

# Search Results

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## Search History

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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. Fluctuations in central and peripheral temperatures induced by intravenous nicotine: Central and peripheral contributions.

- Citation:** Brain Research, February 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Feb 2, 2011)
- Author(s):** Tang, Jeremy S; Kiyatkin, Eugene A
- Abstract:** Nicotine (NIC) is a highly addictive substance that interacts with different subtypes of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors widely distributed in the central and peripheral nervous systems. While the direct action of NIC on central neurons appears to be essential for its reinforcing properties, the role of peripheral actions of this drug remains a matter of controversy. In this study, we examined changes in locomotor activity and temperature fluctuations in the brain (nucleus accumbens and ventral tegmental area), temporal muscle, and skin induced by intravenous (iv) NIC at low human-relevant doses (10 and 30µg/kg) in freely moving rats. These effects were compared to those induced by social interaction, an arousing procedure that induces behavioral activation and temperature responses via pure neural mechanisms, and iv injections of a peripherally acting NIC analog, NIC pyrrolidine methiodide (NIC-PM) used at equimolar doses. We found that NIC at 30µg/kg induces a modest locomotor activation, rapid and strong decrease in skin temperature, and weak increases in brain and muscle temperature. While these effects were qualitatively similar to those induced by social interaction, they were much weaker and showed a tendency to increase with repeated drug administrations. In contrast, NIC-PM did not affect locomotion and induced much weaker than NIC increases in brain and muscle temperatures and decreases in skin temperature; these effects showed a tendency to be weaker with repeated drug administrations. Our data indicate that NIC's actions in the brain are essential to induce locomotor activation and brain and body hyperthermic responses. However, rapid peripheral action of NIC on sensory afferents could be an important factor in triggering its central effects, contributing to neural and physiological activation following repeated drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 2. From cat's cradle to beat the reaper: Getting evidence-based treatments into practice in spite of ourselves.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Jan 21, 2011)
- Author(s):** Sorensen, James L
- Abstract:** Kurt Vonnegut was one of the most influential novelists of the late 20th Century. His wry views of people and organizations are applicable to the today's efforts to use science to improve the effectiveness of substance use treatment programs. His 1963 book, Cat's Cradle pointed to the potentially disastrous consequences of the development of science for science's sake. Moving to more current viewpoints, in 2009 the young writer and medical doctor Josh Bazell published Beat the Reaper, a novel that discusses modern medical care and pharmaceutical treatments with sarcasm and wit. Currently we are witnessing many developments to incorporate evidence-based practices into addiction treatment, ranging from Institute of Medicine overviews to the organization the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, fielding the National Registry of National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices for preventing and treating substance abuse and mental health disorders, legislative initiatives, efforts to upgrade the treatment workforce and, most recently, health care reform. There are signs that these and other efforts are upgrading the effectiveness of treatments for addiction. Yet the checks and balances of every effort to create change make for a field that shows halting and peripatetic development. "Top-down" reforms are watered down by "bottom-up" approaches, and vice-versa. Several concrete steps can be taken to improve the magnitude and speed of change in the field. We cannot change human nature, but we can improve addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Translating addictions research into evidence-based practice: The polaris cd outcomes management system.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Jan 20, 2011)

**Author(s):** Toche-Manley, L; Grissom, G; Dietzen, L; Sangsland, S

**Abstract:** Converting the findings from addictions studies into information actionable by (non-research) treatment programs is important to improving program outcomes. This paper describes the translation of the findings of studies on Patient-Services matching, prediction of patient response to treatment (Expected Treatment Response) and prediction of dropout to provide evidence-based decision support in routine treatment. The findings of the studies and their application to the development of an outcomes management system are described. Implementation issues in a network of addictions treatment programs are discussed. The work illustrates how outcomes management systems can play an important role in translating research into practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 4. Synaptic plasticity and addiction: Learning mechanisms gone awry.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Jan 28, 2011)

**Author(s):** Mameli, Manuel; Luscher, Christian

**Abstract:** Experience-dependent changes in synaptic strength, or synaptic plasticity, may underlie many learning processes. In the reward circuit for example, synaptic plasticity may serve as a cellular substrate for goal-directed behaviors. Addictive drugs, through a surge of dopamine released from neurons of the ventral tegmental area, induce widespread synaptic adaptations within this neuronal circuit. Such drug-evoked synaptic plasticity may constitute an early cellular mechanism eventually causing compulsive drug-seeking behavior in some drug users. In the present review we will discuss how different classes of addictive drugs cause an increase of dopamine release and describe their effects on synapses within the mesolimbic dopamine system. We will emphasize the early synaptic changes in the ventral tegmental area common to all addictive drugs and go on to show how these adaptations may reorganize neuronal circuits, eventually leading to behaviors that define addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 5. Stress, habits, and drug addiction: A psychoneuroendocrinological perspective.

**Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 19/1(53-63), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Schwabe, Lars; Dickinson, Anthony; Wolf, Oliver T

**Correspondence Address:** Schwabe, Lars: Ruhr-University Bochum, Faculty of Psychology, Department of Cognitive Psychology, Universitaetsstrasse 150, Bochum, Germany, 44780, lars.schwabe@rub.de

**Institution:** Schwabe, Lars: Department of Cognitive Psychology, Ruhr-University Bochum, Bochum, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** It is well known that stress is a significant risk factor for the development of drug addiction and addiction relapse. Remarkably, the cognitive processes involved in the effects of stress on addictive behavior remain poorly understood. Here it is proposed that stress-induced changes in the neural circuits controlling instrumental action provide a potential mechanism by which stress affects the development of addiction and relapse vulnerability. Instrumental action can be controlled by two anatomically distinct systems: a goal-directed system that involves learning of action-outcome associations, and a habit system that learns stimulus-response associations. The transition from initial voluntary drug use to subsequent involuntary, compulsive drug use represents a switch from goal-directed to habitual control of action. Recent evidence indicates that this switch from goal-directed to habit action can be prompted by stress and stress hormones. We argue (i) that acute stressors reinstate habitual responding to drug-related cues and thus trigger relapse to addictive behavior, and (ii) that prolonged or repeated stress may accelerate the transition from voluntary to involuntary drug use and thus promote the development of addiction. The suggested mechanism encompasses cognitive processes that may contribute to the effects of stress on addictive behavior and could have important implications for the treatment of addiction and the prevention of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Learning](#)  
[\\*Neural Pathways](#)  
[\\*Psychoneuroendocrinology](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Glucocorticoids](#)  
[Habits](#)  
[Memory](#)  
[Operant Conditioning](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. Comparison of the effects of methamphetamine, bupropion, and methylphenidate on the self-administration of methamphetamine by rhesus monkeys.

**Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 19/1(1-10), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Schindler, Charles W; Gilman, Joanne P; Panlilio, Leigh V; McCann, David J; Goldberg, Steven R

**Correspondence Address:** Schindler, Charles W.: Preclinical Pharmacology Section, NIH/NIDA Intramural Research Program, 251 Bayview Boulevard, Suite 200, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, cschindl@helix.nih.gov

**Institution:** Schindler, Charles W.: Preclinical Pharmacology Section, Behavioral Neuroscience Branch, United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The effectiveness of methadone as a treatment for opioid abuse and nicotine preparations as treatments for tobacco smoking has led to an interest in developing a similar strategy for treating psychostimulant abuse. The current study investigated the effects of three such potential therapies on intravenous methamphetamine self-administration (1 - 30 mg/kg/injection) in rhesus monkeys. When given as a pre-session intramuscular injection, a high dose of methamphetamine (1.0 mg/kg) decreased intravenous methamphetamine self-administration but did not affect responding for a food reinforcer during the same sessions. However, the dose of intramuscular methamphetamine required to reduce intravenous methamphetamine self-administration exceeded the cumulative amount taken

during a typical self-administration session, and pretreatment with a low dose of methamphetamine (0.3 mg/kg) actually increased self-administration in some monkeys at the lower self-administration dose. Like pretreatment with methamphetamine, pretreatment with bupropion (3.2 mg/kg) decreased methamphetamine self-administration but did not affect responding for food. Pretreatment with methylphenidate (0.56 mg/kg) did not significantly alter methamphetamine self-administration. These results suggest that some agonist-like agents can decrease methamphetamine self-administration. Although the most robust effects occurred with a high dose of methamphetamine, safety and abuse liability considerations suggest that bupropion should also be considered for further evaluation as a methamphetamine addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Bupropion  
 \*Drug Self Administration  
 \*Methamphetamine  
 \*Methylphenidate  
 \*Monkeys  
 Drug Rehabilitation  
 Drug Therapy  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. Risk factors of alcohol problem drinking among female bar/hotel workers in Moshi, Tanzania: A multi-level analysis.

**Citation:** AIDS and Behavior, February 2011, vol./is. 15/2(330-339), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Feb 2011)  
**Author(s):** Ao, Trong Thanh-Hoang; Sam, Noel; Kiwelu, Ireen; Mahal, Ajay; Subramanian, S. V; Wyshak, Grace; Kapiga, Saidi  
**Correspondence Address:** Ao, Trong Thanh-Hoang: Mwanza Intervention Trials Unit, PO Box 11936, Mwanza, Tanzania, tony.ao@LSHTM.ac.uk  
**Institution:** Ao, Trong Thanh-Hoang: Department of Epidemiology and Population Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** There is limited information on alcohol problem drinking, which has been associated with sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV, among female bar/hotel workers in Africa. This paper aimed to identify the individual- and facility-level determinants of alcohol problem drinking in this setting. Problem drinking was defined based on the CAGE alcohol screening scale. Multi-level logistic regression was used to identify individual- and facility-level factors associated with problem drinking. About 37.3% of women (N = 1629) were classified as having probable or definite problem drinking. In multi-level analysis, main characteristics associated with problem drinking included: having 3-4 partners in the past 5 years compared to having 1-2, used a condom in the last sex comparing to non-use, history of transactional sex, having more pregnancies, and facilities whose employees do not live on the premises. Interventions which combine alcohol and sexual risk reduction counseling are urgently needed in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Personnel  
 \*Sexually Transmitted Diseases  
 \*Hospitality Industry  
 Human Females  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**8. Response to Muller and Banas letter.**

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**Citation:** The American Journal of Psychiatry, January 2011, vol./is. 168/1(98-99), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Johnson, Bankole

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Responds to the letter from C. A. Muller and R. Banas (see record 2011-02156-018), which comments on the article by B. A. Johnson (see record 2010-13278-007) on medication treatment of different types of alcoholism. Johnson provides an updated synopsis on the actions, effects, and efficacy of disulfiram in the treatment of alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Disulfiram](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Craving](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**9. Disulfiram: An anticraving substance?**

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**Citation:** The American Journal of Psychiatry, January 2011, vol./is. 168/1(98), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Muller, Christian A; Banas, Roman

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We read with interest the Treatment in Psychiatry article by Bankole A. Johnson (see record 2010-13278-007), published in the June 2010 issue of the Journal. Hereby, we would like to briefly comment on the author's statements regarding disulfiram. Disulfiram has been used for more than 50 years as an aversion therapeutic agent in the treatment of alcohol dependence. However, categorizing disulfiram as a "psychological pill" does not encompass the whole potential of the substance, since emerging evidence suggests that it also possesses anticraving properties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Disulfiram](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**10. Methamphetamine-induced locomotor changes are dependent on age, dose and genotype.**

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**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, March 2011, vol./is. 98/1(101-111), 0091-3057 (Mar 2011)

**Author(s):** Good, Renee L; Radcliffe, Richard A

**Correspondence Address:** Good, Renee L.: University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, PO Box 6511, Aurora, CO, US, 80045, Renee.Good@ucdenver.edu

**Institution:** Good, Renee L.: University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Aurora, CO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Adolescence is a critical age for addiction formation as a large percentage of pathological drug-seeking behaviors manifest during this time. The extent to which the neurotoxic effects of drugs of abuse influence subsequent drug seeking behaviors and impulsivity is an understudied area of research. Methamphetamine (METH) is a widely abused drug that produces locomotor responses ranging from behavioral sensitization to tolerance, both of which are behaviors that may relate to risk of abuse. Here we investigated the effects of age, genotype, METH dose, including a neurotoxic dose, and METH metabolism on open-field activity (OFA) to gain insight into the complex disease of drug abuse. C57Bl/6 (B6), DBA/2 (D2), and 129S6SvEv/Tac (129) mouse strains were administered saline or either a high dose (4 x 5 mg/kg in 2 h intervals for 2 days) or low dose (2 x 1 mg/kg in 24 h intervals) METH pretreatment during adolescence (post natal day (PND) 40) or early adulthood (PND 80) followed by behavioral testing with a METH (1 mg/kg) or saline challenge 40 days later. Striatal concentrations of METH and AMPH were also determined. Significant findings include: 1) METH pretreated adolescent B6 mice displayed significant sensitization for horizontal locomotion due to high dose METH pretreatment; 2) METH pretreated B6 adults showed significant tolerance for the vertical activity measure caused by low dose METH pretreatment; 3) METH pretreated adult D2 mice exhibited significant sensitization for vertical activity induced by low dose METH pretreatment, and 4) 129 mice metabolized METH significantly faster than the B6 and D2 mice, but METH pretreatment did not alter metabolism. No significant behavioral responses to either METH pretreatment dose were observed for the D2 adolescent studies or either 129 age group. Our results highlight the importance of the interactions of age, strain and METH dose on locomotor behavioral outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dosages](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Tolerance](#)  
[\\*Genotypes](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[Animal Locomotion](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 11. The safety of modafinil in combination with oral 9-tetrahydrocannabinol in humans.

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, March 2011, vol./is. 98/1(94-100), 0091-3057 (Mar 2011)

**Author(s):** Sugarman, Dawn E; Poling, James; Sofuoglu, Mehmet

**Correspondence Address:** Sugarman, Dawn E.: VA Connecticut Healthcare System, 950 Campbell Ave., Bldg. 36/116A4, West Haven, CT, US, 06516, Dawn.Sugarman@yale.edu

**Institution:** Sugarman, Dawn E.: Yale University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Marijuana (cannabis) is the most widely used illicit substance globally, and cannabis use is associated with a range of adverse consequences. Currently, no medications have been proven to be effective for the treatment of cannabis addiction. The goals of this study were to examine the safety and efficacy of a potential treatment medication, modafinil, in combination with oral 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). Twelve male and female occasional cannabis users participated in an outpatient double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover study. Across four sessions, participants were randomly assigned to a sequence of four oral treatments: (1) 400 mg modafinil + placebo, (2) 15 mg THC + placebo, (3) 400 mg modafinil + 15 mg THC, or (4) placebo + placebo. Outcome measures included heart rate, blood pressure, performance on the Rapid Visual Information Processing (RVIP), and the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test (HVLT), and subjective measures. Oral THC increased heart rate, and produced increased subjective ratings of feeling "high" and "sedated," as well as increased ratings of euphoria. Modafinil alone increased the Profiles of Mood

States (POMS) subscales of vigor and tension. These findings support the safety of modafinil in combination with THC. The effects of modafinil in combination with a range of doses of THC need to be determined in future studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Placebo](#)  
[\\*Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)  
[Safety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Music and methamphetamine: Conditioned cue-induced increases in locomotor activity and dopamine release in rats.

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, March 2011, vol./is. 98/1(54-61), 0091-3057 (Mar 2011)

**Author(s):** Polston, J. E; Rubbinaccio, H. Y; Morra, J. T; Sell, E. M; Glick, S. D

**Correspondence Address:** Polston, J. E.: Center for Neuropharmacology and Neuroscience, Albany Medical College, 43 New Scotland Avenue MC-136, Albany, NY, US, 12208, polstoj@mail.amc.edu

**Institution:** Polston, J. E.: Center for Neuropharmacology and Neuroscience, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Associations between drugs of abuse and cues facilitate the acquisition and maintenance of addictive behaviors. Although significant research has been done to elucidate the role that simple discriminative or discrete conditioned stimuli (e.g., a tone or a light) play in addiction, less is known about complex environmental cues. The purpose of the present study was to examine the role of a musical conditioned stimulus by assessing locomotor activity and in vivo microdialysis. Two groups of rats were given non-contingent injections of methamphetamine (1.0 mg/kg) or vehicle and placed in standard conditioning chambers. During these conditioning sessions both groups were exposed to a continuous conditioned stimulus, in the form of a musical selection ("Four" by Miles Davis) played repeatedly for 90 min. After seven consecutive conditioning days subjects were given one day of rest, and subsequently tested for locomotor activity or dopamine release in the absence of drugs while the musical conditioned stimulus was continually present. The brain regions examined included the basolateral amygdala, nucleus accumbens, and prefrontal cortex. The results show that music is an effective contextual conditioned stimulus, significantly increasing locomotor activity after repeated association with methamphetamine. Furthermore, this musical conditioned stimulus significantly increased extracellular dopamine levels in the basolateral amygdala and nucleus accumbens. These findings support other evidence showing the importance of these brain regions in conditioned learning paradigms, and demonstrate that music is an effective conditioned stimulus warranting further investigation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[Animal Locomotion](#)  
[Music](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**13. Mindfulness-based relapse prevention for addictive behaviors: A clinician's guide.**

<b>Citation:</b>	Mindfulness-based relapse prevention for addictive behaviors: A clinician's guide., 2011 (2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Bowen, Sarah; Chawla, Neha; Marlatt, G. Alan
<b>Institution:</b>	Bowen, Sarah: Addictive Behaviors Research Center, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	(from the introduction) Mindfulness-based relapse prevention (MBRP) program is as an aftercare program integrating cognitive-behavioral relapse prevention skills and mindfulness meditation practice, intended for individuals who have completed initial treatment for substance use disorders. In our experience, this program is best suited to individuals who have completed inpatient or outpatient treatment, are motivated to maintain treatment goals, and are willing to make lifestyle changes that support their well-being and recovery. Part I of this book lays out the background and foundation for the development of MBRP and offers a discussion of our experience with and recommendations for training in and conducting the treatment. This includes examples of challenges encountered, lessons learned, and issues requiring further consideration. We also offer a brief overview of the initial research evaluating the efficacy of MBRP. The remainder of this book is designed to guide readers through each of the eight sessions of the program. These chapters provide a detailed discussion of the themes and practices included in each session, along with a description of common experiences encountered by MBRP participants and possible issues that may arise. They also list materials needed, provide a structure and outline, and include worksheets, handouts, and scripted examples of the guided meditations. The first three sessions focus on practicing mindful awareness and integrating mindfulness practices into daily life. The next three sessions emphasize acceptance of present experience and application of mindfulness practices to relapse prevention, and the final two sessions expand to include issues of self-care, support networks, and lifestyle balance. Each session is designed to build on the previous one, and sessions are intended to be practiced in the order in which we describe them here. The structure offered in this program, in combination with the facilitator's personal daily mindfulness practice, is designed to offer clients new perspectives and skills to guide them not only in the day-to-day challenges of recovery but also in the moment-to-moment awareness, compassion, and freedom that mindfulness practice can bring. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Book; Authored Book
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Cognitive Behavior Therapy</a> <a href="#">*Drug Abuse</a> <a href="#">*Meditation</a> <a href="#">*Relapse Prevention</a> <a href="#">*Mindfulness</a> <a href="#">Addiction</a> <a href="#">Aftercare</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

**14. Review of Clinical handbook of mindfulness.**

<b>Citation:</b>	Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy, January 2011, vol./is. 39/1(125-126), 1352-4658;1469-1833 (Jan 2011)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Moorey, Stirling
<b>Institution:</b>	Moorey, Stirling: South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Reviews the book, Clinical handbook of mindfulness edited by Fabrizio Didonna (see record 2008-17304-000). Mindfulness is paying attention in a particular way, on purpose,

in the present moment, non-judgementally. In Part 1 "Theory, conceptualization and phenomenology" the basic concepts of mindfulness are discussed. Part 2, "Clinical applications: general issues, rationale and phenomenology", is a rather mixed section, where I suspect the editor placed a number of chapters that were not easily classified. Part 3, "Mindfulness-based interventions for specific disorders", covers several disorders: anxiety disorders, OCD, depression, borderline personality disorder, eating disorders, addictions, PTSD, ADHD, psychosis, chronic pain, and oncology. The final section, "Mindfulness-based interventions for specific settings and populations", describes mindfulness in individual psychotherapy, with children, older adults, inpatients, and with health care professionals. This volume will probably be of most interest to a clinician who already has some understanding of mindfulness and who is interested in a clinically based overview of how it is blossoming in ever increasing areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: British Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapies; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Mindfulness](#)  
[Clinical Practice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 15. Stimulation of alpha 2-adrenergic receptors in the central nucleus of the amygdala attenuates stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking in rats.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 60/2-3(303-311), 0028-3908 (Feb-Mar 2011)

**Author(s):** Yamada, Hidetaka; Bruijnzeel, Adrie W

**Correspondence Address:** Bruijnzeel, Adrie W.: Department of Psychiatry, McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, 100 S. Newell Dr., PO Box 100256, Gainesville, FL, US, 32610, awbruijn@ufl.edu

**Institution:** Yamada, Hidetaka: Department of Psychiatry, McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Tobacco addiction is a chronic disorder that is characterized by craving for tobacco products, withdrawal upon smoking cessation, and relapse after periods of abstinence. Previous studies demonstrated that systemic administration of alpha 2-adrenergic receptor agonists attenuates stress-induced reinstatement of drug seeking in rats. The aim of the present experiments was to investigate the role of noradrenergic transmission in the central nucleus of amygdala (CeA) in stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking. Rats self-administered nicotine for 14-16 days and then nicotine seeking was extinguished by substituting saline for nicotine. The effect of the intra-CeA infusion of the alpha 2-adrenergic receptor agonists clonidine and dexmedetomidine, the nonselective beta 1/beta 2-adrenergic receptor antagonist propranolol, and the alpha 1-adrenergic receptor antagonist prazosin on stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking was investigated. In all the experiments, exposure to footshocks reinstated extinguished nicotine seeking. The administration of clonidine or dexmedetomidine into the CeA attenuated stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking. The administration of propranolol or prazosin into the CeA did not affect stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking. Furthermore, intra-CeA administration of clonidine or dexmedetomidine did not affect operant responding for food pellets. This suggests that the effects of clonidine and dexmedetomidine on stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking were not mediated by motor impairments or sedation. Taken together, these findings indicate that stimulation of alpha 2-adrenergic receptors, but not blockade of alpha 1 or beta -adrenergic receptors, in the CeA attenuates stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking. These findings suggest that alpha 2-adrenergic receptor agonists may at least partly attenuate stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking by stimulating alpha 2-adrenergic receptors in the CeA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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:** [\\*Adrenergic Receptors](#)  
[\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[\\*Reinstatement](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Stress](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 16. Marital satisfaction in couples with an alcoholic husband.

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**Citation:** Journal of Family Violence, February 2011, vol./is. 26/2(151-162), 0885-7482;1573-2851 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Dethier, Marie; Couterotte, Christelle; Blairy, Sylvie

**Correspondence Address:** Dethier, Marie: Department of Cognitive Sciences, University of Liege, B33, 3 Boulevard du Rectorat, Liege, Belgium, 4000, marie.dethier@ulg.ac.be

**Institution:** Dethier, Marie: Department of Cognitive Sciences, University of Liege, Liege, Belgium

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Both members of 15 heterosexual couples with an alcoholic husband (AC) and of 15 matched couples with healthy members (HC) filled out first, the Marital Adjustment Test (Locke, Wallace Marriage and Family Living 21:251-255, 1959), second, the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory (Coopersmith 1967), and finally, a questionnaire on emotional feeling state in which the participant had to evaluate his or her own emotions and the emotions experienced by his or her partner. Results showed that both AC members reported lower marital satisfaction and a lower level of self-esteem than HC members. Furthermore, they were less congruent with their partner regarding the evaluation of their partner's emotional feeling states (EFS). These deficits could have repercussions on marital happiness, which itself would have repercussions on the alcoholic's treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Marital Satisfaction](#)  
[\\*Self Esteem](#)  
[\\*Spouses](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 17. Transcription and protein synthesis inhibitors reduce the induction of behavioural sensitization to a single morphine exposure and regulate Hsp70 expression in the mouse nucleus accumbens.

