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Search History

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

1. Clinical psychology: An introduction.

Citation:	Clinical psychology: An introduction., 2012 (2012)
Author(s):	Carr, Alan
Institution:	Carr, Alan: University College Dublin, Dublin
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the cover) Clinical Psychology: An Introduction is for students studying clinical psychology as part of an undergraduate programme in psychology, nursing, sociology or social and behavioural sciences. Undergraduate students who wish to know if postgraduate study in clinical psychology would be of interest to them will find this book particularly useful. The book will inform students about the profession of clinical psychology, how to get onto a clinical psychology postgraduate training programme, the way clinical psychologists work with children, adolescents and adults with common psychological problems, the main models of practice used by clinical psychologists, and the scientific evidence for the effectiveness of psychological interventions. There is a focus on both clinical case studies and relevant research, and the book includes summaries, revision questions, advice on further reading and a glossary of key terms, all of which make it an excellent, student-friendly introduction to an exceptionally interesting subject. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Book; Authored Book
Subject Headings:	*Clinical Psychology Anxiety Disorders Behavior Disorders Drug Abuse Eating Disorders Major Depression Models Personality Disorders Psychotherapy Schizophrenia
Source:	PsycINFO

2. Born-again masculinity: "Ex-gay" and pentecostal identities in post-apartheid South Africa.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/11-A(4202), 0419-4209 (2012)
Author(s):	Hackman, Melissa Joy
Institution:	Hackman, Melissa Joy: U California, Santa Cruz
Language:	English
Abstract:	This dissertation explores the spiritual, psychological, and bodily technologies of the self that ex-gay Pentecostal men in Cape Town, South Africa use to achieve what I call born-again masculinity. Drawing from fifteen months of fieldwork, I argue that Healing Revelation Ministries (HRM), a Pentecostal ex-gay and sexual addiction ministry, flourishes in the post-apartheid period because they offer solutions to a national crisis in masculinity. Ex-gay men form ethical subjectivities to save themselves, their families, and the nation from the "moral excesses" and "depravity" that accompanied democracy, particularly the proliferation of sexual discourses and the constitutional protection of gay rights. A contradiction emerges, however, in their quest for ethical subjectivity as heterosexual men. They claim that masculinity is a "natural" essence from God but also something that can be taught and learned through bodily surveillance and discipline. I examine how the ministry expresses and attempts to resolve personal and cultural anxieties. Men use diverse technologies of the self such as prayer, confession, spiritual warfare, deliverance (exorcism), and exercises to facilitate attraction to women to manufacture and perform idealized heterosexual subjectivities. Born-again masculinity is an achievement that Pentecostal men seek and temporarily embody as one solution to

post-apartheid anxieties about gender and sexuality. Cultural convergences that allow Healing Revelation Ministries to flourish in the post-apartheid period include twelve-step ideologies, faith-based counseling, and the effects of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which popularized discourses on trauma and nationalized confession. Ex-gay masculinity is produced through men renouncing gay lifestyles and learning new forms of intimacy, protection, and desire. The ministry teaches that homosexuality is an "intimacy disorder" that develops as a result of a lack of emotional closeness with fathers in childhood. Ex-gay men learn to emotionally connect with God to further their healing. God re-fathers wounded men and bestows "true masculinity" on them, allowing them to move closer to heterosexuality. Protection is viewed as the counter-balance to intimacy. Men strive to be integrated beings that blend nurturance with strength. Ex-gay men approach ethical subjectivity by protecting themselves, their families, and the nation from demonic influence. Men in HRM attempt to fight off same-sex desire, which they believe to be demonically influenced, and to fashion godly desire, in the form of heterosexuality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Countries](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Masculinity](#)
[*Self Concept](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Incorporating naturally occurring social support in interventions for former prisoners with substance use disorders: A community-based randomized controlled trial.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2012, vol./is. 72/11-A(4303), 0419-4209 (2012)

Author(s): Davis, Carrie Pettus

Institution: Davis, Carrie Pettus: U North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Language: English

Abstract: Improvements in post-release outcomes of former prisoners (FPs) are linked to behavior and attitudes influenced by social relationships and social support. However, social and behavioral scientists continue to underutilize naturally occurring social support in interventions for FPs with substance use disorders. The exponentially rising incarceration rates in the United States disproportionately impact vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in our society. A range of efforts are needed to address specific sociostructural problems contributing to these trends, but in the interim people release from prison everyday and these individuals can benefit from social work informed interventions. The following three papers draw much needed attention to a neglected and low cost resource-naturally occurring social support-that could substantially improve the outcomes of FPs. The first paper challenges the assumption that FPs have little positive support. Next, the paper describes an intervention, Support Matters , that incorporates naturally occurring social support, that was developed and tested in North Carolina using a randomized controlled trial design. Support Matters is grounded in three theoretical frameworks and is manualized to promote fidelity to the intervention. The second paper describes the feasibility and acceptability evaluation results of Support Matters. This evaluation was conducted within the randomized controlled trial of Support Matters that assesses the effectiveness of the intervention in reducing substance misuse and re-arrest. In light of the difficulties that are frequently encountered when transferring evidence to practice, these evaluations are of critical importance during the formative stages of empirically supported interventions. This paper describes the feasibility and acceptability outcomes from the views of former prisoner participants, support partners, and group facilitators. The third paper presents preliminary findings from the randomized controlled trial used to compare the effects of Support Matters to routine post-release services offered to a sample of 40 male prisoners with substance use disorders releasing to a large urban county. Findings indicate that Support Matters participants experience increases in subtypes of social support from family and report more opportunities for reciprocity of support compared to

their routine services counterparts. Arrest outcome trends approached statistically significant differences in reduced arrest rates for Support Matters participants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Communities](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[Subtypes \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. The relationship between lifetime stress and addiction severity in cocaine-dependent participants.

Citation: European Neuropsychopharmacology, June 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0924-977X (Jun 28, 2012)

Author(s): Mahoney, James J; Newton, Thomas F; Omar, Yasmine; Ross, Elizabeth L; De La Garza, Richard

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: The primary focus of the current report was to determine if there was an association between LSC-R and ASI-Lite scores in cocaine-dependent individuals. The secondary focus was to determine if any demographic/drug use variables or comorbid psychiatric diagnoses (e.g. alcohol-dependence, mood disorders) were associated with higher LSC-R or ASI-Lite scores. We hypothesized that scores on the LSC-R would be positively correlated with ASI-Lite scores. METHOD: The sample included 239 cocaine-dependent individuals. The primary assessments administered were the LSC-R, the ASI-Lite, and the demographic/drug use questionnaire. RESULTS: Simple linear regression revealed that total lifetime stress was positively and significantly correlated with total ASI-Lite scores; however, the r^2 value was very low indicating that this relationship is more likely explained by other factors. It was also determined that participants with a diagnosis of alcohol dependence versus those that did not had significantly higher ASI-Lite scores (even when the alcohol composite score was included as a covariate). Participants with a diagnosis of a mood disorder versus those who did not had significantly higher LSC-R scores and females had significantly higher LSC-R scores when compared to males. After performing a median split, those cocaine users with High LSC scores had significantly higher Beck Depression Inventory-II scores, total ASI-Lite scores, and Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence scores when compared to those individuals with Low LSC scores. Further analysis of the ASI-Lite demonstrated that composite scores in the domains of Medical, Drug, Legal, Family and Social Status, and Psychiatric were all significantly elevated in the High LSC group. CONCLUSIONS: Overall, those with higher lifetime stress demonstrated higher addiction severity and depressive symptoms versus those that endorsed lower lifetime stress. Thus, additional research should be conducted investigating the impact stressful life events has on drug use patterns and characteristics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

5. Attenuation of methamphetamine seeking by the mglur2/3 agonist ly379268 in rats with histories of restricted and escalated self-administration.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, May 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (May 31, 2012)

Author(s): Kufahl, Peter R; Watterson, Lucas R; Nemirovsky, Natali E; Hood, Lauren E; Villa, Angel; Halstengard, Casey; Zautra, Nicholas; Foster Olive, M

Abstract: Recent findings implicate group II metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluR2/3) in the reinforcing effects of psychostimulants and have identified these receptors as potential

treatment targets for drug addiction. Here, we investigated the effects of mGluR2/3 stimulation on cue- and drug-primed reinstatement in rats with different histories of methamphetamine (METH) self-administration training, under two conditions: 16 daily sessions of short access (90 min/day, ShA), or 8 daily sessions of short access followed by 8 sessions of long access (6 h/day, LgA). Following self-administration and subsequent extinction training, rats were pretreated with the selective mGluR2/3 agonist LY379268 (variable dose, 0-3 mg/kg), exposed to METH-paired cues or a priming injection of METH (1 mg/kg), and tested for reinstatement of METH-seeking behavior. LgA rats self-administered greater amounts of METH during the second half of training, but when pretreated with vehicle, ShA and LgA rats showed cue- and drug-primed reinstatement at equivalent response rates. However, LgA rats demonstrated greater sensitivity to mGluR2/3 stimulation with attenuated responding during cue-induced reinstatement after 0.3 mg/kg and higher doses of LY379268, whereas ShA rats decreased cue-induced reinstatement behavior following 1.0 mg/kg and 3.0 mg/kg LY379268. Additionally, both LgA and ShA rats exhibited decreased METH-primed reinstatement behavior following 0.3 mg/kg and higher doses of LY379268. A separate group of control rats was trained to self-administer sucrose pellets, and demonstrated attenuated cue-induced sucrose-seeking behavior following 1.0 and 3.0 mg/kg LY379268. Together, the results indicate that LY379268 has differential attenuating effects on cue-induced reinstatement behavior in rats with different histories of METH intake. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled 'mGluR'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. Mglur5 is necessary for maintenance of methamphetamine-induced associative learning.

Citation: European Neuropsychopharmacology, June 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0924-977X (Jun 23, 2012)

Author(s): Herrold, A.A; Voigt, R.M; Napier, T.C

Abstract: Conditioned place preference (CPP) reflects the significance of contextual cues that are associated with rewarding effects of abused drugs such as methamphetamine (Meth). Glutamate neurotransmission is augmented following exposure to stimulants and associated cues. Activation of group I metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluR) is critical for the acquisition and expression of stimulant-induced CPP. We hypothesized that the maintenance of Meth-induced CPP would also require activated mGluR, and that the role of mGluR1 vs. mGluR5 group I subtypes may differ. To test this hypothesis, negative allosteric modulators (NAMs) of these receptors were administered following the development of Meth-induced CPP. NAMs exert their functional effects by displacing agonist from agonist-occupied receptors, thus NAMs selectively target brain regions with glutamate release. Conditioning with Meth every other day for six days resulted in significant preference for the Meth-paired compartment. Two once-daily injections of the mGluR1 NAM, JNJ16259685 (0.3mg/kg, i.p.) or its vehicle on days 13 and 14 after Meth-conditioning did not influence the maintenance of Meth-induced CPP; however, administration of the mGluR5 NAMs MTEP (3mg/kg, i.p.) and MPEP (30mg/kg, i.p.) inhibited maintenance processes necessary for CPP to be expressed. These findings suggest a subtype-specific role of mGluR5 receptors in the maintenance of place preference memory and potential of mGluR5 NAMs as a useful target for Meth addiction therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

7. Diffusion tensor imaging reveals thalamus and posterior cingulate cortex abnormalities in internet gaming addicts.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Research, June 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0022-3956 (Jun 22, 2012)

Author(s): Dong, Guangheng; DeVito, Elise; Huang, Jie; Du, Xiaoxia

Abstract: Internet gaming addiction (IGA) is increasingly recognized as a widespread disorder with serious psychological and health consequences. Diminished white matter integrity has been demonstrated in a wide range of other addictive disorders which share clinical characteristics with IGA. Abnormal white matter integrity in addictive populations has been associated with addiction severity, treatment response and cognitive impairments. This study assessed white matter integrity in individuals with internet gaming addiction (IGA) using diffusion tensor imaging (DTI). IGA subjects (N = 16) showed higher fractional anisotropy (FA), indicating greater white matter integrity, in the thalamus and left posterior cingulate cortex (PCC) relative to healthy controls (N = 15). Higher FA in the thalamus was associated with greater severity of internet addiction. Increased regional FA in individuals with internet gaming addiction may be a pre-existing vulnerability factor for IGA, or may arise secondary to IGA, perhaps as a direct result of excessive internet game playing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

8. Relations between parent psychopathology, family functioning, and adolescent problems in substance-abusing families: Disaggregating the effects of parent gender.

Citation: Child Psychiatry and Human Development, August 2012, vol./is. 43/4(631-647), 0009-398X;1573-3327 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Burstein, Marcy; Stanger, Catherine; Dumenci, Levent

Correspondence Address: Burstein, Marcy: Genetic Epidemiology Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, 35 Convent Drive, Building 35, Room 1A104 (MSC 3720), Bethesda, MD, US, 20814, bursteinme@mail.nih.gov

Institution: Burstein, Marcy: Genetic Epidemiology Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, MD; Stanger, Catherine: Department of Psychiatry, Center for Addiction Research, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR; Dumenci, Levent: Department of Social and Behavioral Health, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA

Language: English

Abstract: The present study: (1) examined relations between parent psychopathology and adolescent internalizing problems, externalizing problems, and substance use in substance-abusing families; and (2) tested family functioning problems as mediators of these relations. Structural equation modeling was used to estimate the independent effects of parent psychopathology and family functioning problems by parent gender. Participants included 242 parents in treatment for substance abuse and/or dependence and 59 of their coparents (16.9% in treatment for substance-abuse/dependence) from middle income households (SES: M = 4.7; SD = 2.1). Ratings were obtained for 325 adolescents (48% female; 27.8% non-Caucasian) between the ages of 10 and 18 years (M = 13.5 years; SD = 2.5 years). Parent psychopathology, family functioning problems, and adolescent problems were assessed with parent and coparent ratings on the Symptom Checklist (SCL-90)/Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), the Family Relationship Measure, and the Child Behavior Checklist, respectively. Results indicated that maternal psychopathology was directly related to adolescent internalizing problems and substance use, but maternal perceptions of family functioning problems failed to mediate relations between maternal psychopathology and adolescent problems. By contrast, paternal perceptions of family functioning problems uniquely mediated relations between paternal psychopathology and adolescent externalizing problems. Findings underscore the importance of examining how mothers and fathers may differentially impact adolescent

problems in substance-abusing families. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Externalization](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Internalization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Desensitization of triggers and urge reprocessing for an adolescent with Internet addiction disorder.

Citation: Journal of EMDR Practice and Research, 2012, vol./is. 6/2(73-81), 1933-3196;1933-320X (2012)

Author(s): Bae, Hwallip; Kim, Daeho

Correspondence Address: Kim, Daeho: Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University, Guri Hospital, Guri, Gyeonggi, South Korea, 471-701, dkim9289@hanyang.ac.kr

Institution: Bae, Hwallip: St. Andrew's Psychiatric Hospital, Incheon; Kim, Daeho: Hanyang University, Guri Hospital, Gyeonggi

Language: English

Abstract: This case study reports the successful treatment of Internet addiction in a 13-year-old male using four 45-minute sessions of the desensitization of triggers and urge reprocessing (DeTUR) protocol-an addiction protocol of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR; Popky, 2005). This protocol uses EMDR procedures to process current triggers and positive future templates, but it does not identify or directly address any past trauma. At baseline, the participant showed a moderate level of Internet addiction (scoring 75 on Young's Internet Addiction Test [IAT]) and moderate depression (26 on the Beck Depression Inventory [BDI]). During assessment, he identified 7 triggers for Internet gaming and rated the associated urge to engage in the activity with scores of 3-9 on the level of urge scale (0 = lowest, 10 = strongest). Using the DeTUR protocol, the level of urge for each trigger was reduced to 2, which the participants defined as "not being able to think about or crave for the game." After treatment, his symptoms had declined to nonclinical levels (38 on IAT and 6 on BDI) and he was able to restrict his time on the Internet to an hour per day. These therapeutic gains were maintained at 6- and 12-month follow-up. The DeTUR may be a good treatment option for Internet addiction and further controlled studies are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Eye Movement Desensitization Therapy](#)
[*Eye Movements](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

10. Mechanisms of attention to conditioned stimuli predictive of a cigarette outcome.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, June 2012, vol./is. 232/1(183-189), 0166-4328 (Jun 15, 2012)

Author(s): Austin, A. J; Duka, T

Correspondence Address: Duka, T.: Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience, School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, United Kingdom, BN1 9QH, t.duka@sussex.ac.uk

Institution: Austin, A. J.: Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience, School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton; Duka, T.: Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience, School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton

Language: English

Abstract: Attention to stimuli associated with a rewarding outcome may be mediated by the incentive motivational properties that the stimulus acquires during conditioning. Other theories of attention state that the prediction error (the discrepancy between the expected and the actual outcome) during conditioning guides attention; once the outcome is fully predicted, attention should be abolished for the conditioned stimulus. The current study examined which of these mechanisms is dominant in conditioning when the outcome is highly rewarding. Allocation of attention to stimuli associated with cigarettes (the rewarding outcome) was tested in 16 smokers, who underwent a classical conditioning paradigm, where abstract visual stimuli were paired with a tobacco outcome. Stimuli were associated with 100% (stimulus A), 50% (stimulus B), or 0% (stimulus C) probability of receiving tobacco. Attention was measured using an eye-tracker device, and the appetitive value of the stimuli was measured with subjective pleasantness ratings during the conditioning process. Dwell time bias (duration of eye gaze) was greatest overall for the A stimulus, and increased over conditioning. Attention to stimulus A was dependent on the ratings of pleasantness that the stimulus evoked, and on the desire to smoke. These findings appear to support the theory that attention for conditioned stimuli is dominated by the incentive motivational qualities of the outcome they predict, and implicate a role for attention in the maintenance of addictive behaviours like smoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Classical Conditioning](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Visual Tracking](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Maternal immune activation in late gestation enhances locomotor response to acute but not chronic amphetamine treatment in male mice offspring: Role of the D1 receptor.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, June 2012, vol./is. 232/1(30-36), 0166-4328 (Jun 15, 2012)

Author(s): Zager, Adriano; Mennecier, Gregory; Palermo-Neto, Joao

Correspondence Address: Palermo-Neto, Joao: Department of Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Sao Paulo, Av. Prof. Dr. Orlando Marques de Paiva, 87 Cidade Universitaria, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 05508 270, jpalermo@usp.br

