement in neuropsychiatric disorders including anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, and addiction. Despite these significant advancements, the precise neural circuitry underlying emotional and motivational behaviors remains to be understood at molecular and cellular levels. In this review, we discuss how the vertebrate model organism zebrafish can help us gain insights into the underlying circuitry. We first describe studies of several simple and relevant preference behaviors in this model organism, and then discuss approaches and technologies that can be used to uncover the development and function of neural circuits underlying these behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Emotionality](#)
[*Animal Motivation](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[Fishes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Alcohol-induced psychotic disorder: Brain perfusion and psychopathology--Before and after anti-psychotic treatment.

Citation: Metabolic Brain Disease, March 2012, vol./is. 27/1(67-77), 0885-7490;1573-7365 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Jordaan, Gerhard P; Warwick, James M; Nel, Daan G; Hewlett, Richard; Emsley, Robin

Correspondence Address: Jordaan, Gerhard P.: Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Stellenbosch, P.O. Box 19063, Cape Town, South Africa, 7505, gpj2@sun.ac.za

Institution: Jordaan, Gerhard P.: Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Stellenbosch, Cape Town, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol-induced psychotic disorder (AIPD) also known as alcohol hallucinosis is a rare complication of alcohol abuse. The pathogenesis and treatment of AIPD are still unclear. Few prospective treatment studies are available but case reports generally suggest that anti-psychotic treatment is effective. Brain imaging changes in relation to treatment response have also not been studied except for case reports. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of anti-psychotic treatment on psychopathology and regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) in patients with AIPD before and after 6 weeks of treatment. Nineteen patients with AIPD were assessed by the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) and single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) before and after 6-weeks of open-label treatment with a fixed dose of haloperidol (5 mg/day). Highly significant improvements were noted on the positive, general and total scores of the PANSS. Post-treatment increased rCBF to the left caudate and left frontal lobe was noted. Changes in frontal, temporal, parietal, occipital, thalamic and cerebellar rCBF showed significant negative correlations with the degree of symptom improvement, suggesting dysfunction of these areas in AIPD. Psychopathological and rCBF findings suggest reversible generalised cerebral dysfunction in AIPD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholic Psychosis](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Neuroleptic Drugs](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Hallucinosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Bath salts: They are not what you think.

Citation: Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, February 2012, vol./is. 50/2(17-21), 0279-3695 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Wieland, Diane M; Halter, Margaret J; Levine, Ciara

Correspondence Address: Wieland, Diane M.: La Salle University, School of Nursing and Health Sciences, 1900 West Olney Avenue, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19446, wieland@lasalle.edu

Institution: Wieland, Diane M.: School of Nursing and Health Sciences, La Salle University, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Psychoactive bath salts are a relatively new group of designer drugs sold as tablets, capsules, or powder and purchased in places such as tobacco and convenience stores, gas stations, head shops, and the Internet. Bath salts are stimulant agents that mimic cocaine, lysergic acid diethylamide, methamphetamine, or methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy). The most common bath salts are the cathinone derivatives 3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV), 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone), and 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylcathinone (methylone). The drugs cause intense stimulation, euphoria, elevated mood, and a pleasurable "rush." Tachycardia, hypertension, peripheral constriction, chest pain, hallucinations, paranoia, erratic behavior, inattention, lack of memory of substance use, and psychosis have been observed in those who have used bath salts. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration recently

exercised an emergency authority to name three key ingredients in bath salts as Schedule I, thereby making them illegal to possess or sell in the United States. Nursing implications related to both clinical and educational settings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SLACK Incorporated

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[Nursing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

33. Antisocial personality disorder in people with co-occurring severe mental illness and substance use disorders: Clinical, functional, and family relationship correlates.

Citation: Psychosis: Psychological, Social and Integrative Approaches, February 2012, vol./is. 4/1(52-62), 1752-2439;1752-2447 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Mueser, Kim T; Gottlieb, Jennifer D; Cather, Corrine; Glynn, Shirley M; Zarate, Roberto; Smith, Melinda F; Clark, Robin E; Wolfe, Rosemarie

Correspondence Address: Mueser, Kim T., kim.t.Mueser@dartmouth.edu

Institution: Mueser, Kim T.: Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Boston University, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) is an important correlate of substance abuse severity in the addiction population and in people with co-occurring serious mental illness and addiction. Because family members often provide vital supports to relatives with co-occurring disorders, this study explored the correlates of ASPD in 103 people with co-occurring disorders (79% schizophrenia-schizoaffective, 21% bipolar disorder) in high contact with relatives participating in a family intervention study. Clients with ASPD were more likely to have bipolar disorder and to have been married, but less likely to have graduated from high school. ASPD was associated with more severe drug abuse and depression, worse functioning, and less planning-based social problem solving. The relatives of clients with ASPD also reported less planning-based problem solving, worse attitudes towards the client, and worse mental health functioning. Client ASPD was associated with less long-term exposure to family intervention. The findings suggest that clients with ASPD in addition to co-occurring disorders are a particularly disadvantaged group with greater illness severity, more impaired functioning, and more strained family relationships. These difficulties may pose special challenges to delivering family intervention for this group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Interactive voice response self-monitoring to assess risk behaviors in rural substance users living with HIV/AIDS.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, February 2012, vol./is. 16/2(432-440), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Tucker, Jalie A; Blum, Elizabeth R; Xie, Lili; Roth, David L; Simpson, Cathy A

Correspondence Address: Tucker, Jalie A.: Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, US, jtucker@uab.edu

Institution: Tucker, Jalie A.: Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Community-dwelling HIV/AIDS patients in rural Alabama self-monitored (SM) daily HIV risk behaviors using an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system, which may enhance reporting, reduce monitored behaviors, and extend the reach of care. Sexually active substance users (35 men, 19 women) engaged in IVR SM of sex, substance use, and surrounding contexts for 4-10 weeks. Baseline predictors of IVR utilization were assessed, and longitudinal IVR SM effects on risk behaviors were examined. Frequent (n = 22), infrequent (n = 22), and non-caller (n = 10) groups were analyzed. Non-callers had shorter durations of HIV medical care and lower safer sex self-efficacy and tended to be older heterosexuals. Among callers, frequent callers had lost less social support. Longitudinal logistic regression models indicated reductions in risky sex and drug use with IVR SM over time. IVR systems appear to have utility for risk assessment and reduction for rural populations living with HIV disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*AIDS](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Self Monitoring](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. "Benzodiazepines revisited--will we ever learn?" Comment.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(684), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Marjot, David

Correspondence Address: Marjot, David, 16 Walton Lane, Weybridge, Surrey, United Kingdom, KT13 8NF, postmaster@marjotdj.demon.co.uk

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by M. Lader (see record 2011-25715-010). I would like to comment on Lader and support his scepticism about the risks of benzodiazepines. Twenty years ago a legal class action was started in England and Wales on behalf of patients who believed they had been seriously damaged by prescribed benzodiazepines, that is, benzodiazepine dependence. The Courts require expert witnesses to be impartial, even if instructed by and paid by one of the parties to litigation. Three immediate alternative explanations were, symptom recurrence, symptom emergence and symptom misattribution. The patients were mistaken in blaming benzodiazepines for their current distress. It proved very difficult to rule out these alternative explanations. The class action collapsed, but this litigation provided a unique opportunity to test forensically the existence of a clinical condition and the failure to demonstrate it must throw great doubt on our concepts of benzodiazepine dependence. Perhaps it is time we got off our moral high horse in respect of benzodiazepine use and took a balanced view of the benefits and risks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)
[Insomnia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

36. Impact of in-patient research participation on subsequent heroin use patterns: Implications for ethics and public health.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(642-649), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Roux, Perrine; Tindall, Claudia; Fugon, Lionel; Murray, Janet; Vosburg, Suzanne K; Saccone, Phillip; Sullivan, Maria A; Manubay, Jeanne M; Cooper, Ziva D; Jones, Jermaine D; Foltin, Richard W; Comer, Sandra D

Correspondence Address: Comer, Sandra D.: Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, 1051 Riverside Drive, Unit 120, New York, NY, US, 10032, sdc10@columbia.edu

Institution: Roux, Perrine: Substance Use Research Center, NYSPI, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Research on drug dependence often involves the administration of drugs of abuse to experienced drug users under controlled laboratory conditions. The primary objective of this study was to assess whether participation in such research alters the frequency of heroin use by non-treatment-seeking opioid-dependent volunteers after study completion. Design: Data were examined from four in-patient studies involving controlled opioid administration. Setting: Substance Use Research Center at Columbia University, New York State Psychiatric Institute. Participants: Sixty-nine heroin-dependent volunteers. Measurements: Participants' self-reported heroin use prior to and 1 month after study participation was compared using a Wilcoxon test. Because a number of participants reported that they had stopped using heroin, a logistic regression was used to identify correlates of heroin cessation 1 month after study completion. Findings: One hundred and one participants entered laboratory studies and 69 completed them. Self-reported heroin use significantly decreased 1 month after study participation [1.7 (+or-2.0) bags per day] compared to baseline [6.8 (+or-4.2) bags per day], $P < 0.001$ among the 69 completers. In addition, 42% of the completers were heroin-abstinent 1 month after study completion. Being African American, having a history of opioid dependence treatment, reporting heavier heroin use at baseline and a longer history of heroin use were correlated with cessation of heroin use. Conclusions: Participation in opioid administration studies does not increase subsequent heroin use and for some individuals leads to accessing opioid dependence treatment and cessation of heroin use in the short term. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Ethics](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

37. Eating patterns among heroin users: A qualitative study with implications for nutritional interventions.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(635-641), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

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

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Institution: Neale, Joanne: Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: To provide new insights into heroin users' eating patterns in order to inform nutritional interventions. Design: Seventy-seven audio-recorded in-depth interviews which elicited detailed data on eating patterns. Setting: Community and residential drug services, pharmacies and peer support groups in Southern England, UK. Participants: Forty current or ex-heroin users (21 men and 19 women), of whom 37 (20 men and 17 women) were re-interviewed after 3 months. Measurements: Audio data transcribed verbatim, coded systematically and analysed inductively. Findings: Heroin users' eating patterns were influenced by individual, social, cultural, economic and environmental factors. During active heroin use, participants consumed quick, convenient, cheap and sweet foods, ate infrequently and had little interest in food. Eating patterns often improved during stays in residential services and after heroin cessation. Ex-heroin users began to take pleasure in food preparation and eating and identified therapeutic benefits to cooking. Initially, weight gain was experienced positively, but subsequently generated anxieties as participants, particularly women, struggled to control their appetite and worried about becoming overweight. Findings complement and add to previous research and sociological and anthropological literatures. Conclusions: Heroin users have dysfunctional eating patterns that are amenable to change and community and residential services could enable them to experience the many health, psychological and social benefits of improved eating practices. Nutritional interventions need to be tailored to individual needs and circumstances, but also monitored and evaluated so that there is a future evidence base. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Eating Behavior](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Nutrition](#)
[Peers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

38. Deep brain stimulation compared with methadone maintenance for the treatment of heroin dependence: A threshold and cost-effectiveness analysis.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(624-634), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Stephen, James H; Halpern, Casey H; Barrios, Cristian J; Balmuri, Usha; Pisapia, Jared M; Wolf, John A; Kampman, Kyle M; Baltuch, Gordon H; Caplan, Arthur L; Stein, Sherman C