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**Citation:** International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, February 2011, vol./is. 14/1(107-121), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Luo, Juan; Jing, Li; Qin, Wang-Jun; Zhang, Min; Lawrence, Andrew J; Chen, Feng; Liang, Jian-Hui

**Correspondence Address:** Liang, Jian-Hui: Department of Neuropharmacology, National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China, 100191, liangjh@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Luo, Juan: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** New protein synthesis has been implicated as necessary for long-lasting changes in neuronal function. Behavioral sensitization to a single exposure to addictive drugs is a form of neuroplasticity, but little is known about the importance of new protein synthesis in the underlying mechanism. This study was designed to investigate the effects of the transcription inhibitor actinomycin D (AD) and the protein synthesis inhibitor cycloheximide (CHX) on induction of behavioral sensitization to a single morphine exposure in mice. In combination with behavioral experiments, changes in gene and protein expression in the mouse nucleus accumbens (NAc) were analysed by RT-PCR array and Western blot respectively. Behavioral sensitization was evident in mice pretreated only once with morphine at the doses of 20 and 40 mg/kg, but not 5 and 10 mg/kg. Mice pretreated with morphine (20 mg/kg) and challenged with a lower dose (5 mg/kg) after a period of 4-21 d washout showed sensitized locomotion. At the doses that did not affect locomotion in mice, AD or CHX significantly suppressed hyperactivity induced by acute treatment, but not challenge with morphine, and blocked induction of behavioral sensitization to a single morphine exposure in a dose-related manner. The results from RT-PCR array and Western blot indicated that the changes of Hsp70 expression in the NAc of mice were associated with behavioral sensitization induced by a single morphine exposure. Together, these findings suggest that induction of behavioral sensitization to a single morphine exposure requires new protein synthesis, potentially involving Hsp70 expression in the NAc of mice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Morphine](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[\\*Proteins](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[\\*Genetic Transcription](#)  
[Gene Expression](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 18. The triumph of Bacchus.

**Citation:** Archives of General Psychiatry, January 2011, vol./is. 68/1(8-9), 0003-990X (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Harris, James C

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Diego Rodriguez de Silva y Velazquez's painting of Bacchus is his most popular mythological work. Its naming varies with the perspective of the viewer. Some emphasize the feast itself or view it as homage to the god who brought the gift of wine to humankind. Others focus on the merry inebriants and refer to it as Los Borrachos. The Triumph of Bacchus illustrates Velazquez skill and knowledge. Its focus is on Bacchus' gift of wine and its capacity to comfort those faced with the hardships. It is full of emotional energy and movement, providing a certain satirical charm in depicting the men's short lived escape from their hardships. Unlike his royal portraits, its earthiness reinstates his earlier emphasis on realistic scenes of daily life before becoming, at age 29 years, the chief court painter to young King Philip IV of Spain, who was 6 years his junior. Today in the United States, alcohol is readily available, and about 4% of US residents are alcohol dependent in any given year. The focus has shifted to prevention of early use and to the treatment of alcoholism. Thus, the gift of Bacchus remains with us, requiring the ongoing development of new approaches to treat the complications it has created for humankind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

[\\*Alcoholism](#)[\\*Arts](#)[Art](#)

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

### 19. Psychedelic healing: The promise of entheogens for psychotherapy and spiritual development.

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**Citation:** Psychedelic healing: The promise of entheogens for psychotherapy and spiritual development., 2011 (2011)

**Author(s):** Goldsmith, Neal M

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the cover) Banned after promising research in the 1940s, '50s, and '60s, the use of psychedelics as therapeutic catalysts is now being rediscovered at prestigious medical schools, such as Harvard, Johns Hopkins, NYU, and UCLA. Through clinical trials to assess their use, entheogens have been found to ease anxiety in the dying, interrupt the hold of addictive drugs, cure post-traumatic stress disorder, and treat other deep-seated emotional disturbances. To date, results have been positive, and the idea of psychedelics as powerful psychiatric--and spiritual--medicines is now beginning to be accepted by the medical community. Exploring the latest cutting-edge research on psychedelics, along with their use in indigenous cultures throughout history for rites of passage and shamanic rituals, Neal Goldsmith reveals that the curative effect of entheogens comes not from a chemical effect on the body but rather by triggering a peak or spiritual experience. He provides guidelines for working with entheogens, groundbreaking analyses of the concept--and the process--of change in psychotherapy, and, ultimately, his own story of psychedelic healing. Examining the tribal roots of this knowledge. Goldsmith shows that by combining ancient wisdom and modern research we can unlock the emotional, mental, and spiritual healing powers of these unique and powerful plants, providing an integral medicine for postmodern society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)  
[\\*History](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapeutic Techniques](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Psychedelic Experiences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 20. A sobering fact: ADHD leads to substance abuse.

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**Citation:** Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, January 2011, vol./is. 50/1(6-8), 0890-8567;1527-5418 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Wilens, Timothy E

**Correspondence Address:** Wilens, Timothy E.: Massachusetts General Hospital, 55 Fruit Street, YAW 6A, Boston, MA, US, 02114, [twilens@partners.org](mailto:twilens@partners.org)

**Institution:** Wilens, Timothy E.: Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by A. Charach et al. (see record 2011-00081-005). The link between attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and alcohol or drug abuse or dependence in adolescents and adults has been an area of increasing clinical, research, and public health interest. Substance use disorders (SUDs) usually occur in adolescence or early adulthood and affect 15% to 20% of American adults and a less defined but sizable number of juveniles. What has been an intense area of research over the previous

decade has been the link between ADHD and SUDs. The thorough and informative meta-analysis by Charach and associates has been very helpful in answering an important question: does ADHD really put you at risk for later SUDs? Although Charach et al. have shed important light on ADHD risk for SUDs, we can certainly benefit from similar analyses examining the risk for ADHD in substance abusers. In addition to highlighting the risk for SUDs in ADHD, Charach et al. indicated the importance of understanding these associations. We know that having ADHD makes SUDs more problematic: ADHD is associated with early initiation of cigarette smoking and SUDs, higher risk for cigarette use and SUDs, more severe cigarette smoking and SUDs, and less likelihood of remitting from the addiction compared with individuals without ADHD. So at the end of the day, thanks in part to the work of Charach et al., one realizes that like conduct disorder, ADHD begets a substantial risk for SUDs and that one needs to plan, educate, and intervene appropriately. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 21. Spirituality and meditation.

**Citation:** Spiritually oriented interventions for counseling and psychotherapy., 2011(197-227) (2011)

**Author(s):** Kristeller, Jean

**Institution:** Kristeller, Jean: Center for the Study of Health, Religion, and Spirituality, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The roots and techniques of meditation practice come from spiritual and religious traditions. Almost all religious traditions have incorporated elements of meditative or contemplative practice. Although most of the contemporary focus on the psychology of meditative practice has been on Hindu-based mantra meditations and on the multitude of Buddhist Zen, vipassana, and Tibetan practices, there is increasing recognition of the underlying similarities in process and experience of other traditions, including Christian contemplative prayer, Jewish Hasidic prayers, and Sufi mystical traditions (Goleman, 1988; Shafii, 1988). Common elements of meditative practice, such as repetition and detached awareness, appear to cultivate or facilitate spiritual experience across traditions, although the role that these practices play within given traditions varies tremendously. The conceptual and empirical literature on meditation continues to grow but remains problematic. In particular, a split continues between viewing meditation as somewhat esoteric, mysterious, and grounded in Eastern religious practice, and viewing meditation as being acceptable only when wholly secularized. As understanding of the role of spiritual and religious values in mental health grows, appreciation is developing for how meditation practice might help individuals engage spiritual resources more fully, in addition to improving emotional or behavioral regulation. Furthermore, appreciation is growing for Western meditative and contemplative traditions and the degree to which all contemplative practices incorporate similar, if not universal, processes. This chapter first provides a brief overview of how meditation has been understood as a therapeutic tool within a range of theoretical perspectives and within both a secular and a spiritually enhancing context. The essential elements of meditation practice are then considered, across a wide range of therapeutic applications, from emotional regulation and health care issues to treatment of addictions and cultivation of caring and compassion for others, with a particular focus on how each may link back into spiritual goals. Finally, clinical issues in bringing meditation practice into therapy are considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Meditation](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapeutic Techniques](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Reinforcing effects of methamphetamine in an animal model of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder--the spontaneously hypertensive rat.

**Citation:** Behavioral and Brain Functions, December 2010, vol./is. 6/, 1744-9081 (Dec 9, 2010)

**Author(s):** dela Pena, Ike; Ahn, Hyung Seok; Choi, Ji Young; Shin, Chan Young; Ryu, Jong Hoon; Cheong, Jae Hoon

**Correspondence Address:** Cheong, Jae Hoon: Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Sahmyook University, 26-21 Kongkreung-dong, Nowon-gu, Seoul, Korea, 139-742, cheongjh@syu.ac.kr

**Institution:** dela Pena, Ike: Uimyung Research Institute for Neuroscience, Sahmyook University, Seoul, Korea

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substrains of the Spontaneously Hypertensive rat (SHR), a putative animal model of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), have demonstrated increased sensitivity to many drugs of abuse, including psychostimulants. Therefore, it was suggested that studies in SHR may help elucidate ADHD and comorbidity with substance use disorder (SUD). However, the drug intake profile of the SHR in the most relevant animal model of drug addiction, the self-administration (SA) test, and its response on the conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm are not yet determined. In the present study, we employed SA and CPP tests to investigate the reinforcing effects of the psychostimulant methamphetamine in an SHR substrain obtained from Charles River, Japan (SHR/NCrIcrIj). Concurrent tests were also performed in Wistar rats, the strain representing "normal" heterogeneous population. To address if the presence of ADHD behaviors further increases sensitivity to the rewarding effect of methamphetamine during adolescence, a critical period for the onset of drug abuse, CPP tests were especially conducted in adolescent Wistar and SHR/NCrIcrIj. We found that the SHR/NCrIcrIj also acquired methamphetamine SA and CPP, indicating reinforcing effects of methamphetamine in this ADHD animal model. However, we did not observe increased responsiveness of the SHR/NCrIcrIj to methamphetamine in both SA and CPP assays. This indicates that the reinforcing effects of methamphetamine may be similar in strains and that the SHR/NCrIcrIj may not adequately model ADHD and increased sensitivity to methamphetamine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Licensee BioMed Central Ltd. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: dela Pena et al; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Rats](#)  
[\\*Reinforcement](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Place Conditioning](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**23. The science of ADHD: A guide for parents and professionals.**

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<b>Citation:</b>	The science of ADHD: A guide for parents and professionals., 2010 (2010)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Chandler, Chris
<b>Institution:</b>	Chandler, Chris: London Metropolitan University, London, United Kingdom
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	(from the cover) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is a long-term disorder affecting many children and adults. It is also a highly controversial psychiatric disorder, in its cause, its diagnosis, and the effect of diagnosis on the patient. This controversy is exacerbated by the commonly recommended treatment for the condition--Ritalin. The science of ADHD addresses the scientific status of ADHD in an informed and accessible way, without recourse to emotional or biased viewpoints. The very latest studies are used to present a reasoned account of ADHD and its treatment. The science of ADHD is highly multidisciplinary, covering the areas of genetics, neuroscience, psychology, and treatment. The ever-increasing scientific evidence is described and discussed, informing the reader of the limitations of the science, but also the benefits that scientific inquiry can bring to understanding what goes on in the ADHD brain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Book; Authored Book
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity</a> <a href="#">CNS Stimulating Drugs</a> <a href="#">Comorbidity</a> <a href="#">Diagnosis</a> <a href="#">Drug Addiction</a> <a href="#">Drug Therapy</a> <a href="#">Environment</a> <a href="#">Epidemiology</a> <a href="#">Etiology</a> <a href="#">Genetics</a> <a href="#">Neurosciences</a> <a href="#">Psychological Theories</a> <a href="#">Rewards</a> <a href="#">Treatment</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

**24. Internet addiction and the workplace.**

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<b>Citation:</b>	Contemporary occupational health psychology: Global perspectives on research and practice, Vol 1., 2010(234-252) (2010)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Tehrani, Noreen
<b>Institution:</b>	Tehrani, Noreen: Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre, United Kingdom
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	(from the chapter) This chapter looks at misuse of the internet in the workplace and identifies how using the internet has become one of the most powerful addictive activities to be found in the working environment. Whilst most people use the internet in moderation for business or personal ends, other people become totally preoccupied by its use. The power of the internet to create behaviors, symptoms, and responses which are indistinguishable from those found in addicts of alcohol and drugs suggests that there may be a single addiction syndrome which links substance abuse to behavioral addictions such as excessive exercise, gambling, and internet usage. In the workplace, substance abuse is commonly treated as an illness, with employees who admit to becoming addicted to drugs or alcohol being offered an opportunity to seek treatment and support rather than a summary dismissal. Employees addicted to the internet are generally treated differently, with organizations failing to recognize or respond to evidence that their workers are becoming addicted to social chat rooms, playing fantasy games, shopping, gambling,

viewing pornography--or summarily dismissing them. Occupational health psychologists have a role in the identification and treatment of emerging risks within the workplace. The dramatic growth of internet addiction suggests that this is an important area to understand if they are to provide useful support and guidance for organizations and employees who may find themselves affected by this phenomenon. This chapter provides some background information, describes interventions which may be utilized by occupational health psychologists when advising organizations on how to deal with internet addictions, and discusses how this information can be used by employees and organizations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Organizations](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[\\*Working Conditions](#)  
[\\*Occupational Health](#)  
[Health Care Psychology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 25. Crossroads of pain and addiction.

**Citation:** Pain Medicine, December 2010, vol./is. 11/12(1803-1818), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Bailey, John A; Hurley, Robert W; Gold, Mark S

**Correspondence Address:** Bailey, John A.: Springhill Health Center, 8491 NW 39th Ave., Gainesville, FL, US, 32606, baileyjo@ufl.edu

**Institution:** Bailey, John A.: Division of Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, Springhill Health Center, Gainesville, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Despite the fact that chronic pain and addiction often coexist, few pain training programs offer significant experiential and didactic training in drug abuse and addiction. Similarly, addiction medicine programs often offer little training in pain management. What follows is a review of the intersection between these two specialties from the perspective of clinicians that practice both. Objective: The objective of this study was to review the historical backdrop, terminology, vulnerability, and neurobiology of addiction; explore the effects of drug, delivery system, timing, and environment on drug self-administration; and review strategies used in managing patients with coexisting addiction and chronic pain. Setting: The University of Florida has training programs in both pain management and addiction medicine. The collaboration of these two subspecialties has led to the development of a successful pain management clinic that manages difficult patients based on the strategies that are discussed. Conclusions: It is possible to successfully manage patients with coexisting chronic pain and addictive disorders. Addiction medicine and pain management training programs should offer didactic and experiential training in both subspecialties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Chronic Pain](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Pain Management](#)  
[Training](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 26. The influence of client socioeconomic status on counselors' attributional biases and objective countertransference reactions.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-B(3960), 0419-4217 (2010)
- Author(s):** Dougall, Jennifer L
- Institution:** Dougall, Jennifer L.: U Akron, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The present study examined the influence of client socioeconomic status (SES) on counselors' cognitive (attributional biases) and emotional (objective countertransference) reactions. The purpose of the study was to better understand how counselors respond cognitively and emotionally to clients of different SES backgrounds when other demographic and clinical characteristics remain unchanged. A national sample of 141 participants included licensed professional counselors, marriage and family counselors, social workers, counseling psychologists, addiction counselors and counselor-trainees. Data was collected through an internet survey using an analogue-style design employing a client video simulation of the same actor portraying a higher versus lower SES client with the same clinical presentation. Attributional bias was measured by the Clinical Attribution Scale (CAS) (Chen, Froehle, & Morran, 1997) and objective countertransference was measured by the Impact Message Inventory-Circumplex (Brief Version) (IMI-C) (Kiesler & Schmidt, 2006). ANOVA results revealed no significant main effect for participant attributional bias for the lower versus higher SES client simulation. MANOVA results for the IMI-C subscales revealed a statistically significant difference on the Dominant IMI-C subscale. Participants viewing the higher SES client simulation rated the client as interpersonally impacting them in a dominant way compared to those viewing the lower SES client. Using a clinical judgment questionnaire, exploratory follow-up t-tests revealed that participants viewing the higher SES client believed he manifested significantly less severe life problems than the lower SES client. Findings indicate that client SES can impact counselor emotions (objective countertransference) and clinical judgments. Recommendations for counselor education and supervision, counseling theory, and future research are summarized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Attribution](#)  
[\\*Clients](#)  
[\\*Counselors](#)  
[\\*Countertransference](#)  
[\\*Socioeconomic Status](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 27. The perceived therapeutic attributes of the SMART program from persons in seasoned recovery.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-B(3926), 0419-4217 (2010)
- Author(s):** Anderson, Douglas
- Institution:** Anderson, Douglas: Alliant International U, San Diego, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The Problem. Addictive behavior from substance abuse has been a widespread problem of monumental concern for millions of persons that has impacted social relationships, has alerted national health concerns and has affected economy at the macro and micro level. The availability of research information regarding participation in various brief therapies (e.g., 3-6 months) was abundant. However, research in extended time recovery for some recovery programs and especially that of Self Management And Recovery Training (SMART) for substance and alcohol abuse concerning involved individual participation of one year or more was lacking. Methods. The study was a qualitative design to reveal comprehensive appreciation for recovery from substance abuse. Semi-structured interviews were completed on ten participants and then analyzed by the constant comparative method. As anticipated with this type of qualitative design, flexibility for

changes were incorporated within to provide for adjustment with information acquired, while allowing for new directions to be developed. Results. There were sixteen major themes discovered in this study. They included: new insights, chemical dependence education, internal locus of control, recovery programs other than SMART, critical thinking, recreational activities, SMART attendance, goals, determination, positive affirmations, social support, helping others, self reliance, support facilitators, new coping skills, and negative memories. There were seventeen minor themes that included: health, life event, peer support, persistence, self discovery, independence, family, legal, personal responsibility, knowing limits, self control, self motivation, moderation, self respect, modification, plan, and work. Two especially significant findings in the study were the importance of internal locus of control by the SMART participants as contributing to their recovery and the minimal role that spirituality/religion played in the recovery process of the SMART study participants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attribution](#)  
[\\*Self Management](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[\\*Training](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 28. The impact of prison-based substance abuse treatment on rates of recidivism among female offenders.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-B(3941), 0419-4217 (2010)

**Author(s):** Miller, Patrice M

**Institution:** Miller, Patrice M.: Capella U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The past few decades has seen an increase in prison populations nationwide and the increase in incarcerated female offenders far surpassed the increase among male offenders. A review of the literature suggests that the criminalization of drugs has contributed to the increased prison population. Prisons nationwide have implemented substance abuse treatment programs in prison settings. The present study examined the impact of prison-based substance abuse treatment on recidivism rates among female offenders. A prison-based therapeutic community and a prison-based outpatient program at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women were evaluated for their effectiveness on reducing recidivism rates for female offenders. A comparison group of substance abusing female offenders who did not receive prison-based substance abuse treatment prior to release back into the community was included in the analysis. Logistic regression analysis was employed to examine treatment and severity of addiction as predictors of recidivism. Results of the analysis failed to reject the null hypothesis and neither treatment nor severity of addiction emerged as significant predictors of recidivism. The author discusses possible design flaws that may have contributed to the lack of significant results with recommendations for future evaluations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Prisons](#)  
[\\*Recidivism](#)  
[Prisoners](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 29. The relationship between religiosity, ethnic identification, and alcohol expectancies in a Jewish population.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-B(3937), 0419-4217 (2010)
- Author(s):** Kaiserman, Jacob
- Institution:** Kaiserman, Jacob: The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** It has previously been shown that alcohol expectancies mediate patterns of alcohol consumption. One factor that influences attitudes toward alcohol consumption is the level of religious involvement. A common finding in epidemiological research on alcoholism has found that Jewish-Americans have relatively low rates of alcoholism. It has been postulated that this low rate may be attributable to less positive attitudes toward alcohol consumption than those held by the general population. The current research employed a case-control design where Jewish-Americans completed the Jewish Identity Scale (JIS), the Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire (AEQ), and the Religious Background and Behavior Questionnaire (RBB). A regression analysis was done to determine if there was a correlation between Jewish identity and attitudes toward alcohol consumption, and between religiosity and attitudes toward alcohol consumption. Results indicated that there is a moderate relationship between JIS and some factors of the AEQ in a Reform Jewish population and a moderate relationship between the RBB and some factors of the AEQ in a Conservative Jewish population and amongst Jewish women. There appears to be some evidence that a Jewish population has more positive attitudes toward alcohol consumption when they are more religious and/or have a stronger Jewish identity. This attitude may mediate higher levels of alcohol use in a Jewish population, but further research is needed to determine how these expectations affect patterns of alcohol use and misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Expectations](#)  
[\\*Population](#)  
[\\*Religiosity](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. Genes, environment, and the development of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis use and disorders during adolescence and young adulthood.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-B(3918), 0419-4217 (2010)
- Author(s):** Palmer, Rohan H. C
- Institution:** Palmer, Rohan H. C.: U Colorado at Boulder, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction. Numerous studies of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis use and abuse and dependence emphasize the developmental progression from early involvement in childhood and adolescence to persistent use or abuse and then dependence in adulthood. Furthermore, behavior genetic studies highlight the significant contribution of additive genetic, shared and non-shared environmental factors during each developmental stage. A key aspect of these behavior genetic studies that is yet to be fully explored using prospective data is the nature of drug problems at each developmental period and the extent to which the relationship between early problems and adult problems is under genetic and environmental influence for each gender and amongst users. Methods. The sample for these studies comprised twins participating in the Center for Antisocial Drug Dependence (CADD). For our study of the developmental epidemiology of drug involvement from adolescence to young adulthood, we employed a weighted logistic regression model that examines the likelihood of developing alcohol, tobacco, or cannabis abuse or dependence based on the level of involvement in adolescence. For our study of

dependence during emerging adulthood, we utilized a series of multivariate behavioral genetic models that examine variation within each substance as well as the covariation between them. Lastly, for our study of stability and change of dependence, we used developmental behavioral genetic models to determine how genetic and environmental influences contribute to the development of drug dependence. More specifically, the models assessed whether (1) adolescent genetic or environmental influences persisted to young adulthood, and (2) the genetic and environmental effects were independent across time, or a combination thereof. In conducting these analyses, we paid special attention to the role of individuals who were abstinent or low-level users. Results. Adolescents and young adults are prone to use and abuse multiple substances. As adolescents get older, they are more likely to use and abuse multiple substances. Adolescent involvement with alcohol, tobacco, or cannabis increased the likelihood of developing abuse or dependence on any of the three substances by young adulthood. Tobacco especially, predicted the development of alcohol and cannabis problems, more so than the other substances did the development of their own problems or other drug problems. Lifetime endorsement of DSM-IV dependence symptoms on multiple substances resulted from a single underlying dimension of risk for drug addiction that is heritable in males and females. Developmental analyses identified early familial factors as the main contributors to the persistence of dependence symptoms from adolescence to young adulthood; the role of these factors differed somewhat between males and females. The large degree of change observed in our sample was due to the presence of both genetic and environmental effects that were developmental-stage-specific. Finally, in all our analyses, when abstainers and low-level users are included in the denominator, for all three substances males have higher average dependence symptom counts during young adulthood. However, when only users are considered, males have more symptoms only in the case of alcohol. Thus for tobacco and cannabis at least, females are as likely as males to have dependence symptoms once they have started using. Conclusions. The risk for developing substance problems and for being involved with multiple substances during adolescence and young adulthood is generalized. The development of dependence symptoms on multiple substances by young adulthood is largely due to additive genetic influences acting through a common risk mechanism for drug problems. Persistent endorsement of drug dependence symptoms is primarily due to familial factors common across developmental stages. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Adult Development](#)  
[Genetics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. Sex and cyberspace: The Internet in the sexual lives of men who have sex with men.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-B(3628), 0419-4217 (2010)

**Author(s):** Lombardo, Anthony Peter

**Institution:** Lombardo, Anthony Peter: U Toronto, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The Men, Internet, and Sex with Men Study was a qualitative inquiry into how men who have sex with men (MSM) use the Internet in their sexual lives. The study responds to calls for HIV prevention to become more resonant with men's online experiences. Men's use of the Internet in their sexual lives was explored through structural interactionist and social risk theories. The study was a focused ethnography, drawing on semi-structured interviews with 23 MSM from the Greater Toronto Area. The sample included men aged

20 to 61, from a variety of sexual orientations (gay, bisexual, and heterosexual) and HIV statuses. Data analysis focused on the contextual aspects of men's use of the Internet for sexual purposes and their sexual risk behaviour. This study focused on how men's use of the Internet for sexual purposes was situated within and influenced by the contexts of their use. The participants' online experiences were socially-situated from the outset: men saw the Internet as a "solution" to challenges in their sexual lives; their online interactions were structured by online rules of engagement and discourse from the offline gay community; and their sexual risk behaviour was mediated by social context and sexual interactions. The participants' stories revealed the existence of an online subculture for sex seeking. Men also talked about the links between their online and offline experiences, where the Internet played a role in developing their sexuality but could also foster isolation and addiction. The men emphasized the importance of online HIV prevention and offered suggestions on how prevention more generally might be improved. The Internet holds both promise and pitfalls for HIV prevention. The findings from this study underline the need for prevention efforts that focus on individual- and structural-level prevention which can respond to men's experiences both online and offline. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Sex](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. Locus of control and abstinence from alcohol: A correlational study.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-B(3641), 0419-4217 (2010)

**Author(s):** Harruff, Catherine L

**Institution:** Harruff, Catherine L.: Capella U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Relapse is a major problem for those persons who were abusers of alcohol and are working to sustain their abstinence from such usage. This is of particular concern for those individuals who are in the process of completing or have completed a treatment program or are engaged in groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous and may not be availed to such type of intervention. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to evaluate the relationship between locus of control and days abstinent from alcohol among a sample group of participants who attended self-help meetings held in a locale found in upstate New York near the Canadian border. A purposive sample of participants  $n = 84$  ages 18 years and older was recruited through 12-step self help group meetings. Method for collecting the data to the study was based on a quantitative approach that employed both a correlation and multivariate analysis. It was expected that the results would support a positive correlation between locus of control and days abstinent from alcohol. The results of the study showed no statistical relationship between locus of control and days abstinent from alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Drug Abstinence](#)  
[\\*Internal External Locus of Control](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Opportunistic interventions to treat alcohol problems in emergency department settings: Is there a role for social work and other non-physician health professions?