Institution: Zager, Adriano: Neuroimmunomodulation Research Group, Department of Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo; Mennecier, Gregory: Neuroimmunomodulation Research Group, Department of Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo; Palermo-Neto, Joao: Neuroimmunomodulation Research Group, Department of Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo

Language: English

Abstract: Exposure to elevated levels of maternal cytokines can lead to functional abnormalities of the dopaminergic system in the adult offspring, including enhanced amphetamine (AMPH)-induced locomotion. Therefore, it seems reasonable to consider that offspring of

challenged mothers would behave differently in models of addictive behavior, such as behavioral sensitization. Thus, we sought to evaluate the effects of prenatal exposure to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) on the locomotor response to acute and chronic AMPH treatment in male mice offspring. For this purpose, LPS (*Escherichia coli* 0127:B8; 120 g/kg) was administered intraperitoneally to pregnant Swiss mice on gestational day 17. At adulthood, male offspring were studied under one of the following conditions: (1) locomotor response to acute AMPH treatment (2.5 or 5.0 mg/kg) in an open field test; (2) behavioral sensitization paradigm, which consists of a daily injection of AMPH (1.0 mg/kg) for 10 days and observation of locomotion in the open field on days 1, 5, 10 (development phase), 15 and 17 (expression phase). The LPS stimulated offspring showed enhancement of the locomotor-stimulant effect after an acute AMPH challenge in comparison to baseline and saline pre-treated mice. They also showed development of behavioral sensitization earlier than the saline pre-treated group, although no changes between saline and LPS pre-treated groups were observed on development or expression of locomotor behavioral sensitization to AMPH. Furthermore, there was up-regulation of D1 receptor protein level within striatum in the LPS-stimulated offspring which was strongly correlated with increased grooming behavior. Taken together, our results indicate that motor and dopaminergic alterations caused by maternal immune activation are restricted to the acute AMPH challenge, mostly due to up-regulation of the D1 receptor within the mesolimbic and nigrostriatal pathways, but no locomotor differences were observed for behavioral sensitization to AMPH. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Cytokines](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[Male Animals](#)
[Mice](#)
[Neural Pathways](#)
[Offspring](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Shining light on wakefulness and arousal.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, June 2012, vol./is. 71/12(1046-1052), 0006-3223 (Jun 15, 2012)

Author(s): de Lecea, Luis; Carter, Matthew E; Adamantidis, Antoine

Correspondence Address: Adamantidis, Antoine: McGill University, Department of Psychiatry, Douglas Mental Health University Institute, 6875 LaSalle Boulevard, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H4H 1R3, antoine.adamantidis@mcgill.ca

Institution: de Lecea, Luis: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, CA; Carter, Matthew E.: Department of Biochemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, WA; Adamantidis, Antoine: Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Douglas Mental Health University Institute, Montreal, PQ

Language: English

Abstract: Alterations in arousal states are associated with multiple neuropsychiatric disorders, including generalized anxiety disorders, addiction, schizophrenia, and depression. Therefore, elucidating the neurobiological mechanisms controlling the boundaries between arousal, hyperarousal, and hypoarousal is a crucial endeavor in biological psychiatry. Substantial research over several decades has identified distinct arousal-promoting neural populations in the brain; however, how these nuclei act individually and collectively to promote and maintain wakefulness and various arousal states is unknown. We have recently applied optogenetic technology to the repertoire of techniques used to study arousal. Here, we discuss the recent results of these experiments and propose future use of this approach as a way to understand the complex dynamics of

neural circuits controlling arousal and arousal-related behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Physiological Arousal](#)
[*Technology](#)
[*Wakefulness](#)
[Locus Coeruleus](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Neuropsychiatry](#)
[Norepinephrine](#)
[Biological Neural Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Substance use, sexual intercourse, and condom nonuse among depressed adolescents and young adults: Scientific views: The authors reply.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Health, June 2012, vol./is. 50/6(654-655), 1054-139X (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Shrier, Lydia A; Walls, Courtney; Lops, Christopher; Kendall, Ashley D; Blood, Emily A

Institution: Shrier, Lydia A.: Division of Adolescent, Children's Hospital Boston, Boston, MA; Walls, Courtney: Clinical Research Program, Children's Hospital Boston, Boston, MA; Lops, Christopher: Division of Adolescent, Children's Hospital Boston, Boston, MA; Kendall, Ashley D.: Division of Adolescent, Children's Hospital Boston, Boston, MA; Blood, Emily A.: Clinical Research Program, Children's Hospital Boston, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comment made by Ahmad Hatim Sulaiman et al. (see record 2012-14210-009) on the original article (see record 2012-03971-011). Sulaiman et al. raised two important points salient to the discussion of substance use and sexual behavior in depressed youth. First, adolescents with substance use disorders are at higher risk of condom non use and other sexual risk behaviors than those without substance abuse or dependence. However, only two participants in our sample had a diagnosis of a substance use disorder according to their referring provider. Second, individuals with both bipolar disorder and borderline personality disorder have increased rates of engaging in impulsive sexual behavior. In our sample, only one participant was diagnosed with bipolar disorder and one with borderline personality disorder. It is important to note that both points raised by Sulaiman et al. pertain to the generalizability of findings from individual-level analyses. Study of substance use and sexual risk behavior in adolescents with substance use disorders similarly found no link between event-specific substance use and condom use. Future research with sufficient representation of other specific populations, such as patients with bipolar disorder, is required to determine the presence of unique event-level associations between substance use and sexual behavior and differences in these associations from more general populations of depressed youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Condoms](#)
[Sexual Intercourse \(Human\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Substance use, sexual intercourse, and condom nonuse among depressed adolescents and young adults: Scientific views.

Citation:	Journal of Adolescent Health, June 2012, vol./is. 50/6(654), 1054-139X (Jun 2012)
Author(s):	Sulaiman, Ahmad Hatim; Said, Mas Ayu; Das, Srijit
Institution:	Sulaiman, Ahmad Hatim: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Said, Mas Ayu: Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Das, Srijit: Department of Anatomy, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur
Language:	English
Abstract:	Comments on an article by L. A. Shrier et al. (see record 2012-03971-011). In the study by Shrier et al. it was observed that substance use was associated with increased odds of sex on the same day, but not after adjusting for weekend. There was no main effect of substance use on condom non use. The authors concluded that contextual factors, not intoxication, influence associations of substance use with sexual behavior in depressed youth. The study population was not described in terms of the substance use status. It was not clearly stated whether the individuals in the sample population were having substance use disorders such as substance dependence or substance abuse. Another issue to highlight is that the formal Axis I diagnosis of the patients was not specified in the study. Patients were recruited if they had clinically significant depressive symptoms. However, depression may be a symptom of major depressive disorder, dysthymia, bipolar mood disorder, and borderline personality disorder. Thus, we need to determine the psychiatric diagnosis before we can establish the association of substance use with sexual behavior in depressed youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication:	STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Adolescent Psychopathology *Drug Abuse *Major Depression *Sexual Risk Taking Condoms Sexual Intercourse (Human)
Source:	PsycINFO

15. Course of life into adulthood of patients with biliary atresia: The achievement of developmental milestones in a nationwide cohort.

Citation:	Journal of Adolescent Health, June 2012, vol./is. 50/6(641-644), 1054-139X (Jun 2012)
Author(s):	Potgieser, Adriaan R. E.; de Vries, Willemien; Sze, Yuk K; Sieders, Egbert; Verkade, Henkjan J; Porte, Robert J; Hoekstra-Weebers, Josette E. H. M; Hulscher, Jan B. F; NeSBAR
Correspondence Address:	Hulscher, Jan B. F.: Department of Pediatric Surgery, University Medical Center Groningen, Hanzeplein 1, P.O. Box 30.001, Groningen, Netherlands, 9700 RB, j.b.f.hulscher@chir.umcg.nl
Corporate/Institutional Author:	NeSBAR
Institution:	Potgieser, Adriaan R. E.: Department of Pediatric Surgery, Beatrix Children's Hospital, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen; de Vries, Willemien: Department of Pediatric Gastroenterology en Hepatology, Beatrix Children's Hospital, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen; Sze, Yuk K.: Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery and Liver Transplantation, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen; Sieders, Egbert: Department of

Hepatobiliary Surgery and Liver Transplantation, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen; Verkade, Henkjan J.: Department of Pediatric Gastroenterology en Hepatology, Beatrix Children's Hospital, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen; Porte, Robert J.: Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery and Liver Transplantation, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen; Hoekstra-Weebers, Josette E. H. M.: Department of Health Psychology, Beatrix Children's Hospital, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen; Hulscher, Jan B. F.: Department of Pediatric Surgery, Beatrix Children's Hospital, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen

Language:

English

Abstract:

Purpose: To investigate the course of life of young adults diagnosed with biliary atresia (BA) in infancy by comparing patients who did and did not undergo transplantation with an age-matched Dutch reference group. **Methods:** All patients from the Dutch BA registry, aged >18 years, were invited to complete the course of life questionnaire. **Results:** Forty patients participated (response = 74%). Twenty-five had not undergone transplantation; 15 had undergone orthotopic liver transplantation. One significant between-group difference was found, namely in substance use and gambling. BA patients who underwent transplantation reported less use than the reference group ($p = .01$, moderate effect size). Additional moderate effect sizes were found for differences in psychosexual and social development and antisocial behavior. Patients who underwent transplantation had lower scores than one or both other groups. **Conclusions:** Development of BA survivors who did not undergo transplantation seems not delayed, whereas that of transplanted patients does seem somewhat delayed. However, patients who underwent transplantation display less risk behavior. Larger samples are necessary to confirm these findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Life Span
 *Liver Disorders
 *Psychosocial Development
 *Risk Assessment
 Antisocial Behavior
 Congenital Disorders
 Drug Abuse
 Infant Development
 Organ Transplantation
 Pathological Gambling
 Reference Groups

Source:

PsycINFO

16. Attentional bias and disinhibition toward gaming cues are related to problem gaming in male adolescents.**Citation:**

Journal of Adolescent Health, June 2012, vol./is. 50/6(541-546), 1054-139X (Jun 2012)

Author(s):

van Holst, Ruth J; Lemmens, Jeroen S; Valkenburg, Patti M; Peter, Jochen; Veltman, Dick J; Goudriaan, Anna E

Correspondence Address:

van Holst, Ruth J.: Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Meibergdreef 5, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1100 DD, r.j.vanholst@amc.uva.nl

Institution:

van Holst, Ruth J.: Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Lemmens, Jeroen S.: Amsterdam School of Communication Research (ASCoR), University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Valkenburg, Patti M.: Amsterdam School of Communication Research (ASCoR), University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Peter, Jochen: Amsterdam School of Communication Research (ASCoR), University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Veltman, Dick J.: Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research,

Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Goudriaan, Anna E.: Department of Psychiatry, Amsterdam Institute for Addiction Research, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam

Language:

English

Abstract:

Purpose: The aim of this study was to examine whether behavioral tendencies commonly related to addictive behaviors are also related to problematic computer and video game playing in adolescents. The study of attentional bias and response inhibition, characteristic for addictive disorders, is relevant to the ongoing discussion on whether problematic gaming should be classified as an addictive disorder. **Methods:** We tested the relation between self-reported levels of problem gaming and two behavioral domains: attentional bias and response inhibition. Ninety-two male adolescents performed two attentional bias tasks (addiction-Stroop, dot-probe) and a behavioral inhibition task (go/no-go). Self-reported problem gaming was measured by the game addiction scale, based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-fourth edition criteria for pathological gambling and time spent on computer and/or video games. **Results:** Male adolescents with higher levels of self-reported problem gaming displayed signs of error-related attentional bias to game cues. Higher levels of problem gaming were also related to more errors on response inhibition, but only when game cues were presented. **Conclusions:** These findings are in line with the findings of attentional bias reported in clinically recognized addictive disorders, such as substance dependence and pathological gambling, and contribute to the discussion on the proposed concept of "Addiction and Related Disorders" (which may include non-substance-related addictive behaviors) in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-fourth edition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Addiction](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[*Attentional Bias](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Cues](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Response Inhibition](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

17. Still not on the radar: Adolescent risk and gambling, revisited.**Citation:**

Journal of Adolescent Health, June 2012, vol./is. 50/6(539-540), 1054-139X (Jun 2012)

Author(s):

Volberg, Rachel A

Institution:

Volberg, Rachel A.: Gemini Research, Ltd., Northampton, MA

Language:

English

Abstract:

This issue of the Journal of Adolescent Health explores the question of whether excessive, or problem, gaming can be conceptualized as a behavioral addiction similar to pathological gambling. It was noted that excessive gaming and pathological gambling share certain commonalities, such as craving, loss of control, and withdrawal symptoms. A researcher investigates whether similar cognitive-emotional processes-manifested in attentional bias and response inhibition tasks-under lie problem gaming among male adolescents, in a manner similar to processes identified among pathological gamblers and among substance abusers more generally. Most significantly, as we move closer to publication of the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders(DSM-5), the identification of distinct behavioral patterns among problem gamers, similar to those of pathological gamblers, contributes to a larger debate about where behavioral addictions fit within the psychiatric taxonomy of mental disorders. The

question is what governments and operators can, and will, do to create a safety net for these vulnerable citizens, to minimize the possibility of an increase in the number of problem gamblers, to provide treatment for those afflicted, and to ensure that research is undertaken to understand the impacts of online gambling and gaming on youth and on the broader society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Concept Formation](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Response Inhibition](#)
[Scientific Communication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Decreased cortical complexity in methamphetamine abusers.

Citation: Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging, March 2012, vol./is. 201/3(226-232), 0925-4927 (Mar 31, 2012)

Author(s): Yun, Kyongsik; Park, Hee-Kwon; Kwon, Do-Hoon; Kim, Yang-Tae; Cho, Sung-Nam; Cho, Hyun-Jin; Peterson, Bradley S; Jeong, Jaeseung

Correspondence Address: Jeong, Jaeseung: Department of Bio and Brain Engineering, KAIST, Daejeon, Korea, 305-701, jsjeong@kaist.ac.kr

Institution: Yun, Kyongsik: Department of Bio and Brain Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Daejeon; Park, Hee-Kwon: Department of Neurology, Inha University Hospital, Incheon; Kwon, Do-Hoon: Department of Psychiatry, Bugok National Hospital, Gyeongnam; Kim, Yang-Tae: Department of Psychiatry, Bugok National Hospital, Gyeongnam; Cho, Sung-Nam: Department of Psychiatry, Bugok National Hospital, Gyeongnam; Cho, Hyun-Jin: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Keimyung University, Daegu; Peterson, Bradley S.: Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY; Jeong, Jaeseung: Department of Bio and Brain Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Daejeon

Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to investigate if methamphetamine (MA) abusers exhibit alterations in complexity of the electroencephalogram (EEG) and to determine if these possible alterations are associated with their abuse patterns. EEGs were recorded from 48 former MA-dependent males and 20 age- and sex-matched healthy subjects. Approximate Entropy (ApEn), an information-theoretical measure of irregularity, of the EEGs was estimated to quantify the degree of cortical complexity. The ApEn values in MA abusers were significantly lower than those of healthy subjects in most of the cortical regions, indicating decreased cortical complexity of MA abusers, which may be associated with impairment in specialization and integration of cortical activities owing to MA abuse. Moreover, ApEn values exhibited significant correlations with the clinical factors including abuse patterns, symptoms of psychoses, and their concurrent drinking and smoking habits. These findings provide insights into abnormal information processing in MA abusers and suggest that ApEn of EEG recordings may be used as a potential supplementary tool for quantitative diagnosis of MA abuse. This is the first investigation to assess the "severity-dependent dynamical complexity" of EEG patterns in former MA abusers and their associations with the subjects' abuse patterns and other clinical measures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Electroencephalography](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. "Emergence of psychotic symptoms during Internet withdrawal": Erratum.