Correspondence Address: Halpern, Casey H.: Department of Neurosurgery, Centers for Functional and Restorative Neurosurgery, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, casey.halpern@uphs.upenn.edu

Institution: Stephen, James H.: Department of Neurosurgery, Centers for Functional and Restorative Neurosurgery, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To determine the success threshold at which a theoretical course of deep brain stimulation (DBS) would provide the same quality of life (QoL) and cost-effectiveness for heroin dependence as methadone maintenance treatment (MMT). Design: We constructed

a decision analysis model to calculate QoL after 6 months of MMT and compared it to a theoretical course of DBS. We also performed a cost-effectiveness analysis using societal costs of heroin dependence, MMT and DBS. Setting: Systematic literature review and meta-analysis Participants: Patients (n = 1191) from 15 trials administering 6 months of MMT and patients (n = 2937) from 45 trials of DBS for movement disorders. Measurements: Data on QoL before and after MMT, retention in MMT at 6 months, as well as complications of DBS and their impact on QoL in movement disorders. Findings: We found a QoL of 0.633 (perfect health = 1) in heroin addicts initiating MMT. Sixty-six per cent of patients completed MMT, but only 47% of them had opiate-free urine samples, resulting in an average QoL of 0.7148 (0.3574 quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) over 6 months). A trial of DBS is less expensive (\$81 000) than untreated (or relapsed) heroin dependence (\$100 000), but more expensive than MMT (\$58 000). A theoretical course of DBS would need a success rate of 36.5% to match MMT, but a success rate of 49% to be cost-effective. Conclusions: The success rate, defined as the percentage of patients remaining heroin-free after 6 months of treatment, at which deep brain stimulation would be similarly cost-effective in treating opiate addiction to methadone maintenance treatment, is estimated at 49%. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)
[Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[Quality of Life](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. The effect of hepatitis C treatment and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) co-infection on the disease burden of hepatitis C among injecting drug users in Amsterdam.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(614-623), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Matser, Amy; Urbanus, Anouk; Gekus, Ronald; Kretschmar, Mirjam; Xiridou, Maria; Buster, Marcel; Coutinho, Roel; Prins, Maria

Correspondence Address: Matser, Amy: Cluster of Infectious Diseases, Amsterdam Public Health Service, Post box 2200, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1000 CE, amatser@ggd.amsterdam.nl

Institution: Matser, Amy: Cluster of Infectious Diseases, Amsterdam Public Health Service, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The hepatitis C virus (HCV) disease burden among injecting drug users (IDUs) is determined by HCV incidence, the long latency period of HCV, competing mortality causes, presence of co-infection and HCV treatment uptake. We examined the effect of these factors and estimated the HCV disease burden in Amsterdam. Design: A Markov model was developed, incorporating HCV and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and parameterized with data from the Amsterdam Cohort Studies, surveillance studies and literature. Setting: IDU population of Amsterdam. Measurements: HCV infection simulated from its acute phase to HCV-related liver disease (i.e. decompensated cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma). Findings: The HCV prevalence among IDUs in Amsterdam increased to approximately 80% in the 1980s. From 2011 to 2025, the HCV-related disease prevalence will accordingly rise by 36%, from 57 cases (95% range 33-94) to 78 (95% range 43-138), respectively. In total, 945 (95% range 617-1309) individuals will develop HCV-related liver disease. This burden would have been 33% higher in the absence of HIV, resulting in 1219 cases (95% range 796-1663). In Amsterdam, 25% of HIV-negative IDUs receive successful HCV treatment, reducing the cumulative disease burden by 14% to 810 (95% range 520-1120). Further reduction of

36% can be achieved by improving treatment, resulting in 603 cases (95% range 384-851). Conclusions: The hepatitis C virus burden among injecting drug users in Amsterdam has been reduced by a high competing mortality rate, particularly caused by HIV infection, and to a smaller extent by hepatitis C virus treatment. Improved hepatitis C virus treatment is expected to contribute to reduce the future hepatitis C virus disease burden. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Australasian Viral Hepatitis Conference. 7th. 2010. Melbourne. VIC, Australia. Data were presented previously at the aforementioned conference and at the Second International Symposium on Hepatitis Care in Substance Users (INHSU), 2011, Brussels, Belgium.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Infectious Disorders](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Injections](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

40. Drug use in rural China: A preliminary investigation in Hunan province.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(610-613), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Deng, Qijian; Tang, Quansheng; Schottenfeld, Richard S; Hao, Wei; Chawarski, Marek C

Correspondence Address: Chawarski, Marek C.: Yale University, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, CMHC/SAC, Suite S206, 34 Park Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06519, marek.chawarski@yale.edu

Institution: Deng, Qijian: Mental Health Institute, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Hunan, China

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To compare characteristics and illicit drug abuse patterns among drug abusers in rural and urban areas of Hunan Province, China. Measurements and design: Data collected by public security bureau on newly registered drug abusers between 2005 and 2008 in five urban and five rural areas (n = 1639) were extracted anonymously and analyzed. Setting and participants: All newly registered drug users in urban (n = 812) and rural (n = 827) areas of Hunan Province were included. Findings: Drug users from the rural areas were younger [31 (6.6) versus 34 (8.0) years, P < 0.001], with a higher proportion of males (86% versus 82%, P < 0.05) or married (34% versus 27%, P < 0.01). Rural drug users reported an earlier onset of drug use [27 (5.9) versus 30 (7.9) years old, P < 0.001], were more likely to report heroin as their primary drug of abuse (53% versus 47%, P < 0.001) and had a lower prevalence of criminal activities (19% versus 31%, P < 0.001). Rural drug users were less likely to report needle sharing (1.8% versus 4.3%, P < 0.01), less likely to report being human immunodeficiency virus positive (0.8% versus 2.6%, P < 0.01) and less likely to report prior drug treatment participation (2.8% versus 6.8%, P < 0.001). Conclusions: Drug abuse is a substantial problem in both urban and rural areas in China. The very low proportion of newly registered drug users reporting any prior drug abuse treatment points to the importance of expanding substance abuse treatments, especially in rural areas where treatment penetration is even lower than in urban areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)

[*Urban Environments](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

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

41. Psychiatric comorbidity and the persistence of drug use disorders in the United States.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(599-609), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)
Author(s): Fenton, Miriam C; Keyes, Katherine; Geier, Timothy; Greenstein, Eliana; Skodol, Andrew; Krueger, Bob; Grant, Bridget F; Hasin, Deborah S
Correspondence Address: Hasin, Deborah S.: Department of Clinical Epidemiology, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1051 Riverside Drive #123, New York, NY, US, 10032, dsh2@columbia.edu
Institution: Fenton, Miriam C.: Mailman School of Public Health, Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University, New York, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: DSM-IV drug use disorders, a major public health problem, are highly comorbid with other psychiatric disorders, but little is known about the role of this comorbidity when studied prospectively in the general population. Our aims were to determine the role of comorbid psychopathology in the 3-year persistence of drug use disorders. Design and setting: Secondary data analysis using waves 1 (2001-02) and 2 (2005-05) of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Participants: Respondents with current DSM-IV drug use disorder at wave 1 who participated in wave 2 (n = 613). Measurements: Alcohol Use Disorders and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule IV (AUDADIS-IV) obtained DSM-IV Axis I and II diagnoses. Persistent drug use disorder was defined as meeting full criteria for any drug use disorder between waves 1 and 2. Findings: Drug use disorders persisted in 30.9% of respondents. No Axis I disorders predicted persistence. Antisocial [odds ratio (OR) = 2.75; 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.27-5.99], borderline (OR = 1.91; 95% CI: 1.06-3.45) and schizotypal (OR = 2.77; 95% CI: 1.42-5.39) personality disorders were significant predictors of persistent drug use disorders, controlling for demographics, psychiatric comorbidity, family history, treatment and number of drug use disorders. Deceitfulness and lack of remorse were the strongest antisocial criteria predictors of drug use disorder persistence, identity disturbance and self-damaging impulsivity were the strongest borderline criteria predictors, and ideas of reference and social anxiety were the strongest schizotypal criteria predictors. Conclusions: Antisocial, borderline and schizotypal personality disorders are specific predictors of drug use disorder persistence over a 3-year period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Persistence](#)

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

42. A policymaker's perspective on drug use in Appalachia.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(597-598), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)
Author(s): Foster, Daniel
Correspondence Address: Foster, Daniel, daniel.foster@camc.org
Institution: Foster, Daniel: Charleston Area Medical Center--Surgery, Charleston, WV, US
Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by April M. Young & Jennifer R. Havens (see record 2012-03654-017). The study by Young & Havens does a commendable job of analyzing the many social, structural and drug-specific factors that affect the likelihood and timing of the transition to injection use. The authors also delineate clearly the consequences of injection and make reasonable, although difficult to implement, recommendations for decreasing the rate of transition. The corollary to their conclusions is that prescription drugs, such as oxycodone and hydrocodone, are gateway drugs to injection use, yet the report inadequately addresses the morbidity, mortality and social upheaval caused by opioid pill use alone. This is unfortunate, as it should be much easier to control illicit parenteral drug use by instituting policies that address directly the inappropriate use of these oral medications rather than strategies that are only intended to limit the transition to injection. As both a physician and a West Virginia state senator, my challenge is to incentivize good pain management while minimizing the various forms of illegal diversion. Physicians can also play an independent role in reducing threats from prescription diversion without compromising pain management. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

43. Transition from first illicit drug use to first injection drug use among rural Appalachian drug users: A cross-sectional comparison and retrospective survival analysis.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(587-596), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Young, April M; Havens, Jennifer R

Correspondence Address: Young, April M.: Emory University, Rollins School of Public Health, Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, 1518 Clifton Road, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, amyoun2@emory.edu

Institution: Young, April M.: Emory University, Rollins School of Public Health, Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The study's objectives were to characterize initiation of injection drug use, examine the independent association of specific substance use with injection drug use and determine factors associated with rates of transition from first illicit drug use to first injection among a sample of rural Appalachian drug users. Design Interview-administered questionnaires were administered to a sample of drug users recruited via respondent-driven sampling. Setting: Appalachian Kentucky. Participants: Injection drug users (IDUs) (n = 394) and non-IDUs (n = 109). Measurements: Data were collected on substance use and years from age at initiation of illicit substance use to 'event' (initiation of injection or date of baseline interview for non-IDUs). Logistic regression and Cox regression were used to identify factors associated with life-time injection drug use and transition time to injection, respectively. Findings: OxyContinReg. was involved in nearly as many initiations to injection (48%), as were stimulants, other prescription opioids and heroin combined; for participants who initiated with OxyContinReg., the median time from which they began OxyContinReg. use to their first injection of OxyContinReg. was 3 years. Adjusting for demographics, five prescription drugs (benzodiazepines, illicit methadone, oxycodone, OxyContinReg. and other opiates) were associated with an increased hazard for transitioning from first illicit drug use to first injection drug use (each at P < 0.01). Conclusions: In Appalachia, in the United States, the prescription opioid OxyContinReg. is widely used non-medically and appears to show a particularly

high risk of rapid transition to injection compared with the use of other illicit drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