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-B(3588), 0419-4217 (2010)

**Author(s):** Murray, Margaret M

**Institution:** Murray, Margaret M.: The Catholic U America, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A public health approach to the harms that arise from alcohol misuse requires that alcohol problems be identified early and intervened with before serious social and medical consequences occur. An intervention directed at at-risk drinkers, known as alcohol brief intervention, has well established efficacy when delivered by physicians working in primary health care clinics and some hospital Emergency Departments. However, the adoption by physicians has not been widespread, due to a number of barriers including lack of physician time, skill, and knowledge about alcohol. An important question thereby arose as to whether other health professionals, including social workers, achieve the same positive patient outcomes as physicians when delivering the intervention. Using data from the largest effectiveness study of alcohol brief intervention in Emergency Departments (ED's) to date (Academic Emergency Department Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment Research Collaborative), changes in alcohol use from patients who were treated by physicians were compared to changes in those patients treated by non-physician health professionals. Participants in the current study (n=279) were drinking at levels above the National Institutes of Health limits. Patients were divided into two groups: 137 received the intervention from a physician and 142 received the intervention from a non-physician health professional. In addition to baseline data on demographic, education and health variables, measures on three quantity and frequency of alcohol use variables were collected at baseline and at 3-months post intervention. Results of an Analysis of Co-Variance that adjusted for differences in baseline drinking, indicated that controlling for gender, marital status, education level, and severity of addiction, the ED patients who received the alcohol brief intervention from trained non-physician health providers did as well as at 3-month follow-up on the three assessed outcomes of reduction in alcohol use as those patients who received the intervention from a physician. Findings suggest that non-physician health professionals who are trained in alcohol brief intervention be considered to provide the intervention, removing significant barriers to physician delivery that currently exist, and increasing opportunities for wide-spread implementation of this efficacious public health approach to reducing the harms of alcohol misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Physicians](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel](#)  
[Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 34. Parsing distinct aspects of the addiction process using cocaine self-administration, behavioral economics, neuropharmacology and neurochemistry.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-B(3505), 0419-4217 (2010)

**Author(s):** Oleson, Erik B

**Institution:** Oleson, Erik B.: Wake Forest U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In order to develop a better understanding of the neurobiological basis of cocaine addiction, scientists have begun to investigate the neural adaptations occurring in association with changes in behavior observed in animal models of addiction. Exactly how these behavioral changes relate to the addiction process, however, remains unclear.

Two behavioral changes that are well documented to occur as the addiction process progresses are increased cocaine intake over time and increased time and energy devoted to obtain cocaine. The relationship between these two concepts can be addressed experimentally by performing behavioral economic analyses on cocaine self-administration data. Using behavioral economic theory, changes in cocaine intake can be investigated by studying changes in consumption when the unit-price of cocaine is relatively cheap; changes in the time and energy devoted to obtain cocaine can be studied by assessing changes in the maximal price paid for drug when the unit-price of cocaine is relatively high. The current series of studies was designed to investigate the relationship between cocaine consumption and price paid, and to further identify the neurobiological factors that cause these two distinct concepts to change over time. In the first set of studies it was discovered that changes in cocaine consumption and the price paid for cocaine can increase independently, suggesting that these two concepts are dissociable. The relationship between cocaine consumption and price paid was then addressed using neuropharmacology. It was found that drug-pretreatments can affect cocaine consumption and price paid independently, further supporting the conclusion that these two aspects of addiction are dissociable. Next, the neuropharmacological regulation of cocaine consumption was addressed. It was found that the rate and pattern of cocaine intake is tightly associated with levels of dopamine uptake inhibition which shift upward following an escalation of cocaine intake. In the final chapter, it was found that an interaction between large brain cocaine fluctuations and patterns of high-rate responding for cocaine is necessary to produce an increase in the price paid for cocaine over time. Overall, these studies suggest that cocaine consumption and price paid are dissociable phenomena that are regulated by distinct neural mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Behavioral Economics](#)  
[\\*Neuropharmacology](#)  
[Adaptation](#)  
[Neurochemistry](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 35. An enhancer-trap and splice-trap screen for regulators of endocrine functions in the central nervous system and the epitracheal gland of *Drosophila melanogaster*.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-B(3493), 0419-4217 (2010)

**Author(s):** Qu, Chunjing

**Institution:** Qu, Chunjing: U Oklahoma, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Peptide hormones play important roles in a wide variety of biological processes, such as learning and memory, body weight homeostasis, circadian rhythms, and addiction. In *Drosophila*, over 20 peptide hormones are produced in the central nervous system (CNS) by distinct groups of specialized neurons, peptidergic neurons. Another important endocrine function is performed by the Inka cell, responsible for the production and secretion of the ecdysis triggering hormone (ETH), which is critical for the ecdysis process of the animal. Although many genes encoding peptide hormones have been identified, our knowledge about factors that regulate the production and secretion of peptide hormones is still very limited. In order to identify more endocrine regulators, we performed an enhancer trap and splice trap screen for genes that are expressed in peptidergic neurons in the CNS and the epitracheal gland, where the ETH-expressing Inka cell is located. From a screen of 545 splice trap lines and 287 enhancer trap lines, we obtained 28 insertions in 25 genes that are expressed in peptidergic neurons of the CNS, and 14 insertions in 14 genes that are expressed in the epitracheal gland. For lines that are

expressed in the CNS, we further mapped the expression patterns by immunostaining with antisera to several neuropeptides, including Bursicon, Drosophila insulin-like peptide 2, crustacean cardioactive peptide, and leucokinin, each of which is expressed in distinct groups of neurons. Among the 28 lines identified, the BG00836 insertion in the gene *alan shepard* (*shep*) was extremely interesting to us because of its restricted reporter gene expression in peptidergic neurons. *shep*BG00836 mutant adults showed defects in wing expansion and decreased resistance to starvation, and these phenotypes were reverted by precise excision of the P element. However, it was later shown that these may be neomorphic phenotypes brought by the combination of the *shep* mutation and unknown factors in the genetic background. Follow-up experiments on *shep* showed that it is involved in the control of neurite outgrowth in the CNS. Therefore, *shep* may function as a general developmental regulator for peptidergic neurons. Lines with reporter gene expression in the epitracheal glands may reveal genes that participate in the regulation of ETH expression or secretion. We examined the functions of the trapped loci by knocking down gene expression specifically in the Inka cells with transgenic RNA interference (RNAi). Expression of UAS-*tai* (*tai*)RNAi in the Inka cells led to ecdysis defects and reduced ETH expression. TAI is a known ecdysone receptor coactivator, and expression levels of TAI were correlated with the circulating steroid hormone titer. Previous research results in our lab and the Cherbas lab suggested that the basic-leucine zipper transcription factor Cryptocephal (CRC) and the EcR/USP heterodimeric ecdysone receptor together form a complex on the ETH promoter and activate the expression of ETH. Based on these findings, we propose a model in which a complex of TAI, CRC, and EcR/USP binds to the ETH promoter and activates ETH transcription. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Learning](#)  
[\\*Central Nervous System](#)  
[\\*Drosophila](#)  
[\\*Gene Expression](#)  
[\\*Glands](#)  
[Genes](#)  
[Homeostasis](#)  
[Memory](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. AMPA receptor subunit composition and its regulation by cocaine.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-B(3494), 0419-4217 (2010)

**Author(s):** Reimers, Jeremy Michael

**Institution:** Reimers, Jeremy Michael: Rosalind Franklin U Medicine and Science, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In order to combat the drug addiction problem, it is necessary to learn about the underpinnings of the neural systems it affects. Plasticity of the glutamate system, specifically alpha -amino-3-hydroxyl-5-methyl-4-isoxazole-propionate receptors (AMPA), plays a key role in the neuroadaptations associated with cocaine addiction. The subunit composition of AMPARs is an important determinant of their biological properties and trafficking. However, AMPAR subunit composition has only been determined in the hippocampus. One goal of this thesis was to characterize AMPAR subunit composition in addiction-related brain regions such as the nucleus accumbens (NAc), dorsal striatum (DS), and prefrontal cortex (PFC), focusing on the GluA1-3 subunits important in these regions. To this end, I used a quantitative co-immunoprecipitation (co-IP) protocol along with blue native electrophoresis (BNE) to study the assembly state of the receptors. I found that, in all brain regions studied, the majority of the GluA1 was associated with GluA2, and a small amount with GluA3. Although about half of the GluA2 was not associated with GluA1, this represents an over-estimate of the percent of GluA2 present in GluA2A3 receptors, based on BNE

results demonstrating that most GluA2 exists as dimers, rather than functional tetrameric receptors, whereas relatively more GluA1 was present in tetramers. These results along with others suggest a dominant role for the GluA1A2 receptor in all brain regions. Each region also contained a small number of GluA2-lacking AMPAR, which have higher conductance due to calcium permeability. A second goal was to use the same quantitative co-IP technique to determine if repeated cocaine treatment and withdrawal alters AMPAR subunit composition in the NAc. To do this, two different models of cocaine addiction were used: behavioral sensitization produced by non-contingent cocaine exposure and incubation (time-dependent intensification) of cue-induced cocaine craving after withdrawal from extended access cocaine self-administration. AMPAR subunit composition in the NAc was determined during withdrawal in each model. In the behavioral sensitization model, after using a protein crosslinking assay to determine that there was a withdrawal-dependent increase in surface GluA1A2 receptors, co-IP studies revealed a slight increase in the amount of GluA1 not associated with GluA2, suggesting an increase in total cellular GluA2-lacking AMPARs. However, in contrast to results in the incubation model, described next, these receptors were not found to contribute significantly to synaptic transmission during withdrawal from non-contingent cocaine exposure. In the incubation of cocaine craving model, after 45 days of withdrawal from cocaine self-administration, I used the same quantitative co-IP techniques as previously mentioned to demonstrate a more robust increase in the amount of GluA2 that was not associated with GluA1, as well as an increase in GluA1 not associated with GluA2 or any other subunit. These data complemented other biochemical data showing an increase in surface GluA1 after 45 days of withdrawal, without an increase in surface GluA2 or GluA3, as well as electrophysiological data showing the presence of GluA2-lacking AMPARs in the NAc. Finally, these GluA2-lacking AMPARs were demonstrated to mediate the expression of incubated cue-induced cocaine seeking after prolonged withdrawal. Together, results in both models suggest that AMPAR upregulation in the NAc increases cocaine-related behaviors by increasing the reactivity of MSN to glutamate inputs from cortical and limbic regions that trigger cocaine-related behaviors, although this increase in reactivity is greater in the incubation model due to synaptic incorporation of high conductance GluA2-lacking AMPARs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Neural Receptors](#)  
[\\*AMPA](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. Fifteen years of research at the RISQ: Report on knowledge concerning the impact of treatments.

**Original Title:** Quinze annees de recherche au RISQ: Bilan des connaissances sur l'impact des traitements.

**Citation:** Drogues, sante et societe, December 2009, vol./is. 8/2(187-231), 1703-8847 (Dec 2009)

**Author(s):** Landry, Michel; Brochu, Serge; Nadeau, Louise; Brunelle, Natacha; Bergeron, Jacques; Cournoyer, Louis-Georges; Tremblay, Joel

**Correspondence Address:** Landry, Michel: Centre Dollard-Cormier, Institut Universitaire sur les Dependances, 950, de Louvain Est, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H2M 3E2, Michel.landry@ssss.gouv.qc.ca

**Institution:** Landry, Michel: Centre Dollard-Cormier, Institut Universitaire sur les Dependances, Montreal, PQ, Canada

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** This article reports on six evaluative research projects led by a research team at the RISQ (Recherche et intervention sur les substances psychoactives--Quebec) on treatments offered in Quebec, mainly in public rehabilitation centres, between 1991 and 2005. Objectives: The goal of these studies was to evaluate: 1) whether the participants from drug addiction treatment centres in Quebec improved their situation during and after their

treatment; 2) the spheres of life in which these improvements occurred; and 3) whether there was a relationship between the changes observed and the participants' exposure to the treatment. Method: The method is referred to as a "naturalist" approach: participants were exposed to the regular treatment offered in the centres where they were followed. By means of the ASI-IGT, their situation concerning consumption of psychoactive substances and their biopsychosocial condition were evaluated at three measurement times, on their arrival in treatment, then at intervals of approximately 6 and 12 months. Measurements also included the quantity (hours of exposure to treatment) and the duration of the intervention they received. Results: In the six groups under study, a constant improvement of the participants on the ASI-IGT "alcohol" and "drug" scales was observed as well as most of the dimensions evaluated by this tool in time 1 and time 2, and maintenance of this improvement in time 3. There was no significant difference between the participants who had little or no treatment and those who had a great deal. Interpretation: The meaning and the extent of these results are discussed by the authors, particularly in relation to the limitations of these studies. Research strategies developed thereafter to respond to the questions raised by these studies are also presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Health Knowledge](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. Sand in the gears: Motivation of clients under judicial coercion into substance abuse treatment.

**Original Title:** Du sable dans l'engrenage: La motivation des clients sous contrainte judiciaire dans les traitements pour la toxicomanie.

**Citation:** Drogues, sante et societe, December 2009, vol./is. 8/2(141-185), 1703-8847 (Dec 2009)

**Author(s):** Orsi, Mylene Magrinelli; Brochu, Serge

**Correspondence Address:** Orsi, Mylene Magrinelli: Ecole de Criminologie, Universite de Montreal, C.P. 6128, succursale Centre-ville, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H3C 3J7, mylene.magrinelli@umontreal.ca

**Institution:** Orsi, Mylene Magrinelli: Ecole de Criminologie, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The justice system is becoming increasingly involved in the referral process of criminalized individuals to drug treatment programs. This practice has important implications for clinical interventions, as these people are usually considered poorly motivated to change, and present specific needs that are not easily satisfied through conventional intervention approaches. Thus, the aim of this paper is to discuss the readiness to change of coerced treatment participants through a review of articles published over the last ten years. The analysis demonstrates that the coercion generated by the justice system can function as a source of external motivation, in the sense of bringing and retaining individuals into treatment. Moreover, engagement and behavior change are rather related to the development of internal motivation. Some studies associate the internal motivation of an addict with the experience of negative consequences related to the use of psychotropic substances. Therefore, individuals who experience the most problems would be more willing to change and thus more likely to achieve positive results in treatment. This is called left-pointing-double-angle quotation mark hitting the bottom theory right-pointing-double-angle . This left-pointing-double-angle quotation mark theory right-pointing-double-angle is only partially supported, because if the seriousness of the problems seem related to motivation to change in early treatment, it is not always associated with positive treatment outcomes. We conclude that the left-pointing-double-angle quotation mark external right-pointing-double-angle and left-pointing-double-angle quotation

markinternalright-pointing-double-angle dimensions of motivation come into intimate relationship in the context of coerced treatment, and the process of developing internal motivation through external pressure requires much more research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Coercion](#)  
[\\*Court Referrals](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
 Clients  
 Drug Abuse  
 Procedural Justice

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 39. From the concept of addictus to the depathologization process: The psychosocial wealth of the concept of dependency according to Stanton Peele.

**Original Title:** Du concept d'addictus au processus de depathologisation: La richesse psychosociale du concept de dependance selon Stanton Peele.

**Citation:** Drogues, sante et societe, December 2009, vol./is. 8/2(75-108), 1703-8847 (Dec 2009)

**Author(s):** Suissa, Amnon Jacob

**Correspondence Address:** Suissa, Amnon Jacob, suissa.amnon@uqam.ca

**Institution:** Suissa, Amnon Jacob: Universite du Quebec a Montreal (UQAM), Montreal, PQ, Canada

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Far from being a semantic question, the concept of addiction is a major psychosocial benchmark to the extent that the conception and the definition of a condition have a direct impact on the comprehension of the phenomenon in question and on the types of needed services and treatments. Based on a review of the literature, this article focuses on the social trend towards medicalization in the field of addictions. To that end, three aspects will be highlighted: (1) an overview of the medicalization process as a modality of social control; (2) an illustration on how the psychosocial perspective of Stanton Peele covers a rich corpus that allows us to better understand an impressive variety of human activities and behaviors in a context of addiction; (3) an attempt to demonstrate how the Peele approach contributes to "de pathologize" and to empower the addicted persons. In conclusion, some avenues for bringing together the medical and the social are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Pathology](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
 Psychologists

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 40. The neurobiology of drug addiction: Recent advances and new intervention strategies.

**Original Title:** Neurobiologie de la toxicomanie: Avancees recentes et nouvelles strategies d'intervention.

**Citation:** Drogues, sante et societe, December 2009, vol./is. 8/2(27-73), 1703-8847 (Dec 2009)

**Author(s):** Jutras-Aswad, Didier; Bruneau, Julie; Hurd, Yasmin L

**Correspondence Address:** Jutras-Aswad, Didier: Mount Sinai School of Medicine, One Gustave L. Levy Place, Box 1603, New York, NY, US, 10029, Didier.Jutras-Aswad@mssm.edu

**Institution:** Jutras-Aswad, Didier: Departement de Psychiatrie, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

<b>Language:</b>	French
<b>Abstract:</b>	For years, the neurobiology of drug addiction was characterized by the short-term modulation of different neurotransmission systems, therapeutic strategies directly targeting the receptors that are bound by substances. These approaches have helped to improve the treatment of drug intoxication and withdrawal, while promoting access to a broad array of psychosocial services. However, the data highlight the mixed effectiveness of these interventions to induce a sustained decrease in consumption and other symptoms of addiction, especially craving, among subgroups of individuals. Recent advances in neuroscience have led to a growing understanding of the neurobiological mechanisms underlying the vulnerability to relapse and other behaviors associated with addiction. The primarily dopaminergic and striatal hypothesis of these phenomena has been replaced by a theory incorporating the contribution of the glutamatergic, endocannabinoid and opioid systems, as well as the interaction between these various components within cortical and sub-cortical structures. The focus has moved from the short-term neurobiological changes to the long-lasting modulation of the structures involved in addiction. This paradigm shift led to the emergence of several therapeutic strategies that aim at reducing the risk of relapse by modulating specific neural circuits whose functions are altered by chronic substance use. The endocannabinoid and glutamate systems, in particular, are promising targets for the treatment of craving and relapse. This article aims to summarize some of the latest trends in the neurobiology of addiction as well as new avenues of treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<a href="#">*Drug Addiction</a> <a href="#">*Intervention</a> <a href="#">*Neurobiology</a> <a href="#">*Neuropeptides</a> <a href="#">*Neurotransmission</a> <a href="#">Opiates</a> <a href="#">Strategies</a>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

#### 41. Individual and social factors of smoking cigarettes and alcohol consumption in selected groups of university students.

<b>Original Title:</b>	Individuálne a sociálne faktory fajcenia cigariet a konzumacie alkoholu vybranych skupin vysokoskolskych studentov.
<b>Citation:</b>	Ceskoslovenska Psychologie, 2009, vol./is. 53/6(600-611), 0009-062X (2009)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Orosova, Ol'ga; Gajdosova, Beata
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Orosova, Ol'ga: Filozoficka fakulta, Univerzita P. J. Safarika v Kosiciach, Katedra Pedagogickej Psychologie a Psychologie Zdravia, Moyzesova 16, Kosice, Slovakia, 040 01, olga.orosova@upjs.sk
<b>Institution:</b>	Orosova, Ol'ga: Katedra Pedagogickej Psychologie a Psychologie Zdravia FF UPJS, Kosice, Slovakia
<b>Language:</b>	Czech
<b>Abstract:</b>	The study investigates the relations of gender, personality factors (EPQR-A), value factors (RVS) and use of legal addictive substances by the best friend to the use of legal addictive substances (smoking tobacco cigarettes and alcohol consumption) in university students (n = 832, thereof 477 women, mean age 20.5; SD = 1,4). The relation was studied by the means of the binary logistics regression model. The relations of personality factors (extraversion, inclination toward lying), value factors (subjective well-being, being conventional), and use of legal addictive substances by the best friend to the use of legal addictive substances in university students were found. The higher level of extraversion, subjective well-being, use of legal addictive substances by the best friend, and the lower level of the inclination toward lying and being conventional in the relation to the use of legal addictive substances in university students were found. The results support the importance of the implementation of the strategy of life skills development in

the prevention of the use of addictive substances in university students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest \(Legacy Platform\)](#)

#### 42. Guilt, shame and compensation in the therapy of youths violating sexual borders.

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**Original Title:** Schuld, scham und wiedergutmachung in der therapie sexuell grenzverletzender jugendlicher.  
**Citation:** Zeitschrift fur Sexualforschung, December 2009, vol./is. 22/4(359-368), 0932-8114 (Dec 2009)  
**Author(s):** Machlitt, Klaus  
**Correspondence Address:** Machlitt, Klaus: Kinderschutzzentrum Hamburg, Emilienstrasse 78, Hamburg, Germany, 20259, kinderschutz-zentrum@hamburg.de  
**Institution:** Machlitt, Klaus: Kinderschutzzentrum Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany  
**Language:** German  
**Abstract:** This paper deals with the significance of defences against guilt and shame in the therapy of sexually border violating youths. After explaining the concepts of guilt and shame the author portrays particular affects of shame that may significantly influence the therapeutic situation. He argues that it is crucial to take into account affects of shame in order to work though guilt feelings. He goes on to consider interventions regulating shame and the meaning of shame experiences within the respective biographies. Finally, he emphasizes the necessity within therapy to allow adequate room for the wish for compensation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart, New York  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Compensation \(Defense Mechanism\)](#)  
[\\*Guilt](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Sexual Addiction](#)  
[\\*Shame](#)  
[Treatment](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. On the "universal tendency to debasement in the sphere of love" today.