Citation: Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, June 2012, vol./is. 66/4(373), 1323-1316;1440-1819 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Mendhekar, Dattatreya Namdeorao; Chittaranjan, Andrade C

Institution: Mendhekar, Dattatreya Namdeorao: Neuropsychiatric and Headache Clinic, Delhi; Chittaranjan, Andrade C.: Department of Psychopharmacology, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangaluru

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Emergence of psychotic symptoms during internet withdrawal" by Dattatreya Namdeorao Mendhekar and Andrade C. Chittaranjan (Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences, 2012[Mar], Vol 66[2], 163). In the original article, on page 163, Chittaranjan Andrade's name was incorrectly shown as Andrade C. Chittaranjan. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-04941-013). Presents a case report of a pampered 15-year-old boy with no family history of mental illness, presented with a 10-day history of abnormal talk and behavior. Reportedly, for 2-3 years prior to the index episode, he had developed a craze for computers and the Internet. As a result of frequent late nights at his computer, he would skip school to catch up on sleep. Although his class performance began to drop, his family and peer interactions remained normal. Eventually, his father disconnected the Internet. After a 36-h abstinence from Internet activities, however, he developed irritability, abusiveness, aggressiveness, suspiciousness, destructive behavior, school refusal, and insomnia. In view of the psychotic symptoms, he was started on aripiprazole. He showed rapid improvement within 2 weeks of treatment initiation. This case had all four components required for a diagnosis of Internet addiction: excessive use; withdrawal symptoms of anger, tension, and/or depression; tolerance; negative repercussions. Here the causation of emergence of psychotic symptoms could be withdrawal of Internet connection. Alternately, the subject may have had a biological vulnerability to psychotic illness, which could have been precipitated by any stress. Either way, we document what may be the first case on record of a transient psychotic state occurring during Internet withdrawal in an adolescent subject. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[*Aripiprazole](#)
[Insomnia](#)
[Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

20. Young women's experiences of revisiting invitations to use illicit drugs.

Citation: Canadian Journal of Counselling and Psychotherapy, 2011, vol./is. 45/2(91-111), 1923-6182 (2011)

Author(s): Koehn, Corinne V; O'Neill, Linda K

Correspondence Address: Koehn, Corinne V.: University of Northern British Columbia, School of Education, 3333 University Way, Prince George, BC, Canada, V2N 4Z9, koehn@unbc.ca

Institution: Koehn, Corinne V.: School of Education, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, BC; O'Neill, Linda K.: School of Education, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, BC

Language: English

Abstract: Ten young women were interviewed regarding their experiences of resisting invitations to use illicit drugs. Hermeneutic phenomenology was used to gather and analyze information. One key theme was the motivations that inspired women to refuse drug offers. Young women resisted drug invitations because of their desires to be authentic, protect their futures, reflect a sense of maturity, maintain physical and mental health, and sustain healthy relationships, and because overall they enjoyed life and did not feel the need to alter their emotions and psychological experiences. Implications for prevention programs, counseling and interventions programs, and future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

21. Review of *Breathe, freedom: A comprehensive and hypnotic approach to quitting smoking.*

Citation: Canadian Journal of Counselling and Psychotherapy, 2012, vol./is. 46/1(59-61), 1923-6182 (2012)

Author(s): Block, Aaron

Correspondence Address: Block, Aaron, 54 Danforth Crescent, St. Albert, AB, Canada, T8N 4W7, blockaaron@hotmail.com

Institution: Block, Aaron: Private Practice, St. Albert, AB

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Breathe, Freedom: A Comprehensive and Hypnotic Approach to Quitting Smoking* by K. Alderson (2011). This book review focuses on the story of Freedom who, in his quest for belonging, becomes addicted to cigarettes. Through living hard and being forced to learn life's lessons, Freedom becomes enlightened and overcomes his addiction through medical and psychosocial interventions. The narrative serves as a backdrop to presenting a multicomponent treatment program. The program includes smoking cessation aids, drug therapy approaches, and hypnosis to help the reader achieve abstinence after one year at a purported success rate of 50%. The author reassures us that this is evidence of efficacy, given that smoking is an addiction and not just a habit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Hypnosis](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

22. Muslim faith healers' views on substance misuse and psychosis.

Citation: Mental Health, Religion & Culture, July 2012, vol./is. 15/6(653-673), 1367-4676;1469-9737 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Rashid, Siama; Copello, Alex; Birchwood, Max

Correspondence Address: Rashid, Siama: Department of Psychology, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, United Kingdom, B15 2TT, SXR829@bham.ac.uk

Institution: Rashid, Siama: Department of Psychology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham; Copello, Alex: Department of Psychology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham; Birchwood, Max: Department of Psychology, University of Birmingham, Birmingham

Language: English

Abstract: It has been found that the Muslim population in the UK seek spiritual advice from traditional faith healers for psychiatric and related problems. The important role that religious beliefs may have on perceptions of mental illness and substance misuse warrants further investigation. The aims were to examine the views of Muslims faith healers on symptoms and changes in behaviour commonly described as "psychosis" and "substance misuse". Eight semi-structured interviews were conducted with Muslim faith healers from various backgrounds. Data were analysed according to the conventions of qualitative research using grounded theory methods. Religious conceptualisations played a key role in the understanding of both the disorders and consequently the guidance given. There were similarities and differences in the narratives given for psychosis and substance misuse. Healers expressed doubt towards other faith healers and the methods utilised by scientific means. The findings suggest a need for close collaboration between faith healers and mental health workers in order to achieve a culturally sensitive health care system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Faith Healing](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. The Lazarus Project: A longitudinal study of spiritual transformation among substance abusers.

Citation: Mental Health, Religion & Culture, July 2012, vol./is. 15/6(611-635), 1367-4676;1469-9737 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Williamson, W. Paul; Hood, Ralph W Jr.

Correspondence Address: Williamson, W. Paul: Department of Psychology, Henderson State University, HSU Box 7854, Arkadelphia, AR, US, 71999, williauw@hsu.edu

Institution: Williamson, W. Paul: Department of Psychology, Henderson State University, Arkadelphia, AR; Hood, Ralph W.: Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, Chattanooga, TN

Language: English

Abstract: This is a longitudinal study of spiritual transformation at the Lazarus Project (LP), a 12-month Pentecostal-Charismatic residency program for substance abuse. In 2006, we began administering to residents an assessment protocol consisting of psychological (depression, self-esteem, psychopathology, Big 5 personality markers) and religiosity (fundamentalism, religious orientation, spiritual well-being, mysticism) measures. Assessments were at: (T1) induction; (T2) six months; (T3) graduation; and (T4) one-year post-graduation. We also assessed a membership group from the sponsoring church using the same protocol. Analyses found that general change in graduate scores occurred from T1 to T2 and persisted to T3 and T4. Comparative analyses found that LP graduate score patterns generally agreed with those of LP dropouts at T1, but diverged at T2, becoming more similar to score patterns of church members. Using all measures, a regression analysis found that the personality marker of (less) openness was the most powerful

predictor of resident dropout. The preliminary findings suggest that, among chronic substance abusers, the LP helps to facilitate conversion as a form of spiritual transformation that persists at least one-year post-graduation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Society for the Scientific Study of Religion. Oct, 2010. Baltimore. MD, US. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mysticism](#)
[*Spirituality](#)
[Religious Affiliation](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Development of a work addiction scale.

Citation: Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, June 2012, vol./is. 53/3(265-272), 0036-5564;1467-9450 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Andreassen, Cecilie Schou; Griffiths, Mark D; Hetland, Jorn; Pallesen, Stale

Correspondence Address: Andreassen, Cecilie Schou: Department of Psychosocial Science, Christiesgt. 12, Bergen, Norway, NO-5015, cecilie.andreassen@psych.uib.no

Institution: Andreassen, Cecilie Schou: University of Bergen, Department of Psychosocial Science, Bergen; Griffiths, Mark D.: Nottingham Trent University, School of Social Sciences, Nottingham; Hetland, Jorn: University of Bergen, Department of Psychosocial Science, Bergen; Pallesen, Stale: University of Bergen, Department of Psychosocial Science, Bergen

Language: English

Abstract: Research into excessive work has gained increasing attention over the last 20 years. Terms such as "workaholism," "work addiction" and "excessive work" have been used interchangeably. Given the increase in empirical research, this study presents the development of the Bergen Work Addiction Scale (BWAS), a new psychometrically validated scale for the assessment of work addiction. A pool of 14 items, with two reflecting each of seven core elements of addiction (i.e., salience, mood modification, tolerance, withdrawal, conflict, relapse, and problems) was initially constructed. The items were then administered to two samples, one recruited by a web survey following a television broadcast about workaholism (n = 11,769) and one comprising participants in the second wave of a longitudinal internet-based survey about working life (n = 368). The items with the highest corrected item-total correlation from within each of the seven addiction elements were retained in the final scale. The assumed one-factor solution of the refined seven-item scale was acceptable (root mean square error of approximation = 0.077, Comparative Fit Index = 0.96, Tucker-Lewis Index = 0.95) and the internal reliability of the two samples were 0.84 and 0.80, respectively. The scores of the BWAS converged with scores on other workaholism scales, except for a Work Enjoyment subscale. A suggested cut-off for categorization of workaholics showed good discriminative ability in terms of working hours, leadership position, and subjective health complaints. It is concluded that the BWAS has good psychometric properties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; HOLDER: The Authors. Scandinavian Journal of Psychology-The Scandinavian Psychological Associations; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Construction](#)

*Test Validity
 *Work (Attitudes Toward)
 *Workaholism
 Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

25. A national qualitative study of tobacco use among career firefighters and department health personnel.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, June 2012, vol./is. 14/6(734-741), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Poston, Walker S. C.; Haddock, C. K.; Jitnarin, Nattinee; Janhke, Sara A

Correspondence Address: Poston, Walker S. C.: Institute for Biobehavioral Health Research, National Development & Research Institutes, 1920W. 143rd Street, Suite 120, Leawood, KS, US, 66224, poston@ndri.org

Institution: Poston, Walker S. C.: Institute for Biobehavioral Health Research, National Development and Research Institutes, Leawood, KS; Haddock, C. K.: Institute for Biobehavioral Health Research, National Development and Research Institutes, Leawood, KS; Jitnarin, Nattinee: Institute for Biobehavioral Health Research, National Development and Research Institutes, Leawood, KS; Janhke, Sara A.: Institute for Biobehavioral Health Research, National Development and Research Institutes, Leawood, KS

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Firefighters currently have substantially lower smoking rates than similar occupational groups and the general U.S. population. In contrast, firefighters have very high rates of smokeless tobacco (SLT). The reasons for this paradox have not been explored; thus, the current study examined firefighters' perspectives on tobacco use. Methods: Key informant interviews and focus groups were conducted in a national, cross-sectional purposively sampled group of 332 career firefighters. Results: Firefighters suggested several reasons for the decline in smoking in the fire service including changes in the fire service culture, concerns about the impact of smoking on their ability to perform their job, regulations aimed at reducing smoking in departments, and the costs of smoking. In contrast, they felt that the greater use of SLT was primarily due to increasing restrictions on smoking. Conclusions: The primary reasons cited for decreased smoking rates by firefighters in our study were policy implementation at the state and local levels that prohibit tobacco use as a condition of employment and related presumption laws. However, reasons beyond policy mandates such as witnessing the end results of tobacco use, fitness, greater education about the negative health effects of smoking, and awareness about increased risk of exposure to toxic products of combustions also were noted. The primary reason cited for increased SLT use was the greater restrictions on smoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Fire Fighters
 *Smokeless Tobacco
 *Tobacco Smoking
 *Health Personnel
 Occupations

Source: PsycINFO

26. Analysis of detailed phenotype profiles reveals CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNB4 gene cluster association with several nicotine dependence traits.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, June 2012, vol./is. 14/6(720-733), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Broms, Ulla; Wedenoja, Juho; Largeau, Marine R; Korhonen, Tellervo; Pitkaniemi, Janne; Keskitalo-Vuokko, Kaisu; Happola, Anja; Heikkila, Katri H; Heikkila, Kauko; Ripatti, Samuli; Sarin, Antti-Pekka; Salminen, Outi; Paunio, Tiina; Pergadia, Michele L; Madden, Pamela A. F; Kaprio, Jaakko; Loukola, Anu

Correspondence Address: Loukola, Anu: Department of Public Health, Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, P.O.Box 41, Finland, FI-00014, anu.loukola@helsinki.fi

Institution: Broms, Ulla: Department of Public Health, Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Wedenoja, Juho: Department of Public Health, Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Largeau, Marine R.: Department of Chronic Disease Prevention, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Korhonen, Tellervo: Department of Public Health, Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Pitkaniemi, Janne: Department of Public Health, Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Keskitalo-Vuokko, Kaisu: Department of Public Health, Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Happola, Anja: Department of Public Health, Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Heikkila, Katri H.: Department of Chronic Disease Prevention, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Heikkila, Kauko: Department of Public Health, Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Ripatti, Samuli: Department of Chronic Disease Prevention, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Sarin, Antti-Pekka: Institute for Molecular Medicine Finland FIMM, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Salminen, Outi: Division of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Paunio, Tiina: Department of Chronic Disease Prevention, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Pergadia, Michele L.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO; Madden, Pamela A. F.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO; Kaprio, Jaakko: Department of Public Health, Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Loukola, Anu: Department of Public Health, Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, Helsinki

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: The role of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor gene cluster on chromosome 15q24-25 in the etiology of nicotine dependence (ND) is still being defined. In this study, we included all 15 tagging single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) within the CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4 cluster and tested associations with 30 smoking-related phenotypes. Methods: The study sample was ascertained from the Finnish Twin Cohort study. Twin pairs born 1938-1957 and concordant for a history of cigarette smoking were recruited along with their family members (mainly siblings), as part of the Nicotine Addiction Genetics consortium. The study sample consisted of 1,428 individuals (59% males) from 735 families, with mean age 55.6 years. Results: We detected multiple novel associations for ND. DSM-IV ND symptoms associated significantly with the proxy SNP Locus 1 (rs2036527, $p = .000009$) and Locus 2 (rs578776, $p = .0001$) and tolerance factor of the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS) showed suggestive association to rs11636753 ($p = .0059$), rs11634351 ($p = .0069$), and rs1948 ($p = .0071$) in CHRNA4. Furthermore, we report significant association with DSM-IV ND diagnosis (rs2036527, $p = .0003$) for the first time in a Caucasian population. Several SNPs indicated suggestive association for traits related to ages at smoking initiation. Also, rs11636753 in CHRNA4 showed suggestive association with regular drinking ($p = .0029$) and the comorbidity of depression and ND ($p = .0034$). Conclusions: We demonstrate novel associations of DSM-IV ND symptoms and the NDSS tolerance subscale. Our results confirm and extend association findings for other ND measures. We show pleiotropic effects of this gene cluster on multiple measures of ND and also regular drinking and the comorbidity of ND and depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Dependency
*Genes

*Nicotine
*Phenotypes
*Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

27. Prenatal cigarette smoke exposure and early initiation of multiple substance use.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, June 2012, vol./is. 14/6(694-702), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Goldschmidt, Lidush; Cornelius, Marie D; Day, Nancy L

Correspondence Address: Goldschmidt, Lidush: Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 4415 Fifth Avenue, Suite 138, Webster Hall, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213-2593, lidush@pitt.edu

Institution: Goldschmidt, Lidush: Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA; Cornelius, Marie D.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA; Day, Nancy L.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Earlier studies have shown a relation between prenatal cigarette smoke exposure (PCSE) and offspring initiation of tobacco use. No prior study has examined the association between PCSE and early initiation of multiple substances (EIMS) including marijuana and alcohol in addition to tobacco. We investigated the association between PCSE and multiple substance use during adolescence. Methods: Pregnant women attending an urban prenatal clinic were selected to participate in the prospective longitudinal study based on their substance use. This study is based on the 16-year follow-up phase and consists of 579 mother-offspring dyads. The women were of lower socioeconomic status, 54% were Black, and 53% reported smoking cigarettes. 52% of the offspring were female. EIMS is a measure of the number of substances initiated prior to age 16 by the adolescents; it ranged from 0 (no initiation, N = 166) to 3 (all, N = 162). Results: Adolescents exposed to tobacco during first trimester of gestation were 1.4 times more likely to initiate multiple substances by age 16 than the nonexposed group. PCSE was a significant predictor of EIMS after controlling for other prenatal exposures, home environment, and demographic characteristics, using ordinal polytomous logistic regression. Other risk factors of EIMS were maternal and adolescent depression, less strict and less involved parenting, offspring attention problems, and lack of participation in a youth club. Conclusions: There is a significant relation between PCSE and adolescent's EIMS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Usage
*Prenatal Exposure
*Risk Factors
*Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

28. Beliefs of stop smoking practitioners in United Kingdom on the use of nicotine replacement therapy for smoking reduction.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, June 2012, vol./is. 14/6(639-647), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Beard, Emma; McDermott, Mairtin; McEwen, Andy; West, Robert

Correspondence Address: Beard, Emma: Cancer Research UK Health Behavior Research Centre, University College London, London, United Kingdom, WC1E 6BP, e.beard@ucl.ac.uk

Institution: Beard, Emma: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Cancer Research UK Health Behaviour Research Centre, University College London, London; McDermott, Mairtin: Department of Educational, Clinical and Health Psychology, National Health Service Centre for Smoking Cessation and Training, University College London, London; McEwen, Andy: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Cancer Research UK Health Behaviour Research Centre, University College London, London; West, Robert: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Cancer Research UK Health Behaviour Research Centre, University College London, London

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This paper aimed to assess the current beliefs of stop smoking practitioners and managers about using nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) for smoking reduction (SR) and the factors related to these beliefs. Methods: An online survey was conducted of practitioners and managers working in the 152 English stop smoking services (SSSs). Questions were asked about their beliefs concerning the safety of using NRT for SR. Results: Sixteen percent and 30% of the sample, respectively, believed that NRT use for a year or more and the concurrent use of NRT and cigarettes was harmful to health. The most commonly reported potential harms of the long-term use of NRT and the concurrent use of NRT and cigarettes were addiction, overdose and mouth cancer. Seventeen percent of the sample also believed that the use of NRT for SR could hinder smoking cessation. Reports differed as a function of the managers' relationship with their commissioner and influence on the commissioning process, while among practitioners as a function of the number of months worked, gender, frequency of update training and whether they advised reduction as a treatment option. Conclusions: A significant minority of stop smoking practitioners and stop smoking managers believe that NRT use for SR can be harmful to health and undermine smoking cessation. These beliefs should be addressed, especially if the use of NRT in these ways is provided as a route to quitting in SSSs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*General Practitioners](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Applying anthropology to eliminate tobacco-related health disparities.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, June 2012, vol./is. 14/6(631-638), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Goldade, Kate; Burgess, Diana; Olayinka, Abimbola; Whembolua, Guy Lucien S; Okuyemi, Kolawole S

Correspondence Address: Goldade, Kate: Program in Health Disparities Research, Family Medicine and Community Health, Medical School, University of Minnesota, 717 Delaware Street SE, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55414, kgoldade@umn.edu

Institution: Goldade, Kate: Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, Medical School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; Burgess, Diana: Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, Medical School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; Olayinka, Abimbola: Center for Chronic Disease Outcomes Research, Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Medical Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; Whembolua, Guy Lucien S.: Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, Medical School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; Okuyemi, Kolawole S.: Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, Medical School, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Introduction: Disparities in tobacco's harm persist. Declines in smoking among the general population have not been experienced to the same extent by vulnerable populations. Innovative strategies are required to diminish disparities in tobacco's harm. As novel tools, anthropological concepts and methods may be applied to improve the design and outcomes of tobacco cessation interventions. Methods: We reviewed over 60 articles published in peer-reviewed journals since 1995 for content on anthropology and smoking cessation. The specific questions framing the review were: (a) "How can lessons learned from anthropological studies of smoking improve the design and effectiveness of smoking cessation interventions?" (b) How can anthropology be applied to diminish disparities in smoking cessation? and (c) How can qualitative methods be used most effectively in smoking cessation intervention research? Results: Three specific disciplinary tools were identified and examined: (a) culture, (b) reflexivity, and (c) qualitative methods. Examining culture as a dynamic influence and understanding the utilities of smoking in a particular group is a precursor to promoting cessation. Reflexivity enables a deeper understanding of how smokers perceive quitting and smoking beyond addiction and individual health consequences. Qualitative methods may be used to elicit in-depth perspectives on quitting, insights to inform existing community-based strategies for making behavior changes, and detailed preferences for cessation treatment or programs. Conclusions: Anthropological tools can be used to improve the effectiveness of intervention research studies targeting individuals from vulnerable groups. Synthesized applications of anthropological concepts can be used to facilitate translation of findings into clinical practice for providers addressing tobacco cessation in vulnerable populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)</p>
Country of Publication:	STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	<p>*Anthropology *Smoking Cessation *Tobacco Smoking *Health Disparities</p>
Source:	PsycINFO

30. Sedative medication use: Prevalence, risk factors, and associations with body mass index using population-level data.