44. Seeking Safety treatment for male veterans with a substance use disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder symptomatology.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(578-586), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Boden, Matthew Tyler; Kimerling, Rachel; Jacobs-Lentz, Jason; Bowman, Dan; Weaver, Christopher; Carney, Diane; Walser, Robyn; Trafton, Jodie A

Correspondence Address: Boden, Matthew Tyler: Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park Division (152), 795 Willow Road, Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, matthew.t.boden@gmail.com

Institution: Boden, Matthew Tyler: Center for Health Care Evaluation, Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To determine whether substituting Seeking Safety (SS), a manualized therapy for comorbid substance use disorders (SUD) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) for part of treatment-as-usual (TAU) improves substance use outcomes. Design: Randomized controlled effectiveness trial. Settings: Out-patient Veterans Administration Health Care System SUD clinic. Participants: Ninety-eight male military Veterans with a SUD and co-occurring PTSD symptomatology. Measurements: Drug and alcohol use and PTSD severity, measured on the first day of treatment, and 3 (i.e. the planned end of SS sessions) and 6 months following the baseline assessment. Treatment attendance and patient satisfaction were measured following treatment (3-month follow-up). Active coping was measured at treatment intake and following treatment. Findings: SS compared to TAU was associated with better drug use outcomes ($P < 0.05$), but alcohol use and PTSD severity decreased equally under both treatments (P 's < 0.01). SS versus TAU was associated with increased treatment attendance, client satisfaction and active coping (all P 's < 0.01). However, neither these factors nor decreases in PTSD severity mediated the effect of treatment on drug use. Conclusions The manualized treatment approach for substance use disorder, Seeking Safety, is well received and associated with better drug use outcomes than 'treatment as usual' in male veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder. However, the mechanism of its effect is unclear. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Safety](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

45. The association between the incidence of emergency department attendances for alcohol problems and assault incidents attended by police in New South Wales, Australia, 2003-2008: A time-series analysis.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(549-556), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Descallar, Joseph; Muscatello, David J; Weatherburn, Don; Chu, Matthew; Moffatt, Steve

Correspondence Address: Descallar, Joseph: Centre for Research, Evidence, Management and Surveillance (REMS), Level 2, 2-4 Speed Street, Liverpool, NSW, Australia, 2170, joseph.descallar@sswahs.nsw.gov.au

Institution: Descallar, Joseph: Centre for Epidemiology and Research, Department of Health, North Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: To assess the short-term temporal relationship between emergency department (ED) attendances for acute alcohol problems and assaults reported to police. Design: Cross-sectional time-series analysis. Setting: Population of New South Wales (NSW), Australia between 2003 and 2008. Participants: All patients who attended any of 56 large NSW public hospital EDs and had a recorded diagnosis of acute alcohol problems, and all persons involved in assault incidents reported to the NSW Police Force. Measurements: Weekly count time-series were formed for ED attendances, assault incidents and persons of interest in assault incidents. Cross-correlation analysis was used to determine any time lag in the relationship between the alcohol and the assault series. Poisson regression was used to assess the magnitude of the relationship. Splines of week controlled for seasonality. Findings: There was no time lag found between the ED and police series. A weekly increase of 100 attendances in people aged 15 years and above to EDs for alcohol problems was associated with an 11% [95% confidence interval (CI): 7-15%] increase in the number of incident assaults attended by police. The relationship was similar and statistically significant for domestic and non-domestic assaults and urban areas. The association was stronger between ED attendances and persons of interest aged 15-24 years (27%, 95% CI: 15-41%), 15-24-year-old males (39%, 95% CI: 16-66%) and 15-24-year-old females (66%, 95% CI: 20-129%). Conclusions There is a clear, short-term temporal association between independent population-level markers of excessive alcohol use and violence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Emergency Services
*Police Personnel
*Violent Crime

Source: PsycINFO

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

46. Relationship between personality change and the onset and course of alcohol dependence in young adulthood.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(540-548), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Hicks, Brian M; Durbin, C. Emily; Blonigen, Daniel M; Iacono, William G; McGue, Matt

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

Institution: Hicks, Brian M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To examine the reciprocal effects between the onset and course of alcohol use disorder (AUD) and normative changes in personality traits of behavioral disinhibition and negative emotionality during the transition between adolescence and young adulthood. Design: Longitudinal-epidemiological study assessing AUD and personality at ages 17 and 24 years. Setting: Participants were recruited from the community and took part in a day-long, in-person assessment. Participants: Male (n = 1161) and female (n = 1022) twins participating in the Minnesota Twin Family Study. Measurements: The

effects of onset (adolescent versus young adult) and course (persistent versus desistent) of AUD on change in personality traits of behavioral disinhibition and negative emotionality from ages 17 to 24 years. Findings: Onset and course of AUD moderated personality change from ages 17 to 24 years. Adolescent onset AUD was associated with greater decreases in behavioral disinhibition. Those with an adolescent onset and persistent course failed to exhibit normative declines in negative emotionality. Desistence was associated with a 'recovery' towards psychological maturity in young adulthood, while persistence was associated with continued personality dysfunction. Personality traits at age 11 predicted onset and course of AUD, indicating personality differences were not due to active substance abuse. Conclusions: Personality differences present prior to initiation of alcohol use increase risk for alcohol use disorder, but the course of alcohol use disorder affects the rate of personality change during emerging adulthood. Examining the reciprocal effects of personality and alcohol use disorder within a developmental context is necessary to improve understanding for theory and intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Disease Course](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Personality Change](#)
[Behavioral Disinhibition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

47. When should bars close?

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(538-539), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Graham, Kathryn

Correspondence Address: Graham, Kathryn, kgraham@uwo.ca

Institution: Graham, Kathryn: Social and Community Interventions and Policy Research, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, London, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Ingeborg Rossow & Thor Norstrom (see record 2012-03654-010). The paper by Rossow and Norstrom adds to the accumulating, although not always consistent, evidence that closing time changes affect levels of violence in bar districts. If drinking tends to start at a regular start time, but drinking continues as long as bars remain open, late closing times will have a significant impact on overall consumption and related problems. On the other hand, closing too early can also have risks associated with displacement of drinking to other private and public locations after the bars close. Despite this risk, few studies have examined possible displacement of drinking and drinking problems with earlier closing of licensed premises. In fact, Rossow and Norstrom used assaults outside the city center as the comparison for their evaluation. Thus, the risk of backloading as post-bar drinking has been called also needs to be considered in the overall context of alcohol availability, especially when off-premise establishments stop selling alcohol, that is, backloading would be less likely if alcohol is not for sale elsewhere after bars close. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

[*Violent Crime](#)
[Police Personnel](#)

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

48. The impact of small changes in bar closing hours on violence. The Norwegian experience from 18 cities.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(530-537), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)
Author(s): Rossow, Ingeborg; Norstrom, Thor
Correspondence Address: Rossow, Ingeborg: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, P.O.B. 565 Sentrum, Oslo, Norway, N-0105, ir@sirus.no
Institution: Rossow, Ingeborg: Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research, Oslo, Norway
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: To estimate the effect on violence of small changes in closing hours for on-premise alcohol sales, and to assess whether a possible effect is symmetrical. Design, setting, and participants: A quasi-experimental design drawing on data from 18 Norwegian cities that have changed (extended or restricted) the closing hours for on-premise alcohol sales. All changes were <=2 hours. Measurements: Closing hours were measured in terms of the latest permitted hour of on-premise trading, ranging from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m. The outcome measure comprised police-reported assaults that occurred in the city centre between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. at weekends. Assaults outside the city centre during the same time window should not be affected by changes in closing hours but function as a proxy for potential confounders, and was thus included as a control variable. The data spanned the period Q1 2000-Q3 2010, yielding 774 observations. Findings: Outcomes from main analyses suggested that each 1-hour extension of closing hours was associated with a statistically significant increase of 4.8 assaults (95% CI 2.60, 6.99) per 100 000 inhabitants per quarter (i.e. an increase of about 16%). Findings indicate that the effect is symmetrical. These findings were consistent across three different modelling techniques. Conclusion: In Norway, each additional 1-hour extension to the opening times of premises selling alcohol is associated with a 16% increase in violent crime. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Violence](#)
[*Violent Crime](#)
[Police Personnel](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

49. Conversation with Robin Room.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(493-500), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)
Author(s): No authorship indicated
Language: English
Abstract: This presents an interview of Robin Room. Robin Room is a researcher and scholar in the addictions field who is held in high esteem world-wide. His contributions have helped shape contemporary views and understanding and previously directed research centers in the United States, Canada and Sweden, and now directs a center in Melbourne, Australia. In 1983 he was the recipient of the Jellinek Memorial Award. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

50. Addiction and the science of history.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(486-492), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Courtwright, David T

Correspondence Address: Courtwright, David T.: Department of History, University of North Florida, 3 UNF Drive, Jacksonville, FL, US, 32224-2645, dcourtwr@unf.edu

Institution: Courtwright, David T.: Department of History, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To discuss the contributions historians have made to the addiction field, broadly construed to include licit and illicit drug use, drug policy, drug treatment and epidemiological and neuroscientific research. Methods: Review of literature, highlighting specific contributions and controversies from recent research on the United States, the United Kingdom, China and world history. Findings and conclusions: At the bar of addiction knowledge, historians make for excellent companions--until they turn quarrelsome. Historians' companionability arises from their ability to tell a particularly rich kind of story, one that blends structure, agency and contingency in a contextualizing narrative. Historians' occasional quarrelsomeness arises from their skepticism about the ascendant brain-disease paradigm, the medical and pharmaceutical establishments and the drug war, especially in its US incarnation. These enterprises have put some historians in a polemical frame of mind, raising doubts about the objectivity of their work and questions about the political orientation of historical scholarship (and, more generally, of social science research) in the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

51. The diversion and misuse of pharmaceutical stimulants: What do we know and why should we care?

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(467-477), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Kaye, Sharlene; Darke, Shane

Correspondence Address: Kaye, Sharlene: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, s.kaye@med.unsw.edu.au

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

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To examine the literature pertaining to the diversion and misuse of pharmaceutical stimulants. Methods: Relevant literature was identified through comprehensive MEDLINE, EMBASE and PubMed searches. Results: The evidence to date suggests that the prevalence of diversion and misuse of pharmaceutical stimulants varies across adolescent and young adult student populations, but is higher than that among the general

population, with the highest prevalence found among adults with attention deficit-hyperactive disorder (ADHD) and users of other illicit drugs. Concerns that these practices have become more prevalent as a result of increased prescribing are not supported by large-scale population surveys. Information on trends in misuse in countries where there have been recent increases in prescription and consumption rates, however, is limited. Little is known about the frequency and chronicity of misuse, or the extent of associated harms, particularly among those populations, i.e. adolescents, young adult student populations, those with ADHD and illicit drug users, where abuse may be more likely to occur. Conclusions: Continued monitoring of the diversion and misuse of pharmaceutical stimulants is of major clinical importance. Despite recognition of the abuse liability of these medications, there is a paucity of data on the prevalence, patterns and harms of diversion and misuse among populations where problematic use and abuse may be most likely to occur (e.g. adolescents, young adults, illicit drug users). Comprehensive investigations of diversion and misuse among these populations should be a major research priority, as should the assessment of abuse and dependence criteria among those identified as regular users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Students](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

52. Addictionology as biography: One hundred ways to have a successful career in addiction science.

Citation: Addiction, March 2012, vol./is. 107/3(464-466), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Mar 2012)
Author(s): Babor, Thomas F
Correspondence Address: Babor, Thomas F.: Department of Community Medicine & Health Care, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-6325, babor@nso.uchc.edu
Institution: Babor, Thomas F.: Department of Community Medicine & Health Care, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US
Language: English
Abstract: This issue of Addiction pays tribute to those individuals who literally built, one life at a time, the intellectual foundations and physical infrastructure of an international, multidisciplinary field of addiction that has now matured into a prototypical global health policy network in the service of research, treatment and policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Biography](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Occupations](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Health Care Policy](#)
[Global Health](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

53. Bars, drugs and football thugs: Alcohol, cocaine use and violence in the night time economy among English football firms.