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**Original Title:** Uber die allgemeinste erniedrigung des liebeslebens heute.  
**Citation:** Zeitschrift fur Sexualforschung, December 2009, vol./is. 22/4(340-352), 0932-8114 (Dec 2009)  
**Author(s):** Berner, Wolfgang; Koch, Judith  
**Correspondence Address:** Berner, Wolfgang: Institut fur Sexualforschung und Forensische Psychiatrie, Universitatsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Martinistrasse 52, Hamburg, Germany, 20246, berner@uke.uni-hamburg.de  
**Institution:** Berner, Wolfgang: Instituts fur Sexualforschung und forensische Psychiatrie, Universitatsklinikums Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany  
**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Two case studies are presented. The first case concerns a man whose indiscriminate consumption of pornography on the internet escalates to a point where both the relationship with his wife and his job are at risk. This case of sexual addiction is then compared to the case of a man who also consumes pornography on the internet, but does so within the framework of a fetishist perversion. The author interprets both cases with reference to Freud's essay "On the universal tendency to debasement in the sphere of love". His central thesis is that today such debasement most commonly takes the form of an increasing consumption of pornographic material. This pornography consumption may show similarities to classic preference dysfunctions, but should not be equated with them. Rather it should be seen as a regressive phenomenon, as a tendency to live in fantasy something that cannot be lived out in reality. Most notably, what Freud called the "bidirectionality of libido development", i.e. the combination of an affectionate libido current from childhood with a sensual one from puberty, can be only observed in sexual addiction but not in fetishism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart, New York

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Fetishism](#)  
[\\*Love](#)  
[\\*Pornography](#)  
[\\*Sexual Addiction](#)  
[Freud \(Sigmund\)](#)  
[Internet](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. Heroin addicts' attentional bias to heroin-related cues.

**Citation:** Chinese Mental Health Journal, September 2009, vol./is. 23/9(677-679, 684), 1000-6729 (Sep 2009)

**Author(s):** Liu, Guang-Xiong; Yang, Zheng; Liu, Xu-Feng; Shao, Yong-Cong; Gu, Ke-Sheng; Wang, Fu-Gui; Bi, Guo-Hua; Miao, Dan-Min

**Correspondence Address:** Yang, Zheng: Military Cognition Center, Institute of Basic Medical Science, Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Beijing, China, 100850, psych@fmmu.edu.cn

**Institution:** Liu, Guang-Xiong: Department of Psychology, School of Aerospace Medicine, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an, China

**Language:** Chinese

**Abstract:** Objective: To assess the reliability of heroin-specific attentional bias across stimuli domains with the picture versions of the emotional Stroop task. Methods: With a NeuroSCAN workstation, an emotion Stroop task was used to compare the reaction time in addict and control group (15 cases in each group) to the picture border color of three categories including the neutral, evocative and heroin-related. Results: The addict group had longer reaction time to the heroin-related cues than the control group [(819.8 +or- 110.2) ms vs. (634.6 +or- 87.8) ms,  $P < 0.01$ ]. The control group had longer reaction time to the evocative cues [(734.7 +or- 100.1) ms vs. (642.3 +or- 78.1) ms,  $P = 0.01$ ]. There was a significant main effect for stimulus type ( $F = 31.63$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), and a significant interaction effect between group and stimulus type ( $F = 11.31$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ). The total months of heroin use were positively correlated with reaction time to heroin-related cues ( $r = 0.41$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: Heroin addicts show significant attentional bias to heroin-related cues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention](#)  
[\\*Cues](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)

[\\*Response Bias](#)  
[Pictorial Stimuli](#)  
[Reaction Time](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. Psychological and personality characteristics of college students with Internet addiction disorder in Ningbo.

**Citation:** Chinese Mental Health Journal, September 2009, vol./is. 23/9(674-676), 1000-6729 (Sep 2009)

**Author(s):** Zhang, Li-Na; Shen, Qi-Jun; Yang, Yong-Jin; Zhang, Tao; Cui, Jun; Li, Hui

**Correspondence Address:** Zhang, Li-Na: Medical School, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China, 315211, zhanglina@nbu.edu.cn

**Institution:** Zhang, Li-Na: Medical School, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China

**Language:** Chinese

**Abstract:** Objective: To explore the current situation and demographic distribution of college students with internet addiction disorder (IAD) . Methods: A total of 1,014 university students were investigated with questionnaires including young IAD questionnaire, SCL-90 questionnaire and EPQ personality questionnaire. Results; The rate of IAD in this sample was 11.7%. Male students (beta = - 5.742) or science and engineering students (beta = - 5.742) were more likely to have IAD. Scores of obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, psychotic, neuroticism (N) and psychoticism (P) dimensions were positively correlated with IAD (beta = 0.150, 0.146, 0.152, 0.075, 0.125, 0.094, and 0.116 respectively). While those of extraversion-introversion (E) and lie (L) dimensions were negatively correlated with IAD (beta = -0.121, -0.059) . Conclusion: College students with internet addiction disorder have obvious changes in their personality characteristics and psychological health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[\\*Psychodynamics](#)  
[Chinese Cultural Groups](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Changes of psychiatric discharge number and discharge diagnosis in Tangshan Region in 1986-2006.

**Citation:** Chinese Mental Health Journal, September 2009, vol./is. 23/9(643-647), 1000-6729 (Sep 2009)

**Author(s):** Xu, Guang-Ming; Xiao, Shui-Yuan; Phillips, Michael R; Gu, Yan; Zhang, Ben; Li, Jian-Ming; Liu, Zhen-Peng; Liu, Tao

**Correspondence Address:** Xiao, Shui-Yuan: Public Health School, Central South University, Changsha, China, 410078, xiaosy@gmail.com

**Institution:** Xu, Guang-Ming: Public Health School, Central South University, Changsha, China

**Language:** Chinese

**Abstract:** Objective: To study the changes of psychiatric discharge number and discharge diagnosis among mental institutions in Tangshan region. Methods: Discharge records in 4 calendar years of 1986, 1996, 2001, and 2006 of all 6 local psychiatric institutions in Tangshan region were investigated. Results: Numbers of discharged psychiatric patients in 1986, 1996, 2001, and 2006 were 832, 1,705, 2,279, and 3,154 respectively. The Average Development Rate (ADR, estimated by the method of dynamic series) of discharged psychiatric number was estimated at 1.39 every 5-year interval during the period from 1986 to 2006. The increase rate in municipal level psychiatric institutions was

significantly greater than that of county-level institutions. The distributions of discharged diagnosis, based on the Chinese system of mental disorder classification, were changed significantly. While there was a slight decrease of the proportions of schizophrenia, substances abuse and addictive disorder, stress related disorders and hysteria were significantly increased. The proportions of discharged patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, mood disorder, and neurosis accounted for over 70% of all the discharged patients. Conclusions: There is a rapid increase of need for psychiatric in-patient services in Tangshan region over the last 20 years, but the actual growth of admission utilization is limited to the municipal level psychiatric hospitals. The in-patient service needs for patients with substance abuse and geriatric mental disorders are rising rapidly, while schizophrenia, affective disorder, and neurosis are still the main clinical tasks faced by psychiatric inpatient services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Hospital Discharge](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Hospitalization](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Patients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. An evaluation of the attentional functions in alcoholics with and without ADHD.

**Original Title:** Avaliacao das funcoes atencionais em alcoolistas com e sem TDAH.

**Citation:** PSICO, 2008, vol./is. 39/3(292-298), 0103-5371;1980-8623 (2008)

**Author(s):** Carvalho, Janaina Castro Nunez; de Moura Kolling, Nadia; da Silva, Cristiane Ribeiro; da Cunha, Silvia Mendes; Kristensen, Christian Haag

**Correspondence Address:** Kristensen, Christian Haag: Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Psicologia, Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul, Av. Ipiranga, 6681-Predio 11 Sala 936, Porto Alegre, Brazil, CEP 90619-900, christian.kristensen@puers.br

**Institution:** Carvalho, Janaina Castro Nunez: Instituto Escuela de Medicina, Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** This article investigates the attentional functions in alcoholics in relation to the variables presence of ADHD and time of abstinence. The sample was composed of 38 alcohol-dependent subjects. The instruments used were the Behavioral Questionnaire; Interview for ADHD according to the DSM-IV-TR; Trail-Making Test (parts A and B); Digit Span (forward and backward); d2 Test of Attention; and the Stroop Test. The test performance related to inhibitory behavior of the alcoholics with ADHD was significantly inferior to the performance of the non-ADHD group. It was also found that alcoholics with longer period of abstinence had better performance in the majority of the tests, indicating an improvement on the attentional functions associated with abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Attention](#)  
[\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abstinence](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 48. Partnering to enhance interprofessional service-learning innovations and addictions recovery.

**Citation:** Education for Health: Change in Learning & Practice, November 2007, vol./is. 20/3(1-9), 1357-6283;1469-5804 (Nov 2007)

**Author(s):** Mihalyuk, T. V; Odegard, P. Soule; Kang, R; Kedzierski, M; Crowley, N. Johnson

**Institution:** Mihalynuk, T. V.: Alberta Cancer Board, Calgary, AB, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Context: Service-learning programs are reported to benefit students, faculty, higher education institutions, community agencies and the relationships among these groups. An inter professional service-learning paradigm may strengthen these benefits. Community settings can expose students to social and cultural determinants of health, in addition to those biomedical determinants more commonly addressed in health sciences curricula. These experiences can also enhance student understanding of the complexities underlying treatment and prevention of modern health problems, particularly chronic diseases. Objective: The purpose of this initiative was to create and deliver inter professional service-learning innovations that would enhance student learning and addictions recovery. To address this initiative, the University of Washington's Health Science Partnerships in Interdisciplinary Clinical Education (HSPICE) and the Salvation Army Adult Rehabilitation Center (ARC) began a community-campus partnership in 1997. Innovations took into account student educational objectives established by HSPICE which included: participation in interdisciplinary teams, in conjunction with community partners to identify and reduce population based health issues, realization and articulation of biases regarding issues faced by the participating community, acquiring an understanding of the broader determinants of health and developing an understanding of why the complexity of population health requires interdisciplinary strategies for cost effectiveness. Discussion: Findings are reported from evaluations, needs assessments and ongoing feedback of men recovering from addictions, as applied to health education materials and presentations developed for the ARC. Future directions are highlighted, including the need for further research and evaluation efforts aimed at rigorously assessing cost savings and student knowledge, skills and cultural sensitivity, among others. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: T. V. Mihalynuk, P. Soule Odegard, R. Kang, M. Kedzierski, N. Johnson Crowley; YEAR: 2007

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)  
[\\*Curriculum Development](#)  
[\\*Health Education](#)  
[\\*Innovation](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Professional Development](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. Opiates and plasticity.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Jan 25, 2011)

**Author(s):** Dacher, Matthieu; Nugent, Fereshteh S

**Abstract:** Opiates are among the most powerful analgesics and pain-relieving agents. However, they are potentially extremely addictive thereby limiting their medical use, making them exceedingly susceptible to abuse and adding to the global drug problem. It is believed that positive memories associated with the pleasurable effects of opiates and negative memories associated with dysphoria during opiate withdrawal contribute to compulsive opiate-seeking behavior characterizing addiction. There is a vast amount of available data regarding the neuroadaptations in response to opiates during opiate tolerance, dependence and withdrawal that contribute to opiate addiction, yet it is still a major challenge to identify the neurobiological adaptations that underlie the hallmarks of opiate addiction such as compulsive drug use, and relapse to drug seeking. Since the discovery of synaptic plasticity as the cellular correlate of learning and memory, strong overlaps between neural and cellular substrates of learning and addiction have been recognized. Consequently, the current notion of addiction supports the idea that aberrant forms of drug-induced synaptic plasticity and learning in the brain drive addictive behaviors. Here we discuss current progress on some of the recently identified forms of synaptic plasticity at excitatory and

inhibitory synapses in opioid-sensitive areas of the brain that are targeted by opiates and other addictive drugs. The neuroadaptations involved in opiate tolerance, dependence and withdrawal will be re-visited since they share many features with synaptic learning mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**50. Modifications of evidence-based practices in community-based addiction treatment organizations: A qualitative research study.**

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Jan 15, 2011)

**Author(s):** Lundgren, Lena; Amodeo, Maryann; Cohen, Alexander; Chassler, Deborah; Horowitz, Amanda

**Abstract:** This qualitative research effort explored implementation of evidence-based practices (EBPs) in 100 community-based addiction treatment organizations (CBOs) nationwide. The study describes CBO program director attitudes on: (1) satisfaction with EBPs they were mandated to implement; (2) the extent to which their organization modified the EBPs; (3) reasons for modifications; and, (4) the standards they used for modifications. Findings indicate that program directors were highly positive both about EBPs implemented and the modifications made to those EBPs. A broad range of modifications were identified; most common were adding or deleting intervention sessions in efforts to serve the needs of a specific client population. Given the addiction treatment field's lack of standards for modifying EBPs, it is not surprising that little consistency occurred in modification efforts. As government funders of addiction treatments require that CBOs implement EBPs, standards need to be created for modifying and adapting the EBPs while maintaining their fidelity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**51. Susceptibility genes, social environmental risk factors and their interactions in internalizing disorders among mainland chinese undergraduates.**

**Citation:** Journal of Affective Disorders, February 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0165-0327 (Feb 5, 2011)

**Author(s):** Meng, Xiangfei; Kou, Changgui; Shi, Jieping; Yu, Yaqin; Huang, Yueqin

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Analyses of large scale psychiatric epidemiology surveys suggest that common mental disorders can be generalized into two underlying dimensions, internalizing disorders (e.g. depression, and anxiety) and externalizing disorders (e.g. addictions). The present study explores the interactions among the genes (SLC6A4, BDNF, and MAOA) and selected environment factors (GxE), and genexgene (GxG) interactions for internalizing disorders in the sample of Chinese university students. METHODS: This is a genetic case control study. 259 undergraduates affected with internalizing disorders and 269 healthy controls were included. Multiple logistic regression was used to explore the potential environmental risk factors. GxE interactions were analyzed using the method developed by Mukherjee et al. (2008). Analyses of GxG interactions were conducted by generalized multifactor dimensionality reduction (GMDR) (Lou et al., 2007). We have previously reported on the polymorphism information for ten single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on SLC6A4, BDNF, and MAOA genes (Meng et al., 2009; Meng, 2010). RESULTS: We found that an offspring's reported parents' negative mood, subject's unwillingness to express emotion, being an only child, having an unfulfilling relationship with his/her mother, and increased activity and behavior restrictions by his/her father were social environment risk factors for

internalizing disorders. No statistically significant interactions were found in the GxE analyses. GxG analyses found that subjects with mutational alleles concurrently on rs10835210 and rs2030324 (BDNF gene) were significantly likely to develop internalizing disorders. Those with one mutated allele on either SNPs were 1.761 times, and those with both mutated alleles were 3.353 times, more likely to develop internalizing disorders. CONCLUSION: A negative family emotional environment was found to be associated with internalizing disorders. BDNF gene variants were also found to be similarly associated. Using conservative statistical analyses we did not find any GxE interactions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**52. Affective neuroscientific and neuropsychanalytic approaches to two intractable psychiatric problems: Why depression feels so bad and what addicts really want.**

**Citation:** Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0149-7634 (Jan 15, 2011)

**Author(s):** Zellner, Margaret R; Watt, Douglas F; Solms, Mark; Panksepp, Jaak

**Abstract:** The affective foundations of depression and addictions are discussed from a cross-species - animal to human - perspective of translational psychiatric research. Depression is hypothesized to arise from an evolutionarily conserved mechanism to terminate protracted activation of separation-distress (PANIC/GRIEF) systems of the brain, a shutdown mechanism which may be in part mediated by down-regulation of dopamine based reward-SEEKING resources. This shutdown of the brain's core motivational machinery is organized by shifts in multiple peptide systems, particularly increased dynorphin (kappa opioids). Addictions are conceived to be primarily mediated by obsessive behaviors sustained by reward-SEEKING circuits in the case of psychostimulant abuse, and also powerful consummatory-PLEASURE responses in the case of opioid abuse, which in turn capture SEEKING circuits. Both forms of addiction, as well as others, eventually deplete reward-SEEKING resources, leading to a state of dysphoria which can only temporarily be reversed by drugs of abuse, thereby promoting a negative affect that sustains addictive cycles. In other words, the opponent affective process - the dysphoria of diminished SEEKING resources - that can be aroused by sustained over-arousal of separation-distress (PANIC/GRIEF) as well as direct pharmacological over-stimulation and depletion of SEEKING resources, may be a common denominator for the genesis of both depression and addiction. Envisioning the foundation of such psychiatric problems as being in imbalances of the basic mammalian emotional systems that engender prototype affective states may provide more robust translational research strategies, coordinated with, rather than simply focusing on, the underlying molecular dynamics. Emotional vocalizations might be one of the best ways to monitor the underlying affective dynamics in commonly used rodent models of psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**53. mGluR5 positive allosteric modulation enhances extinction learning following cocaine self-administration.**

**Citation:** Behavioral Neuroscience, February 2011, vol./is. 125/1(10-19), 0735-7044;1939-0084 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Cleva, Richard M; Hicks, Megan P; Gass, Justin T; Wischerath, Kelly C; Plasters, Elizabeth T; Widholm, John J; Olive, M. Foster

**Correspondence Address:** Olive, M. Foster: Department of Psychology, Arizona State University, 950 S. McAllister Ave, PO Box 871104, Tempe, AZ, US, 85287, foster.olive@asu.edu

**Institution:** Cleva, Richard M.: Center for Drug and Alcohol Programs, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, SC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Extinction of classically and instrumentally conditioned behaviors, such as conditioned fear and drug-seeking behavior, is a process of active learning, and recent studies indicate that potentiation of glutamatergic transmission facilitates extinction learning. In this study, the authors investigated the effects of the Type-5 metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluR5) positive allosteric modulator 3-cyano-N-(1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)benzamide (CDPPB) on the extinction of cocaine-seeking behavior in rats with a history of intravenous cocaine self-administration. To assess its effects on acquisition and consolidation of extinction learning, CDPPB (60 mg/kg) or vehicle was administered either 20 min prior to, or immediately following, each of 10 extinction sessions, respectively. When administered prior to each extinction session, CDPPB produced a significant reduction in the number of active lever presses on all 10 days of extinction training as compared to vehicle-treated animals. When administered following each extinction session, a significant reduction in the number of active lever presses was observed on the 2nd through 10th day of extinction. Both treatment regimens also reduced the number of extinction-training sessions required to meet extinction criteria. Pre- or postextinction-training administration of CDPPB did not alter responding on the inactive lever and had no effects on open field locomotor activity. These data indicate that positive allosteric modulation of mGluR5 receptors facilitates the acquisition and consolidation of extinction learning following cocaine self-administration and may provide a novel pharmacological approach to enhancing extinction learning when combined with cue exposure therapy for the treatment of cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Learning](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)  
[\\*Rats](#)  
[Fear](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 54. Hormonal regulation of delta opioid receptor immunoreactivity in interneurons and pyramidal cells in the rat hippocampus.

**Citation:** Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, January 2011(No Pagination Specified), 1074-7427 (Jan 9, 2011)

**Author(s):** Williams, Tanya J; Torres-Reveron, Annelyn; Chappleau, Jeanette D; Milner, Teresa A

**Abstract:** Clinical and preclinical studies indicate that women and men differ in relapse vulnerability to drug-seeking behavior during abstinence periods. As relapse is frequently triggered by exposure of the recovered addict to objects previously associated with drug use and the formation of these associations requires memory systems engaged by the hippocampal formation (HF), studies exploring ovarian hormone modulation of hippocampal function are warranted. Previous studies revealed that ovarian steroids alter endogenous opioid peptide levels and trafficking of mu opioid receptors in the HF, suggesting cooperative interaction between opioids and estrogens in modulating hippocampal excitability. However, whether ovarian steroids affect the levels or trafficking of delta opioid receptors (DORs) in the HF is unknown. Here, hippocampal sections of adult male and normal cycling female Sprague-Dawley rats were processed for quantitative immunoperoxidase light microscopy and dual label fluorescence or immunoelectron microscopy using antisera directed against the DOR and neuropeptide Y (NPY). Consistent with previous studies in males, DOR-immunoreactivity (-ir) localized

to select interneurons and principal cells in the female HF. In comparison to males, females, regardless of estrous cycle phase, show reduced DOR-ir in the granule cell layer of the dentate gyrus and proestrus (high estrogen) females, in particular, display reduced DOR-ir in the CA1 pyramidal cell layer. Ultrastructural analysis of DOR-labeled profiles in CA1 revealed that while females generally show fewer DORs in the distal apical dendrites of pyramidal cells, proestrus females, in particular, exhibit DOR internalization and trafficking towards the soma. Dual label studies revealed that DORs are found in NPY-labeled interneurons in the hilus, CA3, and CA1. While DOR colocalization frequency in NPY-labeled neuron somata was similar between animals in the hilus, proestrus females had fewer NPY-labeled neurons that co-labeled with DOR in stratum oriens of CA1 and CA3 when compared to males. Ultrastructural analysis of NPY-labeled axon terminals within stratum radiatum of CA1 revealed that NPY-labeled axon terminals contain DORs that are frequently found at or near the plasma membrane. As no differences were noted by sex or estrous cycle phase, DOR activation on NPY-labeled axon terminals would inhibit GABA release probability equally in males and females. Taken together, these findings suggest that ovarian steroids can impact hippocampal function through direct effects on DOR levels and trafficking in principal cells and broad indirect effects through reductions in DOR-ir in NPY-labeled interneurons, particularly in CA1. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 55. Wounded healers in recovery.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2011, vol./is. 29/1(99-102), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** White, William L

**Correspondence Address:** White, William L., 3329 Sunset Key Circle, Unit 203, Punta Gorda, FL, US, 33955, bwhite@chestnut.org

**Institution:** White, William L.: Chestnut Health System, Bloomington, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the books, *Unbecoming a Nurse: Bypassing the Hidden Chemical Dependency Trap* by Paula Davies Scimeca (2008) and *Unbecoming a Nurse to Overcoming Addiction: Candid Self-Portraits of Nurses in Recovery* by Paula Davies Scimeca (2010). The two books are stylistically quite different. *Unbecoming a Nurse* is a text in which Scimeca's knowledge and authoritative voice are clearly evident in her depiction of the problem and in her prescriptions for nursing policy and practice changes that would lower the risk of addiction while enhancing patient safety. In contrast, what she achieves most significantly in *From Unbecoming a Nurse to Overcoming Addiction* is quieting her own voice and letting her protagonists tell their recovery stories. The collective voices of these recovering men and women constitute a significant contribution in understanding addiction as an occupational hazard of nursing and, even more importantly, in understanding unique dimensions of the long term recovery process for nurses. Where *Unbecoming a Nurse* is a valued addition to the literature on addiction among health care professionals, *From Unbecoming a Nurse to Overcoming Addiction* breaks new ground as the first ethnography of long-term addiction recovery among nurses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Nurses](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Nursing](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 56. Strategies for engaging difficult-to-reach, multiproblem clients with substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2011, vol./is. 29/1(91-98), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Sanders, Mark

**Correspondence Address:** Sanders, Mark: Addiction Studies Program, Governors State University, 1 University Parkway, University Park, IL, US, 60484-0975, onthemark25@aol.com

**Institution:** Sanders, Mark: Governors State University, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The shift toward evidence-based practices in addictions and behavioral health care is long overdue. For too long practitioners in the behavioral health field have been led by what they think works rather than by evidence-based practices. Fifty percent of chemically dependent clients drop out of treatment prematurely. It is difficult to utilize an evidence-based practice unless clients are engaged in treatment first. This article outlines 15 strategies for engaging difficult-to-reach, multiproblem clients with substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Strategies](#)  
[\\*Treatment Compliance](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 57. Barriers and treatment preferences reported by worried drinkers of various sexual orientations.