Citation:	Sleep: Journal of Sleep and Sleep Disorders Research, July 2011, vol./is. 34/7(869-874), 0161-8105;1550-9109 (Jul 1, 2011)
Author(s):	Vozoris, Nicholas T; Leung, Richard S
Correspondence Address:	Vozoris, Nicholas T.: Division of Respiriology, St. Michael's Hospital, 30 Bond Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5B 1W8, nick.vozoris@utoronto.ca
Institution:	Vozoris, Nicholas T.: Division of Respiriology, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, ON; Leung, Richard S.: Division of Respiriology, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, ON
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Study Objectives: To estimate the prevalence of and identify sociodemographic risk factors for sedative medication use in the general Canadian population, and to examine the association between sedative medication use and body mass index (BMI). Design: Cross-sectional study Setting: Canadian population Participants: Participants from the 1994-2003 Canadian national health surveys, the National Population Health Survey (NPHS) and the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). For the 2003 CCHS, n = 134,072, ages 12-80+ years. Interventions: Not applicable Measurements and Results: The overall prevalence of sedative medication use in Canada in 2003 was 5.5%, having more than doubled since 1994. Notable rises in sedative medication use have occurred among men, non-elderly, and obese individuals. After adjusting for potential</p>

sociodemographic and health status confounders, including psychiatric comorbidities, the odds of sedative use were significantly greater among morbidly obese (BMI \geq 35 kg/m) men (OR = 1.89, 95%CI = 1.02-3.53) and underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m) women (OR = 2.11, 95%CI = 1.26-3.53). Conclusions: The use of sedative medications has substantially risen among the general Canadian population, and among particular population subgroups. The greater odds of sedative medication use found among morbidly obese men may reflect the presence of underlying obstructive sleep apnea, which may in turn serve to explain in part the known relationship between sedative medications and mortality. The increase in sedative medications coupled with their known adverse health associations raises potential public health concerns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Body Mass Index](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Sedatives](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Obesity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

31. The need for pharmacovigilance in sleep medicine.

Citation: Sleep: Journal of Sleep and Sleep Disorders Research, July 2011, vol./is. 34/7(827-828), 0161-8105;1550-9109 (Jul 1, 2011)

Author(s): Parthasarathy, Sairam

Correspondence Address: Parthasarathy, Sairam: University of Arizona, 3601 S. Sixth Avenue, Mail Stop 0-151, Tucson, AZ, US, 85723, spartha@arc.arizona.edu

Institution: Parthasarathy, Sairam: Southern Arizona Veterans Administration Healthcare System, Department of Medicine, Arizona Respiratory Center, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by N. T. Vozoris and R. S. Leung (see record 2012-13683-014). The authors raise our awareness to the rising trend in prescription practices for sedative medications. Moreover, they alert us to the fact that certain populations that are susceptible to the adverse effects of sedatives-such as morbidly obese men-are experiencing greater odds of sedative use and allude to the biological plausibility of potential harm. Specifically, performing "real-world" comparative-effectiveness research by comparing mortality or other patient outcomes in disease registries that reside in the electronic data warehouses of integrated healthcare systems should be considered. While the study by Vozoris and Leung correlated the findings across the decade of data collection, they were unable to link such information to individual patient records or vital status records that would provide the healthcare utilization and mortality variables, respectively. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Body Mass Index](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Sedatives](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Obesity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

32. Effects of alcohol on the membrane excitability and synaptic transmission of medium spiny neurons in the nucleus accumbens.

Citation: Alcohol, June 2012, vol./is. 46/4(317-327), 0741-8329 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Marty, Vincent N; Spigelman, Igor

Correspondence Address: Marty, Vincent N.: Division of Oral Biology & Medicine, School of Dentistry, University of California, 10833 Le Conte Avenue, 63-078 CHS, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095-1668, vincentmarty@ucla.edu

Institution: Marty, Vincent N.: Division of Oral Biology & Medicine, School of Dentistry, University of California, Los Angeles, CA; Spigelman, Igor: Division of Oral Biology & Medicine, School of Dentistry, University of California, Los Angeles, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Chronic and excessive alcohol drinking lead to alcohol dependence and loss of control over alcohol consumption, with serious detrimental health consequences. Chronic alcohol exposure followed by protracted withdrawal causes profound alterations in the brain reward system that leads to marked changes in reinforcement mechanisms and motivational state. These long-lasting neuroadaptations are thought to contribute to the development of cravings and relapse. The nucleus accumbens (NAcc), a central component of the brain reward system, plays a critical role in alcohol-induced neuroadaptive changes underlying alcohol-seeking behaviors. Here we review the findings that chronic alcohol exposure produces long-lasting neuroadaptive changes in various ion channels that govern intrinsic membrane properties and neuronal excitability, as well as excitatory and inhibitory synaptic transmission in the NAcc that underlie alcohol-seeking behavior during protracted withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Membrane Potentials](#)
[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[Glutamic Acid](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Introduction to Young Investigator Award Symposium: Symposium XII: Young investigator Award.

Citation: Alcohol, June 2012, vol./is. 46/4(301-302), 0741-8329 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Roberto, Marisa; Kash, Thomas L; Mulholland, Patrick J; Marty, Vincent N; Gilpin, Nicholas W; Walker, Brendan M

Correspondence Address: Roberto, Marisa: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, 10550 N. Torrey Pines Road, SP30-1150, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, mroberto@scripps.edu

Institution: Roberto, Marisa: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA; Kash, Thomas L.: Bowles Center for Alcohol Studies, Department of Pharmacology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; Mulholland, Patrick J.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Marty, Vincent N.: Division of Oral Biology & Medicine, School of Dentistry, University of California, Los Angeles, CA; Gilpin, Nicholas W.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA; Walker, Brendan M.: Laboratory of Alcoholism and Addictions Neuroscience, Department of Psychology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA

Language: English

Abstract: To promote the work of young researchers and highlight their outstanding achievements in the field of addiction medicine and stress disorders, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) conferred a Young Investigator Award to be sponsored and funded by the NIAAA. The five review articles appearing in this edition of Alcohol summarize the results of articles of award winners. The articles focus on the critical role of the central amygdala, bed nucleus of the stria terminalis, and nucleus accumbens shell in regulating behavioral and physiological processes associated with chronic alcohol exposure and withdrawal. A brief overview of these articles is also provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Amygdala](#)
[*Awards \(Merit\)](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. The acute effects of nicotine on the subjective and behavioural responses to denicotinized tobacco in dependent smokers.

Citation: Behavioural Pharmacology, June 2012, vol./is. 23/3(221-227), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Barrett, Sean P; Darredeau, Christine

Correspondence Address: Barrett, Sean P.: Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, 1355 Oxford Street, Halifax, NS, Canada, B3H 4R2, sean.barrett@dal.ca

Institution: Barrett, Sean P.: Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS; Darredeau, Christine: Department of Psychology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS

Language: English

Abstract: Both nicotine and various non-nicotine smoking factors are believed to contribute to tobacco addiction but their relative roles remain incompletely understood. This study aimed to help clarify these roles by examining acute interactions between nicotine and denicotinized tobacco (DT). During two randomized blinded sessions, the effects of a quick-release 4mg nicotine lozenge (NL) versus placebo lozenge (PL) on the subjective and behavioural responses to DT were examined in 27 (14 men) dependent, daily smokers. Participants were administered NL or PL for 30min before receiving one initial DT cigarette. Participants could then earn additional DT cigarette puffs over the following 60min. Subjective state was assessed using the Questionnaire of Smoking Urges-Brief and visual analogue scales at baseline, postlozenge and postinitial DT cigarette. Relative to PL, NL was associated with increased alertness as well as with reduced levels of DT self-administration ($P < 0.01$). The administration of a single DT cigarette was followed by a reduction in craving under both lozenge conditions ($P < 0.001$), an effect that was significantly greater in women ($P < 0.01$). Moreover, DT administration was associated with increased ratings of 'pleasant', 'satisfied', 'stimulated' and 'relaxed', as well as with decreased ratings of 'anxious' (P 's < 0.01), independent of lozenge condition. The findings suggest that both nicotine and non-nicotine smoking factors may make important contributions towards the addictive properties of tobacco. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Review of Highs and lows: Canadian perspectives on women and substance use.

Citation: Archives of Women's Mental Health, June 2012, vol./is. 15/3(235-236), 1434-1816;1435-1102 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Waserman, Jessica

Correspondence Address: Waserman, Jessica: McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada, jessica.waserman@medportal.ca

Institution: Waserman, Jessica: McMaster University, Hamilton, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Highs and Lows: Canadian Perspectives on Women and Substance Use edited by N. Poole and L. Greaves (2007). The book contains contributions from almost 100 experts on women and substance use, as well as narratives from women personally affected by substance use and provides readers with a wealth of various perspectives. The book is a valuable and wonderfully informative text for therapists and counselors, as well as educator sand students in the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Depression, anxiety and personality dimensions in female first-degree relatives of alcohol-dependent probands.

Citation: Archives of Women's Mental Health, June 2012, vol./is. 15/3(229-232), 1434-1816;1435-1102 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Raucher-Chene, Delphine; Gierski, Fabien; Hubsch, Berengere; Cuervo-Lombard, Christine-Vanessa; Bera-Potelle, Celine; Cohen, Renaud; Kahn, Jean-Pierre; Kaladjian, Arthur; Limosin, Frederic

Correspondence Address: Raucher-Chene, Delphine: Hpital Robert Debre, 45 Avenue du General Koenig, Reims, France, 51092, Cedex, draucherchene@chu-reims.fr

Institution: Raucher-Chene, Delphine: Faculty of Medicine, Reims Champagne-Ardenne University, Reims; Gierski, Fabien: Department of Psychiatry, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Reims; Hubsch, Berengere: Department of Psychiatry, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Reims; Cuervo-Lombard, Christine-Vanessa: Department of Psychiatry, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Reims; Bera-Potelle, Celine: Department of Psychiatry, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Reims; Cohen, Renaud: Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, Nancy University Hospital, Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy; Kahn, Jean-Pierre: Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology, Nancy University Hospital, Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy; Kaladjian, Arthur: Department of Psychiatry, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Reims; Limosin, Frederic: Sorbonne Paris Cite, Faculte de Medecine, Universite Paris Descartes, Paris

Language: English

Abstract: A total of 136 with or without first-degree relatives with alcohol dependence were compared according to lifetime prevalence of psychiatric disorders and personality dimensions. Family history positive women showed significant higher prevalence rates of depression and agoraphobia, and exhibited lower scores on Reward Dependence, Self-Directedness and Cooperativeness dimensions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[Disease Transmission](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Condom use trajectories in adolescence and the transition to adulthood: The role of mother and father support.

Citation: Journal of Research on Adolescence, June 2012, vol./is. 22/2(350-366), 1050-8392;1532-7795 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Pingel, Emily S; Bauermeister, Jose A; Elkington, Katherine S; Fergus, Stevenson; Caldwell, Cleopatra H; Zimmerman, Marc A

Correspondence Address: Bauermeister, Jose A.: School of Public Health, University of Michigan, 1415 Washington Heights, SPH I, Rm 3822, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-2029, jbauerme@umich.edu

Institution: Pingel, Emily S.: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Bauermeister, Jose A.: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Elkington, Katherine S.: Columbia University and New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY; Fergus, Stevenson: Queen's University, ON; Caldwell, Cleopatra H.: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Zimmerman, Marc A.: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

Language: English

Abstract: Few studies have investigated how mother and father support differ on predicting youths' sexual risk behavior. We therefore examined the influence of parental support on condom use trajectories and its correlates in a predominantly African-American sample (N = 627; 53% female participants; M = 14.86 years [SD = 0.64]) from adolescence to young adulthood. We used hierarchical growth curve modeling to examine the relationship between condom use, substance use, psychological distress, and parental support prospectively. We found that consistent condom use decreased over time and was associated negatively with psychological distress and substance use. Furthermore, both maternal and paternal support were associated with more condom use over time. We discuss the implications of our findings for HIV prevention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Research on Adolescence-Society for Research on Adolescence; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Condoms](#)
[*Life Changes](#)
[*Parental Role](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[Distress](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Fathers](#)
[Mothers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

38. "The evolution of collaborative mental health care in Canada: A shared vision for the future": Reply.

Citation: The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, May 2012, vol./is. 57/5(336), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (May 2012)

Author(s): Kates, Nick

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current author to the comments made by R. E. (Ron) Oswald et al. (see record 2012-13236-013) on the original article (see record 2011-13270-013). The letter by Crystal Degenhardt and her colleagues provides an excellent example of the innovative and creative ways that care delivery-and the experience for the consumer-can be improved when mental health and primary care providers are able to work together. One of the key points they raise is the integration of mental health and primary care staff into a single team. As providers get to know each other and are in regular communication, the ongoing contacts can help to facilitate access to consultation and treatment, lead to better coordinated care, and use resources more efficiently. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Collaboration](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[Family Physicians](#)
[Psychiatrists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. "The evolution of collaborative mental health care in Canada: A shared vision for the future": Comment.

Citation: The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, May 2012, vol./is. 57/5(335), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (May 2012)

Author(s): Oswald, R. E. (Ron); Wismark, Jennine; Degenhardt, Crystal; White, P. J

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by N. Kates et al. (see record 2011-13270-013). We believe that integration of mental health services within primary care is essential for the well-being of patients. We want to discuss our successful approach. As such, we, the members of the Edmonton Southside Primary Care Network (PCN), read the position paper. While the PCN model of care works well, there continues to be room for additional improvement. Access and coordination of crisis management is still difficult. Proactive follow-up of patients is also still in progress. Coordination with community services will require changes within the provincial and federal mental health structures. Models of success, such as the PCN's accomplishments, should be used as a foundation for the promotion of system-wide change. In conclusion, the PCN agrees with the position paper and is trying, in its local environment, to make many of these changes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Collaboration](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[Family Physicians](#)
[Psychiatrists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

40. Substance misuse trends in South Africa.

Citation: Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental, May 2012, vol./is. 27/3(338-341), 0885-6222;1099-1077 (May 2012)

Author(s): Pasche, Sonja; Myers, Bronwyn

Correspondence Address: Pasche, Sonja: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Groote Schuur Hospital, J-Block, Anzio Road, Observatory, Cape Town, South Africa, 7925, sonja.pasche@uct.ac.za

Institution: Pasche, Sonja: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town; Myers, Bronwyn: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town

Language: English

Abstract: This paper, the first in a series related to the Joint European South African Research Network in Anxiety Disorders programme, examines substance use trends in South Africa. Alcohol remains the substance with the greatest burden of harm. Yet, trends vary by region, with for example methamphetamine being a major driver of psychiatric and substance abuse treatment demand in the Western Cape province. Heroin use is increasing in several provinces, where rapid intervention is required to avoid an epidemic. In particular, the state (the main funder of drug services) urgently needs to provide opioid substitution treatment. Apart from an inadequate number of treatment services, barriers to treatment are high. Barriers are predominantly cost, transport and resource related. Services are also impacted by a small and inadequately trained workforce and poor integration with mental health services. To adequately intervene with substance use disorders, South Africa needs an evidence-based policy and service planning framework that forges linkages with the mental health service system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Trends](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

41. Khat use is associated with increased response conflict in humans.

Citation: Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental, May 2012, vol./is. 27/3(315-321), 0885-6222;1099-1077 (May 2012)

Author(s): Colzato, Lorenza S; Ruiz, Manuel J; van den Wildenberg, Wery P. M; Hommel, Bernhard

Correspondence Address: Colzato, Lorenza S.: Leiden University, Institute for Psychology, Cognitive Psychology Unit, Wassenaarseweg 52, Leiden, Netherlands, 2333 AK, colzato@fsw.leidenuniv.nl

Institution: Colzato, Lorenza S.: Institute for Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden; Ruiz, Manuel J.: Institute for Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden; van den Wildenberg, Wery P. M.: Amsterdam Center for the Study of Adaptive Control in Brain and Behaviour (Acacia), Psychology Department, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Hommel, Bernhard: Institute for Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Khat consumption has become a worldwide phenomenon broadening from Eastern Africa and the south west of the Arabian Peninsula to ethnic communities in the rest of the world. Only few studies have systematically looked into cognitive impairments in khat users. We studied whether khat use is associated with changes in the emergence and resolution of response conflict, a central cognitive control function. Method: Khat users (n = 16) and khat-free controls (n = 16) were matched in terms of sex, ethnicity, socio-economical situation, age, alcohol and cannabis consumption, and IQ (Raven's Progressive Matrices). Groups were tested on response conflict, as measured by the Simon task. Results: Khat users performed significantly slower than controls and were more strongly affected by stimulus-induced response conflict. Conclusions: Khat use is

associated with specific impairments in behavioral control: general slowing and less efficient resolution of response conflicts, which is likely to impair decision making in everyday life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Medicinal Herbs and Plants](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[Conflict](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

42. Phenazepam abuse in the UK: An emerging problem causing serious adverse health problems, including death.

Citation: Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental, May 2012, vol./is. 27/3(254-261), 0885-6222;1099-1077 (May 2012)

Author(s): Corkery, John Martin; Schifano, Fabrizio; Ghodse, Abdol Hamid

Correspondence Address: Corkery, John Martin: School of Pharmacy, University of Hertfordshire, College Lane Campus, Hatfield, HRT, United Kingdom, AL10 9AB, j.corkery@herts.ac.uk

Institution: Corkery, John Martin: National Programme on Substance Abuse Deaths, International Centre for Drug Policy, St George's University of London, London; Schifano, Fabrizio: Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, School of Pharmacy, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, HRT; Ghodse, Abdol Hamid: International Centre for Drug Policy, St George's University of London, London

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Phenazepam(fenazepam; 7-bromo-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one; PNZ, 'Bonsai') is a benzodiazepine developed in the former Soviet Union during the 1970s to treat neurological disorders, epilepsy, and alcohol withdrawal syndrome. Its recreational use appears to have increased over recent years. Because of the lack of accessible data on this substance, it is important that information is made available to health professionals. Methods: A literature search was conducted in relevant databases (Medline, Toxbase, PsychInfo, etc.), grey literature (using Google Scholar) and Internet sites to identify key data on phenazepam, including epidemiology such as availability, price, supply sources, confiscations, and health-related problems. Results: Information from these sources indicates the potential for serious adverse health consequences for this drug when taken recreationally and that its use is spreading in the USA and Europe. Although first use was reported in the UK in October 2009, major concerns in the UK arose in summer 2010 when individuals across Britain were admitted to hospital following overdose. Nine UK fatalities were reported in which phenazepam was detected in post mortem toxicology but not implicated in death. The first UK death directly involving phenazepam was notified in July and the second in November 2011. Conclusions: This paper summarises the key information about phenazepam abuse and health problems of which health professionals, especially those in Emergency Departments, should be aware and presents new information in respect of fatalities caused by the drug. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

43. Relationship of axis II pathology to sex- and drug-related risk behaviors among patients in HIV primary care.

Citation: AIDS Care, June 2012, vol./is. 24/6(763-768), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Newville, Howard; Haller, Deborah L

Correspondence Address: Haller, Deborah L., dhaller@chpnet.org

Institution: Newville, Howard: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco, CA; Haller, Deborah L.: Department of Psychiatry, St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Some HIV+ patients continue to engage in high-risk behaviors post-diagnosis. To tailor risk reduction interventions for "positives," it is necessary to understand contributing factors. We recently showed that HIV+ patients with co-morbid Axis I psychiatric and substance use disorders had the highest rates of ongoing risk behavior and those without diagnoses the lowest; substance dependence was more impactful than psychiatric disorders. In this companion paper, we provide complementary information about Axis II pathology based on data obtained from the same sample of 179 patients receiving HIV primary care. Patients were categorized as sub-threshold or as having personality traits/disorders (BR \geq 75) on any of the 14 personality scales of the Millon Multiaxial Personality Inventory (MCMI-III). HIV risk behaviors assessed included (1) the number of sexual partners; (2) any sex without a condom; (3) lifetime and recent injection drug use (IDU); and (4) sharing of injection equipment. After controlling for a diagnosis of alcohol or drug dependence, borderline patients were more likely to have multiple sexual partners and to use condoms irregularly. Trends for multiple sex partners also were observed among patients with antisocial and depressive personality traits/disorders. Antisocial patients also were more likely to be current IDUs. Positives with personalities characterized by risk-taking tendencies and/or decreased capacity to engage in good self-care may benefit from risk reduction interventions that take their feelings of power/invincibility or (conversely) powerlessness/helplessness into account. For patients with antisocial and/or borderline traits/disorders, a "one size fits all" intervention focusing primarily on skills training is likely to fail because the underlying factors driving behavior are not being adequately addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*HIV](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Pathology](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. "Risk of death from accidental overdose associated with psychiatric and substance use disorders": Correction.