Citation: Criminology & Criminal Justice: An International Journal, February 2012, vol./is. 12/1(83-100), 1748-8958;1748-8966 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Ayres, Tammy C; Treadwell, James

Correspondence Address: Ayres, Tammy C.: Department of Criminology, University of Leicester, The Friars, 154 Upper New Walk, Leicester, United Kingdom, LE1 7QA, tca2@le.ac.uk

Institution: Ayres, Tammy C.: Department of Criminology, University of Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This article draws on ethnographic fieldwork, the aim of which was to explore the functionality of cocaine (used in conjunction with alcohol and on its own) in the subcultural milieu of the English football firm. The study was originally concerned with the use of violence associated with cocaine use among football fans on match days but, like much ethnography, the research evolved beyond its original remit to include the extension of football firm violence within the night time economy (NTE). The study is unique in giving a voice to this group of individuals and permitting them to be active interpreters of their own world. It included 20 interviews with members of football firms who habitually took part in violent exchanges and found that concurrent use of cocaine and alcohol fulfilled three main functions: the facilitation of extreme violence; the acquisition of 'time out'; and the construction of a (hyper-)masculine identity. These functions were not confined to the subcultural context of the football firm, but had also become an integral component of their mainstream leisure pursuits within the NTE. The findings from this explorative study also contribute answers to the under researched question of whether those 'who are violent in the NTE are also violent in other contexts' (Finney, 2004: 5). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: BSC conference. 2010. Leicester. United Kingdom. This research was presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Soccer](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Economy](#)
[Subculture \(Anthropological\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Physical victimization of rural methamphetamine and cocaine users.

Citation: Violence and Victims, February 2012, vol./is. 27/1(109-124), 0886-6708 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Kramer, Teresa L; Borders, Tyrone F; Tripathi, Shanti; Lynch, Christian; Leukefeld, Carl; Falck, Russel S; Carlson, Robert G; Booth, Brenda M

Correspondence Address: Kramer, Teresa L.: University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Division of Health Services Research, Department of Psychiatry, 4301 W. Markham St. #755, Little Rock, AR, US, 72205, KramerTeresaL@uams.edu

Institution: Kramer, Teresa L.: University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance use and physical violence often coincide, but little has been published on the correlates associated with receipt of partner versus nonpartner physical violence for rural users of methamphetamine and/or cocaine. In this study, participants' substance use, depression and past-year physical victimization were assessed. In separate logistic regression models, received partner violence in females was associated with age; alcohol,

cocaine, and methamphetamine abuse/dependence; and number of drugs used in the past 6 months. In males, received nonpartner violence was associated with age, cocaine abuse/dependence, and being Caucasian. Findings suggest a relationship between stimulant use and received violence among rural substance users and a need for victimization screenings in settings where such individuals seek health care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Publishing Company; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

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

55. Significant relationship between lifetime alcohol use disorders and suicide attempts in an Australian schizophrenia sample.

Citation: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 46/2(132-140), 0004-8674;1440-1614 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): McLean, Duncan; Gladman, Beverley; Mowry, Bryan

Correspondence Address: McLean, Duncan: Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, Park-Centre for Mental Health, Locked Bag 500, Sumner Park BC, QLD, Australia, 4074, duncan_mclean@qcmhr.uq.edu.au

Institution: McLean, Duncan: Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Suicide and attempted suicide are common in individuals with schizophrenia, and evidence exists for a link between substance use disorders and suicidality in this disorder. However, alcohol has not been consistently implicated. We examined the relationship between substance use disorders and suicide attempts in schizophrenia. Methods: We recruited a schizophrenia sample in Australia (n = 821) for genetic analyses. We analysed demographic and clinical variables, including substance use disorders, and their relationship to suicide attempts using generalised equation modelling. Results: A significant association was identified between lifetime alcohol abuse/dependence and suicide attempts (OR = 1.66; 95% CI, 1.23 to 2.24; p = 0.001) after adjustment for potential confounders, but not between cannabis abuse/dependence and suicide attempts, nor between other illicit drug abuse/dependence and suicide attempts. Polysubstance abuse/dependence was also not implicated. Conclusions: These results suggest that the presence of alcohol abuse/dependence may be a risk factor for suicide attempts in individuals with schizophrenia, independent of comorbid substance abuse/dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. The role of sexual compulsivity, impulsivity, and experiential avoidance in Internet pornography use.

Citation: The Psychological Record, 2012, vol./is. 62/1(3-18), 0033-2933 (Win, 2012)

Author(s): Wetterneck, Chad T; Burgess, Angela J; Short, Mary B; Smith, Angela H; Cervantes, Maritza E

Correspondence Address: Wetterneck, Chad T.: University of Houston-Clear Lake, Department of Psychology, 2700 Bay Area Blvd., Houston, TX, US, 77058, Wetterneck@uhcl.edu

Institution: Wetterneck, Chad T.: University of Houston-Clear Lake, Houston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research has found that a significant proportion of individuals who use Internet pornography (IP) report that their use is problematic in some area of functioning. Problematic IP use has been conceptualized as an aspect of sexual addiction and as having components of impulsivity and compulsivity. Experiential avoidance also has been implicated in problematic IP use. The current study further examined the relationship between problematic IP use and these variables. Participants (N = 94), who were categorized as having problematic or nonproblematic IP use based on their responses to four questions, completed an online survey regarding their use of IP. Results indicated that there were significant differences between individuals with and without problematic IP use in hours of IP used per week, sexual compulsivity, amount of interference from sexual urges, experiential avoidance, and negative and positive effects of IP use. Results from the current study help clarify conceptualizations of problematic IP use, and implications for treatment are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Avoidance](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[Compulsions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

57. Recovery of cortical functioning in abstinent alcohol-dependent patients: Prefrontal brain oxygenation during verbal fluency at different phases during withdrawal.

Citation: The World Journal of Biological Psychiatry, February 2012, vol./is. 13/2(135-145), 1562-2975;1814-1412 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Dresler, Thomas; Schecklman, Marti; Ernst, Lena H; Pohla, Christoph; Warrings, Bodo; Fischer, Matthias; Polak, Thomas; Fallgatter, Andreas J

Correspondence Address: Dresler, Thomas: Psychophysiology and Functional Imaging, University Hospital Wuerzburg, Fuechsleinstr. 15, Wuerzburg, Germany, 97080, Dresler_T@klinik.uni-wuerzburg.de

Institution: Dresler, Thomas: Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Neurotoxic effects of alcohol consumption are well-known. There is plenty of literature on frontal lobe impairment on the behavioural and structural brain imaging level. However, only few functional imaging studies investigated altered neural patterns and even less abstinence-related neural recovery. Methods: In a cross-sectional design three patient groups (acute withdrawal, detoxified, abstinent) and healthy controls (each n = 20) performed a phonological and semantic verbal fluency task (VFT) while brain activity was measured with near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS). Results: First, for the phonological condition withdrawal patients and detoxified patients showed less fluency-related frontal lobe activation compared to controls despite equal performance. Second, significant linear trend effects from withdrawal patients over detoxified and abstinent patients up to healthy controls indicated more normal activation patterns in the

abstinent group that did not differ significantly from the controls. In the detoxified group brain activation increased with time since detoxification. Conclusions: Our results are compatible with an increase in frontal brain activity from alcohol dependence over abstinence up to normal functioning. However, as cross-sectional designs do not allow to assess causal relations, results have to be considered preliminary and longitudinal studies are needed to further elucidate recovery processes in alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cerebral Cortex](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[*Verbal Fluency](#)
[Oxygenation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Ecological correlates of substance use in African American adolescents living in public housing communities: Assessing the moderating effects of social cohesion.

Citation: Children and Youth Services Review, February 2012, vol./is. 34/2(338-347), 0190-7409 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Nebbitt, Von E; Lombe, Margaret; Yu, Mansoo; Vaughn, Michael G; Stokes, Charu

Correspondence Address: Nebbitt, Von E.: Jane Addams College of Social Work, University of Illinois -- Chicago, 1040 West Harrison Street, Chicago, IL, US, 60607, vonnebbitt@yahoo.com

Institution: Nebbitt, Von E.: Jane Addams College of Social Work, University of Illinois -- Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescence is a stage of development when young people explore the larger social world. Accordingly, exposure to violence and other risk factors increase during adolescence. Exposure to community and domestic violence in addition to other contextual and individual correlates have been found associated with substance use. Using a sample of 663 African American adolescents living in urban public housing, this study assesses how multiple risk factors, including for example violence and peers' behavior, are related to adolescents' alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use. This paper also assesses how, or whether, these relationships are moderated by social cohesion. The model explained 28% of the variance in substance use. Mental health symptoms in addition to violence were significantly associated with substance use. These effects, however, were dependent upon levels of social cohesion. Implications to practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Communities](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ecological Factors](#)
[*Group Cohesion](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Housing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Age and sex impact clozapine plasma concentrations in inpatients and outpatients with schizophrenia.