**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2011, vol./is. 29/1(45-63), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Green, Kelly E

**Correspondence Address:** Green, Kelly E.: VA Boston Healthcare System, Psychology Service, 523/116B, 940 Belmont Street-Bldg 5, Brockton, MA, US, 02301, Kelly.Green3@va.gov

**Institution:** Green, Kelly E.: VA Boston Healthcare System, Psychiatry Service, Brockton, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This web-based study evaluated treatment preferences and perceived barriers to seeking treatment reported by heterosexual and lesbian/gay/bisexual worried drinkers. The sample (N = 218: 71% female, 72% heterosexual) was ethnically diverse. Potential barriers to treatment seeking that were endorsed included problem minimization, lack of motivation, stigma, and having negative thoughts about treatment. Treatment preferences included professional outpatient treatment, self-help group, computer-assisted treatment, and self-help book. The majority did not have a preference for therapist by gender or sexual orientation. Clinical implications of findings are discussed in terms minimizing the impact of barriers to improve service utilization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Annual Convention for the Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies. 2009. New York, NY, US. Parts of this paper were presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Client Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Preferences](#)

\*Sexual Orientation  
 \*Treatment Barriers  
 Anxiety  
 Bisexuality  
 Heterosexuality  
 Lesbianism  
 Male Homosexuality

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 58. Alcoholics Anonymous-related helping and the helper therapy principle.

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**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2011, vol./is. 29/1(23-34), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Pagano, Maria E; Post, Stephen G; Johnson, Shannon M

**Correspondence Address:** Pagano, Maria E.: Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Division of Child Psychiatry, 10524 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH, US, 44106, maria.pagano@case.edu

**Institution:** Pagano, Maria E.: Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Division of Child Psychiatry, Cleveland, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The helper therapy principle (HTP) observes the helper's health benefits derived from helping another with a shared malady. The HTP is embodied by the program of Alcoholics Anonymous as a method to diminish egocentrism as a root cause of addiction. This article reviews recent evidence of the HTP in alcohol populations, extends to populations with chronic conditions beyond addiction, and concludes with new directions of empirical inquiry. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholics Anonymous  
 \*Assistance (Social Behavior)  
 \*Drug Rehabilitation

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 59. Editorial.

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**Citation:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, January 2011, vol./is. 29/1(1-2), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** McGovern, Thomas F

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This issue of the Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly (ATQ) has some unique features. All of the articles stress the importance of community in the process of recovery from alcohol and other drug problems. In addition, the perspective and clinical comments section has been expanded, allowing for more complete commentary on issues of concern in the field. The focus on recovery from community perspective has been noted as a unique feature of this issue. Ongoing attention to this dimension of recovery is a necessary part of our work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Rehabilitation  
 \*Alcoholism  
 \*Therapeutic Community

**Source:** PsycINFO

**60. The latent structure of alcohol use pathology in an epidemiological sample.**

**Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Research, February 2011, vol./is. 45/2(225-233), 0022-3956 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Green, Bradley A; Ahmed, Anthony O; Marcus, David K; Walters, Glenn D

**Correspondence Address:** Green, Bradley A.: Department of Psychology, University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Drive, #5025, Hattiesburg, MS, US, 39406, bradley.green@usm.edu

**Institution:** Green, Bradley A.: Department of Psychology, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Whether alcohol use pathology is more accurately conceptualized as a categorical construct, or as existing along a dimension remains an open question. Previous investigations of the latent structure of alcohol use pathology have yielded mixed results. The present study used a sample (N = 43,093) drawn from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. A factor analysis of items drawn from the Alcohol Consumption, Alcohol Abuse/Dependence (Alcohol Experiences), and Alcohol Treatment Utilization sections of the NESARC yielded three factors, labeled Functional Disturbance, Tolerance, and Frequency, which were used as indicators in a series of taxometric analyses. These analyses converged on a low base rate alcohol pathology taxon. The relevance of these findings for the diagnosis, etiology, further research, and treatment of alcohol use disorders is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 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:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Pathology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**61. Nipping It In the BudReg.: Adopting a family drug court approach to fighting the cycle of alcohol addiction for children when parents are convicted of DUI.**

**Citation:** Family Court Review, January 2011, vol./is. 49/1(190-206), 1531-2445;1744-1617 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Spataro, Robert M

**Correspondence Address:** Spataro, Robert M., Rspata3@pride.hofstra.edu

**Institution:** Spataro, Robert M.: Hofstra University, School of Law, Hempstead, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Many states have implemented Drug Courts in recent years by combining drug and alcohol treatment with ongoing judicial supervision. Through the use of incentives such as reduced and dismissed charges and fines combined with supervised treatment, Drug Courts have been shown to be very effective in helping to break the cycle of addiction, crime, and repeat incarceration for those involved. However, these courts do little to address situations in which the addict is the custodial parent of a minor child, who is exponentially more at-risk for future alcohol addiction simply by being the child of an alcoholic, due to both environmental and biological factors. Thus, while the parent's addiction is theoretically being addressed by the courts, little is being done, absent a showing of abuse or neglect, by the judicial system to combat the seeds of addiction that have already been planted in these children. Therefore, this Note advocates for states to include an alcohol education and counseling program aimed at children of alcohol-related offenders based on the Drug Court Model. Participation in this program would then act as a mitigating factor for the addicted offender when receiving their final sentence. This

proposed program would then serve as a model for other states to adopt in the near future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Association of Family and Conciliation Courts; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Adjudication](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)  
[Driving Under the Influence](#)  
[Parents](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 62. Don't ask don't tell: Substance abuse and addiction among nurses.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Nursing, February 2011, vol./is. 20/3-4(504-509), 0962-1067;1365-2702 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Monroe, Todd; Kenaga, Heidi

**Correspondence Address:** Monroe, Todd: Vanderbilt University School of Nursing, 461 21st Avenue South, 600-A GH, Nashville, TN, US, 37240, todd.b.monroe@vanderbilt.edu

**Institution:** Monroe, Todd: Vanderbilt University, School of Nursing, Nashville, TN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Aim: The purpose of this manuscript is to illustrate the challenges faced by nurses who abuse substances and to promote international dialogue about what practitioners, administrators, health care providers and students can do when they suspect someone in the profession is abusing substances, or they may themselves be suffering from addiction. Background: Addiction among nurses has been recognised by professionals in the field for over 100 years, and current estimates place rates of substance misuse, abuse and addiction rates as high as 20% among practicing nurses. Unfortunately, fear of punishment and discipline may keep nurses or students from asking for help for themselves or from reporting a colleague or friend who is in need of help. Design: Discursive paper. Method: This paper synthesises the results of three previous papers conducted on substance abuse policies in the nursing profession. In the first paper, the authors reviewed the history of addiction in nursing and compared disciplinary and alternative-to-discipline policies. The second focused on the development of an alternative-to-dismissal policy for substance abuse in a school of nursing and using telephone and email interviews, and the final paper reported findings of what types of policies seem to be working to retain and rehabilitate nurses who suffer from addiction in the USA. Lastly, this paper introduces international policy for nurses with addictions. Conclusions: Poor or ineffective policies that mandate punitive action endanger the public by making it difficult for impaired students or professionals to ask for help. Providing early intervention and assistance is essential in helping colleagues and students recover from an addictive disorder and providing a non-punitive atmosphere of support may well be a life-saving first step for nurses and those in their care. Many territories and countries throughout the world now offer confidential, non-punitive, assistance for nurses suffering from addictions. Relevance to clinical practice: Recognition of a colleague's need of treatment is the important first step in the rehabilitation process. Early intervention and assistance are essential for helping colleagues and students to recover from an addictive disorder and providing a confidential, non-punitive atmosphere of support may well be a life-saving first step for nurses and those in their care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)

\*Impaired Professionals  
 \*Nurses  
 \*Professional Standards  
 \*Treatment Barriers

**Source:** PsycINFO

**63. Editorial: People not paper: Challenging document dependence and audit addiction in contemporary health care.**

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Nursing, February 2011, vol./is. 20/3-4(301-302), 0962-1067;1365-2702 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Jackson, Debra; Darbyshire, Philip

**Correspondence Address:** Jackson, Debra, debra.jackson@uws.edu.au

**Institution:** Darbyshire, Philip: Philip Darbyshire Consulting, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The 'hospital scandal' is now almost a staple media item in many countries that would normally wish to pride themselves in the quality of their health systems. From Bristol to Bundaberg, the stories have become almost a predictable refrain with equally familiar findings and recommendations emerging from seemingly endless reports. Ironically, such reports of personal and system failures are emerging at a time in health care when we have never relied so heavily on documentation, written policies, audits and other procedures. And yet, the responses in and to such inquiries are often another call for, inevitably, even greater documentation, recording, monitoring and audit. Truly, 'when the only tool you have is a hammer, everything looks like a nail.' Despite the demands of documentation, the truth is that statistics, spreadsheets and other numerical information generated from audit and quality assessments will provide only an incomplete and partial account of a problem, albeit one with a seductive veneer of certitude and precision. The danger here is that pages of numbers can be mistaken for a clinical or service reality that may not actually exist. Vital parts of the 'big picture' are lost, and some problems and issues are rendered almost completely invisible if the more human and narrative dimensions of health care provision are overlooked, trivialised, rendered invisible or simply lost because they cannot be recorded via a checklist. Furthermore, audit tools can effectively mitigate and obscure human elements, and even the best audit appraisal tool will only work as well as the person using it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Clinical Audits  
 \*Health Care Services  
 \*Professional Standards  
 \*Quality of Care  
 \*Health Care Administration

**Source:** PsycINFO

**64. Inverse association between dopaminergic neurotransmission and Iowa Gambling Task performance in pathological gamblers and healthy controls.**

**Citation:** Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, February 2011, vol./is. 52/1(28-34), 0036-5564;1467-9450 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Linnet, Jakob; Moller, Arne; Peterson, Ericka; Gjedde, Albert; Doudet, Doris

**Correspondence Address:** Linnet, Jakob: Center of Functionally Integrative Neuroscience, Aarhus University, Aarhus University Hospital, Norrebrogade 44, building 10G, Aarhus, Denmark, DK-8000, C, jlinnet@mac.com

**Institution:** Linnet, Jakob: Center of Functionally Integrative Neuroscience, Aarhus University, Aarhus University Hospital, Aarhus, Denmark

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The dopamine system is believed to affect gambling behavior in pathological gambling. Particularly, dopamine release in the ventral striatum appears to affect decision-making in the disorder. This study investigated dopamine release in the ventral striatum in relation to gambling performance on the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) in 16 Pathological Gamblers (PG) and 14 Healthy Controls (HC). We used Positron Emission Tomography (PET) to measure the binding potential of [<sup>11</sup>C]raclopride to dopamine D<sub>2/3</sub> receptors during a baseline and gambling condition. We hypothesized that decreased raclopride binding potentials in the ventral striatum during gambling (indicating dopamine release) would be associated with higher IGT performance in Healthy Controls, but lower IGT performance in Pathological Gamblers. The results showed that Pathological Gamblers with dopamine release in the ventral striatum had significantly lower IGT performance than Healthy Controls. Furthermore, dopamine release was associated with significantly higher IGT performance in Healthy Controls and significantly lower IGT performance in Pathological Gamblers. The results suggest that dopamine release is involved both in adaptive and maladaptive decision-making. These findings may contribute to a better understanding of dopaminergic dysfunctions in pathological gambling and substance related addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology--The Scandinavian Psychological Associations; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Neurotransmission](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[Striatum](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. "Alcohol as evil -- Temperance and policy": Comment.

**Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, February 2011, vol./is. 19/1(89), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Room, Robin

**Correspondence Address:** Room, Robin, robinr@turningpoint.org.au

**Institution:** Room, Robin: AER Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Turning Point Alcohol & Drug Centre, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by S. Peele (see record 2010-14688-002). Dr. Peele's wording of my position as an interpreter of the ECAS results has the unfortunate possibility that some might interpret it to indicate I led the team itself. The team was actually led in Sweden by Thor Norstrom and in Finland by Esa Osterberg and Jussi Simpura. I was not a member of the ECAS team, and do not wish to claim credit for its work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cross Cultural Differences](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Social Movements](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 66. What is so special about young people? Views from practitioners.

**Citation:** Mental Health and Substance Use: dual diagnosis, February 2011, vol./is. 4/1(83-92), 1752-3281;1752-3273 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Molesworth, Sue; Crome, Ilana

**Correspondence Address:** Molesworth, Sue, sue.molesworth@northstaffs.nhs.uk

**Institution:** Molesworth, Sue: Clinical Effectiveness Support Unit, Harplands Hospital, North Staffordshire Combined Healthcare NHS Trust, Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study seeks to advance knowledge and understanding about the day-to-day experience of working with young people who misuse substances. This is an area where there are very few empirical research studies suggesting that there is little available evidence about practitioner views and experiences of working with these young people. A framework of service evaluation was employed. Six semi-structured interviews and one focus group with staff in a Tier 3 and 4 young people's addiction service were conducted as a way to explore practitioner views and experiences. All data were imported to NVivo for thematic analysis. The themes that were common to all seven data sources were: connectedness between services; drug and alcohol use; young people's involvement in their own care and/or services; and needs. Common to six of the data sources were the themes of service improvement and development ideas; outcomes for young people; engagement with services; service gaps and limitations; family therapy, and 'chaotic'. The study highlighted the different and sometimes conflicting agendas of those who commission services compared with those working on the front line. An appreciation of the very particular needs of this population of young people seemed to be a core attribute amongst practitioners, and was combined with a high commitment to supporting young people to create more positive futures for themselves. Areas for improvement included making it easier to navigate through services and ensuring that outcomes were salient to the real experiences of these young people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Knowledge Level](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 67. Repeated cocaine exposure decreases dopamine D2-like receptor modulation of Ca<sup>2+</sup> homeostasis in rat nucleus accumbens neurons.

**Citation:** Synapse, February 2011, vol./is. 65/2(168-180), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Feb 2011)

**Author(s):** Perez, Mariela F; Ford, Kerstin A; Goussakov, Ivan; Stutzmann, Grace E; Hu, Xiu-Ti

**Correspondence Address:** Hu, Xiu-Ti: Department of Pharmacology, Center for Compulsive Behaviors and Addiction, Rush University Medical Center, 1735 W. Harrison Street, Cohn Research Building, Rm. 454, Chicago, IL, US, 60612, xiu-ti\_hu@rush.edu

**Institution:** Perez, Mariela F.: IFEC, CONICET, Departamento de Farmacologia, Facultad de Ciencias Quimicas, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, Cordoba, Argentina

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The nucleus accumbens (NAc) is a limbic structure in the forebrain that plays a critical role in cognitive function and addiction. Dopamine modulates activity of medium spiny neurons (MSNs) in the NAc. Both dopamine D1-like and D2-like receptors (including D1R or D1,5R and D2R or D2,3,4R, respectively) are thought to play critical roles in cocaine addiction. Our previous studies demonstrated that repeated cocaine exposure (which alters dopamine transmission) decreases excitability of NAc MSNs in cocaine-sensitized, withdrawn rats. This decrease is characterized by a reduction in voltage-sensitive Na<sup>+</sup> currents and high voltage-activated Ca<sup>2+</sup> currents, along with increased voltage-gated K<sup>+</sup> currents. These changes are associated with enhanced activity

in the D1R/cAMP/PKA/protein phosphatase 1 pathway and diminished calcineurin function. Although D1R-mediated signaling is enhanced by repeated cocaine exposure, little is known whether and how the D2R is implicated in the cocaine-induced NAc dysfunction. Here, we performed a combined electrophysiological, biochemical, and neuroimaging study that reveals the cocaine-induced dysregulation of Ca<sup>2+</sup> homeostasis with involvement of D2R. Our novel findings reveal that D2R stimulation reduced Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx preferentially via the L-type Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels and evoked intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> release, likely via inhibiting the cAMP/PKA cascade, in the NAc MSNs of drug-free rats. However, repeated cocaine exposure abolished the D2R effects on modulating Ca<sup>2+</sup> homeostasis with enhanced PKA activity and led to a decrease in whole-cell Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx. These adaptations, which persisted for 21 days during cocaine abstinence, may contribute to the mechanism of cocaine withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley-Liss, Inc.; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Forebrain](#)  
[\\*Homeostasis](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Calcium Ions](#)  
[Neurons](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**68. Forensic addiction treatment in Germany (section 64 of the Penal Code): Three therapeutically and predicatively relevant clusters of drinkers.**

**Original Title:** Drei prognostisch und therapeutisch relevante gruppen alkoholabhängiger patienten im massregelvollzug gemass section 64 StGB.

**Citation:** Psychiatrische Praxis, January 2011, vol./is. 38/1(31-37), 0303-4259 (Jan 2011)

**Author(s):** Schalast, Norbert; Kosters, Cornelia; Demmerling, Rita; Mushoff, Sylvia

**Correspondence Address:** Schalast, Norbert: Institut für Forensische Psychiatrie, LVR-Klinikum, PF 103043, Essen, Germany, 45030, norbert.schalast@uni-duisburgessen.de

**Institution:** Schalast, Norbert: Institut für Forensische Psychiatrie Essen, Essen, Germany

**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Objective: According to section 64 of the German penal code, offenders may be sentenced to compulsory addiction treatment in forensic mental hospitals. An expert witness assesses each candidate regarding the prognosis of treatment. Frequently, optimistic assessments are not confirmed, and approximately half of the patients are returned to prison. The study aims at learning more about patients' characteristics relevant for treatment outcome by considering subgroups of patients. Methods: 150 drinkers treated according to art. 64 were interviewed and psychologically assessed in an early stage of treatment. Therapists reported on treatment outcome. A cluster analysis was conducted. Results: Like in former research, 3 considerably differing subgroups of patients could be identified. Conclusions: A "multi-problem" subgroup with early onset of severe behavior problems has a very small chance to profit from treatment. In this group of offenders, the prospects of a detention according to art. 64 of the penal code should be assessed very critically. On the other hand, efforts must be taken to refine treatment methods adequate for this high risk group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Georg Thieme Verlag KG

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

\*Forensic Psychiatry  
 \*Psychiatric Hospitals  
 \*Treatment Outcomes

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 69. A rationale for music-based cognitive rehabilitation toward prevention of relapse in drug addiction.

**Citation:** Music Therapy Perspectives, 2010, vol./is. 28/2(124-130), 0734-6875 (2010)

**Author(s):** Lesiuk, Teresa L

**Institution:** Lesiuk, Teresa L.: Frost School of Music, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recently, neuropsychologists have emphasized the need for drug addiction research and treatment to focus on cognitive rehabilitation for relapse prevention. Mild to severe neurocognitive impairment in individuals with drug addiction has been reported in several research studies. Music therapy interventions to date have addressed affective-motivational goals for relapse prevention of addiction. Although emotional, relational, and motivational music therapy interventions are pertinent to drug addiction recovery, music therapy may further extend its therapeutic impact with music-based cognitive rehabilitation (MBCR) for relapse prevention. This paper describes how MBCR may successfully address executive function deficits in individuals with drug addiction, thus reducing the likelihood of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Music Therapy Association; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Cognitive Impairment  
 \*Cognitive Rehabilitation  
 \*Drug Addiction  
 \*Music Therapy  
 \*Relapse Prevention

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 70. Strengths-based groupwork with alcohol dependent older persons: Solution to an age-old problem?

**Citation:** Groupwork: An Interdisciplinary Journal for Working with Groups, 2010, vol./is. 20/1(63-86), 0951-824X (2010)

**Author(s):** Geyer, Stephan

**Correspondence Address:** Geyer, Stephan: Department of Social Work and Criminology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Pretoria, Humanities Building 10-24, Pretoria, South Africa, 0002, stephan.geyer@up.ac.za

**Institution:** Geyer, Stephan: Department of Social Work and Criminology, Faculty of Humanities, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Worldwide the numbers of older people in the population are increasing. Simultaneously the need for treatment programmes increases as more alcohol dependent people are growing into old age. Literature reviews revealed that groupwork programmes offered to older persons are exclusively problem-centred, while strengths-based scholars suggest that following a strengths perspective may be more effective. The majority of studies tend to evaluate the outcomes of treatment programmes quantitatively. It was also found that South Africa, which adopted a developmental approach towards social welfare, lacks groupwork programmes specifically designed for alcohol dependent older persons. This article reports on the outcomes of a strengths-based groupwork programme for alcohol dependent older persons. The programme is unique in the sense that it is based on a strengths perspective; it is reconcilable with South Africa's welfare approach; and follows a mixed methods research approach in order to evaluate the programme holistically. Eight

respondents were randomly selected. The results, collected with a group administered questionnaire, show that the respondents' psychosocial functioning improved, in that: their repertoire of strengths increased and they have achieved, or are on a path towards, ego integrity. This programme is considered to be complementary to current treatment programmes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: W&B; YEAR: 2010  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aging](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Group Psychotherapy](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 71. Temperament and attachment in alcohol addicted patients of type 1 and 2.