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, January 2012, vol./is. 169/1(99), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Bohnert, Amy S. B; Ilgen, Mark A; Ignacio, Rosalinda V; McCarthy, John F; Valenstein, Marcia; Blow, Frederic C

Institution: Bohnert, Amy S. B.: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Resource and Evaluation Center, Center for Clinical Management Research, Health Services Research and Development, Ann Arbor, MI; Ilgen, Mark A.: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Resource and Evaluation Center, Center for Clinical Management Research, Health Services Research

and Development, Ann Arbor, MI; Ignacio, Rosalinda V.: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Resource and Evaluation Center, Center for Clinical Management Research, Health Services Research and Development, Ann Arbor, MI; McCarthy, John F.: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Resource and Evaluation Center, Center for Clinical Management Research, Health Services Research and Development, Ann Arbor, MI; Valenstein, Marcia: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Resource and Evaluation Center, Center for Clinical Management Research, Health Services Research and Development, Ann Arbor, MI; Blow, Frederic C.: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Resource and Evaluation Center, Center for Clinical Management Research, Health Services Research and Development, Ann Arbor, MI

Language:

English

Abstract:

Reports an error in "Risk of death from accidental overdose associated with psychiatric and substance use disorders" by Amy S. B. Bohnert, Mark A. Ilgen, Rosalinda V. Ignacio, John F. McCarthy, Marcia Valenstein and Frederic C. Blow (The American Journal of Psychiatry, 2012[Jan], Vol 169[1], 64-70). In the original article, Tables 1 and 2 contained several errors in hazard ratios and confidence intervals, some of which were repeated in the abstract and in the Results section. The errors in Table 1 were in the percentage of all patients in the 60-69 age group (the correct number is 19.8) and in the confidence interval for the 70-79 age group (the correct range is 0.16-0.28). These errors were corrected for the article's print appearance in the January 2012 issue and for its online posting as part of that issue. None of the errors affected the study findings. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-13164-013). Objective: Despite dramatic increases in the rate of fatal accidental overdose in recent years, risk factors for this outcome remain poorly understood, particularly in clinical populations. The authors examined the association of psychiatric and substance use diagnoses with death from accidental overdose. Method: The study followed a cohort of patients from 2000 to 2006. The cohort included all patients treated in Veterans Health Administration facilities during fiscal year 1999 who were alive at the start of fiscal year 2000 (N = 3,291,891). Death by accidental overdose was determined using National Death Index records and defined as a death with underlying cause of death coded to ICD-10 codes X40-X45 (N = 4,485). Diagnoses were determined by patient medical records. Results: Adjusting for demographic and clinical characteristics, hazard ratios of death by accidental overdose associated with prior psychiatric and substance use disorder diagnoses ranged from 1.8 to 8.8. Significant associations of non-substance-related psychiatric disorders with risk of death by accidental overdose persisted after additional adjustment for substance use disorders (hazard ratios from 1.2 to 1.8). Depressive disorders and anxiety disorders other than posttraumatic stress disorder had stronger associations with risk of medication-related overdose death (hazard ratios, 3.02 and 3.07, respectively) than with risk of overdose death related to alcohol or illegal drugs (hazard ratios, 1.89 and 1.23, respectively). Conclusions: Among patients receiving care from the Veterans Health Administration, death from accidental overdose was found to be associated with psychiatric and substance use disorders. The study findings suggest the importance of risk assessment and overdose prevention for vulnerable clinical subpopulations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Death and Dying
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Overdoses
 *Major Depression
 *Risk Factors

Source:

PsycINFO

45. "Behavioral health insurance parity: Does Oregon's experience presage the national experience with the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act?": Correction.**Citation:**

The American Journal of Psychiatry, January 2012, vol./is. 169/1(99), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): McConnell, K. John; Gast, Samuel H. N.; Ridgely, M. Susan; Wallace, Neal; Jacuzzi, Natalie; Rieckmann, Traci; McFarland, Bentson H; McCarty, Dennis

Institution: McConnell, K. John: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; Gast, Samuel H. N.: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; Ridgely, M. Susan: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; Wallace, Neal: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; Jacuzzi, Natalie: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; Rieckmann, Traci: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; McFarland, Bentson H.: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; McCarty, Dennis: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Behavioral health insurance parity: Does Oregon's experience presage the national experience with the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act" by K. John McConnell, Samuel H. N. Gast, M. Susan Ridgely, Neal Wallace, Natalie Jacuzzi, Traci Rieckmann, Bentson H. McFarland and Dennis McCarty (The American Journal of Psychiatry, 2012[Jan], Vol 169[1], 31-38). In the original article, Table 4 contained an error in the last row, "Pooled plans A, B, C, D (N=100,328)." With respect to the 95% confidence interval in the difference-in-difference probability of using mental health and substance abuse services, the 95% CI should have read -0.79 to -0.11. This error was corrected for the article's print appearance in the January 2012 issue and for its online posting as part of that issue. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-13164-009). Objective: The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 prohibits commercial group health plans from imposing spending and visit limitations for mental health and substance abuse services that are not imposed on medical-surgical services. The act also restricts the use of managed care tools that apply to behavioral health benefits in ways that differ from how they apply to medical-surgical benefits. The only precedent for this approach is Oregon's state parity law, which was implemented in 2007. The goal of this study was to estimate the effect of Oregon's parity law on expenditures for mental health and substance abuse treatment services. Method: The authors compared expenditures for commercially insured individuals in four Oregon health plans from 2005 through 2008 and a matched group of commercially insured individuals in Oregon who were exempt from parity. Using a difference-in-differences analysis, the authors analyzed the effect of comprehensive parity on spending for mental health and substance abuse services. Results: Increases in spending on mental health and substance abuse services after implementation of Oregon's parity law were almost entirely the result of a general trend observed among individuals with and without parity. Expenditures per enrollee for mental health and substance abuse services attributable to parity were positive, but they did not differ significantly from zero in any of the four plans. Conclusions: Behavioral health insurance parity rules that place restrictions on how plans manage mental health and substance abuse services can improve insurance protections without substantial increases in total costs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

46. Risk of death from accidental overdose associated with psychiatric and substance use disorders.

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, January 2012, vol./is. 169/1(64-70), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Jan 2012)

- Author(s):** Bohnert, Amy S. B; Ilgen, Mark A; Ignacio, Rosalinda V; McCarthy, John F; Valenstein, Marcia; Blow, Frederic C
- Correspondence Address:** Bohnert, Amy S. B., amybohne@med.umich.edu
- Institution:** Bohnert, Amy S. B.: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Resource and Evaluation Center, Center for Clinical Management Research, Health Services Research and Development, Ann Arbor, MI; Ilgen, Mark A.: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Resource and Evaluation Center, Center for Clinical Management Research, Health Services Research and Development, Ann Arbor, MI; Ignacio, Rosalinda V.: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Resource and Evaluation Center, Center for Clinical Management Research, Health Services Research and Development, Ann Arbor, MI; McCarthy, John F.: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Resource and Evaluation Center, Center for Clinical Management Research, Health Services Research and Development, Ann Arbor, MI; Valenstein, Marcia: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Resource and Evaluation Center, Center for Clinical Management Research, Health Services Research and Development, Ann Arbor, MI; Blow, Frederic C.: Serious Mental Illness Treatment Resource and Evaluation Center, Center for Clinical Management Research, Health Services Research and Development, Ann Arbor, MI
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** [Correction Notice: An Erratum for this article was reported in Vol 169(1) of The American Journal of Psychiatry (see record 2012-13164-025). In the original article, Tables 1 and 2 contained several errors in hazard ratios and confidence intervals, some of which were repeated in the abstract and in the Results section. The errors in Table 1 were in the percentage of all patients in the 60-69 age group (the correct number is 19.8) and in the confidence interval for the 70-79 age group (the correct range is 0.16-0.28). These errors were corrected for the article's print appearance in the January 2012 issue and for its online posting as part of that issue. None of the errors affected the study findings.] Objective: Despite dramatic increases in the rate of fatal accidental overdose in recent years, risk factors for this outcome remain poorly understood, particularly in clinical populations. The authors examined the association of psychiatric and substance use diagnoses with death from accidental overdose. Method: The study followed a cohort of patients from 2000 to 2006. The cohort included all patients treated in Veterans Health Administration facilities during fiscal year 1999 who were alive at the start of fiscal year 2000 (N = 3,291,891). Death by accidental overdose was determined using National Death Index records and defined as a death with underlying cause of death coded to ICD-10 codes X40-X45 (N = 4,485). Diagnoses were determined by patient medical records. Results: Adjusting for demographic and clinical characteristics, hazard ratios of death by accidental overdose associated with prior psychiatric and substance use disorder diagnoses ranged from 1.8 to 8.8. Significant associations of non-substance-related psychiatric disorders with risk of death by accidental overdose persisted after additional adjustment for substance use disorders (hazard ratios from 1.2 to 1.8). Depressive disorders and anxiety disorders other than posttraumatic stress disorder had stronger associations with risk of medication-related overdose death (hazard ratios, 3.02 and 3.07, respectively) than with risk of overdose death related to alcohol or illegal drugs (hazard ratios, 1.89 and 1.23, respectively). Conclusions: Among patients receiving care from the Veterans Health Administration, death from accidental overdose was found to be associated with psychiatric and substance use disorders. The study findings suggest the importance of risk assessment and overdose prevention for vulnerable clinical subpopulations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Annual meeting of the College on Problems of Drug Dependence. 72nd. Jun, 2010. Scottsdale, AZ, US. Presented at the aforementioned conference.
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Overdoses](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. In vivo evidence for low striatal vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2) availability in cocaine abusers.

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, January 2012, vol./is. 169/1(55-63), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Narendran, Rajesh; Lopresti, Brian J; Martinez, Diana; Mason, Neale Scott; Himes, Michael; May, Maureen A; Daley, Dennis C; Price, Julie C; Mathis, Chester A; Frankle, W. Gordon

Institution: Narendran, Rajesh: Department of Radiology and Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Lopresti, Brian J.: Department of Radiology and Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Martinez, Diana: Department of Radiology and Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Mason, Neale Scott: Department of Radiology and Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Himes, Michael: Department of Radiology and Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; May, Maureen A.: Department of Radiology and Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Daley, Dennis C.: Department of Radiology and Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Price, Julie C.: Department of Radiology and Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Mathis, Chester A.: Department of Radiology and Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Frankle, W. Gordon: Department of Radiology and Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Positron emission tomography (PET) imaging studies in cocaine abusers have shown that low dopamine release in the striatum following an amphetamine challenge is associated with higher relapse rates. One possible mechanism that might lead to lower amphetamine-induced dopamine release is low availability of dopamine storage vesicles in the presynaptic terminals for release. Consistent with this hypothesis, postmortem studies have shown low levels of vesicular monoamine transporter, type 2 (VMAT2), the membrane protein that regulates the size of the vesicular dopamine pool, in cocaine abusers relative to healthy subjects. To confirm the postmortem findings, the authors used PET and the VMAT2 radioligand [C]-(+)-dihydrotetrabenazine (DTBZ) to assess the in vivo VMAT2 availability in a group of 12 recently abstinent cocaine-dependent subjects and matched healthy comparison subjects. Method: [C]DTBZ nondisplaceable binding potential (BPND) was measured by kinetic analysis using the arterial input function or, if arterial input was unavailable, by the simplified reference tissue method. Results: [C]DTBZ BPND was significantly lower in the cocaine abusers than in the comparison subjects in the limbic striatum (10.0% lower), associative striatum (-13.4%), and sensorimotor striatum (-11.5%). Conclusions: The results of this in vivo PET study confirm previous in vitro reports of low VMAT2 availability in the striatum of cocaine abusers. It also suggests a compensatory down-regulation of the dopamine storage vesicles in response to chronic cocaine abuse and/or a loss of dopaminergic terminals. Further research is necessary to understand the clinical relevance of this observation to relapse and outcome in abstinent cocaine abusers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[Catecholamines](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Risk taking and the adolescent reward system: A potential common link to substance abuse.

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, January 2012, vol./is. 169/1(39-46), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Schneider, Sophia; Peters, Jan; Bromberg, Uli; Brassen, Stefanie; Miedl, Stephan F; Banaschewski, Tobias; Barker, Gareth J; Conrod, Patricia; Flor, Herta; Garavan, Hugh; Heinz, Andreas; Ittermann, Bernd; Lathrop, Mark; Loth, Eva; Mann, Karl; Martinot, Jean-Luc; Nees, Frauke; Paus, Tomas; Rietschel, Marcella; Robbins, Trevor W; Smolka, Michael N; Spanagel, Rainer; Strohle, Andreas; Struve, Maren; Schumann, Gunter; Buchel, Christian

Institution: Schneider, Sophia: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Peters, Jan: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Bromberg, Uli: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Brassen, Stefanie: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Miedl, Stephan F.: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Banaschewski, Tobias: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Barker, Gareth J.: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Conrod, Patricia: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Flor, Herta: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Garavan, Hugh: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Heinz, Andreas: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Ittermann, Bernd: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Lathrop, Mark: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Loth, Eva: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Mann, Karl: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Martinot, Jean-Luc: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Nees, Frauke: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Paus, Tomas: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Rietschel, Marcella: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Robbins, Trevor W.: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Smolka, Michael N.: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Spanagel, Rainer: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Strohle, Andreas: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Struve, Maren: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Schumann, Gunter: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg; Buchel, Christian: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Increased risk-taking behavior has been associated with addiction, a disorder also linked to abnormalities in reward processing. Specifically, an attenuated response of reward-related areas (e.g., the ventral striatum) to non-drug reward cues has been reported in addiction. One unanswered question is whether risk-taking preference is associated with striatal reward processing in the absence of substance abuse. Method: Functional and structural MRI was performed in 266 healthy young adolescents and in 31 adolescents reporting potentially problematic substance use. Activation during reward anticipation (using the monetary incentive delay task) and to gray matter density were measured. Risk-taking bias was assessed by the Cambridge Gamble Task. Results: With increasing risk-taking bias, the ventral striatum showed decreased activation bilaterally during reward anticipation. Voxel-based morphometry showed that greater risk-taking bias was also associated with and partially mediated by lower gray matter density in the same structure. The decreased activation was also observed when participants with virtually any substance use were excluded. The group with potentially problematic substance use showed greater risk taking as well as lower striatal activation relative to matched comparison subjects from the main sample. Conclusions: Risk taking and functional and structural properties of the reward system in adolescents are strongly linked prior to a possible onset of substance abuse, emphasizing their potential role in the predisposition to drug abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Behavioral health insurance parity: Does Oregon's experience presage the national experience with the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act?