- Citation:** The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, January 2012, vol./is. 20/1(53-60), 1064-7481;1545-7214 (Jan 2012)
- Author(s):** Ismail, Zahinoor; Wessels, Alette M; Uchida, Hiroyuki; Ng, Wenzie; Mamo, David C; Rajji, Tarek K; Pollock, Bruce G; Mulsant, Benoit H; Bies, Robert R
- Correspondence Address:** Wessels, Alette M.: Division of Clinical Pharmacology, Wishard Memorial Hospital, 1001 West 10th St, WD Meyers Building, W7123,, Indianapolis, IN, US, 46202, awessels@iupui.edu
- Institution:** Ismail, Zahinoor: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Geriatric Mental Health Program, Toronto, ON, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Although clozapine is primarily used in a younger to mid-life population of patients with psychosis, there are limited data on the clinical pharmacology of clozapine later in life. The objective of this study was to assess the magnitude and variability of plasma concentrations of clozapine and norclozapine across the lifespan in a real-world clinical setting. Design: A population pharmacokinetic study using nonlinear mixed effect modeling (NONMEM). Age, sex, height, weight, and dosage formulation were covariates. Setting: Inpatients and outpatients at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, from 2001 to 2007. Participants: Patients ranging in ages from 11 to 79 with schizophrenia spectrum disorders and prescribed clozapine (Clozaril). Measurements: A total of 1142 plasma clozapine and norclozapine concentrations (2,284 concentration measurements) from 391 patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorder. Results: A one-compartment model with first-order absorption and elimination best described the data. The population predicted clearance of clozapine for females was 27.1 L/h (SE 11.1%) and 36.7 L/h (SE 9.7%) for males. For norclozapine, clearance in females was 48.6 L/h (SE 10.8%) and 63.1 L/h (SE 9.3%) in males. The only covariates with a significant effect on clearance were age and sex: clearance for both parent and metabolite decreased exponentially with age at least 39 years. Conclusions: Decreased clearance of clozapine and norclozapine with age results in increased blood concentrations and, hence, the potential for adverse drug reactions. These findings have particular clinical relevance for the dosing and safety monitoring of clozapine in older adults, highlighting a need for increased vigilance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Clozapine](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)
[*Outpatients](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Concentration](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Pharmacology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

60. Substance abuse.

- Citation:** Counseling Muslims: Handbook of mental health issues and interventions., 2012(355-382) (2012)
- Author(s):** Ali-Northcott, Lynne
- Institution:** Ali-Northcott, Lynne: Nafas, London, England
- Language:** English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance use among Muslims in Western countries like the United Kingdom was virtually undocumented before and during the 1980s. Since then, the number of Western Muslims using drugs and alcohol has steadily increased, as indicated by ethnicity records of those accessing treatment. As a result, treatment centers, researchers, and practitioners are increasingly realizing the need for greater cultural awareness training for workers, as well as new initiatives needed to engage and retain Muslim clients in treatment. This chapter focuses mainly on the process of addiction treatment for Muslims in the United Kingdom, with some references to the United States. The chapter focuses on behaviors associated with substance use and the psychological processes of addiction and recovery. It first reviews a historical account of the Islamic prohibition of intoxicants and then outlines some of the issues related to Western Muslims who use substances. A discussion regarding how religio-cultural norms and values can both impede and facilitate recovery from substances is presented. The chapter also stresses the importance of incorporating spirituality into the treatment journey, more specifically highlighting the various concepts and rituals of Islam that can benefit clients seeking treatment for substance misuse. The chapter does not differentiate between specific substances; rather, it is a guide for all substances that intoxicate and have the potential to become addictive, such as alcohol, cocaine, cannabis, and heroin. Considerations for the different kinds of treatment settings are presented before demonstrating the synopsis of the chapter with a client case study. As a practitioner I follow an abstinence-based approach to recovery, and therefore the chapter is written with this assumption. The terms substance "users" or "misusers" are used interchangeably throughout the chapter; however, as the chapter later illustrates, in Islam there is no concept of social using, and therefore for most Muslims, any use is considered abuse. To illustrate some of the concepts, I present throughout the chapter quotations and a case study of Muslim addicts in the United Kingdom; however, identifying information has been removed to protect their identities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Cultural Sensitivity](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Muslims](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Internet addiction and personality in first-person-shooter video gamers.

Citation: Journal of Media Psychology: Theories, Methods, and Applications, 2011, vol./is. 23/4(163-173), 1864-1105;2151-2388 (2011)

Author(s): Montag, Christian; Flierl, Matthias; Markett, Sebastian; Walter, Nora; Jurkiewicz, Magdalena; Reuter, Martin

Correspondence Address: Montag, Christian: University of Bonn, Department of Psychology, Kaiser-Karl-Ring 9, Bonn, Germany, 53111, christian.montag@uni-bonn-diff.de

Institution: Montag, Christian: Center for Economics and Neuroscience, Department of Psychology, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: The present study investigated the influence on Internet addiction of numerous variables ranging from personality to psychological and physical well-being, in a large and highly ecologically valid sample of mainly male adolescent online computer gamers (first-person-shooter video gamers) in Germany. Low Self-Directedness could be linked to a high Internet Addiction Test score in the present study, and the data yielded a continuum model indicating that low Self-Directedness is highly correlated with Internet Addiction Score, not only in students but also in first-person-shooter video gamers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Hogrefe Publishing; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Computer Games
 *Internet Addiction
 *Personality
 Internet
 Well Being
Source: PsycINFO

62. A comparative study of emotional intelligence among alcoholics and non-alcoholics.

Citation: Journal of Psychosocial Research, July 2011, vol./is. 6/2(251-255), 0973-5410 (Jul-Dec 2011)
Author(s): Singh, Amandeep
Correspondence Address: Singh, Amandeep, singhamanl23@rediffmail.com
Institution: Singh, Amandeep: Department of Psychiatry, Sri Guru Ram Das Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Amritsar, India
Language: English
Abstract: The present study was undertaken to identify the emotional intelligence of alcoholics and non-alcoholics. The sample comprised of 200 alcoholics and 200 non-alcoholics in the age range of 18-30 years. The data was analyzed with the help of t-test. The results clearly reveal that alcoholics are more emotionally self aware whereas non-alcoholics have more self- regard and more independence as compared to alcoholics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Emotional Intelligence
 Awareness
 Self Perception
Source: PsycINFO

63. Effect of social support and self-efficacy on depression among recovering substance users.

Citation: Journal of Psychosocial Research, July 2011, vol./is. 6/2(211-219), 0973-5410 (Jul-Dec 2011)
Author(s): Shaikh, Fouzia Alsabah; Ghosh, Anjali
Correspondence Address: Shaikh, Fouzia Alsabah: Psychology Research Unit, 203, B.T. Road, Kolkata, India, 700108, checkout_fouzia@yahoo.co.in
Institution: Shaikh, Fouzia Alsabah: Psychology Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, India
Language: English
Abstract: Relapse to addiction has often been attributed to experience of negative mental states like high depression resulting from lower abstinence self efficacy (ASE) and inadequate provision of general social support (GSS) and addiction specific social support (ASS). The present study therefore, examines effects of both GSS and ASS along with ASE on depression levels of substance users. ASS scale which was developed for the study was administered along with standardized measures of GSS, depression and ASE to 61 inmates of a rehabilitation center in Kolkata. Further classification of social support was done on the basis of ASS and GSS scores. Most optimal type of social support was the most prevalent type of social support in all depression and ASE groups. More addiction specific support type was mostly prevalent among those with higher depression and lower self-efficacy scores. Social Support and ASE were found to significantly affect depression

among the respondents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
(journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Mental health services for the celebrities: An overview to improve utilization patterns in India.

Citation: Journal of Psychosocial Research, July 2011, vol./is. 6/2(187-193), 0973-5410 (Jul-Dec 2011)

Author(s): T. M., Ismail Shihabuddeen; Harpreet Mehar, Harpreet Mehar

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Institution: T. M., Ismail Shihabuddeen: Dept. of Psychiatry, Yenepoya University, Mangalore, India

Language: English

Abstract: No individual is immune to mental health problems not even celebrities or film stars who are very often seen as role models / idols. In the media we of late come across these film stars struggling with mental health problems like addiction and suicide, stress induced disorders etc in India as well as abroad. People are ignorant about mental illness, their symptoms and how to keep mentally healthy. Celebrities can be very helpful in this regard in educating the public but the services need to be provided to them when they need it and that also with confidentiality. No person can propagate something without experiencing it themselves and knowing the benefits. So a lot of collaboration is required by a number of professionals in dealing with this issue. The mental health service utilization in India is posing a challenge especially by the so called well known and famous celebrities. Whereas the acceptance of mental ill health and the service utilization is much pronounced in the West and developed countries, the life style and the demand on these celebrities makes it stressful to plan out their schedule much in advance and the time management becomes strained when they have to spend a lot of time to grooming, updating and dealing with media hype. Moreover who ever has a mind can get mental illness any time is not well received by the Indian population. We are in this review article looking into the vulnerable factors of film stars or celebrities in order to promote service utilization and understand the barriers that they face in accessing services from mental health professionals. We are also looking at possible strategies in dealing with the existing stigma which is adding to the scenario and make it more complicated not only for celebrities but also the common man who follows blindly their idols/film stars and gets inspired by the celebrity life style and the expressed behavior reasonable for their imitative behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
(journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Celebrities](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Book review essay: Intoxicating culture.

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2011, vol./is. 38/3(429-440), 0091-4509 (Fal, 2011)

Author(s): Valentine, kylie

Institution: Valentine, kylië: Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the books, *Culture on Drugs: Narco-Cultural Studies of High Modernity* by Dave Boothroyd (2007); *Drugs and Popular Culture: Drugs, Media and Identity in Contemporary Society* edited by Paul Manning (2007); and *Pleasure Consuming Medicine: The Queer Politics of Drugs* by Kane Rac (2009). These three books each address the question of drug influence, in both senses of the term. On the one hand, they discuss the intoxicating effects of drugs, especially illicit drugs, consumed by individuals and collectives--of people "under the influence." On the other hand, they take up drugs' influence on sociological, cultural, and philosophical events, suggesting that drugs have not only been present at the scene of significant political and theoretical events in recent decades, but have made significant contributions to them. The three books discussed here, then, both present new accounts of drugs and culture and suggest new directions that future research could take. They provide varied and detailed empirical data on the central importance of illicit drugs to the formation of popular and high culture, and on the importance of culture to the formation of drugs, both of which are important in their own right. Yet such research could surely provide empirical and conceptual benefits, not least in expanding the field of study to include the interactions of the biological, cultural, and symbolic elements of drugs in specific times and places. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Modernization](#)
[*Politics](#)
[*Popular Culture](#)
[*Society](#)
[Pleasure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. How do researchers categorize drugs, and how do drug users categorize them?

Citation: Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly, 2011, vol./is. 38/3(387-427), 0091-4509 (Fal, 2011)

Author(s): Lee, Juliet P; Antin, Tamar M. J

Correspondence Address: Lee, Juliet P.: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, 1995 University Ave. #450, Berkeley, CA, US, 94704, jlee@prev.org

Institution: Lee, Juliet P.: Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article considers the drug classifications and terms widely used in American survey research, and compares these to the classifications and terms used by drug users. We begin with a critical review of drug classification systems oriented to public policy, health services and survey research. We then consider the results of a pile sort exercise we conducted with 76 respondents within a study of Southeast Asian American adolescent and young adult drug users in Northern California. The pile sort aimed to clarify how respondents handled specific terms related to Ecstasy and methamphetamines. Like survey researchers, the respondents tended to separate Ecstasy from methamphetamines, but unlike survey researchers, they also created taxonomies based on consumption method and the social contexts of use. We suggest these differences reflect the tendency for survey researchers to standardize persons and experiences, and for drug users to represent their experiences as hybrid and diverse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Federal Legal Publications, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Public Health Services](#)
[*Taxonomies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Predicting conduct disorder, drug use and court involvement for expelled adolescents: Developing theoretically based explanatory models by gender.

Citation: Applied Psychology in Criminal Justice, 2011, vol./is. 7/1(9-28), 1550-3550;1550-4409 (2011)

Author(s): Shutay, Jeanette C; Williams, Joseph; Shutay, Renee A

Correspondence Address: Shutay, Jeanette C.: Calumet College of St. Joseph, 2400 New York Avenue, Whiting, IN, US, 46394, jshutay@ccsj.edu

Institution: Shutay, Jeanette C.: Calumet College of st. Joseph, Whiting, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this research study was to explore the interactive and unique predictive ability of general strain theory, social control theory and self-control theory on conduct disorder scores as measured by the BASC-2, illicit drug use and court involvement of a sample of expelled adolescents. In addition, this study examined the moderating role of gender with regard to the applicability of the three theories. A clinical and adaptive profile for 267 expelled adolescents was obtained through the collection of BASC-2 data from the students, teachers and parents/guardians. The results of this study indicate that the applicability of GST and SCT depend not only on the gender of the youth, but also on the type of deviant behavior being explained. However, no support for self-control theory was found regardless of the gender of the adolescent or the type of delinquency tested. The implications of these results are discussed along with a potential course of action for prevention and intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Applied Psychology in Criminal Justice; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Social Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Assessment and clinical aspects of community professional care of elderly with alcohol misuse.

Original Title: Les aidantes professionnelles a domicile et les personnes agees en difficulte avec l'alcool: Evaluation et reflexions cliniques.

Citation: Psychologie & NeuroPsychiatrie du Vieillissement, December 2011, vol./is. 9/4(491-498), 1760-1703 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Moscato, Alba; Varescon, Isabelle

Correspondence Address: Moscato, Alba, alba.moscato@yahoo.fr

Institution: Moscato, Alba: Laboratoire de Psychopathologie et Processus de Sante, Universite Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris Cite, Institut de Psychologie, Boulogne Billancourt, France

Language: French

Abstract: For elderly living in the community, alcohol misuse is not uncommon. Experience of professionals of social care services to face alcoholism misuse has rarely been assessed.

The work of these professionals is to allow aged people to stay at home in spite of impaired physical and/or mental age-related abilities. We studied the experienced difficulties and feelings of professional caregivers for ten aged subjects with alcohol misuse compared to ten aged subjects without, to identify their needs in terms of training for the home care service associations. The participants took part in an interview and completed a research questionnaire concerning their reactions to alcohol misuse in elderly subjects. No significant difference was found between the responses from the two groups. All participants felt powerless in front of the denial of the alcohol misuse by the patients and experienced difficulties with the behavior of some family members. They reported that they would be comforted by the opportunity to share their experiences with colleagues and people in charge. They hoped to meet specialized teams in the field of addictions to develop skills for supporting elderly people with regard of alcohol misuse. Presently, the services in charge of the aged people should review the interventions and training of their employees, especially of those caring for subjects with alcohol misuse, to improve the quality of their actions in an evolving environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Community Services](#)
[*Social Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Using prolonged exposure to treat abortion-related posttraumatic stress disorder in alcohol-dependent men: A case study.

Citation: Clinical Case Studies, December 2011, vol./is. 10/6(427-439), 1534-6501;1552-3802 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Baker, Aisha; Morrison, Jay A; Coffey, Scott F

Correspondence Address: Coffey, Scott F.: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 North State St., Jackson, MS, US, 39216, scoffey@umc.edu

Institution: Baker, Aisha: Counseling Psychology Program, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS, US

Language: English

Abstract: Men's reactions to a partner's abortion are an understudied area. Few studies have examined abortion as it relates to posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in males, and no studies have examined the use of an empirically supported behavioral treatment for PTSD in this population. The current case study examines prolonged exposure (PE) for the treatment of abortion-related PTSD in a 46-year-old White male who also has alcohol dependence. The patient was involved in a residential substance abuse treatment program at the time of treatment. After receiving 12 sessions of PE, the patient experienced a decrease in PTSD symptoms as measured by the Clinician Administered PTSD Rating Scale (87%) and Impact of Event Scale-Revised (85%). The results of this study suggest that the literature supporting PE as a first-line treatment for PTSD can be expanded to include men needing treatment for abortion-related PTSD. Implications for treatment and research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

70. Glued to games: How video games draw us in and hold us spellbound.

Citation: Glued to games: How video games draw us in and hold us spellbound., 2011 (2011)

Author(s): Rigby, Scott; Ryan, Richard M

Institution: Rigby, Scott: Immersyve, Inc., US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) Video games have come a long way, from Atari's ping-pong, monochromatic Pong to the garish mayhem of Grand Theft Auto and the stylish sophistication of The Beatles: Rock Band. And it's no longer just teenagers that are hooked--audiences both young and old can't seem to get enough. But while "video-game addict" has become a common term, are these games really physically and psychologically addictive? With video game sales in the billions and anxious concerns about their long-term effects growing louder, Glued to Games: How Video Games Draw Us In and Hold Us Spellbound brings something new to the discussion. It is the first truly balanced research-based analysis on the games and gamers, addressing both the positive and negative aspects of habitual playing by drawing on significant recent studies and established motivational theory. Filled with examples from popular games and the real experiences of gamers themselves, Glued to Games gets to the heart of gaming's powerful psychological and emotional allure--the benefits as well as the dangers. It gives everyone from researchers to parents to gamers themselves a clearer understanding of the psychology of gaming, while offering prescriptions for healthier, more enjoyable games and gaming experiences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Aggressive Behavior](#)
[Competence](#)
[Emotional Responses](#)
[Emotional States](#)
[Independence \(Personality\)](#)
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Anxiety, psychosis and substance use: Prevalence, correlates and recognition in an outpatient mental health setting.

Citation: African Journal of Psychiatry, July 2011, vol./is. 14/3(218-224), 1994-8220 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Wyman, K. M; Chamberlain, J. A; Castle, D. J

Correspondence Address: Castle, D. J.: St Vincent's Hospital, Level 2-46 Nicholson Street, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia, 3065, david.castle@svhm.org.au

Institution: Wyman, K. M.: Frameworks for Health, St Vincent's Health, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The current study examined anxiety in people with substance use disorder (SUD) and a psychotic disorder. It is hypothesised that: anxiety disorders (AD) would be highly prevalent (greater than 20%) in people identified as having SUD and psychotic disorders; those with comorbid AD would fair worse than those without, on measures of quality of life, severity of substance dependence, locus of control, suicidality and psychotic symptoms; and, the presence of such anxiety disorder symptomatology would be under-detected by their mental health case managers. Method: Outpatients with co-occurring substance use disorder and psychosis were interviewed to collect data about their diagnosis, depressive and psychotic symptoms, severity of dependence on substances, quality of life and locus of control. Participants' case managers made blind ratings of the presence and severity of participants' anxiety. Results: Fifty eight percent of participants had at least one anxiety disorder. Of these, 56% - 70% had case managers

who had identified them as having an anxiety problem. The occurrence of anxiety disorder was associated with more external locus of control, greater intensity of suicidal thinking, worse psychotic symptoms, lower quality of life and greater severity of dependence on substances. Conclusion: This research suggests anxiety in people with substance use disorder and psychosis is highly prevalent, is associated with poorer outcomes, and is under detected by case managers. Further examination of this issue may lead to important advances in the treatment and prognosis of people with substance use disorder and psychosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)
[Outpatient Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Addiction psychiatry.

Citation: African Journal of Psychiatry, July 2011, vol./is. 14/3(169-171), 1994-8220 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Beaumont, Charl; Friedlander, Wendy; Ndeti, David

Institution: Beaumont, Charl: Division of Psychiatry, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: There are very strong grounds for integrated interventions for individuals with serious mental illness and substance use disorders. Often, these patients are treated in parallel, but separate, mental health and substance abuse programmes. Both are chronic illnesses and require long-term specialized care by a team of clinicians able to provide a rational and coherent approach to treatment. In order to achieve this, the psychiatrist is the obvious choice to drive the process for a number of reasons. Firstly, management of the psychiatric pathology is of paramount importance, not only in terms of reducing the burden of the disease itself, but also because response to neuroleptic medication may be critical in recovery from the substance abuse. Secondly the use of pharmacological treatments for substance abuse (maintenance treatments) are vital adjuncts in the management of dual diagnosis patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[Disease Management](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Dual Diagnosis](#)
[Neuroleptic Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Review of Massachusetts General Hospital handbook of general hospital psychiatry, 6th ed.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, July 2011, vol./is. 72/7(1019), 0160-6689 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Shore, James H

Correspondence Address: Shore, James H., j.shore@ucdenver.edu

Institution: Shore, James H.: University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Massachusetts General Hospital Handbook of General Hospital Psychiatry, 6th Ed by Theodore A. Stern et al. (Eds.) (2010). This edited handbook, now in its sixth edition, is designed for the medical practitioner in medical and surgical services and was written primarily by psychiatrists in the Harvard system. The volume comprises 54 chapters by over 100 contributors in approximately 700 pages. A comprehensive range of topics is covered, including the psychiatric interview, dementia, addictions, end-of-life and legal issues, and many more. The chapters are succinct and usually include a helpful number of tables and charts to summarize significant clinical priorities. The chapters do not attempt to be comprehensive and remain focused on the overall theme of general hospital psychiatry. All chapters have extensive references to facilitate further reading. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Hospitals](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Dementia](#)
[Interviews](#)
[Palliative Care](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Pathological gambling: Risk factors.

Original Title: Jeu pathologique: Facteurs impliqués.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et thérapeutique, September 2011, vol./is. 37/4(322-331), 0013-7006 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Bouju, G; Grall-Bronnec, M; Landreat-Guillou, M; Venisse, J.-L

Correspondence Address: Bouju, G.: Centre de Reference Sur le Jeu Excessif, DREFAC, Pole Universitaire d'Addictologie et de Psychiatrie, Hopital Saint-Jacques, Pavillon Louis-Philippe, CHU de Nantes, 85, rue Saint-Jacques, Nantes, France, 44093, Cedex 1, gaelle.bouju@chu-nantes.fr

Institution: Bouju, G.: Centre de Reference Sur le Jeu Excessif, DREFAC, Pole Universitaire d'Addictologie et de Psychiatrie, Hopital Saint-Jacques, Pavillon Louis-Philippe, CHU de Nantes, Nantes, France

Language: French

Abstract: Context and objective: In France, consumption of gambling games increased by 148% between 1960 and 2005. In 2004, gamblers lost approximately 0.9% of household income, compared to 0.4% in 1960. This represents approximately 134 Euros per year and per head. In spite of this important increase, the level remains lower than the European average (1%). However, gambling practices may continue to escalate in France in the next few years, particularly with the recent announce of the legalisation of online games and sports betting. With the spread of legalised gambling, pathological gambling rates may increase in France in the next years, in response to more widely available and more attractive gambling opportunities. In this context, there is a need for better understanding of the risk factors that are implicated in the development and maintenance of pathological gambling. Methods: This paper briefly describes the major risk factors for pathological gambling by examining the recent published literature available during the first quarter of 2008. This documentary basis was collected by Inserm for the collective expert report procedure on Gambling (contexts and addictions). Seventy-two articles focusing on risk factors for pathological gambling were considered in this review. Only 47 of them were taken into account for analysis. The selection of these 47 publications

was based on the guide on literature analysis established by the French National Agency for Accreditation and Assessment in Health (ANAES, 2000). Some publications from more recent literature have also been added, mostly about Internet gambling. Results: We identify three major types of risk factors implicated in gambling problems: some of them are related to the subject (individual factors), others are related to the object of the addiction, here the gambling activity by itself (structural factors), and the last are related to environment (contextual or situational factors). Thus, the development and maintenance of pathological gambling seems to be conditioned by the interaction of a person and a gambling activity, in a particular context. This conceptual model is based on the well-known theory of Olivenstein on toxicomania, which was proposed in the seventies. The structural factors that appeared to be highly related to pathological gambling development and maintenance are payment modality, entertaining dimension, temporality, reward level, educational messages, gambling ambiance, gambling medium and part of hazard. Among contextual factors, availability and accessibility of gambling opportunities are well known. However, social and economic factors (e.g. culture, ethnicity, religion, education) are also important. Lastly, among individual factors, psychosocial factors are gender, age, familial and personal antecedents and psychiatric comorbidities. Neurobiological factors are not discussed here. Conclusions: This paper briefly summarises risk factors for development and maintenance of pathological gambling. It highlights that these factors are very similar to those that are implicated in substance use disorders, except for the gambling activity and context. Prevention regarding behavioural addictions should, in the future, take advantage of the findings on substance use disorder, since behavioural addictions are less known. Conversely, it seems obvious that findings on pathological gambling, and more widely behavioural addictions, could highlight all types of addiction. It appears that this fact is especially valid with regards to the evolution and stability of addictive status, which must be taken into account for treatment proposals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Games](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Prevalence of pathological gambling in the general population around Paris: Preliminary study.

Original Title: Prevalence du jeu pathologique en ile de france. Etude preliminaire.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, September 2011, vol./is. 37/4(278-283), 0013-7006 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Romo, L; Legauffre, C; Genolini, C; Lucas, C; Morvannou, A; Lerfel, Y; Ades, J

Correspondence Address: Romo, L.: Laboratoire Evaclipsy et laboratoire ModelX, Universite Paris Ouest-Nanterre La Defense, 200, Avenue de la Republique, Nanterre, France, 92001, cedex, lucia.romo@orange.fr

Institution: Romo, L.: Laboratoire Evaclipsy et laboratoire ModelX, Universite Paris Ouest-Nanterre La Defense, Nanterre, France

Language: French

Abstract: Introduction: Pathological gambling is characterized in the DSM IV-TR as one of the disorders of impulse control. Problem gambling is also part of what is considered as behavioural addictions, the criteria of which have been defined by Goodman, with intrusive thoughts about the game, spending more and more to play, unable to control, reduce or stop gambling despite negative consequences, etc. Aim of the study: There is no epidemiological study in France on the prevalence of pathological gambling. We wanted to study the prevalence of pathological gambling in a sample of 529 persons: 368 gamblers of Pari Mutuel Urbain and La Francaise des Jeux, and 161 persons in the general population. The study took place between January 2008 and June 2009. Methods:

As instruments, we used: the South Oaks Gambling Scale (SOGS) for screening of pathological gambling and the BIS-10 for impulsiveness' evaluation, the HAD scale to assess anxiety and depression and the ASRS for the evaluation of attention deficit disorder/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Results: The rate of pathological gambling in the general population is 1.24% (this result is similar to those found in other places, such as in Quebec). In the general population, the rate of play at risk is of 5.59%. Among the population of gamblers, the rate for pathological gambling (JP) amounted to 9.23% and risk gambling to 10.86%. Men are overrepresented in the group of pathological gamblers (88.9%), also with consumption of alcohol and tobacco. Suicide attempts are more important than in the general population, but the difference was statistically significant. Depression and anxiety are particularly high, 40% of gamblers with an anxiety score significantly higher. Discussion: The results indicate rates close to those of other countries, such as Canada. It would be necessary to establish follow-up studies of populations and patients, as well as specific studies on people who frequent casinos, racetracks and internet gambling. The importance of the phenomenon is obvious, because almost 20% of players have a gambling problem or risk and these people do not consult despite their psychological problems, family, work, debts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Impulse Control Disorders](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Intrusive Thoughts](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Measurement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Influence of the social network on consumption in drug addicts exhibiting psychiatric comorbidity.

Original Title: L'influence du reseau social sur la consommation pour des patients toxicomanes presentant une comorbidite psychiatrique.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, September 2011, vol./is. 37/4(249-256), 0013-7006 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Acier, D; Nadeau, L; Landry, M

Correspondence Address: Acier, D.: UFR de Psychologie, Universite de Nantes, Chemin de la Censive-du-Tertre, BP 81227, Nantes, France, 44312, cedex 3, didier.acier@univ-nantes.fr

Institution: Acier, D.: UFR de Psychologie, Universite de Nantes, Nantes, France

Language: French

Abstract: This research used a qualitative methodology and was conducted on a sample of 22 participants with concomitant substance-related and mental health disorders. Today, dual diagnosis patients represent the standard rather than the exception. Our objectives were to consider the elements and processes of the social network to explain variations in consumption of alcohol and drugs. The social network refers to all bonds established by patients, mainly family, couple, friends and therapist relationships. The 22 patients have used a specialized addiction treatment in Montreal (Canada). A focused qualitative interview was conducted with each participant using an audionumeric recording. The analysis follows the method of the mixed approach of Miles and Huberman, which combines the objectives of the grounded theory and the ethnography. All the interviews were transcribed then coded and analyzed with QSR N' Vivo 2.0. The method uses an iterative process making a constant return between verbatim and codes. The qualitative analyses present patients' perceptions on the increases and reductions in alcohol and drug consumption. Family network refers to participants where the family is named as supporting a decrease in drug consumption: couple network refers to intimate relations supporting a decrease in consumption. Mutual help network refers to alcoholics

anonymous (AA) or other self-help groups. Several verbatim have been included. We propose strategies for the substance abuse treatment centers based on: (1) the paradox influence of the social network and the importance of clinical evaluation of patients of social networks; (2) emotions management, especially negative feelings, which include training of feeling, recognizing and naming, ability to the express and communicate to others; (3) importance of groups of mutual aid providing periods of sharing, validating individual experiences and pushing away loneliness; (4) function of social support of the clinical professionals as substitute of an overdrawn network. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Emotions](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Aspiration of foreign bodies in adults with personality disorders: Impact on diagnosis and recurrence.

Citation: Journal of the National Medical Association, July 2011, vol./is. 103/7(620-622), 0027-9684 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): Lewis, Catherine; Hsu, Hwei-Kang; Hoover, Eddie

Correspondence Address: Hoover, Eddie: VHAWNYHSC-Buffalo, 3495 Bailey Ave, Buffalo, NY, US, 14215, eddie.hoover@ya.gov

Institution: Lewis, Catherine: Department of Surgery, Morehouse School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Most cases of foreign-body aspiration are accidental events in children, whereas the majority of adults will have neurological dysfunction, trauma, alcohol abuse, or psychological disorders. Much has been written about psychiatric patients engaging in self-mutilation such as cutting and burning, but little is recorded about deliberate aspiration of objects in these patients, who clinically can be separated into 4 groups: (1) malingerers, (2) psychosis, (3) pica, and (4) personality disorders. The immediate psychological gain for these patients is unclear, as the act is insidious with no evidence of intentional harm or immediate danger. Thus, they are considered as being parasuicidal events designed to diminish other psychological processes. Aspirated objects that are not immediately dislodged by coughing, choking, or gagging require surgical intervention. Most of these patients usually come to the attention of a psychiatrist, but such intervention does not prevent recurrences. We discuss a schizophrenic patient who aspirated multiple coins while under psychiatric treatment for prior episodes of aspiration of coins, ingestion of objects, and insertion of others in his urethra and rectum, while also reviewing some of the diagnostic and therapeutic challenges inherent in the management of these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Paranoid Schizophrenia](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Psychodiagnosis](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

78. Is denial of evidence-based prevention a violation of human rights?

Citation: Journal of the National Medical Association, July 2011, vol./is. 103/7(618-619), 0027-9684 (Jul 2011)

Author(s): McBride, Dominica F; Bell, Carl C

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Institution: McBride, Dominica F.: HELP (Holism, Empowerment, Leadership, and Personhood) Institute, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: The authors propose that the denial or lack of application of prevention of mental disorders, substance abuse, and problem behaviors to the general, population is unethical and a violation of human rights. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Services](#)
[*Human Rights](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

79. Mental health promotion in public health: Perspectives and strategies from positive psychology.

Citation: American Journal of Public Health, August 2011, vol./is. 101/8(e1-e9), 0090-0036;1541-0048 (Aug 1, 2011)

Author(s): Kobau, Rosemarie; Seligman, Martin E. P; Peterson, Christopher; Diener, Ed; Zack, Matthew M; Chapman, Daniel; Thompson, William

Correspondence Address: Kobau, Rosemarie: Division of Adult and Community Health, Arthritis, Epilepsy and Quality of Life Branch, 4770 Buford Highway NE, MS K-51, Atlanta, GA, US, 30341, rkobau@cdc.gov

Institution: Kobau, Rosemarie: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adult and Community Health, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses that positive psychology is the study of what is "right" about people--their positive attributes, psychological assets, and strengths. Its aim is to understand and foster the factors that allow individuals, communities, and societies to thrive. The asset-based paradigms of positive psychology offer new approaches for bolstering psychological resilience and promoting mental health. Ultimately, greater synergy between positive psychology and public health might help promote mental health in innovative ways. With respect to mental illness, professionals have applied a common language and diagnostic criteria to identify and treat mental illness using the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV). Social and economic factors influence health and mental health, including access to employment; safe working conditions; education, income, and housing; stable and supportive family, social, and community environments characterized by opportunities for autonomy, social inclusion, and freedom from discrimination and violence; and taxation of addictive substances to prevent abuse. Positive mental health is a resource for everyday living and results from individual and community assets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Promotion](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Positive Psychology](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

80. Addiction in Internet chatting: An empirical study using modified technology acceptance model.

Citation: Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business, August 2011, vol./is. 3/4(287-298), 2044-4621;2073-7122 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Thomas, Sam

Institution: Thomas, Sam: School of Management Studies, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kerala, India

Language: English

Abstract: Many researchers have argued that the attractiveness of the Internet could lead to excessive use which can be described as Internet addiction .Internet chatting is one of those applications which is reported to be addictive in nature. This research tries to explain addiction in Internet chatting through a modified version of the technology acceptance model (TAM). TAM has been considered the most useful for predicting the usage of technology driven applications. Based on the data is collected by administering validated instruments to students undergoing graduate and post graduate programmes in various colleges in the state of Kerala, India, the research proposed and validated a structural model linking internet chatting addiction to perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, perceived enjoyment and perceived risk. Attitude was seen to the mediating variable between addiction and the antecedent variables. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Institute of Interdisciplinary Business Research; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Information Technology](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

81. Patterns of psychoactive substance use among Atikamekw youth.

Original Title: Portait de la consommation de substances psychoactives chez les adolescents atikamekw.

Citation: Revue de Psychoeducation, 2011, vol./is. 40/1(71-86), 1713-1782 (2011)

Author(s): Plourde, C; Pronovost, J; Alain, M; Arseneault, C; Laperriere, J

Correspondence Address: Plourde, C.: Departement de Psychoeducation, Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, C.P. 500, Trois-Rivieres, PQ, Canada, G9A 5H7, chantal.plourde@uqtr.ca

Institution: Plourde, C.: Departement de Psychoeducation, Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, Trois-Rivieres, PQ, Canada

Language: French

Abstract: This article presents the quantitative results of a study on psychoactive substance (PAS) use patterns conducted in 2007-2008 among teenagers in two Atikamekw communities. The study was carried out in secondary schools; the data was collected from 172 respondents who agreed to fill out the DEP-ADO, a drug- and alcohol-use screening test for teens. The results indicate high rates of alcohol and/or drug use, which begins early in life and which can be considered problematic for many of these youths. Several of them report serious negative consequences related to their PAS use. Although the results show

that, statistically, there few gender related differences, more young girls binge drink and experience more negative consequences regarding their physical and psychological health. Finally our results indicate that very few youths seek professional help for their PAS use problem. This study highlights the importance of prevention and screening in youth addiction programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Indigenous Populations](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Physical Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Psychotropic drug use among college students: Patterns of use, misuse, and medical monitoring.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, August 2011, vol./is. 59/7(658-661), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (Aug-Oct 2011)

Author(s): Oberleitner, Lindsay M. S; Tzilos, Golfo K; Zumberg, Kathryn M; Grekin, Emily R

Correspondence Address: Oberleitner, Lindsay M. S.: Department of Psychology, Wayne State University, 5057 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, MI, US, 48202, lsander@wayne.edu

Institution: Oberleitner, Lindsay M. S.: Department of Psychology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To assess whether college students who use psychotropic drugs are (1) aware of potential side effects, (2) appropriately monitored by prescribing physicians, and (3) taking medications as prescribed. Participants: Fifty-five college students, currently taking psychotropic medications, were recruited between Summer 2008 and Fall 2009. Methods: Participants were given interviews assessing (1) interactions with prescribing physicians, (2) patterns of psychotropic drug use, and (3) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) substance use disorders. Results: Twenty-five percent of participants did not remember being assessed for suicidal ideation. A large number of participants took their medications in different quantities or frequencies than prescribed and 35% of participants met DSM criteria for substance dependence. Conclusions: Many students are misusing psychotropic medications and this misuse is not being communicated with prescribing physicians. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Health Knowledge](#)
[*Monitoring](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Physicians](#)
[Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)
[Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[Suicidal Ideation](#)
[Treatment Compliance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Self-rated health in relation to rape and mental health disorders in a national sample of college women.

- Citation:** Journal of American College Health, August 2011, vol./is. 59/7(588-594), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (Aug-Oct 2011)
- Author(s):** Zinzow, Heidi M; Amstader, Ananda B; McCauley, Jenna L; Ruggiero, Kenneth J; Resnick, Heidi S; Kilpatrick, Dean G
- Correspondence Address:** Zinzow, Heidi M.: Department of Psychology, Clemson University, 418 Brackett Hall, Clemson, SC, US, 29634, hzinzow@clemson.edu
- Institution:** Zinzow, Heidi M.: Department of Psychology, Clemson University, Clemson, SC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: The purpose of this study was to employ a multivariate approach to examine the correlates of self-rated health in a college sample of women, with particular emphasis on sexual assault history and related mental health outcomes. Participants: A national sample of 2,000 female college students participated in a structured phone interview between January and June 2006. Methods: Interview modules assessed demographics, posttraumatic stress disorder, major depressive episode, substance use, rape experiences, and physical health. Results: Logistic regression analyses showed that poor self-rated health was associated with low income (odds ratio [OR] = 2.70), lifetime posttraumatic stress disorder (OR = 2.47), lifetime major depressive episode (OR = 2.56), past year illicit drug use (OR = 2.48), and multiple rape history (OR = 2.25). Conclusions: These findings highlight the need for university mental health and medical service providers to assess for rape history, and to diagnose and treat related psychiatric problems in order to reduce physical morbidity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Human Females](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Rape](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Physical Health](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Self Report](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

84. Value of a health behavior change reflection assignment for health promotion learning.

- Citation:** Education for Health: Change in Learning & Practice, August 2011, vol./is. 24/2(1-13), 1357-6283;1469-5804 (Aug 2011)
- Author(s):** Lee, B. K; Yanicki, S. M; Solowoniuk, J
- Institution:** Lee, B. K.: University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, AB, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction: Health promotion is a recognized competency in the preparation and education of Addictions Counseling students. This qualitative study explores the value of a reflection assignment in an undergraduate health promotion course at the University of Lethbridge, Canada, towards developing Addictions Counseling students' health promotion competency. Method: In the course, students attempted a health behavior change of their own choosing, reflected on their experiences and completed a reflection paper. Thematic analysis was conducted on students' reflection papers (n = 21) and on a transcript of a focus group with four students to generate a description of students' perceived value of the assignment for their learning, personal health, and future health

promotion practice in the field of Addictions Counseling. Results: Three themes marked students' perceived increased capacity for healthy behavior and health promotion: (1) facilitating the change process; (2) integrating experiential and theoretical learning about health; and (3) growing as a health promotion practitioner and as a person with expanding capacity for health. Discussion: This reflection assignment shows potential as both a learning process supporting future professional practice and as a tool for promoting health among undergraduate students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: BK Lee, SM Yanicki, J Solowoniuk; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Counselor Education](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Health Promotion Counseling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. A typology of childhood problems among chronically homeless adults and its association with housing and clinical outcomes.

Citation: Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved, August 2011, vol./is. 22/3(853-870), 1049-2089;1548-6869 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Tsai, Jack; Edens, Ellen L; Rosenheck, Robert A

Correspondence Address: Tsai, Jack, 950 Campbell Ave., 151D (Bldg. 35), West Haven, CT, US, 06516, Jack.Tsai@yale.edu

Institution: Tsai, Jack: VA New England Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Studies of chronically homeless adults have not adequately investigated the impact of adverse childhood experiences. The current retrospective, longitudinal study profiles the childhood experiences reported by 738 participants in an 11-site supported housing initiative and examines how their childhood profile is related to their homeless history, their psychosocial status before entry into supported housing, and their outcomes once enrolled in supported housing. A two-step cluster analysis revealed three childhood profiles: Relatively Numerous Childhood Problems, Disrupted Family, and Relatively Few Childhood Problems. Results found that participants with Relatively Numerous Childhood Problems were significantly younger when they were first homeless and had worse drug use before entry into supported housing than other participants. There were no differences in housing, substance use, or mental and physical health outcomes once participants were enrolled in supported housing. Prevention of homelessness should focus, to the extent possible, on individuals with extensive childhood problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Meharry Medical College

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Early Experience](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Emotional Trauma](#)
[Health](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Sleep driving: Sleepwalking variant or misuse of z-drugs?

Citation: Sleep Medicine Reviews, October 2011, vol./is. 15/5(285-292), 1087-0792 (Oct 2011)

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Language: English

Abstract: Sleep driving is most often classified as a variant of sleepwalking, but should be distinguished from impaired driving due to misuse or abuse of sedative/hypnotic drugs. Z-drugs; zolpidem and zopiclone in particular, have been associated with the majority of reported cases of impaired driving. Numerous studies have found z-drugs in driving under influence (DUI) related police stops, arrests and accidents. Impaired drivers are reported to have 1) blood levels of z-drugs that exceed therapeutic ranges 2) failed to take the medication at the correct time or remain in bed for sufficient time and/or 3) combined z-drugs with other central nervous system (CNS) depressants and/or alcohol. Consistent with CNS depression, z-drug-impaired drivers may demonstrate cognitive function at low levels with drivers still able to understand and respond to questions while sleepwalkers are completely unable to understand or interact with police. Z-drug-impaired drivers are often severely physically impaired, unable to stand up or maintain balance while sleepwalkers are able to stand and walk unaided. Sleep driving and impaired driving due to z-drugs may overlap. Sleep driving and drug-impaired driving are statistically rare events, but due to the billions of doses prescribed each year may still result in numerous DUI related arrests and accidents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hypnotic Drugs](#)
[*Sedatives](#)
[*Sleep](#)
[Sleepwalking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Z drug zombies: Parasomnia, drug effect or both?

Citation: Sleep Medicine Reviews, October 2011, vol./is. 15/5(283-284), 1087-0792 (Oct 2011)

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Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Mark R. Pressman (see record 2011-18161-002). Mark Pressman addressed the perplexing problem of sleep driving, particularly as it relates to use of zolpidem and zopiclone. His argument can be summarized into two major points. Firstly, the symptoms of the two conditions sleepwalking sleep driving (i.e., sleep driving as an uncommon variant of the non-REM parasomnia sleepwalking) and Z drug affected

driving are qualitatively different phenomena. Secondly, Z drug affected driving appears to occur more commonly than sleepwalking sleep driving, and may be an under-acknowledged public and individual health hazard. The article suggests guidelines, based on current knowledge and informed speculation, which may help to identify and better understand the inherently dangerous activity of driving while under the influence of an hypnotic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hypnotic Drugs](#)
[*Sedatives](#)
[*Sleep](#)
[Sleepwalking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Instruments to detect alcohol and other drug misuse in the emergency department: A systematic review.

Citation: Pediatrics, July 2011, vol./is. 128/1(e180-e192), 0031-4005;1098-4275 (Jul 2011)

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Language: English

Abstract: Context: Alcohol and other drug (AOD) misuse by youth is a significant public health concern. Unanticipated treatment for AOD-related morbidities is often sought in hospital emergency departments (EDs). Screening instruments that rapidly identify patients who require further diagnostic evaluation and/or brief intervention are critically important. Objective: To summarize evidence on screening instruments that can assist emergency care clinicians in identifying AOD misuse in pediatric patients. Methods: Fourteen electronic databases (including Medline, Embase, and PsycINFO) and reference screening were used. Psychometric and prospective diagnostic studies were selected if the instrument focused on detecting AOD misuse in patients aged 21 years or younger in the ED. Two reviewers independently assessed quality and extracted data. Validity and reliability data were collected for psychometric studies. Instrument performance was assessed by using sensitivity, specificity, and positive (LR+) and negative (LR-) likelihood ratios. Meta-analysis was not possible because of clinical and measurement heterogeneity. RESULTS: Of the 1545 references initially identified, 6 studies met inclusion criteria; these studies evaluated 11 instruments for universal or targeted screening of alcohol misuse. Instruments based on diagnostic criteria for AOD disorders were effective in detecting alcohol abuse and dependence (sensitivity: 0.88; specificity: 0.90; LR+: 8.80) and cannabis use disorder (sensitivity: 0.96; specificity: 0.86; LR+: 6.83). Conclusions: On the basis of the current evidence, we recommend that emergency care clinicians use a 2-question instrument for detecting youth alcohol misuse and a 1-question instrument for detecting cannabis misuse. Additional research is required to definitively answer whether these tools should be used as targeted or universal screening approaches in the ED. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Pediatrics; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Emergency Services
 *Pediatrics
 *Screening
 Clinicians

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [American Academy of Pediatrics](#)
 Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

89. Acceptance and commitment therapy: State of evidence in the field of health psychology.

Citation: The Scientific Review of Mental Health Practice: Objective Investigations of Controversial and Unorthodox Claims in Clinical Psychology, Psychiatry, and Social Work, 2011, vol./is. 8/2(23-35), 1538-4985 (2011)

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Language: English

Abstract: Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) is a form of cognitive behavior therapy that is receiving increased attention within the health psychology field. This review introduces the principles and methods of ACT as applied to health psychology and reviews the research on ACT for the many areas of health psychology including chronic pain, substance abuse and dependence, epilepsy, diabetes, obesity, and cancer management. The results of the review indicate that research does not support ACT as an empirically supported treatment for health psychology issues, but findings from several preliminary studies indicate that ACT is showing promising results and is likely worthy of further investigation. This paper provides suggestions for future research on ACT and health psychology issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cognitive Behavior Therapy
 *Health Care Psychology
 *Acceptance and Commitment Therapy
 Chronic Pain
 Diabetes
 Drug Abuse
 Epilepsy
 Neoplasms
 Obesity

Source: PsycINFO