**Original Title:** Temperamento e attaccamento in pazienti con dipendenza da alcol di tipo 1 e 2.  
**Citation:** Rivista di Psichiatria, September 2010, vol./is. 45/5(311-319), 0035-6484 (Sep-Oct 2010)  
**Author(s):** Harnic, Desiree; Digiacomantonio, Vittorio; Innamorati, Marco; Mazza, Marianna; Di Marzo, Silvia; Sacripanti, Francesca; Saioni, Romina; Cardella, Annalaura; Di Felice, Carla; Girardi, Paolo; Janiri, Luigi  
**Correspondence Address:** Harnic, Desiree, desiree.harnic@libero.it  
**Institution:** Harnic, Desiree: Dipartimento di Neuroscienze, Day-Hospital di Psichiatria, Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Policlinico Gemelli, Roma, Italy  
**Language:** Italian  
**Abstract:** Objectives: Our study first objective is the evaluation of the attachment to partner and affective temperamental traits in alcohol addicted patients; the second objective is the evaluation of differences between alcohol addicted patients of type 1 and 2 according to Cloninger and Sullivan. Methods: The sample is composed of 40 adult patients with a alcohol addiction diagnosis enrolled at the Alcoholic Service of the Viterbo "Villa Rosa" Nursing Home. Patients have been submitted the semistructured interviews SCID I and SCID II and the self submitted TCI-R test. Furthermore they have completed the TEMPS-A (Temperament Evaluation Memphis, Pisa, Paris and San Diego) and the ECR (Experiences in Close Relationships). Results: The attachment profile shows that 50% of patients have an insecure type of attachment so distributed: 25.5% of patients show a preoccupied type of attachment, 17,5% appear dismissing and 7.5% fearful. As for the affective temperament we observed a major frequency of elevated scores of Hyperthymic TEMPS-A (OR = 1.68; p < 0.01) compared to controls. At last type 2 compared to type 1 is characterized by a more elevated mid scores presence at the Avoiding dimension of Scale ECR. Conclusions: The alcohol addicted patients sample mainly show an attachment of insecure type and, with major frequency, a hyperthymic temperament. Moreover in type 2 patients there is a prevalence of the avoiding dimension in intimate relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Attachment Behavior](#)  
[\\*Couples](#)  
[\\*Personality](#)  
[\\*Subtypes \(Disorders\)](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 72. "No smoking" for the nation: Anti-cigarette campaigns in modern China, 1910-1935.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-A(2180), 0419-4209 (2010)
- Author(s):** Liu, Wennan
- Institution:** Liu, Wennan: U California, Berkeley, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** In a gray zone between recreational consumption and drug addiction, cigarette smoking was never officially outlawed, but sporadically condemned in anti-cigarette campaigns launched by social organizations and the government in modern China. Why and how did these campaigns occur in China when no definite evidence could prove that cigarette smoking impairs health? This dissertation investigates the rhetoric, practices, and contexts of three major anti-cigarette campaigns in modern China from 1910 to 1935. Chapter One examines how Edward Thwing, an American missionary, transplanted the American anti-cigarette campaign to the Chinese context and initiated a similar campaign in Tianjin in 1910. Chapter Two explores the anti-cigarette campaign led by Wu Tingfang, a retired Qing official, and the Shanghai social elite in the active public arena in Shanghai on the eve of the Revolution in 1911. Chapters Three and Four scrutinize the anti-cigarette campaign as a part of the New Life Movement launched by Chiang Kai-shek in 1934-1935. Chapter Three examines how the central New Life Movement designed and implemented the anti-cigarette agenda, which faced resistance within the government because cigarettes were a major source of tax income. With a local perspective, Chapter Four shows how the provincial and county governments in Zhejiang combined the central anti-cigarette agenda with the local initiative to save the rural economy and campaigned actively at the county level. The three campaigns illustrate that the anti-cigarette agenda was embedded in more significant social political themes such as cultivating qualified citizens, saving the national and local economy, and establishing new public etiquettes. The anti-cigarette rhetoric connected the personal action of smoking with the fate of the nation, and thus persuaded individuals to give up smoking for the benefit of the nation. In this sense, the anti-cigarette campaigns also demonstrate the mechanism of informal social control in modern China. The weakness of these campaigns lay not in the rhetoric but in the implementation in which the civil society and the government lacked cooperation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Modernization](#)  
[\\*Recreation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Addiction](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 73. Mores of addiction: Alcohol, femininity, and social transformation in Western Ukraine.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-A(2118), 0419-4209 (2010)
- Author(s):** Murney, Maureen Ann
- Institution:** Murney, Maureen Ann: U Toronto, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Since the Austro-Hungarian and Tsarist eras, men's intoxication has been deemed 'masculine' and women's sobriety 'feminine' in western Ukraine; however, these ideologies are being rewritten to fit the new, post-socialist environment and to underscore a divergence from the Soviet past. While men are judged based on their ability to function after imbibing copious amounts of alcohol, women are explicitly expected to embody two stereotypes: the 'Berehynia' (a recently reformulated goddess of family and nation) and the 'Barbie' (a more globally-informed image). Digression from the 'Barbie' model is used as evidence to render public diagnoses of addiction, while the 'Berehynia' model underscores the sentiment that "we are not allowed to be weak." Women are expected to

be stronger than men; indeed, women are widely regarded as the carriers of morality. While men's addiction is often met with sympathy--and linked to a presumed, inherent inability to cope with social, political and economic upheaval--addicted women are deemed to have consciously abandoned their femininity, their families, and their nation. These ideologies deeply affect the experiences of addicted people. In particular, women's addiction is severely stigmatized, and they are extremely reluctant to "confess" and seek treatment. Based upon 14 months of ethnographic fieldwork, this thesis explores the gendered conceptualizations of 'moral' and 'immoral' that are being formulated with respect to drinking and addiction, and how these concepts inform the variety of addiction treatments that are available. In so doing, this analysis illuminates what is at stake for both the stigmatizers and stigmatized, and more specifically, the multiple ways that gender, drinking, and addiction have become implicated in constructions of the Ukrainian nation and state. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Alcohols](#)  
[\\*Femininity](#)  
[\\*Social Issues](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 74. Effective community-based chemical dependency treatment for adolescents: Matching program services with individual difference variables.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-A(2222), 0419-4209 (2010)

**Author(s):** Hunter, Joseph

**Institution:** Hunter, Joseph: State U New York at Albany, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In recognition of differences in presenting needs and treatment responses of various subgroups of the adolescent substance abusing population, this study breaks ground from the traditional concept of utilizing a "one size fits all" evidence-based practice for treating adolescents by revealing the importance of tailoring treatments to adolescent subgroups. The subgroups studied were defined by age, gender, race, and special needs including, co-occurring mental illness, juvenile justice history, parental addiction, and those of higher severity of substance abuse. The interventions studied included group treatment, family treatment, case management, multi-service programming, vocational treatment and behavioral approaches. A quasi-experimental design was utilized and overall goal attainment was the dependent variable. Secondary client data from the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) combined with data from a program-level survey of treatment practices was utilized. The sample consisted of 1150 adolescents, ages 12-20, from 27 OASAS-Licensed community-based programs. Logistic Regression analyses demonstrated that adolescent subgroups differ significantly both in presenting problems and treatment response. Under the condition of the strong group intervention, girls under the age of 15 improved their odds of overall goal attainment by a factor of 10.6 and adolescents of parents with an addiction problem by 80 percent. The black cohort had improved odds of overall goal attainment by a factor of three associated with the strong vocational intervention. Latinos, as associated with the strong family intervention, improved odds of overall goal attainment by a factor of six. Those with higher severity of substance abuse, under the condition of the strong behavioral approach, had nearly three times better odds of overall goal attainment. This study provides a framework for tailoring practices to improve results for adolescents, and argues for new research direction in the systematic development and testing of adolescent treatment models, utilizing tailored approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Chemicals](#)

\*Communities  
 \*Drug Dependency  
 \*Individual Differences  
 Drug Rehabilitation  
 Family Intervention

**Source:** PsycINFO

**75. Socio-demographic and psychological characteristics of sub-types of alcoholism: An analysis of the Type A/Type B and five-factor models.**

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2010, vol./is. 71/6-A(2225), 0419-4209 (2010)

**Author(s):** Thiel, Mindy Hope

**Institution:** Thiel, Mindy Hope: U Maryland, Baltimore, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The characteristics of individuals with alcoholism have been depicted as sets of socio-demographic variables, psychological variables, drinking and other drug use variables, personality variables, and a conceptual model, known as the Type A/Type B typology. The utility of a Type A/Type B approach has been criticized by some researchers; however, these critics still concede that alcoholism is a heterogeneous diagnostic category. Potentially, other approaches to the creation of types of alcoholism can respond to these criticisms and still reflect the heterogeneous nature of the population of persons who abuse alcohol. Throughout the past two decades, the Five-Factor Theory of Personality has emerged as a widely accepted theory of personality. Researchers have only begun to link these dimensions of personality with alcoholism. Rather than replacing the Type A/Type B approach to creating types of alcoholism, by using the Five-Factor Theory of Personality along with the Type A/Type B approach, researchers may be able to develop typologies of alcoholism that further validate these two frameworks. This study used a secondary data analysis to test the utility of the Type A/Type B conceptual typology on a population of 421 adult males and females who had abused alcohol and were under treatment at the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The study then analyzed differences between Type A and Type B alcoholism on each of the dimensions of the Five-a Factor Theory of Personality to determine whether this combined approach resulted in a categorization of sub-types of alcoholism that was conceptually clear, and clinically meaningful for social work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Analysis  
 \*Demographic Characteristics  
 \*Five Factor Personality Model

**Source:** PsycINFO

**76. "An evidence-based protocol for smoking cessation for persons with psychotic disorders": Erratum.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2010, vol./is. 21/4(255), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Morrison, Kim N; Naegle, Madeline A

**Institution:** Morrison, Kim N.: College of Nursing, New York University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reports an error in "An evidence-based protocol for smoking cessation for persons with psychotic disorders" by Kim N. Morrison and Madeline A. Naegle (Journal of Addictions Nursing, 2010[Jun], Vol 21[2-3], 79-86). There were errors in the original article on page 82 & 83. The correct sentences are given in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2010-13619-004.) Consequences of the use of tobacco

products claim the lives of 443,000 Americans and 5.4 million persons worldwide every year. Persons with diagnosed psychiatric illnesses, including addiction, have the highest prevalence of smoking of any population, and smoke more intensely and heavily than others. In preparation for developing a step-wise protocol for a nursing intervention, recent literature on smoking cessation with smokers and those with psychiatric diagnoses was searched. A total of 16 related or specific studies and reviews were identified and critiqued, seeking support for interventions specific to the needs and attributes of this population. Few studies either included or focused on the smoking cessation with those having diagnoses of addiction and/or other psychiatric disorders, although study populations may have included such individuals. The results of research critiques suggest that standard approaches to smoking cessation have comparable success with the general population and persons with psychiatric disorders. The need to tailor interventions to achieve continued smoking cessation, however, remains an important need. The protocol steps are supported by the evidence drawn from the research literature and best practice guidelines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 77. Overview of current Federal policy for substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2010, vol./is. 21/4(247-251), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Fornili, Katherine; Burda, Charon

**Correspondence Address:** Fornili, Katherine: University of Maryland, 655 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, MD, US, 21201-1579, fornili@comcast.net

**Institution:** Fornili, Katherine: University of Maryland School of Nursing, Department of Family and Community Health, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance use disorders (substance abuse and addiction) impose enormous costs on society and are responsible for thousands of deaths each year. Nurses play an increasingly valuable role in the addictions prevention and treatment workforce; they can increase both access to care and the quality of services. Traditionally, drug control efforts in the United States have directed more resources toward "supply reduction" (law enforcement and interdiction) than on "demand reduction" (substance abuse prevention and treatment efforts), forcing the latter to work overtime to make an impact on rates of these disorders. Particularly as the field moves toward health care reform and improved integration of somatic and behavioral health, nurses are strongly encouraged to learn more about available national substance abuse prevention and treatment policies, strategies and evidence-based interventions (EBPs). This column provides a brief overview of current federal priorities, policy and EBPs for the prevention and treatment of substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Nursing](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)  
[\\*Health Care Reform](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 78. Auricular transcutaneous electrostimulation therapy and intensive counseling for the treatment of smoking cessation in a primary care practice.

- Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2010, vol./is. 21/4(215-224), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2010)
- Author(s):** Thanavaro, Joanne L; Delicath, Timothy A
- Correspondence Address:** Thanavaro, Joanne L.: St. Louis University, School of Nursing, 3525 Caroline Avenue, St. Louis, MO, US, 63104, jthanava@slu.edu
- Institution:** Thanavaro, Joanne L.: School of Nursing, St. Louis University, St. Louis, MO, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Auricular transcutaneous electrostimulation therapy (ATET) which is currently used to treat cigarette smoking in many practices needs further evaluation. The purpose of this study is to explore the efficacy of ATET as an adjunctive treatment to intensive individual counseling on smoking cessation in a primary care practice. The data were collected from 29 subjects who received treatment for smoking addiction that included intensive counseling and ATET. Patients completed a demographic data form, the "Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence," the "What Are Your Triggers Test" and the "Why Do I Smoke Quiz." ATET was administered after intensive counseling which stressed benefits of smoking cessation, identified barriers to quitting and developed strategies to overcome these barriers. Follow-up data relied on self-reported smoking cessation during office visits or telephone contact. The smoking cessation rate in this study was 89.7% at 1 week, 73.4% at 3 months, 48.3% at 6 months and 44.8% at 12 months respectively. Fifty percent of those who quit smoking at 1 week relapsed at the end of 12 months, occurring mostly in the first 6 months. Healthcare providers should provide smoking cessation strategies to reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with tobacco use. ATET and intensive counseling may be an acceptable alternative therapy for smoking cessation. Further systematic evaluation is needed to quantify the efficacy of this smoking cessation program before it is incorporated in general medical practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Counseling](#)  
[\\*Primary Health Care](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 79. Self-acceptance and its role in women's recovery from addiction.

- Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2010, vol./is. 21/4(207-214), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2010)
- Author(s):** Payne, Linda G
- Correspondence Address:** Payne, Linda G.: Memorial Regional Hospital, 3501 Johnson Street, Hollywood, FL, US, 33021, lindapayne2010@comcast.net
- Institution:** Payne, Linda G.: Memorial Regional Hospital, Cooper City, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This article seeks to explore a new concept, passionate self-acceptance, as a factor in women's recovery from addiction. This author contends that what may appear to be defiance and noncompliance may in fact be evidence of a passionate devotion to one's own truth that should be nurtured rather than neutralized. Passionate self-acceptance is the term the author chose to call this devotion and it is defined as an intrinsic quality characterized by the devoted courage to transcend negative messages while focusing on positive relationships, to enable knowing and embracing all-of-self. Story Theory (Liehr

& Smith, 2008) provided the framework for the 10-step process of concept development. The process utilized in developing this concept is described. A practice story is provided to demonstrate the concept. Implications for nursing practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Self Perception](#)  
[Psychology of Women](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 80. Factors associated with alcohol use and its consequences.

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**Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2010, vol./is. 21/4(194-206), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2010)  
**Author(s):** Alameida, Marshall Dean; Harrington, Charlene; LaPlante, Mitchell; Kang, Taewoon  
**Correspondence Address:** Alameida, Marshall Dean: San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA, US, 94132, malameid@sfsu.edu  
**Institution:** Alameida, Marshall Dean: San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to examine the self-reported experiences of an adult population living in the community, as they relate to alcohol use and potential negative outcomes (emotional/physical problems, role function problems, drinking and driving, risk behaviors, and alcohol abuse/dependence). Analyses focused on 37,026 individuals that are weighted to the population of 212,686,651 drawn from a large representative cross-sectional survey of the US. population--the 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and health (NSDUH). Alcohol use of 1-9 drinks in the past month showed a significant increase in the odds ratios for most of the study outcomes compared to those who did not drink alcohol. As alcohol use increased, the odds ratios for all of the study outcomes linearly increased. Mental health symptoms and illicit drug use in the past year also significantly increased the odds ratios for all of the study outcomes. Hispanic and other race reflected an increased odds ratio for alcohol caused role function problems, when compared to Caucasians. Higher income and education levels increased the odds ratios for drinking and driving. Negative consequences occur at low levels of self-reported monthly alcohol use, when binge and heavy drinking are not present. An increase in alcohol consumption reflects a linear increase in the odds ratios for alcohol related problems. Nursing professionals need to be aware of the importance in educating clients about the risks associated with alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[Self Report](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 81. Buprenorphine: A guide for nurses (Technical Assistance Publication).

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**Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2010, vol./is. 21/4(183-186), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Azimi-Bolourian, Sara; Fornili, Katherine

**Correspondence Address:** Azimi-Bolourian, Sara: SAMHSA, CSAT/DPT, 1 Choke Cherry Road, Rockville, MD, US, 20853, sara.azimi-bolourian@samhsa.hhs.gov

**Institution:** Azimi-Bolourian, Sara: SAMHSA, CSAT/DPT, Rockville, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Nurses working in opioid treatment programs (OTPs) and office-based community settings have essential roles in the assessment, screening, treatment monitoring and counseling of patients receiving buprenorphine for the treatment of opioid addiction. However, challenges to implementing buprenorphine treatment with patients addicted to opioids or other drugs, including medication diversion and confidentiality issues, require nurses to improve their professional skills and prepare themselves for the implementation of best practices in addiction settings. Recent studies have found that inconsistency between science and practice is often attributed to inadequate staff education and training. Nurses working in addiction settings have reported, on an ongoing basis, attending very few clinical trainings in the area of substance abuse. This guide highlights the addiction management skills of nurses and promotes a mutually respectful team environment in which nurses and physicians collaboratively work to improve the care provided to opioid addicted individuals, including assessment, induction, stabilization, maintenance, monitoring, addiction counseling and relapse prevention services. It also serves as a resource to help nurses working with community/office based physicians to improve treatment outcomes for individuals receiving office-based treatment for opioid addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Counseling](#)  
[Nurses](#)  
[Relapse Prevention](#)  
[Screening](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 82. Heredity and predictive testing of alcoholism: An exploratory study of the views of Dutch alcoholics, at-risk drinkers, and health care providers.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2010, vol./is. 21/4(174-182), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Vijverberg, Susanne J. H; van Berkel, Jantien; Pieters, Toine; Snelders, Stephen; Braam, Richard; Dupont, Hans; Kaplan, Charles D; Meijman, Frans J

**Correspondence Address:** Meijman, Frans J.: VU University Medical Center, Department of Metamedica/Medical Humanities, Van der Boechorststraat 7, PO Box 7057, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1007 MB, fj.meijman@vumc.nl

**Institution:** Vijverberg, Susanne J. H.: VU University Medical Center, Department of Metamedica/Medical Humanities, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Genetic knowledge and technologies are rapidly advancing. In order to translate this knowledge into public health interventions, it is essential to assess stakeholders' understanding, attitudes, and views. In this study we explored the views of 26 Dutch (former) alcoholics, at-risk drinkers, and substance abuse disorder service providers on the heredity of alcoholism and on predictive testing. Participants, recruited in two Dutch cities, were administered semi-structured interviews, which were analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. Our findings show a heterogeneous understanding of "alcoholism," risk prediction and interventions. Whereas service

providers are skeptical towards predictive testing for alcoholism, self-identified alcoholics appear to be more positive. Alcoholics and risk drinkers categorize themselves into two distinct groups according to their perception of the role of heredity in the etiology of their alcohol abuse. Having a family history of substance abuse increased interest in having a genetic test. Our findings also indicate that knowledge of risk status does not automatically lead to an intention to change behavior. Health education and communication regarding the genetics of alcoholism should be targeted and tailored to the backgrounds and views of target groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Health](#)  
[Prediction](#)  
[Testing](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 83. Cannabis as medicine: Why not?

**Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, December 2010, vol./is. 21/4(171-173), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Mathre, Mary Lynn

**Correspondence Address:** Mathre, Mary Lynn: Patients Out of Time, 1472 Fish Pond Rd., Howardsville, VA, US, 24562, mlmathre@hughes.net

**Institution:** Mathre, Mary Lynn: Patients Out of Time, Howardsville, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** On a national level, Cannabis is a Schedule I drug under federal law, but is recognized as medicine in 14 states and the District of Columbia, with many more states considering similar legislation. The emerging science on the endogenous cannabinoid system or endocannabinoid system (ECS) is providing numerous clues to help our understanding of how and why cannabis is so safe and effective for a wide array of conditions and illnesses. Cannabis has been used medicinally throughout the world for centuries. It is very clear to me that the cannabis prohibition has nothing to do with science, common sense or compassion. History shows it was used as medicine, major reviews by health care professionals object to its prohibition, leading health care organizations support its use as medicine and 14 states have disagreed with the federal prohibition. When it comes to those who maintain that cannabis is not medicine, the question before you is "Why not?" I am suggesting that nurses, who accept the placement of cannabis in Schedule I, take a close look at the foundation of their thought processes on this topic. If a patient has the option of taking a toxic chemotherapy medication designed to kill cells with the possibility that it may kill the patient, how can a patient be denied cannabis, a medication that cannot kill a human? So it comes down to this: Medicinal cannabis--Why not? Whether it is drug addiction or other illnesses or conditions, cannabis may just be the medicine we need to get our ECS back in good working order. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Cannabis](#)

[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Laws](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 84. A 40-year-old man with acute psychosis.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Annals, December 2010, vol./is. 40/12(600-603), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Kumar, Sanjeev; Bankole, Azziza

**Correspondence Address:** Bankole, Azziza, 2001 Crystal Spring Ave., Suite 302, Roanoke, VA, US, 24014, aobankole@carilionclinic.org

**Institution:** Kumar, Sanjeev: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine, Roanoke, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a case report of a 40-year-old white man who was admitted to inpatient service involuntarily on a court order for acute psychosis and later diagnosed with alcohol-induced psychotic disorder (AIPD). He had been expressing bizarre delusions about "the devil" and winning the lottery. He expressed paranoid delusions about people being after him for his money. He also experienced auditory and visual hallucinations. He did not have any suicidal or homicidal thoughts and was involuntarily committed to treatment based on his inability to take care of himself. The patient had a history of generalized anxiety disorder and had been prescribed citalopram, sertraline, and quetiapine. He was not taking any of these medications at the time of his hospitalization. He gave a history of chronic alcohol use with recurrent remissions and relapses. There was no euphoria or pressured speech, and the patient was fully alert and oriented to time, place, and person. He had a mini-mental status examination (MMSE) of 28/30. He was given vitamins, including thiamine and mineral supplements. Psychosis was managed with olanzapine titrated up to 20 mg. He responded well to the medication, and the intensity of his delusions decreased. He was also started on citalopram for anxiety. He was discharged with outpatient case management services on 20 mg of olanzapine and 40 mg of citalopram once daily after 10 days of hospital stay. His delusions and hallucinations had ceased. He remained symptom free for several months after this hospital stay. Patients who are misdiagnosed with schizophrenia are likely to get prolonged antipsychotic treatment, which might not be warranted in all the cases. Also, failure to distinguish AIPD from withdrawal states may result in the withholding of treatment, resulting in prolonged morbidity. The need for increased awareness among clinicians and further large-scale prospective studies cannot be overemphasized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Acute Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Alcoholic Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Delusions](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Generalized Anxiety Disorder](#)  
[Olanzapine](#)  
[Quetiapine](#)  
[Risperidone](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 85. Brain, drugs, its neurobiological mechanisms.

**Original Title:** El cerebro y las drogas, sus mecanismos neurobiologicos.

**Citation:** Salud Mental, September 2010, vol./is. 33/5(451-456), 0185-3325 (Sep-Oct 2010)

**Author(s):** Diaz, Monica Mendez; Contreras, Alejandra E. Ruiz; Gomez, Berta Prieto; Romano, Antonio; Caynas, Seraid; Garcia, Oscar Prospero

**Correspondence Address:** Garcia, Oscar Prospero: Laboratorio de Canabinoides, Departamento de Fisiologia, Facultad de Medicina. Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Apdo. Postal 70-250, Mexico, 04510, [opg@unam.mx](mailto:opg@unam.mx)

**Institution:** Diaz, Monica Mendez: Laboratorio de Canabinoides, Departamento de Fisiologia, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, UNAM, Mexico

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** The pleasant sensation experienced when, for example eating or having sex is regulated by the motivation-rewarding system. This rewarding sensation makes the subject to repeat the behavior in order to obtain the reinforcer once more. This system can be corrupted by drugs of abuse by triggering an intense feeling of pleasure and inducing plastic changes. The heritability of these genes, making subjects vulnerable to addiction, has been studied in many ways, including studies of families, adoptees, and twins (monozygotic and dizygotic). From these studies it has been possible to calculate the heritability index, a measure which indicates how much variance of a trait in a specific sample is associated to genetic factors and how much to the environment. The expression of the genes is regulated by a series of processes called epigenesis. Epigenetic changes can be a result of the interaction between genes and environment. In this review we are discussing the interaction between genes and environment and the function of the brain to generate drug addiction. Although not exhaustive, this review pursues to discuss relevant and state-of-the art information to help the reader to understand those mechanisms subserving this debilitating disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Environment](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[Punishment](#)  
[Rewards](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 86. Smoking prevention programs for girls.