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, January 2012, vol./is. 169/1(31-38), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): McConnell, K. John; Gast, Samuel H. N.; Ridgely, M. Susan; Wallace, Neal; Jacuzzi, Natalie; Rieckmann, Traci; McFarland, Bentson H.; McCarty, Dennis

Correspondence Address: McConnell, K. John, mcconnjo@ohsu.edu

Institution: McConnell, K. John: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; Gast, Samuel H. N.: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; Ridgely, M. Susan: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; Wallace, Neal: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; Jacuzzi, Natalie: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; Rieckmann, Traci: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; McFarland, Bentson H.: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR; McCarty, Dennis: Oregon Health and Science University, RAND Corporation, Portland, OR

Language: English

Abstract: [Correction Notice: An Erratum for this article was reported in Vol 169(1) of The American Journal of Psychiatry (see record 2012-13164-024). In the original article, Table 4 contained an error in the last row, "Pooled plans A, B, C, D (N=100,328)." With respect to the 95% confidence interval in the difference-in-difference probability of using mental health and substance abuse services, the 95% CI should have read -0.79 to -0.11. This error was corrected for the article's print appearance in the January 2012 issue and for its online posting as part of that issue.] Objective: The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 prohibits commercial group health plans from imposing spending and visit limitations for mental health and substance abuse services that are not imposed on medical-surgical services. The act also restricts the use of managed care tools that apply to behavioral health benefits in ways that differ from how they apply to medical-surgical benefits. The only precedent for this approach is Oregon's state parity law, which was implemented in 2007. The goal of this study was to estimate the effect of Oregon's parity law on expenditures for mental health and substance abuse treatment services. Method: The authors compared expenditures for commercially insured individuals in four Oregon health plans from 2005 through 2008 and a matched group of commercially insured individuals in Oregon who were exempt from parity. Using a difference-in-differences analysis, the authors analyzed the effect of comprehensive parity on spending for mental health and substance abuse services. Results: Increases in spending on mental health and substance abuse services after implementation of Oregon's parity law were almost entirely the result of a general trend observed among individuals with and without parity. Expenditures per enrollee for mental health and substance abuse services attributable to parity were positive, but they did not differ significantly from zero in any of the four plans. Conclusions: Behavioral health insurance parity rules that place restrictions on how plans manage mental health and substance abuse services can improve insurance protections without substantial increases in total costs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Academy Health Annual Research Meeting. 2010. Boston. MD, US. Presented in part at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

50. Parsing childhood symptoms with more specificity can clarify differential outcomes.

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, January 2012, vol./is. 169/1(4-6), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Wamboldt, Marianne Z

Correspondence Address: Wamboldt, Marianne Z., marianne.wamboldt@childrenscolorado.org

Institution: Wamboldt, Marianne Z.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, CO

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the articles by Stringaris and colleagues (see record 2012-13164-011) & Schneider et al. (see record 2012-13164-010). Stringaris and colleagues examine teenagers' self-reports of emotional and behavioral traits at two time points separated on average by about 2 years. Through the use of a genetically informative sample consisting of siblings and twins, the authors were able to examine both the phenotypic association of traits and the underlying genetic association of traits. They focused on the concept of "oppositonality," which has two primary components: an irritability dimension, which includes such symptoms as a hot temper and sudden changes of mood, and a headstrong/hurtful dimension, which comprises argumentativeness, rule breaking, and spiteful behaviors. The second study, by Schneider et al., looked at two other often correlated traits-risk taking and substance abuse. It is known that addictive behaviors are linked to reduced activation of the ventral striatum, the "reward system" of the brain. However, it is not known whether risk-seeking behaviors, separate from addiction, are also associated with changes in the brain's reward system, which may explain their common cooccurrence. Schneider et al. chose to investigate this question by studying a community sample of young teens, among whom many may have higher levels of risk-seeking behaviors, but not yet addictive behaviors. Schneider et al. showed that in teens with increased risk taking, despite having no substance use problems, activation of the ventral striatum was decreased bilaterally during the reward anticipation task, with a medium effect size. These types of reports also give us the data we need, as advocates for our patients, to push for earlier prevention programs for youths with behaviors that we now see are early predictors or risk factors of future illness. Much as cardiology has carved out new indicators for the treatment of high blood pressure, which is a risk factor for ischemic disease, we as psychiatrists can advocate that children with oppositional behaviors beyond the norm warrant earlier intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Psychology](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Childhood Development](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Implications of the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act.

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, January 2012, vol./is. 169/1(1-3), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Bush, Susan H

Correspondence Address: Bush, Susan H., susan.busch@yale.edu

Institution: Bush, Susan H.: Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by K. John McConnell et al. (see record 2012-13164-009). The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA) mandates equity in insurance coverage, including both treatment limits and financial requirements, for behavioral health and medical/surgical services. In this issue of the Journal, McConnell et al. examine the effects of Oregon's state parity law on health care costs. This study is novel in that the Oregon law included non-quantitative treatment limitation provisions that are similar to those found in the MHPAEA. It is thus the first study to provide evidence of the effects of parity in the context of non-quantitative treatment limitations, albeit in a single state. The authors find that this parity law did lead to significant changes in the design of benefits among the four plans studied. Limits to the number of outpatient visits and inpatient days appeared in all four plans before parity, but these limits were eliminated after parity. In their careful analysis, McConnell et al. find that the Oregon law did not lead to significantly higher health care expenditures. Controlling for secular trends, the authors find that cost increased by \$15 per beneficiary, although this increase was not statistically significant. The absence of large expenditure changes observed in the McConnell et al. study increases our confidence that federal parity can be implemented without significant cost increases. A likely explanation for this finding is that mental health benefits are still managed, but in the same way as medical-surgical benefits. In effect, the Oregon and federal laws bring the management techniques that are used in mental health care inline with those used in general medical care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

52. Management systems, patient quality improvement, resource availability, and substance abuse treatment quality.

Citation: Health Services Research, June 2012, vol./is. 47/3, Pt1(1068-1090), 0017-9124;1475-6773 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Fields, Dail; Roman, Paul M; Blum, Terry C

Correspondence Address: Fields, Dail: School of Global Leadership & Entrepreneurship, Regent University, Virginia Beach, VA, US, 23464, dailfie@regent.edu

Institution: Fields, Dail: School of Global Leadership & Entrepreneurship, Regent University, Virginia Beach, VA; Roman, Paul M.: Center for Research on Behavioral Health and Human Services Delivery, Institute for Behavioral Research, Athens, GA; Blum, Terry C.: Institute for Leadership and Entrepreneurship, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To examine the relationships among general management systems, patient-focused quality management/continuous process improvement (TQM/CPI) processes, resource availability, and multiple dimensions of substance use disorder (SUD) treatment. Data Sources/Study Setting: Data are from a nationally representative sample of 221 SUD treatment centers through the National Treatment Center Study (NTCS). Study Design: The design was a cross-sectional field study using latent variable structural equation models. The key variables are management practices, TQM/continuous quality improvement (CQI) practices, resource availability, and treatment center performance. Data Collection: Interviews and questionnaires provided data from treatment center administrative directors and clinical directors in 2007-2008. Principal Findings: Patient-focused TQM/CQI practices fully mediated the relationship between internal management practices and performance. The effects of TQM/CQI on performance are significantly larger for treatment centers with higher levels of staff per patient.

Conclusions: Internal management practices may create a setting that supports implementation of specific patient-focused practices and protocols inherent to TQM/CQI processes. However, the positive effects of internal management practices on treatment center performance occur through use of specific patient-focused TQM/CPI practices and have more impact when greater amounts of supporting resources are present. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Health Research and Educational Trust

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Quality of Care](#)
[*Resource Allocation](#)
[*Health Care Reform](#)
[Management](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

53. Analgesia or addiction?: Implications for morphine use after spinal cord injury.

Citation: Journal of Neurotrauma, May 2012, vol./is. 29/8(1650-1662), 0897-7151;1557-9042 (May 2012)

Author(s): Woller, Sarah A; Moreno, Georgina L; Hart, Nigel; Wellman, Paul J; Grau, James W; Hook, Michelle A

Correspondence Address: Woller, Sarah A.: Department of Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, US, TX 77843-4235, swoller@tamu.edu

Institution: Woller, Sarah A.: Department of Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX; Moreno, Georgina L.: Department of Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX; Hart, Nigel: Department of Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX; Wellman, Paul J.: Department of Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX; Grau, James W.: Department of Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX; Hook, Michelle A.: Department of Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX

Language: English

Abstract: Opioid analgesics are among the most effective agents for treatment of moderate to severe pain. However, the use of morphine after a spinal cord injury (SCI) can potentiate the development of paradoxical pain symptoms, and continuous administration can lead to dependence, tolerance, and addiction. Although some studies suggest that the addictive potential of morphine decreases when it is used to treat neuropathic pain, this has not been studied in a SCI model. Accordingly, the present studies investigated the addictive potential of morphine in a rodent model of SCI using conditioned place preference (CPP) and intravenous self-administration paradigms. A contusion injury significantly increased the expression of a CPP relative to sham and intact controls in the acute phase of injury. However, contused animals self-administered significantly less morphine than sham and intact controls, but this was dose-dependent; at a high concentration, injured rats exhibited an increase in drug-reinforced responses over time. Exposure to a high concentration of morphine impeded weight gain and locomotor recovery. We suggest that the increased preference observed in injured rats reflects a motivational effect linked in part to the drug's anti-nociceptive effect. Further, although injured rats exhibited a suppression of opiate self-administration, when given access to a high concentration, addictive-like behavior emerged and was associated with poor recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)

*Analgesia
 *Morphine
 *Spinal Cord Injuries
 Animal Locomotion
 Rats

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

54. Cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome: A case series and review of previous reports.

Citation: Psychosomatics: Journal of Consultation Liaison Psychiatry, May 2012, vol./is. 53/3(212-219), 0033-3182;1545-7206 (May-Jun 2012)

Author(s): Nicolson, Stephen E; Denysenko, Lex; Mulcare, J. Loretta; Vito, Jose P; Chabon, Brenda

Correspondence Address: Nicolson, Stephen E.: Montefiore Medical Center, Dept. of Psychiatry, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, 111 E 210 St., Bronx, NY, US, 10467, snicolso@montefiore.org

Institution: Nicolson, Stephen E.: Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Montefiore Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Bronx, NY; Denysenko, Lex: Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Philadelphia, PA; Mulcare, J. Loretta: New York University, Department of Psychiatry, New York, NY; Vito, Jose P.: Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx Psychiatric Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Bronx, NY; Chabon, Brenda: Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Montefiore Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Bronx, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cannabis is the most commonly used illicit substance worldwide. Cannabinoids or cannabinoid receptor agonists are often used to treat nausea, vomiting, and anorexia. However, in recent years, several medical journals have published reports of patients with nausea and vomiting thought to be induced by chronic cannabis use. Objective: The authors seek to inform readers about Cannabinoid Hyperemesis Syndrome (CHS). Method: The authors describe four patients with chronic cannabis abuse, episodic, intractable nausea and vomiting, and compulsive hot water bathing. Previous cases of CHS are reviewed, pathophysiology is hypothesized, and difficulties with making the diagnosis are discussed. Conclusion: CHS should be strongly considered in the differential diagnosis of patients with intractable vomiting and/or compulsive hot water bathing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cannabinoids
 *Cannabis
 *Drug Abuse
 *Syndromes
 Pathophysiology

Source: PsycINFO

55. The addictions: Illnesses of the memory.

Original Title: As adiccoes: Enfermidades da memoria.

Citation: Tempo Psicanalitico, 2011, vol./is. 43/2(299-320), 0101-4838 (2011)

Author(s): Braunstein, Nestor A; Frota, Eduardo

Institution: Braunstein, Nestor A.: Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico; Frota, Eduardo: Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio)

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: The author emphasizes two conceptions of memory in the Freudian theories, before and after 1920, and discusses their relationships to pleasure, satisfaction and wish, relationships that are characteristic of the primary psychic processes, which seek the identity of perception. Taking drug dependency as a paradigm of addictions, a problem especially present in contemporariness, the author shows that neuroscience links addiction to dopamine, the hormone of euphoria, and to the memory of the intense pleasure sensations promoted by the drug. The satisfaction promoted by the drug, however, is the only alternative to the phallic jouissance, which is the one that is satisfied in the exercise of speech and that happens inside the social bond. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Pleasure](#)
[*Satisfaction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. EMDR-based treatment of psychotraumatic antecedents in illicit drug abusers: A report of two cases.

Citation: Schweizer Archiv fur Neurologie und Psychiatrie, 2012, vol./is. 163/3(107-115), 0258-7661 (2012)

Author(s): Rougemont-Bucking, Ansgar; Zimmermann, Eva N

Correspondence Address: Rougemont-Bucking, Ansgar: Addiction Unit, Community Psychiatry Service, Department of Psychiatry, Centre Hospitalier, Universitaire Vaudois, 7, rue St-Martin, Lausanne, Switzerland, CH-1003, ansgar.rougemont-buecking@chuv.ch

Institution: Rougemont-Bucking, Ansgar: Addiction Unit, Community Psychiatry Service, Department of Psychiatry, Centre Hospitalier, Universitaire Vaudois, Lausanne; Zimmermann, Eva N.: Hopital cantonal de Fribourg, Fribourg

Language: English

Abstract: The co-occurrence of PTSD and of substance use disorder (SD) is known to be very high. However the question of whether and how to treat such patients remains largely unanswered in the EMDR community. We report on two cases of EMDR-based treatment of heavily affected SD patients in whom psychotraumatic antecedents were identified. EMDR sessions focused on trauma-related material and not on the expression of cue-induced drug craving. The treatment appeared to be a difficult and challenging endeavour. However, some beneficial effects on general comfort and on drug consumption could be observed. A long stabilisation phase was mandatory and the standard EMDR protocol needed to be conducted with much flexibility. Interestingly, there was no provocation of a prolonged psychological crisis or of relapse. Experiencing of emotional stress could be limited to the sessions and dissociation could be absorbed with specific well-known techniques without permanently increasing drug craving. These observations are discussed in relation to previously published concepts of using EMDR in the field of trauma and substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Eye Movement Desensitization Therapy](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Advance directives and addictions, new clinical perspectives?

Original Title: Directives anticipees et addictions, de nouvelles perspectives cliniques?

Citation: Schweizer Archiv fur Neurologie und Psychiatrie, 2012, vol./is. 163/3(92-97), 0258-7661 (2012)

Author(s): Manghi, Rita; Rathelot, Thomas; Khazaal, Yasser

Correspondence Address: Khazaal, Yasser: Division of Addictology, Department of Mental Health and Psychiatry, University Hospitals of Geneva, Rue verte 2, Geneva, Switzerland, CH-1205, yasser.khazaal@hcuge.ch

Institution: Manghi, Rita: Division of Addictology, Department of Mental Health and Psychiatry, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva; Rathelot, Thomas: Division of Addictology, Department of Mental Health and Psychiatry, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva; Khazaal, Yasser: Division of Addictology, Department of Mental Health and Psychiatry, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva

Language: French

Abstract: Mental Health Advance Directives (MHADs) are a legally based right in Switzerland of potential use in psychiatry. This legal right can be integrated into a collaborative process to guide patients in writing their decisions in the matter of care during addiction crises. People suffering from addictive behaviours must confront loss of control and even loss of discernment concerning their clinical needs. In these periods patients lose track of their existence and of the direction their care is taking. Traumatic experiences resulting from addiction and its treatment may trigger avoidance behaviour and cognitive distortions which could entail poor coping strategies and hence more frequent or more severe relapses. Introducing the writing of advance directives into the therapeutic relationship will help develop the patient's skills in making decisions suited to his situation when he is faced with an episode involving loss of control or discernment. On the other hand, the collaborative process of ADs enables caregivers to develop a culture model to combat stress and assign to patients the central role in autonomous management of their care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Advance Directives](#)
[*Empowerment](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. The consumption of alcohol and drugs to students following the Dawson shooting: An analysis differentiated by gender.

Original Title: La consommation d'alcool et de drogue des étudiants suit la fusillade de Dawson: Une analyse différenciée selon le sexe.

Citation: The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, April 2012, vol./is. 57/4(245-253), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Dugal, Natasha; Guay, Stephane; Boyer, Richard; Lesage, Alain; Seguin, Monique; Bleau, Pierre

Correspondence Address: Dugal, Natasha, 2173 Tillemont, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H2E 1E5, natasha.dugal@umontreal.ca

Institution: Dugal, Natasha: Université de Montréal, Montréal, PQ; Guay, Stephane: Centre d'étude sur le Trauma, Hôpital Louis-H Lafontaine, Montréal, PQ; Boyer, Richard: Département de Psychiatrie, Université de Montréal, Hôpital Louis-H Lafontaine, Montréal, PQ; Lesage, Alain: Département de Psychiatrie, Université de Montréal, Hôpital Louis-H Lafontaine, Montréal, PQ; Seguin, Monique: Université du Québec en Outaouais, Département de Psychologie, Montréal, PQ; Bleau, Pierre: Département de psychiatrie, Université McGill, Montréal, PQ

Language: French

Abstract: Objective: To study alcohol and drug addiction incidence in students exposed to the Dawson College shooting within the 18 months following the event, to identify the precursors of a psychoactive substance addiction development while considering the

severity of event exposure, and to examine whether alcohol use, 18 months after the event, is related to any of the various posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptom groups. Method: The population of this study was comprised of all the Dawson College students at the time of the event Analyses were conducted with 854 students enrolled in the college at the time of the shooting Results: Five per cent of women and 7% of men showed, for the first time in their life, a problem with substance addiction following the shooting. In men, young age, lifetime suicidal ideation, and having seen the killer during the shooting are the main precursors of incident accident cases. None of the studied precursors were significant in women. Men and women were also different in terms of PTSD symptoms predicting alcohol use 18 months after the shooting. Conclusion: The study highlights the importance of considering a person's sex when studying their psychoactive substance use following a trauma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[College Students](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

59. Reanalysis of methamphetamine dependence treatment trial.

Citation: CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics, May 2012, vol./is. 18/5(367-368), 1755-5930 (May 2012)

Author(s): Winchell, Celia; Rappaport, Bob A; Roca, Rigoberto; Rosebraugh, Curtis J

Correspondence Address: Winchell, Celia: Division of Anesthesia, Analgesia, and Addiction Products, Office of Drug Evaluation II, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, New Hampshire Ave, Silver Spring, MD, US

Institution: Winchell, Celia: Division of Anesthesia, Analgesia, and Addiction Products, Office of Drug Evaluation II, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD; Rappaport, Bob A.: Division of Anesthesia, Analgesia, and Addiction Products, Office of Drug Evaluation II, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD; Roca, Rigoberto: Division of Anesthesia, Analgesia, and Addiction Products, Office of Drug Evaluation II, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD; Rosebraugh, Curtis J.: Division of Anesthesia, Analgesia, and Addiction Products, Office of Drug Evaluation II, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Silver Spring, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by David J. McCann & Shou-Hua Li (see record 2012-11486-009). The current authors focus on the use of responder analyses in addictions research. In their article, McCann and Li show that using a responder analysis identified a treatment effect in methamphetamine dependence, which an initial analysis of group means did not. This demonstrates that responder analysis may be a more appropriate approach, and depending on the study design, may demonstrate differences not appreciated by group means. Other authors have also identified situations in which a responder approach demonstrates an effect where group means did not, or where a comparison of means yielded equivocal results of uncertain clinical significance. Although a responder analysis can be a way of showing clinical benefit, a trial involving 10 weeks of grace and 2 weeks of efficacy ascertainment, as described in the McCann et al. paper, would be unusual. Data supporting health benefits of 2 weeks of abstinence, or of data supporting 2 weeks of abstinence as a predictor of ongoing abstinence, would need to be generated to use this responder definition as an endpoint. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bupropion](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

60. Mothers in recovery: An occupational perspective.

Citation: Occupational Therapy International, September 2011, vol./is. 18/3(152-161), 0966-7903 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Martin, Linda M; Smith, Melissa; Rogers, Jenna; Wallen, Tyler; Boisvert, Rosemary

Correspondence Address: Martin, Linda M.: Department of Occupational Therapy and Community Health, Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers, FL, US, lmartin@fgcu.edu

Institution: Martin, Linda M.: Department of Occupational Therapy and Community Health, Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers, FL; Smith, Melissa: Department of Occupational Therapy and Community Health, Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers, FL; Rogers, Jenna: Department of Occupational Therapy and Community Health, Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers, FL; Wallen, Tyler: Department of Occupational Therapy and Community Health, Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers, FL; Boisvert, Rosemary: Southwest Florida Addiction Services, Inc., Fort Myers, FL

Language: English

Abstract: The purposes of this study were to discover the stories of mothers regarding their journeys to addiction and through recovery, to explore the impact of addiction on the occupational performance of mothers and to identify the factors perceived by these mothers as important in their treatment. A narrative inquiry with thematic analysis of data was utilized; semi-structured interviews were conducted with 10 women in treatment for alcohol or other drug addiction who were all mothers of minor children. Alterations in occupational identity, occupational performance patterns and performance capacity were revealed. Environmental elements contributing to addiction and those important in recovery were identified and included structure (or the lack of it) and the persons populating the social environment. This qualitative study is not generalizable and should be viewed as relevant to these informants in this context; participants had histories of chronic substance addiction and are not representative of all addictions patients. Findings can be viewed within the context of other research to help enrich the reader's understanding of the complexity of issues. Further research is recommended to test the efficacy of occupational therapy interventions for substance addictions. Possible intervention studies might include those focused on environmental structure, exploration of interests in treatment and co-occupations of mother and child. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Occupations](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Self Concept](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Workplace smoking ban effects on unhappy smokers.

Citation: Health Economics, September 2011, vol./is. 20/9(1043-1055), 1057-9230 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): de Chaisemartin, Clement; Geoffard, Pierre-Yves; le Faou, Anne-Laurence

Correspondence Address: de Chaisemartin, Clement: Paris School of Economics, 48 boulevard Jourdan, Paris, France, 75 014, chaisemartin@pse.ens.fr

Institution: de Chaisemartin, Clement: Paris School of Economics, Paris; Geoffard, Pierre-Yves: Paris School of Economics, Paris; le Faou, Anne-Laurence: Unite de Recherche 4069, Epidemiologie, Evaluation et Politique de Sante, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sante Publique, Paris

Language: English

Abstract: Economists usually draw a distinction between smokers. They distinguish 'happy addicts' a la Becker-Murphy from 'unhappy addicts' who state that smoking is a mistake and call for some help to quit. When evaluating tobacco control policies, it might be important to distinguish their effects on those two types of population. Indeed, such policies are welfare improving only if they help unhappy addicts to quit. We investigate the effect of the French workplace smoking ban on a sample of presumably 'unhappy addicts', smokers who consult tobacco cessation services. We show that the ban caused an increase in the demand for such services, and that this increase was larger in cold and rainy areas. It also induced an increase in the percentage of successful attempts to quit. Workplace smoking bans might be welfare improving since they seem to help 'unhappy addicts' to reconcile their behavior with their preferences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Working Conditions](#)
[Economics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Religious participation and risky health behaviors among adolescents.

Citation: Health Economics, October 2011, vol./is. 20/10(1226-1240), 1057-9230 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Mellor, Jennifer M; Freeborn, Beth A

Correspondence Address: Mellor, Jennifer M.: Department of Economics, College of William and Mary, P.O. Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA, US, 23187-8795, jmmell@wm.edu

Institution: Mellor, Jennifer M.: Department of Economics, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA; Freeborn, Beth A.: Department of Economics, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA

Language: English

Abstract: Previous studies have shown that adolescent religious participation is negatively associated with risky health behaviors such as cigarette smoking, alcohol consumption, and illicit drug use. One explanation for these findings is that religion directly reduces risky behaviors because churches provide youths with moral guidance or with strong social networks that reinforce social norms. An alternative explanation is that both religious participation and risky health behaviors are driven by some common unobserved individual trait. We use data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health and implement an instrumental variables approach to identify the effect of religious participation on smoking, binge drinking, and marijuana use. Following Gruber (2005), we use a county-level measure of religious market density as an instrument. We find that religious market density has a strong positive association with adolescent religious participation, but not with secular measures of social capital. Upon accounting for unobserved heterogeneity, we find that religious participation continues to have a significant negative effect on illicit drug use. On the contrary, the estimated effects of attendance in instrumental variables models of binge drinking and smoking are

statistically imprecise. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Religion](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Religiosity](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Enacted stigma, problem substance use, and protective factors among Asian sexual minority youth in British Columbia.

Citation: Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health, 2011, vol./is. 30/2(47-64), 0713-3936 (Fal, 2011)

Author(s): Poon, Colleen; Saewyc, Elizabeth; Chen, Weihong

Correspondence Address: Saewyc, Elizabeth: UBC School of Nursing, T201-2211 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6t 2B5, elizabeth.saewyc@nursing.ubc.ca

Institution: Poon, Colleen: McCreary Centre Society, Vancouver, BC; Saewyc, Elizabeth: McCreary Centre Society, Vancouver, BC; Chen, Weihong: McCreary Centre Society, Vancouver, BC

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined enacted stigma and problem substance use among Asian sexual minority youth and the buffering role of protective factors. Logistic regression analyses of a weighted sample of 5,423 Asian youth who completed the 2003 BC Adolescent Health Survey indicated that sexual minority youth were more likely to be victimized compared to heterosexual peers. Furthermore, protective factors, such as involvement in extracurricular activities or healthy connections to peers or school, reduced the likelihood of problem substance use, even among stigmatized youth. The study highlights the need to create safe, supportive school and community environments for Asian sexual minority adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Asians](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[*Sexual Orientation](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Sexual Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Risky sexual behaviour and drug use in the recreational nightlife context. A gender perspective.

Citation: Psychology in Spain, 2010, vol./is. 14/1(57-63), 1137-9685 (2010)

Author(s): Calafat, Amador; Juan, Montse; Becona, Elisardo; Mantecon, Alejandro; Ramon, Anna

Correspondence Address: Calafat, Amador: Irefrea, Rambla, 15, 2 - 3, Palma de Mallorca, Mallorca, Spain, 07003, irefrea@irefrea.org

Institution: Calafat, Amador: Irefrea; Juan, Montse: Irefrea; Becona, Elisardo: University of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela; Mantecon, Alejandro: University of Alicante, Alicante; Ramon, Anna: University of Barcelona, Barcelona

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this study was to analyze the relationship between the use of alcohol and other drugs and sexual risk behaviour, within the weekend recreational nightlife context. A survey was carried out in three Spanish regions (Balearic Islands, Galicia, and Comunidad Valenciana) with a sample of 440 young people (52.3% women and 47.7% men) aged 14-25 who regularly take part in recreational nightlife activity. Selection of participants was made using the Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) procedure. The results indicate that men had more sexual relations under the effects of alcohol and other drugs than did women; however, there were no significant differences between the sexes in the use of condoms, or in having had sexual relations that they regretted later on. Frequency of going out in the nightlife context increased the level of drug use and the probability of having sexual relations under the effects of substances. However, no relationship was found between frequency of going out in the nightlife context and sexual risk practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Colegio Oficial de Psicologos. Spain; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Recreation](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Age at initiation of drug use as an indicator for problematic use.

Citation: Psychology in Spain, 2010, vol./is. 14/1(22-31), 1137-9685 (2010)

Author(s): Lopez, Teresa Hernandez; Fernandez, Jesus Roldan; Frutos, Anunciacion Jimenez; Rodriguez, Carlos Mora; Sanchez-Garnica, Dolores Escarpa; Alvarez, Maria Teresa Perez

Correspondence Address: Lopez, Teresa Hernandez: Departamento de Evaluacion y Calidad, Madrid Salud. c/ Juan Esplandiu 11, Madrid, Spain, 28007, hernandezlt@munimadrid.es

Institution: Lopez, Teresa Hernandez: Madrid Salud, City Council of Madrid, Madrid; Fernandez, Jesus Roldan: Madrid Salud, City Council of Madrid, Madrid; Frutos, Anunciacion Jimenez: Madrid Salud, City Council of Madrid, Madrid; Rodriguez, Carlos Mora: Madrid Salud, City Council of Madrid, Madrid; Sanchez-Garnica, Dolores Escarpa: Madrid Salud, City Council of Madrid, Madrid; Alvarez, Maria Teresa Perez: Madrid Salud, City Council of Madrid, Madrid

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of our research was to study the relationship between early initiation of tobacco, alcohol and drug use and problematic use in a sample of 6280 young people from Madrid with an age range of 15-24. Early experimentation with tobacco, alcohol (prior to age 14) or cannabis (prior to age 15) is related to higher prevalence of daily tobacco smoking and cannabis use, to daily-average abusive drinking patterns and to either regular polyconsumption or concurrent consumption of 2 or more drugs in the last month. An association was also found with negative consequences of alcohol and drug use for financial, academic and family aspects. This research reveals that the strength of the associations increases as the number of substances with early first use increases. Since this is the case for almost all the associations studied, it would seem relevant in future studies to consider analyzing early initiation of use based on groups of substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Colegio Oficial de Psicologos. Spain; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family Cannabis](#)
[Drinking Behavior](#)
[Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Wellbutrin: Misuse and abuse by incarcerated individuals.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, March 2012, vol./is. 23/1(65-69), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Phillips, DeAnne

Correspondence Address: Phillips, DeAnne: Denver Health Hospital, Denver Cares, 1155 Cherokee Street, Denver, CO, US, 80204, step_up0822@yahoo.com

Institution: Phillips, DeAnne: Denver Health Hospital, Denver, CO

Language: English

Abstract: Misuse and abuse of prescription medications is increasing across both socioeconomic and age parameters. This article includes a review of the uses of Wellbutrin, and its current misuse/abuse within the correctional setting. It includes a discussion regarding the pharmacodynamics involved in substance abuse. A review of current literature includes both academic research and public forums regarding this topic. It also discusses the role of dopamine in both Wellbutrin and substance use. The author identifies the lack of current research regarding this topic and poses ethical questions for the provider. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Correctional Institutions](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Incarceration](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)
[Pharmacodynamics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. High-risk situations related to relapse of methamphetamine use among Taiwanese adolescents: An instrumentation study.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, March 2012, vol./is. 23/1(55-64), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Chang, Yu-Ping; Yen, Cheng-Fang; Campbell-Heider, Nancy

Correspondence Address: Chang, Yu-Ping, 3435 Main Street, Wende Hall Rm201E, Buffalo, NY, US, 14214, yc73@buffalo.edu

Institution: Chang, Yu-Ping: School of Nursing, State University of New York, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY; Yen, Cheng-Fang: Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung; Campbell-Heider, Nancy: School of Nursing, State University of New York, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Methamphetamine is the leading illicit substance used by adolescents in Taiwan and the rise of its production and use is a major public health concern in Southeast and East Asia. The purpose of this study was to develop and test a new instrument to identify high-risk

situations related to methamphetamine relapse among incarcerated Taiwanese adolescents. Participants in this study were arrested for methamphetamine use and mandatorily held at an abstinence center. In the instrument development phase, an item pool was generated from a qualitative study and further revised based on content evaluations by 6 clinical content experts. In the instrument analysis phase, the new tool was psychometrically tested. The intra-class correlation coefficient showed high stability of the instrument ($r = .92$). Factor analysis resulted in a 6-factor solution accounting for 66.68% of the variance in the 16-item model. Although this instrument was developed for use with Taiwanese adolescents, it needs further testing to confirm its usefulness in other cultural groups. The identified risky situations provide a beginning assessment tool that is easy to administer and can be used to identify teens at particular risk for relapse before being released from incarceration or other mandatory treatment programs. More research is needed to target specific and culturally determined triggers that can improve the validity of this tool for non Asian adolescents at risk for methamphetamine relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Standards for opioid treatment in the criminal justice system: Implications for nurses.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, March 2012, vol./is. 23/1(40-46), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Chavez, R. Scott

Institution: Chavez, R. Scott: National Commission on Correctional Health Care, Chicago, IL

Language: English

Abstract: The delivery of health care is based on the theory that patients have timely access to qualified clinicians who will render a professional clinical judgment that is ordered and received. This article describes traditional barriers to opioid treatment and care to incarcerated populations. With 60 to 80 percent of current and former prisoners convicted on drug-related charges, the need to provide drug abuse treatment in jails and prisons remains a high social and clinical priority. The medical, economic, and social burden of opioid addiction can be alleviated with the expansion of addiction treatment programming in the criminal justice system. This article presents arguments why this programming should be implemented and describes national standards on how services should be organized. The article concludes with a description of the nursing role in a criminal justice substance abuse program highlighting key tasks that correctional nurses perform. The article concludes with a discussion of the future challenges and directions to opioid treatment in the criminal justice system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[*Treatment Guidelines](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Nurses](#)
[Treatment Barriers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Addictions and the criminal justice system, what happens on the other side? Post-traumatic stress symptoms and cortisol measures in a police cohort.

Citation: Journal of Addictions Nursing, March 2012, vol./is. 23/1(22-29), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Austin-Ketch, Tammy L; Violanti, John; Fekedulegn, Desta; Andrew, Michael E; Burchfield, Cecil M; Hartley, Tara A

Correspondence Address: Austin-Ketch, Tammy L.: School of Nursing, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, 3435 Main Street, 312 Wende Hall, Buffalo, NY, US, 14214, tlak@buffalo.edu

Institution: Austin-Ketch, Tammy L.: School of Nursing, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY; Violanti, John: Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, School of Public Health and Health Professions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY; Fekedulegn, Desta: Biostatistics and Epidemiology Branch Health Effects Laboratory Division, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morgantown, WV; Andrew, Michael E.: Biostatistics and Epidemiology Branch Health Effects Laboratory Division, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morgantown, WV; Burchfield, Cecil M.: Biostatistics and Epidemiology Branch Health Effects Laboratory Division, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morgantown, WV; Hartley, Tara A.: Biostatistics and Epidemiology Branch Health Effects Laboratory Division, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morgantown, WV

Language: English

Abstract: The Buffalo Cardio-metabolic Occupational Police Stress study, an occupational cohort study of police officers, was conducted to evaluate physiologic and stress measures in a high-risk occupation where occupational exposure to difficult criminal situations can lead to physiologic and psychological health consequences among those who enforce the law. The chronic exposure to human tragedy may place police officers at special risk for mental health disorders and the potential for misuse of alcohol or drugs. While exact etiologies of post-traumatic stress were not determined by this study, overall post-traumatic stress (PTS) prevalence rates among the police officers was 35%%, with 10%% of individuals demonstrating severe PTS symptomatology. Waking cortisol measures tended to be higher among officers with more PTS symptomatology, with some gender related differences noted. Given the increase in incarcerations for addictions related offenses over the past 20 years and the chronic exposure to human suffering and tragedy, early recognition of PTS symptoms is essential in making the diagnosis of post-traumatic stress in high-risk occupational cohorts. Providing early entry into treatment and subsequently attempting to eliminate or minimize long-term consequences of post-traumatic stress can have a significant impact on the prevention of long term sequelae of chronic stress, such as the use or misuse of drugs or alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Hydrocortisone](#)
[*Occupational Exposure](#)
[*Police Personnel](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Cohort Analysis](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Substance abuse prevention and treatment within the criminal justice system: An overview of the issues.

- Citation:** Journal of Addictions Nursing, March 2012, vol./is. 23/1(7-13), 1088-4602;1548-7148 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Campbell-Heider, Nancy; Baird, Carolyn
- Correspondence Address:** Campbell-Heider, Nancy: School of Nursing, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, 101c Wende Hall, Buffalo, NY, US, 14214-8013, nheider@buffalo.edu
- Institution:** Campbell-Heider, Nancy: College of Nursing, Graduate Department, University at Buffalo, State University of New York, Buffalo, NY; Baird, Carolyn: Waynesburg University, Waynesburg, PA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Many nurses, especially those in addictions, work directly in the prison system and or relate to inmates before or after institutionalization for criminal activity. This connection led to the theme of the 2009 Annual Education Conference held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, entitled "Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment: Working with the Criminal Justice Systems." The conference was partially funded through an award from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (grant # SP015963) and focused on identifying the special risk factors for and barriers to the treatment of addictions for those who enter the criminal justice system. The conference, presented in collaboration with the American Association of Nurse Attorneys (AANA) highlighted the tremendous need for more access to addictions and mental health providers in the criminal justice system. Papers presented at that conference confirmed that nurses can make a real difference in the health of inmates, especially those of us engaged in addictions and mental health practices, and inspired this specially focused edition of the Journal of Addictions Nursing. The purpose of this editorial is to provide an overview of the addictions problems affecting individuals under supervision in the criminal justice system, barriers to treatment within this system, and the cost-benefits of evidence based treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Nurses Society on Addictions
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Nursing](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Nurses](#)
[Prisons](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

71. Closing the need-service gap: Gender differences in matching services to client needs in comprehensive substance abuse treatment.

- Citation:** Social Work Research, September 2009, vol./is. 33/3(183-192), 1070-5309 (Sep 2009)
- Author(s):** Marsh, Jeanne C; Cao, Dingcai; Shin, Hee-Choon
- Correspondence Address:** Marsh, Jeanne C.: School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, 960 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL, US, 60631, jmarsh@uchicago.edu
- Institution:** Marsh, Jeanne C.: School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Cao, Dingcai: Department of Health Studies, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Shin, Hee-Choon: NORC, Chicago, IL
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Despite the broad recognition in social work that services are more effective when they are tailored to individual client needs, we have only limited evidence of the impact that services matched to client needs have on treatment outcomes. This study examines gender

differences in the impact of matched services, access services, and outcome-targeted services on substance abuse treatment outcomes by using data collected from 1992 through 1997 for the National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study, a prospective, cohort study of substance abuse treatment programs and clients. The analytic sample consists of 3,027 clients (1,105 women and 1,922 men) who reported needed services from 59 treatment facilities. Findings from the study indicate that overall programs have only limited success in targeting services to client needs, but when they do, receipt of substance abuse counseling and matched services predicts both remaining in treatment and reduced posttreatment substance use for both women and men, but especially for women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Association of Social Workers; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clients](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[Needs Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

72. Drug-using behaviors of the elderly living in nursing homes and community-dwellings in Manisa, Turkey.

Citation: Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics, March 2012, vol./is. 54/2(e242-e248), 0167-4943 (Mar-Apr 2012)

Author(s): Altiparmak, Saliha; Altiparmak, Osman

Correspondence Address: Altiparmak, Saliha, salihaozpinar@gmail.com

Institution: Altiparmak, Saliha: Celal Bayar University, School of Health/Public Health, Manisa; Altiparmak, Osman: Chest Diseases, Manisa State Hospital, Manisa

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The study aimed to investigate drug-taking behaviors of the elderly living in a nursing home or community dwelling and to determine the factors affecting their behaviors. Materials and methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on the elderly living at homes (n = 106) or in nursing homes (n = 220) in the city center of Manisa located in the Aegean region of Turkey. The study data were collected between February 2011 and May 2011. For data collection, three survey forms were used: the socio-demographic questionnaire, the standardized mini mental test and the questionnaire which enquires drug-using behavior. The data were evaluated with SPSS for 15.00 Windows statistical package program. Data descriptive statistics were evaluated with the chi-square test, Student's t-test and logistic regression analysis. Results: The mean age of the whole group was 73.4 +/- 6.3 (65-94). In the study group, the mean numbers of chronic diseases and medications used were 1.2 +/- 0.9 (0-5) and 2.6 +/- 1.8 (0-10), respectively. According to the survey results, those living in nursing homes, males and those with education higher than primary school education displayed better drug-taking behaviors than those living at home, females and those with less than primary school education, respectively. Conclusion: The appropriate use of medicine is a major problem in old age. Living at home or in a nursing home, gender and education are important factors affecting the correct use of medicine in old age. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Nursing Homes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Stress and medicine use for headache: does sense of coherence modify the association?

Citation: European Journal of Public Health, October 2011, vol./is. 21/5(656-661), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Koushede, Vibeke; Holstein, Bjorn E; Andersen, Anette; Hansen, Ebba Holme

Correspondence Address: Koushede, Vibeke: University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy, Section for Social Pharmacy, Universitetsparken 2, Copenhagen, Denmark, DK-2100, vik@farma.ku.dk

Institution: Koushede, Vibeke: Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy, Section for Social Pharmacy, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen; Holstein, Bjorn E.: Research Centre for Quality in Medicine Use; Andersen, Anette: Research Centre for Quality in Medicine Use; Hansen, Ebba Holme: Department of Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy, Section for Social Pharmacy, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Medicine use as a strategy for coping with daily stressors is an under-studied issue. Studies show that stress is associated with use of over-the-counter medicine, but the underlying mechanisms are not well understood. The aim of this study was to examine whether sense of coherence (SOC) modifies the association between perceived stress and medicine use for headache. Methods: National cross-sectional study in Denmark. Study population: men and women aged 25-44 years, n = 990. The survey was conducted by web-based questionnaires and telephone interviews. The outcome measure was medicine use for headache. The independent variable was perceived stress. SOC and gender were investigated as moderators. Social class, headache prevalence and severity, and response method were included as co-variates. Results: Our study showed that SOC modified the association between stress and medicine use for headache (only statistically significant among women). The odds for medicine use among women who felt stressed were 2.30 (1.39-3.79) compared to women who did not feel stressed; among men who felt stressed the equivalent odds were 1.46 (0.80-2.66). In analysis stratified by SOC, the odds for medicine use when stressed were 2.09 (0.71-6.21) among women with high SOC, 2.21 (1.10-4.41) among women with medium SOC and 3.69 (1.09-12.47) among women with low SOC. The equivalent odds for men were 1.29 (0.33-5.04), 1.33 (0.59-3.04) and 2.47 (0.57-10.64), respectively. Conclusion: SOC modifies the association between stress and medicine use especially among women. Individuals with fewer coping resources may be more likely to use medicine beyond indication to treat stress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the European Public Health Association. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Headache](#)
[*Nonprescription Drugs](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Sense of Coherence](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

74. Estimates of HIV incidence among drug users in St. Petersburg, Russia: Continued growth of a rapidly expanding epidemic.

Citation: European Journal of Public Health, October 2011, vol./is. 21/5(613-619), 1101-1262;1464-360X (Oct 2011)

- Author(s):** Niccolai, Linda M; Verevokhin, Sergei V; Toussova, Olga V; White, Edward; Barbour, Russell; Kozlov, Andrei P; Heimer, Robert
- Correspondence Address:** Niccolai, Linda M.: Yale School of Public Health, 60 College Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06520, linda.niccolai@yale.edu
- Institution:** Niccolai, Linda M.: Yale School of Public Health, Center for Interdisciplinary Research on AIDS, Yale University, New Haven, CT; Verevokhin, Sergei V.: Biomedical Center, St Petersburg; Toussova, Olga V.: Biomedical Center, St Petersburg; White, Edward: Yale School of Public Health, Center for Interdisciplinary Research on AIDS, Yale University, New Haven, CT; Barbour, Russell: Yale School of Public Health, Center for Interdisciplinary Research on AIDS, Yale University, New Haven, CT; Kozlov, Andrei P.: Biomedical Center, St Petersburg; Heimer, Robert: Yale School of Public Health, Center for Interdisciplinary Research on AIDS, Yale University, New Haven, CT
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Russia has one of the world's fastest growing HIV epidemics and it has been largely concentrated among injection drug users (IDU). St Petersburg, Russia's second largest city, is one of the country's regions that has been most affected by the HIV epidemic. To monitor the current epidemic situation, we sought to estimate recent HIV incidence among IDU in St Petersburg. Methods: In a cross-sectional study of 691 IDU recruited during 2005-08, HIV incidence was estimated by two methods: a retrospective cohort analysis and BED capture enzyme immunoassay (EIA) results. Socio-demographic and behavioural correlates of incident infections and spatial patterns were examined. Results: In the retrospective cohort analysis, the incidence rate was estimated to be 14.1/100 person-years [95% confidence interval (CI) 10.7-17.6]. Using results of BED EIA and two correction formulas for known misclassification, incidence estimates were 23.9 (95% CI 17.8-30.1) and 25.5 (95% CI 18.9-32.0) per 100 person-years. Independent correlates of being recently infected included current unemployment (P = 0.004) and not having injected drugs in the past 30 days (P = 0.03). HIV incident cases were detected in all but one district in the city, with focal areas of transmission observed to be expanding. Conclusions: High HIV incidence among IDU in St Petersburg attests to continued growth of the epidemic. The need for expansion of HIV prevention interventions targeted to vulnerable populations throughout the city is urgent. These results also suggest that the BED EIA may over-estimate incidence even after correction for low specificity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the European Public Health Association. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2010
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*HIV](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Oxford University Press](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [Ovid](#)

75. The reliability and validity of substance abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI-3).

- Citation:** Journal of Psychology, 2009, vol./is. 13/2(206-224), 1680-8436 (Sum, 2009)
- Author(s):** Firouzabadi, Vahid Sadeghi; Rostami, Reza; Ghorbani, Nima
- Correspondence Address:** Firouzabadi, Vahid Sadeghi, vsadeghi@gmail.com
- Institution:** Firouzabadi, Vahid Sadeghi: Faculty of Psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Tehran; Rostami, Reza: Faculty of Psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Tehran; Ghorbani, Nima: Faculty of Psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Tehran

Language: Farsi (Iranian)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to survey the validity and reliability of the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3 (SASSI-3). 680 students from the universities of Tehran and 102 addicted patients of referred to substance abuse treatment centers in Tehran, were included in the study. The results showed opportune reliability and validity for SASSI-3. In this study, internal consistency coefficient (Chronbach's alpha) for SASSI-3 was obtained as 0.74. This relatively high level of Chronbach's alpha shows a relatively high level of reliability. Correlation results as between SASSI-3 scales showed convergence of SASSI-3 at measurement of single phenomenon. The positive correlation of SASSI-3 and AAS show opportune convergent validity. The difference of t-test scores of students and addicted patients on SASSI-3 and the difference of main effect of group variable on SASSI-3 scales between students and addicted patients according to Multi-variate analysis of variance (MANOVA) showed opportune discriminant validity and Az (discriminant index) of 0.97 for SASSI-3 showed opportune diagnostic validity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Inventories](#)
[Patients](#)
[Screening](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Legislators' beliefs on tobacco control policies in Nevada.

Citation: Journal of Community Health: The Publication for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, February 2012, vol./is. 37/1(89-95), 0094-5145;1573-3610 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): York, Nancy L.; Pritsos, Chris A; Gutierrez, Antonio P

Correspondence Address: York, Nancy L.: School of Nursing, Bellarmine University, 2001 Newburg Road, Miles Hall 201, Louisville, KY, US, 40205, nyork@bellarmine.edu

Institution: York, Nancy L.: School of Nursing, Bellarmine University, Louisville, KY; Pritsos, Chris A.: Department of Nutrition, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, NV; Gutierrez, Antonio P.: School of Nursing, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to identify Nevada legislators' views on comprehensive smoke-free (SF) policy development. The Nevada Clean Indoor Air Act (NCIAA) is a weak law that prohibits smoking in most indoor public places, excluding stand-alone bars and casino gaming areas. Nevada's state senators and assembly members were contacted to participate in the study. A literature review guided modifications of an instrument previously used to measure county-level officials' policy views in Kentucky. Descriptive statistics were conducted for selected variables, while independent t tests and one-way analysis of variance were used to examine differences between various groups. 23 of 63 legislators participated. Even though the majority of officials recognized smoking as a health hazard and nicotine as addictive, there was not overwhelming support for strengthening the NCIAA, raising cigarette excise taxes or providing cessation benefits to citizens. Officials believed that the NCIAA was having a negative economic impact on smaller gaming businesses, but not on the casino industry. Democrats were more likely than Republicans to agree that raising the excise tax by \$1 is important for needed state revenues. 63% of legislators believed that they would be persuaded to strengthen the NCIAA regardless of its financial impact on small businesses, if their constituents supported such a move. No other state relies on gaming revenues as much as Nevada. Given that legislators are strongly influenced by their constituents' views, policy advocates need to establish grassroots support for strengthening the current NCIAA and

also tobacco control laws in general. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Legislative Processes](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. About oscillation in intermittent alcoholism: The notion of "eclipse": A relevant hypothesis?

Original Title: Apropos de phenomenes d'oscillation observes dans l'alcoolisme intermittent: La notion d' "eclipse", une hypothese pertinente?

Citation: Psychologie Clinique et Projective, 2011, vol./is. 17/(189-220), 1265-5449 (2011)

Author(s): Smaniotto, Barbara; Lighezzolo-Alnot, Joelle

Correspondence Address: Smaniotto, Barbara: Grepsa, Laboratoire InterPsy EA 4432, Universite Nancy-2, 23 Boulevard Albert 1, Nancy, France, 54000, Smaniotto.barbara@yahoo.fr

Institution: Smaniotto, Barbara: CRPPC (Centre de Recherches en Psychopathologie et Psychologie Clinique), EA653, Universite Lumiere, Lyon 2, Lyon; Lighezzolo-Alnot, Joelle: Psychologie Clinique et Pathologique, Grepsa (Groupe de Recherche En Psychologie Clinique et Pathologique de la SAnte), Laboratoire InterPsy EA 4432, Universite Nancy-2, Nancy

Language: French

Abstract: Intermittent alcoholism - contrary to chronic behavior - is characterized by alternating periods of massive alcohol use and total abstinence. Based on this observation, a research project carried out with Rorschach data of intermittent alcoholics, has made it possible to discover a psychic "correspondence" with such behavioral oscillations. These movements invade both the personality organization and the mental functioning of the subjects. The convergence of these observations causes us to suggest a specificity of this intermittent behavior in comparison with chronic alcoholism which seems to be more locked into single mode. The authors conclude by introducing the notion of "eclipse", making it possible to describe and define these oscillation phenomena and to perceive different theoretical and clinical implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Personality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Evaluation of the levels of leptin, ghrelin, and prolactin in alcohol dependent patients.

Original Title: Alkol bagimliliği olan hastalarda leptin, grelin, prolaktin düzeylerinin değerlendirilmesi.

Citation: Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni/ Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, June 2011, vol./is. 21/2(122-130), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Jun 2011)

Author(s): Zeren, Ugur; Sonmez, Mehmet Bulent; Vardar, Erdal

Correspondence Address: Sonmez, Mehmet Bulent: Ordu Devlet Hastanesi, Ordu, Turkey, mbsonmez76@hotmail.com

Institution: Zeren, Ugur: Dr., Karamursel Devlet Hastanesi, Kocaeli; Sonmez, Mehmet Bulent: Ordu Devlet Hastanesi, Ordu; Vardar, Erdal: Trakya Universitesi Tip Fakultesi Psikiyatri AD, Edirne

Language: Turkish

Abstract: Objective: Alcohol dependence doesn't develop in all individuals consuming alcohol; therefore risk factors for dependence, its etiology, and the bases of the urge to drink alcohol should be investigated. As hormones have different functions in the body, they have been among the subjects of research to determine these factors. Especially the hormones affecting food intake could be thought to have a relationship with alcohol consumption. The aim of this study was to investigate whether the hormones affecting food intake play a role in alcohol dependence. Method: Twenty-one patients were included in the study. All patients were referred to and hospitalized in the Department of Psychiatry, Trakya University School of Medicine. They were clinically evaluated and diagnosed with alcohol dependence according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) criteria. Fasting blood samples were collected at 08:00 AM on the first day of hospitalization, which was also the day the patients gave up drinking (day 0), and then on the following 1st, 7th, and 28th days to measure ghrelin, leptin, and prolactin levels. Twenty one healthy volunteers (20 males, 1 female), who had not consumed any alcohol for at least ten days and did not meet the criteria for alcohol dependence based on the DSM-IV, were included in this study. Blood samples were collected from the control group for determination of levels of ghrelin, leptin, and prolactin. Results: There were no significant differences between the alcohol dependent patient group and the healthy control group regarding leptin, ghrelin or prolactin levels. Additionally, there were no significant differences between the leptin and prolactin levels on day 0, 1, 7, and 28 in the patient group. A statistically significant decrease was found in ghrelin levels of alcohol dependent patients between the days of 0 and 28 and between the days of 1 and 28. Conclusions: Because of the decline in the ghrelin levels on day 28 compared to day 0 and 1, there is a need for further studies on alcohol dependent patients. The evaluation of more prolonged sobriety days may also be useful. This study did not support the hypothesis that leptin, ghrelin, and prolactin levels are a biological indicator for alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Food Intake](#)
[*Leptin](#)
[*Ghrelin](#)
[Hormones](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

79. Prevalence, correlates, and characteristics of gasoline inhalation among high-risk youth: Associations with suicidal ideation, self-medication, and antisociality.

Citation: Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni/ Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology, June 2011, vol./is. 21/2(105-113), 1017-7833;1302-9657 (Jun 2011)

Author(s): Garland, Eric L; Carter, Kristin; Howard, Matthew O

Correspondence Address: Garland, Eric L.: Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US, egarland@fsu.edu

Institution: Garland, Eric L.: Trinity Institute for the Addinions, College of Social Work, Tallahassee, FL; Carter, Kristin: Trinity Institute for the Addinions, College of Social Work, Tallahassee, FL; Howard, Matthew O.: School of Social Work, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Gasoline inhalation to achieve intoxication Is a problem of global significance; however, few studies have examined the prevalence, correlates, and characteristics of gasoline abuse in adolescents. This study examined gasoline abuse in a sample of adolescents in residential treatment for delinquent conduct. Methods: Standardized psychosocial Instruments were administered via a structured interview to 723 adolescents (97.7% of the study population). Results: More than one-in-five (21.9%) adolescents

reported lifetime gasoline abuse. Gasoline users were disproportionately white, poor, and from rural areas. Gasoline abusers were more likely to have received a formal psychiatric diagnosis, evidenced greater current psychiatric distress and suicidal ideation, had higher levels of past trauma, were more likely to use inhalants for self medication purposes, and exhibited more severe antisocial traits and behaviors than users of inhalants other than gasoline and inhalant non-users. In multivariate analyses, younger participants, boys, youth residing in small towns, and respondents with higher levels of suicidal ideation were significantly more likely to be lifetime gasoline abusers than their counterparts. Self-medication use of inhalants and frequency of delinquency in the year prior to treatment significantly predicted annual frequency of gasoline inhalation. Conclusion: Gasoline abuse was endemic in this sample of antisocial youth and associated with serious psychiatric comorbidities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Inhalant Abuse](#)
[*Self Medication](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

80. Gender differences in substance use, problems, social situation and treatment experiences among clients entering addiction treatment in Stockholm.

Citation: NAT Nordisk alkohol & narkotikatidskrift, 2011, vol./is. 28/3(185-209), 1455-0725;1458-6126 (2011)

Author(s): Storbjork, Jessica

Correspondence Address: Storbjork, Jessica: Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD), Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, 106 91, jessica.storbjork@sorad.su.se

Institution: Storbjork, Jessica: Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD), Stockholm University, Stockholm

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: While gender differences in substance use/problems have been found to be smaller in more gender-equal countries such as Sweden, gender-specific norms still prevail, and women's (mis)use continues to be more condemned than men's. This article analyses and discusses similarities and differences between the sexes in alcohol and drug treatment in terms of men's and women's treatment experiences, consumption/problems, social situation, and life-domain problems. Method: 1865 respondents were interviewed (structured interview) at the beginning of a new treatment episode in 2000-2002 in Stockholm County (sample representative of those starting a new treatment episode for alcohol or drug problems in Stockholm County). Responses are cross-tabulated by sex and multivariate logistic regression is used to predict whether men or women have more severe problems in various life domains of the Addiction Severity Index (ASI composite scores). Results: Bivariate analyses showed that women and men differ significantly in their treatment experiences. Women are more likely to have contact with mental health services, whereas men tend to deal more with the criminal justice system. The sexes do not differ in alcohol and drug problem severity, but women are more likely to have problems with pharmaceuticals. In contrast to the hypothesis, it turned out that men, not women, are more marginalised as concerns housing, income, family situation, lack of friends. Women report more problems related to family, social life and mental/physical health, while men report higher criminality and financial problems. Conclusions: There are no gender differences among the clients in the treatment system when it comes to substance problem severity but differences occur concerning the clients' social situation and different life-domain problems. As men are more socially exposed a focus on women

may obscure problems among men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Social Issues](#)

Source: PsycINFO