**Original Title:** Programas de prevencion de tabaquismo para mujeres adolescentes.

**Citation:** Salud Mental, September 2010, vol./is. 33/5(419-427), 0185-3325 (Sep-Oct 2010)

**Author(s):** Calleja, Nazira; Pick, Susan; Reidl, Lucy; Gonzalez-Forteza, Catalina

**Correspondence Address:** Calleja, Nazira, Ticul 316, Jardines del Ajusco, Mexico, 14200, [ncalleja@camefe.com.mx](mailto:ncalleja@camefe.com.mx)

**Institution:** Calleja, Nazira: Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to design, implement and evaluate two different types of tobacco prevention programs, tailored specifically for teenage girls. The programs were computer games and an interactive workshop, as well as the combination of both of them (games plus workshop). 537 student girls in the three grades of secondary school were asked to answer the Smoking Susceptibility Scale. Six variables related with smoking susceptibility were also measured: Belief in the addictive property of tobacco, beliefs in smoking benefits, empathy with smoking victims, negative attitudes toward tobacco industry, skills rejecting social pressure to smoke, and identification of diseases associated with smoking in women. There was an immediate effect of the three treatments on the smoking susceptibility by contrasting pre test versus post test, but games plus workshop group had more effect than games or workshop ones. When comparing post test and follow-up measurements in the games plus workshop group versus the control group, it was found that smoking susceptibility scores of the treatment group stayed unchanged. The results showed that smoking susceptibility on the participants of each one of the three treatment groups decreased from the pre test to the post test, but the decline was even

greater in the games plus workshop group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Prevention](#)  
[\\*School Based Intervention](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Computer Games](#)  
[Program Development](#)  
[Program Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 87. Acute psychotic disorders related to bupropion: Review of the literature.

**Original Title:** Troubles psychotiques aigus lies au bupropion: Revue de la litterature.

**Citation:** L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, December 2010, vol./is. 36/6(461-471), 0013-7006 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Javelot, T; Javelot, H; Baratta, A; Weiner, L; Messaoudi, M; Lemoine, P

**Correspondence Address:** Javelot, T.: Service "Les Hortensias", Centre Psychotherapique Nord Dauphine, 100, avenue du Medipole, Bourgoin-Jallieu, France, 38307, cedex, thierry.javelot@orange.fr

**Institution:** Javelot, T.: Service "Les Hortensias", Centre Psychotherapique Nord Dauphine, Bourgoin-Jallieu, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Rationale and objectives: Bupropion, or amfebutamone, is an atypical antidepressant also used during tobacco cessation. From a structural standpoint, it resembles amphetamine drugs with psychostimulant effects, and endogenous monoamines. From a pharmacological standpoint, bupropion, and two of its most important active metabolites, inhibit dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake. It has recently been discovered that bupropion may act as a non-competitive cholinergic nicotinic receptor antagonist, and that it may inhibit the activation of reward systems triggered by nicotine. Bupropion's efficacy as a smoking cessation aid has been demonstrated by numerous clinical trials that have compared its effects with those of placebo and other nicotinic substitutes. In 2001, bupropion SR received marketing authorization in France as a smoking cessation aid, under the name ZYBANReg.. Tobacco addiction indeed remains a major public health issue. Among patients with psychiatric conditions, chronic tobacco consumption is frequent. The development of non-nicotinic drugs may therefore enhance therapeutic possibilities. However, the psychotropic effects of these molecules should be taken into account. We have recently reported the case of a patient with schizoaffective disorder, who presented two acute bupropion-induced psychotic episodes. We have also undertaken an exhaustive bibliographical research on this subject. The aim of the present study is to present the information available to us, in order to suggest aetiopathogenic hypotheses and therapeutic proposals. Data sources: The following databases were consulted on a regular basis, with no date restriction: Medline, Cochrane and Elsevier. The present study identified 22 cases of psychotic conditions associated with bupropion, as well as randomized and pharmacovigilance studies published in English, from December 1985 to November 2008. Since 2002, there have been three published case-reports on patients who underwent a tobacco cessation program. Data synthesis: Psychotic disorders associated with bupropion appear after an average of 10 days of 300mg/d bupropion intake. In about two thirds of cases, the patients have no history of psychiatric conditions. In one third of cases, they have a history of thymic disorders. In our review, auditory, visual or cenoesthetic hallucinations frequently occur (85% of the reported cases), and are sometimes characterized by single episodes and/or are rationalized. Some of them occur along with delusional episodes (mystical, paranoid, etc.). The patients are restless, confused, but seldom exhibit dissociative and thymic symptoms. Discussion and conclusions: From an aetiopathogenic, clinical and evolutive standpoint, bupropion-induced psychotic episodes share many similarities with acute organic or toxic psychosis (notably induced by amphetamines). The hypothesis of a dopaminergic

hyper-reactivity should be analyzed. Moreover, most of these patients were taking other medication, and the possibility of a dopaminergic potentialization prior to bupropion intake could be suggested. In such cases, bupropion should be discontinued and complete remission is expected within an average of 10 days. Even though neuroleptic drugs are still frequently used in these cases, benzodiazepines could become a valid alternative, according to the model of amphetamine-induced acute psychosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Antidepressant Drugs](#)  
[\\*Bupropion](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 88. Socio-demographic and clinical assessment, and trajectory of a sample of French pathological gamblers.

**Original Title:** Evaluation sociodemographique, clinique et du parcours de jeu d'un echantillon de joueurs pathologiques Francais.

**Citation:** L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, December 2010, vol./is. 36/6(452-460), 0013-7006 (Dec 2010)

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

**Correspondence Address:** Grall-Bronnec, M.: Service d'Addictologie, Centre de Reference sur le Jeu Excessif, Hopital Saint-Jacques, Pavillon Louis-Philippe, 85, rue Saint-Jacques, Nantes, France, 44093, cedex 01, marie.bronnec@chu-nantes.fr

**Institution:** Grall-Bronnec, M.: Service d'Addictologie, Centre de Reference sur le Jeu Excessif, Hopital Saint-Jacques, Nantes, France

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Introduction: International studies estimate the incidence of pathological gambling among adults at 0.2-3%. Following the lead of Anglo-Saxon countries, France has only just begun to consider this "new" addiction in studying its own population of pathological gamblers, attempting to understand the causes of the illness, and proposing specific treatments. Objective: The purpose of this study was to carry out a multiaxial assessment of French pathological gamblers, current or former outpatients of the addiction ambulatory care center of the University Hospital of Nantes, in order to compare our findings with those of the international literature. Method: During a single personal interview, the participants filled in a set of questionnaires including a description of gambling characteristics (pathological gambling section in the DSM-IV, South Oaks Gambling Screen, gambling history), a screening for axis I (Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview) and II (structured clinical interview for DSM-IV Axis II Personality Disorders), comorbidities and personality tests using a dimensional approach (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Sensation Seeking Scale, Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, Toronto Alexithymia Scale). The number of subjects to include was not previously calculated, since the size of the sample depended upon each subject's availability and on the inclusion time period limited to 4 months. Continuous variables were described in terms of means and standard deviations, while categorical variables were described in terms of percentages. The protocol was accepted by the Advisory Committee for the Protection of Biomedical Research Subjects. Results: Analysis of the findings was based on a sample of 24 subjects. Half of the subjects fell into severe pathological gambling. Gambling had started at an average age of 24.9 years (S.D. = 12.3). The gambling problem appeared on average 9.4 years later (S.D. = 8.1). Casinos (41.7%) and sports pools (45.8%) were the most commonly reported types of games. Seventy-five percent of the sample suffered from at least one axis I psychiatric comorbidity. Most common among these were current (20.9%) and past (37.5%) episodes of major depression. Risk of suicide was observed in 36% of subjects, and nearly half of them were not currently suffering from an episode of major depression. The second most

common psychiatric comorbidity was substance abuse (including alcohol) (54.2%). Personality disorders were common (54.2%) and mainly cluster B disorders (29.2%). Impulsiveness and alexithymia scores were above average, unlike sensation seeking scores. Conclusions: The results go along the same lines as those mentioned in the international literature and show how important it is to carry out multidimensional assessments within the context of pathological gambling, since comorbidities are such a burden. This study brings to light several perspectives. It would be interesting to repeat the assessment using a much larger sample. We plan to study those factors that influence the emergence of pathological gambling, and the initiation of specific treatments for pathological gamblers. Upon completion, the study would allow us to propose the treatment that is best suited to each gambler's profile. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)  
[Outpatient Treatment](#)  
[Personality Traits](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 89. Psychosocial insecurity and its impact on cancer: For a differential approach of subjective logics.

**Original Title:** Precarite psychosociale et impact sur le cancer: Pour une approche differentielle des logiques subjectives.

**Citation:** Psycho-Oncologie, December 2010, vol./is. 4/4(231-236), 1778-3798 (Dec 2010)

**Author(s):** Glineur, C; Sablon, F; Lefebvre, A; Hermans, P

**Correspondence Address:** Glineur, C.: CHU St-Pierre, Bruxelles, Belgium, cecile.glineur@ulb.ac.be

**Institution:** Glineur, C.: CHU St-Pierre, Bruxelles, Belgium

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Current clinical practice in public hospitals presupposes that encountered patients are often not included in a social network, with a poor, weakened, or even completely compromised economic background. It is mainly the case of institutions that bear a historical identity of "refuge hospital" such as our University Hospital Centre St-Pierre, Brussels, Belgium. We find patients who are isolated and/or exiled; in addition, illegal situation, drug addiction, and general negligence are frequently found in their history. These clinical patterns have been thus wholly removed from the social services that have been intended to provide. From a psychopathological point of view, it is patently clear that we see clinical variations, including psychosis (acutely progressive or well-compensated psychosis), that were previously handled by psychiatry or with a smoldering evolution (via social services, and sometime by the individual himself) as a problematic limiting factor from social integration point of view. In a work context, within the service of hematooncology, our research puts clinical practice to the test with a differential approach (for psychosis and neurosis) to attempt to identify variables following diagnostic practices in cancer patients. We present our theoretical and clinical orientation, from psychoanalytical and differential perspectives, as well as our methodology focusing on schizophrenia through the presentation of case studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Emotional Security](#)  
[\\*Neoplasms](#)

[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Social Networks](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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**90. Birth of a brain disease: Science, the state and addiction neuropolitics.**

**Citation:** History of the Human Sciences, October 2010, vol./is. 23/4(52-67), 0952-6951;1461-720X (Oct 2010)

**Author(s):** Vrecko, Scott

**Correspondence Address:** Vrecko, Scott: Department of Sociology & Philosophy, University of Exeter, Amory Building, Rennes Drive, Devon, Exeter, United Kingdom, EX4 4RJ, S.Vrecko@exeter.ac.uk

**Institution:** Vrecko, Scott: Department of Sociology & Philosophy, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article critically interrogates contemporary forms of addiction medicine that are portrayed by policy-makers as providing a 'rational' or politically neutral approach to dealing with drug use and related social problems. In particular, it examines the historical origins of the biological facts that are today understood to provide a foundation for contemporary understandings of addiction as a 'disease of the brain'. Drawing upon classic and contemporary work on 'styles of thought', it documents how, in the period between the mid-1960s and the mid-1970s, such facts emerged in relation to new neurobiological styles of explaining and managing social problems associated with drug abuse, and an alliance between a relatively marginal group of researchers and American policy-makers who were launching the 'War on Drugs'. Beyond illustrating the political and material conditions necessary for the rise of addiction neuroscience, the article highlights the productivity of neurobiological thought styles, by focusing on the new biological objects, treatments and hopes that have emerged within the field of addiction studies over the last several decades. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Birth](#)  
[\\*Brain](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Neurosciences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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**91. A double-blind, placebo-controlled study with quetiapine as adjunct therapy with lithium or divalproex in bipolar I patients with coexisting alcohol dependence.**

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, October 2010, vol./is. 34/10(1822-1831), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Oct 2010)

**Author(s):** Stedman, Mary; Pettinati, Helen M; Brown, E. Sherwood; Kotz, Margaret; Calabrese, Joseph R; Raines, Shane

**Correspondence Address:** Stedman, Mary: Stedman Clinical Trials, 3212 Cove Bend Dr., Tampa, FL, US, 33613, marystedman@tampabay.rr.com

**Institution:** Stedman, Mary: Stedman Clinical Trials, Tampa, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: This study evaluated the efficacy of quetiapine versus placebo as an adjunct to lithium or divalproex in reducing alcohol consumption in patients with bipolar I disorder and coexisting alcohol dependence. Methods: Male and female outpatients (21 to 60 years) with a history of bipolar I disorder and alcohol dependence were included in

this 12-week, placebo-controlled study. Patients treated with lithium or divalproex (ongoing or assigned at screening) were randomized to receive quetiapine (dosed up to 400 mg/d over 7 days, followed by 300 to 800 mg/d flexible dosing until study end) or placebo. The primary outcome measure was the change in the proportion of heavy drinking days from baseline to Week 12 (as derived from the Timeline Followback method). Secondary outcome measures included time to the first consecutive 2 weeks of abstinence, changes from baseline to Week 12 in the proportion of nondrinking days, mean number of standardized drinks per day, and Clinical Global Impressions-Severity of Illness score. Results: Of 362 enrolled patients (mean 38.6 years), 176 were randomized to receive quetiapine and 186 to placebo. The mean proportion of heavy drinking days at baseline was 0.66 in the quetiapine group and 0.67 in the placebo group. At Week 12, the mean change in the proportion of heavy drinking days was -0.36 with quetiapine and -0.36 with placebo ( $p = 0.93$ ). No statistically significant differences in any of the secondary outcome measures were noted between the quetiapine and placebo groups. The incidence of adverse events was consistent with the previously known tolerability profile of quetiapine. Conclusions: The efficacy of quetiapine in the treatment of bipolar disorder is already well established. In this study, however, quetiapine added to lithium or divalproex did not result in significantly greater improvement compared with placebo in measures of alcohol use and dependence in patients with bipolar I disorder and alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Lithium](#)  
[\\*Quetiapine](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Patients](#)  
[Placebo](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 92. Gender-related influences of parental alcoholism on the prevalence of psychiatric illnesses: Analysis of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions.

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, October 2010, vol./is. 34/10(1759-1767), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Oct 2010)

**Author(s):** Morgan, Peter T.; Desai, Rani A.; Potenza, Marc N

**Correspondence Address:** Morgan, Peter T.: Yale University Department of Psychiatry, 34 Park Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06519, peter.morgan@yale.edu

**Institution:** Morgan, Peter T.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Offspring of individuals with alcoholism are at increased risk for psychiatric illness, but the effects of gender on this risk are not well known. In this study, we tested the hypothesis that the gender of the parent with alcoholism and the gender of offspring affect the association between parental alcoholism and offspring psychiatric illness. Method: We analyzed the National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) data to examine the gender-specific prevalence of axis I and axis II disorders in 23,006 male and 17,368 female respondents with and without a history of paternal or maternal alcoholism. Adjusted odds ratios were calculated for the disorders based on gender and presence of maternal or paternal alcoholism. Results: Maternal or paternal alcoholism was associated with a higher prevalence of every disorder examined, regardless of the gender of offspring. Gender-related differences in prevalences were present in nearly all examined disorders, and the association between parental alcoholism and offspring psychiatric disorders was significantly different in men and women. These

differences included stronger associations in female offspring of men with alcoholism (alcohol abuse without dependence); in female offspring of women with alcoholism (mania, nicotine dependence, alcohol abuse, and schizoid personality disorder); in male offspring of men with alcoholism (mania); and in male offspring of women with alcoholism (panic disorder). Conclusions: Interactions between gender and parental alcoholism were specific to certain disorders but varied in their effects, and in general female children of women with alcoholism appear at greatest risk for adult psychopathology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Children of Alcoholics](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**93. "Implementation of NIAAA College Drinking Task Force recommendations: How are colleges doing 6 years later?": Commentary on Nelson, Toomey, Lenk, et al. (2010).**

**Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, October 2010, vol./is. 34/10(1694-1698), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Oct 2010)

**Author(s):** Hingson, Ralph W

**Correspondence Address:** Hingson, Ralph W.: Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 5635 Fishers Lane, Room 2077, Bethesda, MD, US, rhingson@mail.nih.gov

**Institution:** Hingson, Ralph W.: Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Toben F. Nelson et al. (see record 2010-20620-004). Nelson et al. in an important national survey of college administrators explored their awareness of a report from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAA) Task Force of the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism on college student alcohol use and recommendations to reduce college student alcohol use. They found that nearly 80% of college deans of students or vice presidents of students nationwide were aware of the NIAAA report and its recommendations and 77% of their colleges had implemented at least one of the strategies recommended in the report. Evidence concerning the effectiveness of environmental alcohol policies has expanded considerably since the release of the NIAAA report. However, it would have been useful for Nelson's survey to have also assessed whether colleges collaborated with police in environmental strategies to reduce drinking and driving. Issuance of reports such as the NIAAA report studied by Nelson et al. cannot be expected by themselves to prompt widespread adoption of effective programs and policies. Efforts are needed within colleges and surrounding communities to implement the growing array of evidence based interventions to reduce college student alcohol misuse and related morbidity and mortality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*College Students](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**94. Implementation of NIAAA College Drinking Task Force recommendations: How are colleges doing 6 years later?**

- Citation:** Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, October 2010, vol./is. 34/10(1687-1693), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (Oct 2010)
- Author(s):** Nelson, Toben F; Toomey, Traci L; Lenk, Kathleen M; Erickson, Darin J; Winters, Ken C
- Correspondence Address:** Nelson, Toben F.: Division of Epidemiology & Community Health, University of Minnesota, 1300 South Second Street, Suite 300, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55454, tfnelson@umn.edu
- Institution:** Nelson, Toben F.: Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: In 2002, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) College Drinking Task Force issued recommendations to reduce heavy drinking by college students, but little is known about implementation of these recommendations. Current discussion about best strategies to reduce student drinking has focused more on lowering the minimum legal drinking age as advocated by a group of college and university presidents called the Amethyst Initiative than the NIAAA recommendations. Methods: A nationally representative survey of administrators was conducted at 351 4-year colleges in the United States to ascertain familiarity with and progress toward implementation of NIAAA recommendations. Implementation was compared by enrollment size, public or private status, and whether the school president signed the Amethyst Initiative. Results: Administrators at most colleges were familiar with NIAAA recommendations, although more than 1 in 5 (22%) were not. Nearly all colleges use educational programs to address student drinking (98%). Half the colleges (50%) offered intervention programs with documented efficacy for students at high risk for alcohol problems. Few colleges reported that empirically supported, community-based alcohol control strategies including conducting compliance checks to monitor illegal alcohol sales (33%), instituting mandatory responsible beverage service (RBS) training (15%), restricting alcohol outlet density (7%), or increasing the price of alcohol (2%) were operating in their community. Less than half the colleges with RBS training and compliance checks in their communities actively participated in these interventions. Large colleges were more likely to have RBS training and compliance checks, but no differences in implementation were found across public/private status or whether the college president signed the Amethyst Initiative. Conclusions: Many colleges offer empirically supported programs for high-risk drinkers, but few have implemented other strategies recommended by NIAAA to address student drinking. Opportunities exist to reduce student drinking through implementation of existing, empirically based strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Research Society on Alcoholism; YEAR: 2010
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*College Students](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**95. Interest of the use of the Problem Videogame Playing (PVP) questionnaire from Tejeiro: Exploratory study in ADHD children.**

- Original Title:** Interet de l'utilisation du questionnaire des problemes associes aux jeux video de tejeiro (Problem Videogame Playing: PVP). Etude exploratoire chez des enfants presentant un TDA/H.
- Citation:** Annales Medico-Psychologiques, October 2010, vol./is. 168/8(632-635), 0003-4487 (Oct 2010)
- Author(s):** Bioulac, S; Arfi, L; Michel, G; Bouvard, M.-P

- Correspondence Address:** Bioulac, S.: Pole Universitaire de Psychiatrie de l'Enfant et l'Adolescent, Hopital Charles-Perrens, 121, rue de la Bechade, Bordeaux, France, 33076, Cedex, stephaniebioulac@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Bioulac, S.: Pole Universitaire de Psychiatrie de l'Enfant et l'Adolescent, Hopital Charles-Perrens, Bordeaux, France
- Language:** French
- Abstract:** During recent decades, videogame playing has become one of the main leisure activities in children and adolescents. However, studies on video game addiction are still very few. In order to evaluate the difficulties induced by an excessive "consumption" of video games, the team of Dr. Tejeiro developed a self-rating questionnaire: the Problem Videogame Playing questionnaire (PVP, Tejeiro, 2002). We translated this questionnaire with the agreement of the author and carried out, then, a "back-translation". Population: The sample consisted of 50 children (29 children with an Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder [ADHD] and 21 controls). All subjects were evaluated on their consumption of videogames (PVP scale) and on their levels of externalized symptomatology by the Conners Parent rating scale and the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL). Results: None the controls scored above four on the PVP scale whereas 10 hyperactive children among the 29 answered affirmatively to five or more questions ( $P = 0.02$ ). We focused on PVP scores, and we distinguished two sub-groups among the hyperactive population: children having a score equal to or higher than 5 ( $n = 10$ , group 1) and those having a score lower than 5 (group 2). The subjects of group 1 presented a higher index of hyperactivity on the Conners Parents rating scale than group 2 ( $P = 0.02$ ); and obtained higher scores on the Child Behavior Checklist, on the delinquent subscale ( $P = 0.03$ ), the aggressive subscale ( $P = 0.02$ ) and on externalizing problems ( $P = 0.01$ ). Conclusion: The hyperactive children present more problems associated with video games. Children with high PVP scores appear with a particular behavioral clinical profile. This tool appears useful, for the clinician, in the description of the behaviours of children and teenagers towards video games. Also, it is necessary to use this questionnaire, in its French version, on larger populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Childhood Play Behavior](#)  
[\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

## 96. Bipolar disorders and addictions.

- Original Title:** Trouble bipolaire et comorbidites addictives.
- Citation:** Annales Medico-Psychologiques, October 2010, vol./is. 168/8(584-587), 0003-4487 (Oct 2010)
- Author(s):** Le Strat, Y
- Correspondence Address:** Le Strat, Y.: Inserm, Unite 894, Centre Psychiatrie et Neurosciences, 2 ter, rue d'Alesia, Paris, France, 75014, yann.lestrat@inserm.fr
- Institution:** Le Strat, Y.: Inserm, Unite 894, Centre Psychiatrie et Neurosciences, Paris, France
- Language:** French
- Abstract:** Comorbidity is particularly high in patients with bipolar disorders. Substance use disorders are higher in BP patients than in the general population in almost every epidemiological study. However, the physiopathology of this association remains obscure. The hypothesis in the literature is inconclusive, sometimes contradictory. This paper presents a brief review of this area of research and discusses the plausibility of each hypothesis. The role of subjective effects of cannabis and alcohol is particularly

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

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2010

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[Pathology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 97. Treatment of substance dependence.

**Citation:** Ethics in psychiatry; European contributions., 2010(381-400), 1567-8008 (2010)

**Author(s):** Uchtenhagen, Ambros

**Correspondence Address:** Uchtenhagen, Ambros: Zurich University, Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, Zurich, Switzerland, CH-8005, uchtenhagen@isgf.uzh.ch

**Institution:** Uchtenhagen, Ambros: Zurich University, Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, Zurich, Switzerland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Today's drug policy claims to be evidence-based. Evidence means that policy recommendations are based on scientific findings on 'what works' and therefore have a good chance to lead to positive results. Drug policy is based on principles of consequential ethics. Medical ethics apply only if and inasmuch as substance dependence is understood as a medical condition. And brain research has identified it as a 'brain disease', thereby giving it a biological basis (Leshner 1997). The substance dependent person is a patient and should enjoy the status and all the rights of patients. In the absence of specific rules for the treatment of substance dependence, the general ethical rules for good medical practice apply. The four major principles are: do no harm, improve the well-being, respect the autonomy and apply justice. It is obvious that even these few principles cannot be followed without creating conflict (Rust 2000). Involuntary intervention to prevent harm is in conflict with the autonomy of an unwilling patient. Treating all patients as being equal (principle of justice) is impossible where the resources are limited. Also, confidentiality and data protection often are in conflict with administrative and law enforcement interests in cases of illicit drug use. All such conflicts must be carefully examined, in the best interest of all concerned. When the patient's interests collide with those of relatives or other third parties, a common solution must be found to the best extent possible. It is inevitable therefore to discuss the main ethical aspects of addiction treatment in the second part of this chapter, providing empirical evidence on outcomes in order to satisfy the expectations of a consequential ethics. But first I will look at the types of societal and individual values which are relevant for a discussion on addiction and addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Bioethics](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Professional Ethics](#)  
[\\*Social Values](#)  
[Biographical Data](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Drug Laws](#)  
[Involuntary Treatment](#)  
[Personal Values](#)  
[Privileged Communication](#)  
[Resource Allocation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 98. The persistence of presentism.

**Citation:** Teachers College Record, November 2009, vol./is. 111/11(2505-2534), 0161-4681;1467-9620 (Nov 2009)

**Author(s):** Hargreaves, Andy; Shirley, Dennis

**Institution:** Hargreaves, Andy: Lynch School of Education, Boston College, Boston, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background/Context: This study draws on the voluminous research on teachers' workplace orientations and especially on Dan Lortie's documentation of conservatism, individualism, and presentism among teachers. Purpose/Objective/Research Question/Focus of Study: This study investigated a school reform network of over 300 secondary schools entitled Raising Achievement Transforming Learning (RATL) to explore the role of the network's interventions in increasing or diminishing presentism. Setting: England. Population/Participants/Subjects: Quantitative performance data were analyzed for all 300 schools. Site visits were made to 10 RATL schools in which educational administrators and teachers were interviewed individually and in focus groups. Additional phone interviews were conducted with administrators in 14 RATL schools. Intervention/Program/Practice: RATL provided a combination of interventions and supports for schools in the network, including data analysis and capacity enhancement; partnering mentor schools with low-performing schools; regional conferences; a Web portal for schools in the project; and a menu of short-, medium-, and long-term strategies for change. Research Design: Qualitative interviews and focus groups of educators in RATL schools, along with secondary analysis of pupil performance data. Conclusions/Recommendations: In Dan Lortie's seminal research on teachers' workplace orientations, he identified "presentism," or short-term thinking, with conservatism and individualism. This research indicates that in the RATL project, individualism among teachers diminished, but this did not diminish either conservatism or presentism. The research identifies three kinds of presentism--endemic, adaptive, and addictive--that have amplified educational conservatism while altering its nature to fit the current culture and political economy of fast capitalism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Teachers College, Columbia University

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Academic Achievement](#)  
[\\*Educational Reform](#)  
[\\*Learning](#)  
[\\*Persistence](#)  
[\\*Secondary Education](#)  
[Conservatism](#)  
[Individualism](#)  
[Individuality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 99. The decision to enter an addiction treatment: Self motivation and others' influence.

**Original Title:** La decision de entrar a un tratamiento de adicciones: Motivacion propia e influencia de terceros.

**Citation:** Terapia Psicologica, 2009, vol./is. 27/1(119-127), 0716-6184;0718-4808 (2009)

**Author(s):** Acosta, Cristian Lopez

**Correspondence Address:** Acosta, Cristian Lopez, cristian@uc.cl

**Institution:** Acosta, Cristian Lopez: Universidad Catolica de Chile, Chile

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** This article presents the results of research about the importance of significant others in the decision to enter an addiction treatment, made by an individual who has developed an addiction. Especially, it becomes interesting to understand how the participation of these significant others influence the perception of free choice of the individual who carries the addiction. From this point, the notion of motivation is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Sociedad Chilena de Psicologia Clinica; YEAR: 2008

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Help Seeking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[\\*Significant Others](#)  
[Decision Making](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 100. The truck jumping game.

**Original Title:** Le jeu du saute-camion.

**Citation:** Revue Adolescence, 2009, vol./is. 27/2 68(487-495), 0751-7696 (Sum, 2009)

**Author(s):** Toubiana, Eric

**Correspondence Address:** Toubiana, Eric, 87, quai de la Gare, Paris, France, 75013, eric.toubiana@gmail.fr

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** The "truck jumping game" is one of the most troubling scenes in Stanley Kubrick's film A Clockwork Orange. The title of this film, which came out in the 1960's, is itself intriguing. Today A Clockwork Orange is no less than what it was in 1969 : a strangely modern reflection of a dystopia of humankind. better yet, A Clockwork Orange turns out to be more relevant than ever. We see in it that psychical malaise which is uncontained and finds only the city streets in which to, not say, but show and act the impasses in which the subject is trapped. The spectacle of this film, and more especially, one its scenes, "the truck jumping game" allows us to see that the notion of risk, from the greek Rizikon, helps to widen even more the metapsychological analysis of the phenomenon of addiction. The Risktaker, or the "riskers", would be those who best illustrate the freudian definition of drive. This recovery of tension is, we argue here, worth much more than the assuaging of tension, at least for those subjects who place themselves in a position of dependence that is as harmful as it is indispensable to the maintenance of a vital homeostasis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Films](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 101. Impact and impasses of "politics" in treatment facilities for suffering adolescents.

**Original Title:** Impact et impasses du "politique" dans les institutions soignantes pour adolescents en souffrance.

**Citation:** Revue Adolescence, 2009, vol./is. 27/2 68(469-485), 0751-7696 (Sum, 2009)

**Author(s):** Mille, Christian; Sibertin-Blanc, Daniel; Henniaux, Thomas

**Correspondence Address:** Mille, Christian: Faculte de Medecine d'Amiens, rue Salomon Mahlengu, Amiens, France, 80000, mille.christian@chu-amiens.fr

**Institution:** Mille, Christian: Faculte de Medecine d'Amiens, Amiens, France

<b>Language:</b>	French
<b>Abstract:</b>	The increasing occurrence in adolescents of behavior disorders, risky conducts, addictive appetite, depression, and suicidal gestures signals an entrance into the pathology of bonds and of dependence. Politicians are not blind and deaf to this issue and to what is at stake, which is vital to the future of all. They have been aware of it for more than twenty years, making adolescence a public health priority. New ideas have thus emerged, giving rise to new hopes and innovative initiatives, but also bringing difficulties and failures. The experience of a psychiatric ward for adolescents shows in an exemplary way the limits of "regulating" politics when it comes to the psychical care of adolescents in a "borderline" register. Administrative restrictions tied to outmoded regulations or to new recommendations supposed to promote good practices paradoxically hinder their working. One should not underestimate the defensive aspect of administrative tasks and discourse, like the clout of some currents of thought which denigrate the psychodynamic bases of "relational treatment". The risk may be linked to the irresistible rise of the "technocratic model" which presents itself as a new utopia, ignoring its inscription within the "positivist" current of thought and the subtle use that can be made of this by the powers-that-be. However, the "psychists", through their direct interventions or their "interstitial practice" (Roussillon, 1991), must undoubtedly retain a decisive place in the care facility, which can not do without their vigilance regarding the "unthought" aspects of the structure, the ephemeral passions that run through it and the defensive strategies it resorts to. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Behavior Disorders</li> <li>*Conduct Disorder</li> <li>*Major Depression</li> <li>*Suffering</li> <li>*Suicide</li> <li>Addiction</li> <li>Government Policy Making</li> <li>Politics</li> <li>Treatment</li> <li>Health Care Policy</li> </ul>
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO

#### 102. Gambling in sports betting--Preliminary research among students at the University of Zadar.

<b>Original Title:</b>	Kockanje u sportskim kladionicama--Pilot istrazivanje medu studentima Sveucilista u Zadru.
<b>Citation:</b>	Kriminologija & Socijalna Integracija, 2009, vol./is. 17/2(105-114), 1330-2604 (2009)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Itkovic, Zora Zuckerman; Prostran, Vladimir
<b>Institution:</b>	Itkovic, Zora Zuckerman: Sveuciliste u Zadru, Odjel za Pedagogiju, Katedra za Specijalnu Pedagogiju, Croatia
<b>Language:</b>	Serbo-Croatian
<b>Abstract:</b>	Games of chance, united under the name of gambling, are becoming more popular in modern times, and the number of gamblers increases progressively with the decrease of economic power of people. According to inveterate views on gambling in sports, betting is a "benign" form of games of chance. So this kind of "entertainment" is being popularized more and more even through national media. However, for some of the gamblers the game becomes the center of interests, and because of gambling they neglect their work, studying and other activities. Individual control is being decreased even further by obsessively gambling every day, and instead of entertaining the game starts to control people leading them to addiction. In this research we study some aspects of the role of betting in everyday life of students. The sample consisted of 113 questioned persons, and during the examination was used a questionnaire that was made for that purpose and theoretically measures the frequency of betting, some attitudes and

motivation. The research has confirmed our assumption that the games on chance are of concern because of their increase. It pointed to one unpredicted fact, that the largest number of students gamble because they are bored. In that way, the hedonism, as the primary cause of excessive alcohol consumption among the youth and one of the most significant causes of drug consumption, has shown to be a key factor in students playing games of chance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Gambling](#)  
[\\*Sports](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 103. Alcohol and empty nest. A therapeutic work with a couple in transitional crises.

**Original Title:** Alcool et Nid Vide. Recit d'un travail therapeutique avec un couple en crise de transition.

**Citation:** Cahiers Critiques de therapie familiale et de pratiques de reseaux, 2009, vol./is. 42/(231-254), 1372-8202 (2009)

**Author(s):** D'Amore, Salvatore

**Institution:** D'Amore, Salvatore: Service de Clinique Systemique et de Psychopathologie Relationnelle, Faculte de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'Education, Universite de Liege, Liege, Belgium

**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Recent theoretical and clinical contributions on old age couples with one alcohol-dependent member underline the need for a pragmatic-interactive and semantic-symbolic approach of the issue. In particular, alcohol dependence should be read in the light of specific developmental tasks, resources and constraints corresponding to old age couples' lifecycle. This paper proposes the example of a psychotherapeutic work of a couple with one alcohol-dependent member, through the following stages : control of the alcoholic symptom, account of personal and family history, renegotiation/reformulation of the couple's spaces/times. Thanks to the progressive dissolution of the symptom, the individual, couple and family's project has been re-launched : an essential point to better the old-aged couple's quality of life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Couples](#)  
[\\*Empty Nest](#)  
[\\*Quality of Life](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 104. Rudolph the crown prince: The myth of a lost illusion.

**Original Title:** Rudolf tronorokos: Egy elveszett illuzio mitosza.

**Citation:** Psychiatria Hungarica, 2009, vol./is. 24/2(98-107), 0237-7896 (2009)

**Author(s):** Janos, Salvendy

**Language:** Hungarian

**Abstract:** The personality of Rudolf, the crown prince of Austria-Hungary, evokes considerable interest even generations later. He had a charismatic and contradictory character that raised many hopes which he was not able to fulfill. His traumatic upbringing, the unhappy union of his parents and his mother's life-long depression all had a severe and damaging impact on him. Furthermore, his father's missing acknowledgement, Rudolf's own troubled marriage, his social isolation, alcoholism and morphine addiction along with his

own depression and multiple physical illnesses have all contributed to the vulnerability of his personality. The author analyzes the developments that led to Rudolf's suicide in Mayerling and the impact of his life and death on the later myths about him. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Personality](#)  
[\\*Psychohistory](#)  
[Myths](#)  
[Psychodynamics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 105. Improved response by peers after witnessed heroin overdose in Melbourne.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2009, vol./is. 28/3(327-330), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2009)

**Author(s):** Kerr, Debra; Dietze, Paul; Kelly, Anne-Maree; Jolley, Damien

**Correspondence Address:** Kerr, Debra: Victoria University, Building 4, McKechnie Street, St Albans, VIC, Australia, 3021, deb.kerr@vu.edu.au

**Institution:** Kerr, Debra: Department of Emergency Medicine, Joseph Epstein Centre for Emergency Medicine Research, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: In response to concerns about the prevalence of heroin-related morbidity and mortality, overdose response training programs have been implemented in Victoria, with the aim of improving outcomes after heroin overdose. The aim of this study was to examine reported overdose response by current injecting drug users (IDU) during overdose events, in comparison with previous studies. Design and Methods: A total of 99 IDU (median age 35 years, 72% male) were administered a questionnaire that collected information on knowledge and experience regarding recognition of heroin overdose and response. The primary outcome measure was the rate of ambulance notification and expired air resuscitation during witnessed heroin overdose. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and univariate analysis. Results. Sixty participants had overdosed at least once, and 84% had witnessed an overdose. 78% recognised altered consciousness as a sign of heroin overdose, but less were aware of depressed breathing (42%) or cyanosis (61%). Reported overdose interventions included correct positioning (39%), expired air resuscitation (32%), ambulance notification (76%) and staying with the victim (87%). Discussion and Conclusions: Our study has found improved responses to heroin overdose during witnessed heroin overdose among current IDU, compared with earlier work. However, a lack of knowledge regarding appropriate first-aid response persists, which might improve with the development and implementation of training initiatives in this area, ranging from identification of overdose to the administration of life-saving measures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2009

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Overdoses](#)  
[\\*Help Seeking Behavior](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Peers](#)  
[Emergency Services](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Mortality Rate](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 106. The ageing heroin user: Career length, clinical profile and outcomes across 36 months.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2009, vol./is. 28/3(243-249), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2009)

**Author(s):** Darke, Shane; Mills, Katherine L; Ross, Joanne; Williamson, Anna; Havard, Alys; Teesson, Maree

**Correspondence Address:** Darke, Shane: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, s.darke@unsw.edu.au

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: The study examined the relationships between length of career (LOC), clinical presentation and outcomes across 36 months among a cohort of 615 heroin users. Design and Methods: Longitudinal cohort study. Results. At baseline, each additional year of heroin use was associated with increased likelihood of: being male, exposure to treatment, having been imprisoned, daily injecting, lifetime and recent polydrug use, having overdosed, poorer physical health and reduced likelihood of heroin smoking. In contrast, LOC was not related to frequency of heroin use, current polydrug use, recent heroin overdose, recent imprisonment, recent criminality or psychopathology. There were also no associations between LOC and outcomes across 36 months in terms of treatment, drug use, crime, severe psychiatric disability or major depression. Longer LOC was associated across 36 months, however, with daily injecting, poorer physical health, severe physical disability and poorer mental health. Discussion and Conclusions: The data point to the maintenance of heroin-related harms well into the third decade of use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2009

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aging](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Patient History](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Client Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 107. Comorbidity of mental disorders and alcohol- and drug-use disorders: Analysis of New South Wales inpatient data.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2009, vol./is. 28/3(235-242), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2009)

**Author(s):** Lai, Harry Man Xiong; Huang, Qi Rong

**Correspondence Address:** Lai, Harry Man Xiong: Quality and Safety Branch, NSW Health Department, 73 Miller Street, North Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2060, halai@doh.health.nsw.gov.au

**Institution:** Lai, Harry Man Xiong: Faculty of Medicine, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: Alcohol- and other drug-use disorders have been found to be associated with mental disorders, however, complete characteristics of these comorbid mental disorders are not completely clear in early population based studies. This study aimed to explore the extent and profiles of comorbid mental disorders with alcohol-and other drug-use disorders using a large inpatient dataset. Methods: The data source was the New South Wales (NSW) Inpatient Statistic Data Collection which collects the clinical data of hospital admissions in NSW, Australia. The data were coded using the International Classification of Diseases--10th Revision (ICD-10). The data were from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 the Australian financial year and statistical analysis was performed using SAS. Results: Of 1 592 156 patients admitted, 91 510 (6%) had at least

one mental disorder diagnosis and 18 283 (1.1%) had at least one alcohol- or other drug-related diagnosis. Of these patients, an overall 9.6% had dual diagnoses. Comorbidity was nearly five times higher in alcohol-and other drug-use disorders than in mental health disorders (52.4% vs. 10.5%). Comorbidity was higher in males than females (12% vs. 7.1%) and was the most common in patients aged from 20 to 49 regardless of sex. There was a significantly increased risk of developing a comorbid condition in all age groups above 10 years. The most common mental health disorders were major depressive disorders, followed by dementia, anxiety and severe stress. Alcohol-use disorder was the most common diagnosis, followed by cannabis and opioids. Discussion and Conclusion: This study shows the characteristics of comorbid mental and alcohol- or other drug-use disorders. The study extends our understanding of issues addressed in previous population studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2009  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Hospitalized Patients](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 108. Sample bias from different recruitment strategies in a randomised controlled trial for alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2009, vol./is. 28/3(222-229), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2009)  
**Author(s):** Morley, Kirsten C; Teesson, Maree; Sannibale, Claudia; Haber, Paul S  
**Correspondence Address:** Haber, Paul S.: Drug Health Services, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown, NSW, Australia, 2050, phaber@mail.usyd.edu.au  
**Institution:** Morley, Kirsten C.: Central Clinical School of Medicine, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: Participants may be recruited from diverse sources for randomised controlled trials (RCT) of treatments for alcohol dependence. A mixed recruitment strategy might facilitate recruitment and increase generalisability at the expense of introducing systematic selection bias. The current study aims to compare the effects of recruitment method on socio-demographics, baseline illness characteristics, treatment retention and treatment outcome measures. Design and Methods: A secondary analysis from a previous 12 week RCT of naltrexone, acamprosate and placebo for alcohol dependence was conducted. Participants (n = 169) were obtained via four channels of recruitment including in-patient and outpatient referral, live media and print media solicitation. Baseline parameters, retention in treatment and treatment outcomes were compared in these groups. Results: Relative to in-patient subjects, those recruited via live and print media had significantly lower scores on taking steps, less in-patient rehabilitation admissions and less previous abstinence before entering the trial. Subjects recruited via print media had significantly lower scores of alcohol dependence relative to all other modes recruitment. There were no differences between recruitment strategies on treatment retention or compliance. At outcome, no significant effect of recruitment method was detected. Discussion and Conclusions: These results suggest that different recruitment methods may be sourcing subjects with different baseline characteristics of illness. Nonetheless, these differences did not significantly impact on treatment retention or outcome, suggesting that in this population it was appropriate to recruit subjects from mixed sources. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2009  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Biased Sampling](#)  
[\\*Clinical Trials](#)  
[\\*Experimental Subjects](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Naltrexone](#)  
[Sobriety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 109. New directions for research on psychological interventions for drug and alcohol problems.

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**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, May 2009, vol./is. 28/3(219-221), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (May 2009)

**Author(s):** Baker, Amanda

**Correspondence Address:** Baker, Amanda, amanda.baker@newcastle.edu.au

**Institution:** Baker, Amanda: Centre for Brain and Mental Health Research, University of Newcastle, Callaghan, NSW, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The last issue of the Drug and Alcohol Review reflected on the development of research in the drug and alcohol field over the last 25 years, noting that it is only since the later 1970s that randomized controlled trials have been regularly conducted. Thus, it is now time to move beyond traditional research questions and design and ask new questions employing new methodologies that psychological interventions are delivered by skilful therapists, who are experienced practitioners of their craft. On one hand, this might seem a daunting task and appear to require many large changes from the existing clinical and research workforce in the drug and alcohol and mental health fields. In contrast, such well articulated calls for change from leading clinical psychologists in the drug and alcohol field provide an opportunity to begin to advance research into psychological interventions for drug and alcohol problems. Recommendations are made for research conducted within the more traditional paradigm of a randomized controlled trial and also for service level evaluation and research. The Drug and Alcohol Review is aiming to build on this theme of new developments in psychological treatments for drug and alcohol problems in order to stimulate the adoption of fresh perspectives and research questions and methodologies in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2009

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapy](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Clinical Trials](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Experimentation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 110. Hiding self from the mind: Traumatic feelings and dissociation in technological addictive behaviours.

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**Original Title:** Rifugiarsi dalla mente: Emozioni traumatiche e dissociazione nelle dipendenze tecnologiche.

**Citation:** Psichiatria e Psicoterapia, June 2008, vol./is. 27/2(133-145), 1724-4919 (Jun 2008)

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- Institution:** Schimmenti, Adriano: Universita degli Studi di Torino, Torino, Italy
- Language:** Italian
- Abstract:** The theoretical model shown in this paper hypothesizes that technological addictions are disorders connected with dissociative mechanisms. In technological addictive behaviors, dissociation works in order to avoid that traumatic feelings and memories reach the Self and the awareness, through a disconnection between mental representations or Self-states. New media and new technologies allow an high imaginative involvement, thus they may lead to a temporary withdrawal inside "psychic retreats". Psychic retreats are not pathological by themselves, and they can be used for counteracting anxieties or developing creativeness. In technological addiction, instead, we see a dysfunctional use of psychic retreats, in which the total absorption inside the addicting behaviors hides the presence of traumatic feelings and memories not eligible to the conscience. In technological addictions, dissociated Self-states may concern specific, not symbolized, traumatic events. This use of dissociation is common in highly functioning neurotic personality too, and in this case the prognosis is quite favourable. Examining more serious psychopathological conditions, the failure of primary relationships seems to have an important role, because they can lead the subject to disown his or her natural vocations and needs. When it happens, during the development, the mind became subdued to the desires, the conflicts, the fears and the projections of the parents. In this case, the dissociation and the addictive behaviours have the function to preserve the Self from throwing out overwhelming traumatic emotions and the consequent psychic collapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Dissociation](#)  
[\\*Emotional Trauma](#)  
[\\*Technology](#)  
[Development](#)  
[Parents](#)  
[Psychopathology](#)  
[Self Concept](#)  
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 111. A conception of personal determinants of workaholism. Investigation of the assumptions in the correlated model.**
- Original Title:** Koncepcja osobowosciowych wyznacznikow pracoholizmu. Weryfikacja zalozen w korelacyjnym modelu.
- Citation:** Studia Psychologiczne, 2007, vol./is. 45/3(53-65), 0081-685X (2007)
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- Institution:** Wojdylo, Kamila: Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdanski, Gdansk, Poland
- Language:** Polish
- Abstract:** This article reports the first--correlational--study, testing the model of personal determinants of the workaholic behavior pattern. Workaholism is defined as obsessive--compulsive work addiction that manifests itself through the uncontrolled need for constantly work, self-imposed demands, and inability to stop the work. As predicted, of the great importance for workaholic persistent activity were the extrinsic motivation (approaching to the attainment of favorable judgments of competence, the need for social approval in the domain of competence--related behavior) and the motivation to avoid failure (avoiding unfavorable judgments of competence). Workaholism was positively related to self-determination in the domain of intellectual competence-related behaviors

and negatively--to self-determination in the domain of emotionall competence-related behaviors. The results revealed, that the best predictors for work addiction (among 5 variables used as predictors in the regression analyses), were negative affect and energetic arousal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Prediction](#)  
[\\*Work \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)  
[\\*Workaholism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO