

# Search Results

## Table of Contents

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Search History .....	page 4
1. Resting state functional connectivity: Its physiological basis and application in neuropharmacology. ....	page 5
2. Reductions in brain 5-ht1b receptor availability in primarily cocaine-dependent humans. ....	page 5
3. Does urine drug abuse screening help for managing patients? A systematic review. ....	page 6
4. Introduction to the special issue: The spirituality of hope and healing: Seeking the sacred in the midst of despair. .....	page 6
5. Relationship dependencies and autonomy as mediation pathways of incarceration and HIV risk outcomes among low income drug involved adults. ....	page 7
6. Down from the mountains, out of time: Addiction, reform and China's heroin generation. ....	page 8
7. Mentally ill parents in psychiatric outpatient care: Results of the study 'HELP-S for Children'. ....	page 9
8. Here/in this issue and there/abstract thinking: How do we know what we know? Cautionary tales in medical publishing. ....	page 9
9. Review of Building resilience in families under stress: Supporting families affected by parental substance misuse and/or mental health problems: A handbook for practitioners, 2nd revised edition. ....	page 10
10. Sexual abuse and drug abuse among homeless children in Ahvaz, Iran. ....	page 11
11. Health screening dialogues. ....	page 11
12. Gabapentin for the treatment of substance use disorders. ....	page 12
13. The unintended target: Assessing nonsmokers' reactions to gain- and loss-framed antismoking public service announcements. ....	page 13
14. Review of Children of substance abusing parents: Dynamics and treatment. ....	page 13
15. "He was the story of my drug use life": A longitudinal qualitative study of the impact of partner incarceration on substance misuse patterns among African American women. ....	page 14
16. Substance use among adolescents in California: A latent class analysis. ....	page 15
17. Using classifiers to identify binge drinkers based on drinking motives. ....	page 15
18. Feasibility and efficacy of an addiction treatment program in patients with upper aerodigestive tract cancer. .....	page 16
19. The role of drinking beliefs to explain ethnic variation in drinking practices among U.S. College students. .....	page 17
20. Psychological distress and drug use patterns of young adult ecstasy users: A complementary analysis of Australian datasets. ....	page 17
21. Off-premise alcohol outlets and substance use in young and emerging adults. ....	page 18
22. Effect of methadone dose on maintenance treatment and health consequences among heroin addicts in South China. .....	page 19
23. Using internet snapshot surveys to enhance our understanding of the availability of the novel psychoactive substance alpha-methyltryptamine (AMT). ....	page 19
24. Cocaine addiction treatment and home remedies: Use of the scopolamine transdermal patch. ....	page 20
25. Beyond innocence and cynicism: Concrete utopia in social work with drug users. ....	page 21
26. This issue: Intensive short-term dynamic psychotherapy. ....	page 21
27. Addressing dual diagnosis patients suffering from attention-deficit hyperactivity disorders and comorbid substance use disorders: A review of treatment considerations. ....	page 22
28. A pilot study of addiction professionals' views of certification. ....	page 23

29. Early maladaptive schemas and substance use: Implications for assessment and treatment. ....	page 23
30. An interpersonal model of addiction relapse. ....	page 24
31. Stress and length of stay in therapeutic community treatment for adolescents with substance use disorders. .....	page 25
32. Factors affecting norbuprenorphine level in monitoring clinical outcome for buprenorphine-maintained patients. .....	page 26
33. Review of Gotham chronicles: The culture of sociopathy. ....	page 26
34. Case managers' perceptions of consumer work readiness and association with pursuit of employment. ....	page 27
35. Interventions to increase initial appointment attendance in mental health services: A systematic review. .....	page 28
36. Technical creep, vertigo, and policy for brain intervention. ....	page 28
37. Cannabis and other illicit drug use in epilepsy patients. ....	page 29
38. l-Stepholidine, a naturally occurring dopamine D1 receptor agonist and D2 receptor antagonist, attenuates heroin self-administration and cue-induced reinstatement in rats. ....	page 30
39. Predictors of persistent psychotic symptoms in persons with methamphetamine abuse receiving psychiatric treatment. ....	page 30
40. Risk factors of violence during a 4-week period in a psychiatric outpatient population. ....	page 31
41. Ketamine: Synaptogenesis, immunomodulation and glycogen synthase kinase-3 as underlying mechanisms of its antidepressant properties. ....	page 32
42. Advocacy research in harm reduction drug policies. ....	page 33
43. Developmental issues of university students in Hong Kong. ....	page 33
44. "Relapse in alcohol use disorder": In reply. ....	page 34
45. Relapse in alcohol use disorder. ....	page 35
46. The Hooked on Nicotine Checklist: A measure of diminished autonomy over tobacco. ....	page 35
47. Using Mendelian randomisation to infer causality in depression and anxiety research. ....	page 36
48. Characteristics of Northern Plains American Indians seeking substance abuse treatment in an urban, non-tribal clinic: A descriptive study. ....	page 37
49. Posttraumatic stress disorder and its comorbidities among American Indian veterans. ....	page 37
50. Socio-demographic characteristics of juvenile delinquents in Turkey. ....	page 38
51. Treatment of severe sleep disorder related to alcohol-dependence with high-dose agomelatine-A case report. .....	page 39
52. The effect of selected polymorphisms of the dopamine receptor gene DRD2 and the ANKK-1 on the preference of concentrations of sucrose solutions in men with alcohol dependence. ....	page 39
53. Executive functioning in Asian pathological gamblers. ....	page 40
54. The predictors of internet addiction behaviours for Taiwanese elementary school students. ....	page 41
55. Neural mechanisms of pain and alcohol dependence. ....	page 42
56. Oral administration of GZ-793A, a VMAT2 inhibitor, decreases methamphetamine self-administration in rats. .....	page 42
57. Enhancement and inhibition of apomorphine-induced sensitization in rats exposed to immobilization stress: Relationship with adaptation to stress. ....	page 43
58. A review of the concepts, terminologies and dilemmas in the assessment of decisional capacity: A focus on alcoholism. ....	page 44
59. Problematic internet use in childhood and youth: Evolution of a 21st century affliction. ....	page 45
60. Menthol cigarette and marijuana use among adolescents. ....	page 46
61. The profile of neonaticide mothers in legal expertise. ....	page 46

62. Cognitive vulnerability to alcohol dependence: Related neuroanatomic endophenotypes. .... page 47

63. Does the Internet make people happier? ..... page 48

64. The institute of medicine report on the mental health and substance use workforce for older adults: A reflection.  
..... page 49

65. A double blind randomised comparison of chlordiazepoxide and lorazepam in alcohol withdrawal. .... page 50

## Search History

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

**1. Resting state functional connectivity: Its physiological basis and application in neuropharmacology.**

- Citation:** Neuropharmacology, September 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Sep 4, 2013)
- Author(s):** Lu, Hanbing; Stein, Elliot A
- Abstract:** Brain structures do not work in isolation; they work in concert to produce sensory perception, motivation and behavior. Systems-level network activity can be investigated by resting state magnetic resonance imaging (rsMRI), an emerging neuroimaging technique that assesses the synchrony of the brain's ongoing spontaneous activity. Converging evidence reveals that rsMRI is able to consistently identify distinct spatiotemporal patterns of large-scale brain networks. Dysregulation within and between these networks has been implicated in a number of neurodegenerative and neuropsychiatric disorders, including Alzheimer's disease and drug addiction. Despite wide application of this approach in systems neuroscience, the physiological basis of these fluctuations remains incompletely understood. Here we review physiological studies in electrical, metabolic and hemodynamic fluctuations that are most pertinent to the rsMRI signal. We also review recent applications to neuropharmacology - specifically drug effects on resting state fluctuations. We speculate that the mechanisms governing spontaneous fluctuations in regional oxygenation availability likely give rise to the observed rsMRI signal. We conclude by identifying several open questions surrounding this technique. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled 'Neuroimaging'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

**2. Reductions in brain 5-HT1B receptor availability in primarily cocaine-dependent humans.**

- Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, November 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Nov 28, 2013)
- Author(s):** Matuskey, David; Bhagwagar, Zubin; Planeta, Beata; Pittman, Brian; Gallezot, Jean-Dominique; Chen, Jason; Wanyiri, Jane; Najafzadeh, Soheila; Ropchan, Jim; Geha, Paul; Huang, Yiyun; Potenza, Marc N; Neumeister, Alexander; Carson, Richard E; Malison, Robert T
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Preclinical evidence implicates the serotonin receptor 5-hydroxytryptamine 1B (5-HT1B) in the effects of cocaine. This study explores 5-HT1B in humans by examining receptor availability in vivo in subjects whose primary addiction is cocaine dependence (CD) using positron emission tomography. METHODS: Study participants included 14 medically healthy subjects with CD (mean age = 41 + 6 years) who were compared with 14 age-matched healthy control subjects (mean age = 41 + 8 years) with no past or current history of cocaine or other illicit substance abuse. Participants underwent magnetic resonance imaging followed by positron emission tomography with the highly selective 5-HT1B tracer, [11C]P943, for purposes of quantifying regional binding potential. Voxel-based morphometry and gray matter masking also were employed to control for potential partial volume effects. RESULTS: The [11C]P943 positron emission tomography imaging data in nine candidate regions (amygdala, anterior cingulate cortex, caudate, frontal cortex, hypothalamus, pallidum, putamen, thalamus, and ventral striatum) showed significant or nearly significant reductions of regional binding potential in subjects with CD in three regions: anterior cingulate (-16%,  $p < .01$ ), hypothalamus (-16%,  $p = .03$ ), and frontal cortex (-7%,  $p = .08$ ). Voxel-based morphometry showed significant gray matter reductions in the frontal cortex of subjects with CD. After gray matter masking, statistically significant reductions in the [11C]P943 regional binding potential were either retained (anterior cingulate, -14%,  $p = .01$ ; hypothalamus, -20%,  $p < .01$ ) or achieved (frontal cortex, -14%,  $p < .01$ ). Whole-brain voxel-wise parameter estimation confirmed these results. Secondary analyses were also significant in some regions for years of cocaine and daily tobacco use. CONCLUSIONS: The reductions found in this study suggest that 5-HT1B receptors may contribute to the etiology or expression of CD and potentially represent a target for

medication development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Schizophrenia Research](#)  
Available from *Elsevier* in [Biological Psychiatry](#)

### 3. Does urine drug abuse screening help for managing patients? A systematic review.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Dec 27, 2013)

**Author(s):** Dupouy, Julie; Memier, Vincent; Catala, Helene; Lavit, Michel; Oustric, Stephane; Lapeyre-Mestre, Maryse

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: In the field of addiction, assessment of psychoactive substance use is a key element. Nevertheless, self-reports and clinical examination underestimate the use of psychoactive substances. The implementation of urine drug screening tests (UDS) should improve this assessment. While the diagnostic value of UDS is well demonstrated, the consequences of carrying out UDS on medical management have not been established. Our aim was to summarize the evidence pertaining to the efficacy of UDS for medical management. METHODS: A systematic review of clinical trials, quasi-randomized and observational studies was performed using PubMed, Cochrane database of systematic review, Cochrane central register of controlled trials, PsycINFO, National Institute on Drug Abuse, ISI Web of Science. The methodological quality was assessed with the score developed by Starrels et al.; the report quality using the CONSORT and the STROBE checklists. The main outcome was medical management or consequences of management for patients in terms of psychoactive substance consumption and its complications, be they medical, social or professional. RESULTS: Eight studies met the inclusion criteria: one randomized clinical trial, two quasi-randomized studies, one cohort, and four cross-sectional studies. The methodological quality was judged to be poor, with the exception of the randomized clinical trial (fair quality). The value of UDS in managing patients was not clearly indicated in these studies. CONCLUSIONS: Few studies, with poor quality, have assessed the value of UDS in managing patients using psychoactive substances; though with insufficiency to demonstrate the interest of carrying out UDS. Therefore, pragmatic intervention studies are necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

### 4. Introduction to the special issue: The spirituality of hope and healing: Seeking the sacred in the midst of despair.

**Citation:** Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, 2013, vol./is. 77/4(299-301), 0025-9284 (Fal, 2013)

**Author(s):** Allen, Jon G; Lomax, James W

**Correspondence Address:** Allen, Jon G.: Menninger Clinic, 12301 Main St., Houston, TX, US, 77035, jallen@menninger.edu

**Institution:** Menninger Clinic, Houston, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article presents, the set of papers, which illustrate foundational role of spirituality in hope and healing. These papers were presented at the 22nd Annual Psychotherapy and Faith Conference, now a venerable tradition. The first paper, "Hope in human attachment and spiritual connection," presents a glimpse of the substantial tradition of thought about hope at The Menninger Clinic. The next paper, "Spiritual awakening and depression in

adolescents: A unified pathway or 'two sides of the same coin'," identified the synchronous development in adolescence of spirituality and vulnerability to depression along with depression's frequent concomitant, substance abuse. The next paper, "Hope that is seen is no hope at all: Theological constructions of hope in psychotherapy," substantially extends the thesis present in the first article. The next paper, "Conversations with Eeyore: Spirituality and the generation of hope among mental health providers," focuses on patients' and their caregivers' needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Faith Healing](#)  
[\\*Hope](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)  
[Attachment Behavior](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 5. Relationship dependencies and autonomy as mediation pathways of incarceration and HIV risk outcomes among low income drug involved adults.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2013)

**Author(s):** Sarfo, Bright Eli

**Institution:** Columbia U., US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** HIV/AIDS prevalence within correctional settings and among populations with criminal justice histories are several times that of the general population. Despite prior investigations that have empirically identified associations between criminal justice system involvement and HIV risk behavior, few studies have investigated mechanisms of autonomy and relationship dependencies as mediating mechanisms between incarceration history and HIV risk behavioral outcomes. The purpose of this dissertation is to examine the role of relationship dependencies (reliance on a partner for drug and non-drug related expenses) and autonomy (personal access to resources including housing, employment and educational opportunities, relationship dependency) as a pathway linking prior incarceration and HIV risk behavior. An integrated theory combining General Strain Theory and the Theory of Gender and Power informed the hypothesis for this dissertation. It was hypothesized that incarceration history would be associated with HIV risk behaviors among drug involved adults. Relationship dependencies and autonomy was also hypothesized to be associated with HIV risk behaviors among drug involved adults, relationship dependencies and autonomy were hypothesized to mediate any observed positive relationships between incarceration history and HIV risk behavior. This investigation represented a cross-sectional design using a baseline dataset of street recruited heterosexual couples participating in a NIDA funded randomized HIV prevention intervention trial (343 men, 346 women). Findings showed that incarceration had significant associations with HIV risk behaviors including sex exchange, injection drug use and sharing injection equipment among women but not among men. It was also found that autonomy had significant negative relationships with HIV risk indicators among women, with no significant associations being found among men. Multivariate results also suggested that relationship dependencies regarding expenses for drugs were associated with HIV risk indicators including sex exchange and injection drug use for women, and sex exchange for men. Although incarceration history was significantly associated with relationship dependencies for drug expenses among women, there was not sufficient evidence to suggest that relationship dependencies or autonomy were mediating mechanisms of HIV risk outcomes. Results of this study have important implications for

the development of practice and policy level harm reduction and HIV prevention interventions for drug involved adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Incarceration](#)  
[\\*Independence \(Personality\)](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[AIDS Prevention](#)  
[Lower Income Level](#)  
[Mediation](#)  
[Prisoners](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 6. Down from the mountains, out of time: Addiction, reform and China's heroin generation.

**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2013, vol./is. 74/6-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2013)

**Author(s):** Bartlett, Nicholas Allyn

**Institution:** U California, San Francisco, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In the late 1980s many young workers in Gejiu left government jobs to seek their fortunes in a newly liberalizing mining industry. Soon after starting private sector careers on the mountainside, this group came into contact with heroin, a drug that had just begun to circulate in this part of southwest China. Today in their late 30s and 40s, many of these one-time entrepreneurs have continued to use the opiate off and on for more than twenty years. Though deeply pessimistic about the possibility of overcoming their addiction, this group's marginalization seems less the product of a dependency on a pharmacological substance than a lived relation to a changing world. This dissertation breaks with biomedical researchers who see addiction as a chronic disease of the brain and social scientists who interpret illicit drug use as the mark of a sub-culture or a symptom of structural inequality. Instead, I argue the affliction of the men and women I call "China's Heroin Generation" must be understood through their shared historical trajectory. Their passage from young children living in Maoist China to private sector pioneers to labor center students to unemployed idlers has given members of this generation common ways of experiencing and reflecting on their condition. Attention to their past illuminates common ways that members of the Heroin Generation experience the present. Consumption of heroin was one of many practices associated with the existential challenges and bodily risks of entering adulthood in the midst of a tumultuous mining boom. As new state policies continued to transform Gejiu, these men and women found that their daring dispositions no longer enabled economically productive activity. Today, this group turns to early life memories and tales of the Maoist past to make sense of the destructive cycles that characterize their lives and the growing feeling that they have been left behind. Their condition of addiction is thus best understood as "fading"--from the earning potential of their early careers, from participation in China's turbulent development, and from the sense of connectedness they feel with other heroin users as their community shrinks with the passing of time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Private Sector](#)  
[\\*Welfare Reform](#)  
[\\*Marginalization](#)  
[Personality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 7. Mentally ill parents in psychiatric outpatient care: Results of the study 'HELP-S for Children'.

**Citation:** International Journal of Mental Health Promotion, November 2013, vol./is. 15/5(254-262), 1462-3730;2049-8543 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Boenisch-Alert, S; Holtz, K; Muller, A.-G; Bramesfeld, A; Hierse, F; Schutzwahl, M; Hegerl, U; Kocalevent, R.-D

**Correspondence Address:** Boenisch-Alert, S., Stefanie.Boenisch-Alert@gmx.de

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Technische Universitat Dresden, Dresden, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Technische Universitat Dresden, Dresden, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Technische Universitat Dresden, Dresden, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Knowledge about mentally ill parents, particularly in psychiatric outpatient care is scarce. The study presented here aims to investigate the characteristics of mentally ill parents with minor children in psychiatric outpatient care. All outpatients with minor children, who came to a psychiatrist's practice in Saxony, Germany, at an appointed date filled out a questionnaire (including diagnosis, sociodemographic data, perceived needs and usage of health care system). Data were analysed using SPSS 18.0. The study sample (n = 128) was characterized by a high percentage of women (75%), and high rates of depression (53.1%), anxiety disorder (19.5%) and addiction (10.9%). The main difference between mothers and fathers was the significantly higher rate of custody in mothers. Of the sample, 21.2% of the children of the mentally ill parents (n = 41) had already received treatment because of psychological or behavioural problems. Mentally ill mothers are more likely to retain a caretaking role in their children's lives. Mentally ill fathers are more likely to have an inpatient stay after the birth of the first child. Treatment rates of 21.2% of children of mentally ill parents concerning psychological or behavioural difficulties are alarmingly high. Therefore, psychiatric outpatient care as the biggest part of psychiatric standard care in Germany should get more attention in research and care for mentally ill parents and their children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Clifford Beers Foundation; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Outpatient Treatment](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)  
[Mental Health Services](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 8. Here/in this issue and there/abstract thinking: How do we know what we know? Cautionary tales in medical publishing.

**Citation:** Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 53/1(1-2), 0890-8567;1527-5418 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Sassi, Roberto B

**Institution:** McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article presents an overview of the featured articles present in the issue of Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry. Epidemiologic studies have

consistently shown that anxiety disorders often are the most common mental health diagnoses in children and adults. Moreover, anxiety disorders are frequently comorbid with other primary diagnoses such as depression, bipolar disorder, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and substance abuse. The studies in this issue of the Journal focus on anxiety in youth using quite distinct approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Psychiatry](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Child Psychiatry](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[Diagnosis](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Mental Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*

**9. Review of Building resilience in families under stress: Supporting families affected by parental substance misuse and/or mental health problems: A handbook for practitioners, 2nd revised edition.**

**Citation:** Child Abuse Review, November 2013, vol./is. 22/6(446), 0952-9136;1099-0852 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Chen, Kai

**Institution:** Centre for Non-Traditional Security and Peaceful Development Studies, College of Public Administration, Zhejiang University, Zhejiang, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Building Resilience in Families Under Stress: Supporting Families Affected by Parental Substance Misuse and/or Mental Health Problems: A Handbook for Practitioners 2nd Revised Edition, by Emma Sawyer and Sheryl Burton (2012). This timely book written by two social work professionals aims to provide an insight into how to respond effectively to help families affected by parental substance misuse and parental mental health problems. The authors provide statistical evidence to indicate the significant percentage of children and families who are affected by both parental substance misuse and parental mental health problems, but also identify that long waiting lists, financial constraints and a lack of therapists restrict access for parents to potentially useful therapies. In short, this book not merely increases the awareness and knowledge of practitioners, professionals working with families affected, but could also be useful to families affected and other potential service users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)  
[\\*Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)  
[Family Relations](#)  
[Family](#)  
[Parent Child Relations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Child Abuse Review*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

#### 10. Sexual abuse and drug abuse among homeless children in Ahvaz, Iran.

**Citation:** Child Abuse Review, November 2013, vol./is. 22/6(408-418), 0952-9136;1099-0852 (Nov-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Baratvand, Mahmood; Soodani, Mansour; Zarei, Eghbal; Asadollahi, Abdolrahim

**Correspondence Address:** Baratvand, Mahmood: Department of Counselling, Faculty of Educational Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia, m.baratvand1965@gmail.com

**Institution:** Department of Counselling, Faculty of Educational Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia; Department of Counselling, Faculty of Educational Science and Psychology, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Ahvaz, Iran; Counseling and Guidance Department, Hormozgan University, Hormozgan, Iran; Institute of Gerontology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study conducted in the Ahvaz Correction Centre (ACC) in 2008 explored the relationship between variables such as drug abuse and sexual abuse and homelessness among children. The sample consisted of 28 children (mean age = 14.5 years) selected by snowball sampling. Data were collected by social workers practising in the ACC. The mean age of children beginning life on the streets was 11.71 years, and the group lived on the streets, on average, for 2.69 years. The group was held in the ACC, on average, for 11.68 months. Sexual abuse and drug abuse were common behaviours among the children, and robust relationships were found between these variables and age during the first experience of shelter-seeking. The children had committed crimes such as pick-pocketing, sexual abuse against other children, drug addiction and drug trafficking. It was found that many of their families had a history of conflict and/or divorce and most children had a family member with a criminal record. The children were also disadvantaged by a lack of education, with illiteracy common among them and their parents. A significant relationship was established between the children's family situation and the length of their detention ( $r = 0.47$ ), while children who maintained links with their family members were less likely to return to crime after release from the centre. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Homeless](#)  
[\\*Sexual Abuse](#)  
[Family Members](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Child Abuse Review*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

#### 11. Health screening dialogues.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, December 2013, vol./is. 51/12(22-28), 0279-3695 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Swarbrick, Margaret A; Cook, Judith; Razzano, Lisa; Yudof, Jay; Cohn, Jen; Fitzgerald, Christina; Redman, Betty; Costa, Maureen; Carter, Tina; Burke, Karen; Yost, Chantelle

**Correspondence Address:** Swarbrick, Margaret A.: Wellness Institute, Collaborative Support Programs of New Jersey, Rutgers University, Department of Psychiatric Rehabilitation and Counseling Professions, 8 Spring Street, Freehold, NJ, US, 07728, pswarbrick@cspnj.org

**Institution:** Wellness Institute, Collaborative Support Programs of New Jersey, Rutgers University, Department of Psychiatric Rehabilitation and Counseling Professions, Freehold, NJ, US; Center on Mental Health Services Research and Policy, Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Collaborative Support Programs of New Jersey, Freehold, NJ, US; Collaborative Support Programs of New Jersey, Freehold, NJ, US; Collaborative Support Programs of New Jersey, Wildwood, NJ, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Collaborative Support Programs of New Jersey, NJ, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Nurses can play an important role in community-based health screenings, which are a practical resource to empower people living with mental and substance use disorders to make positive lifestyle changes. The experiences, struggles, and strengths of screening participants provides insights for nurses to engage people in health and wellness dialogues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SLACK Incorporated

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Screening](#)  
[\\*Lifestyle Changes](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Programs](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Nurses](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

## 12. Gabapentin for the treatment of substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, December 2013, vol./is. 51/12(11-14), 0279-3695 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Howland, Robert H

**Correspondence Address:** Howland, Robert H.: University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, HowlandRH@upmc.edu

**Institution:** University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The amino acid gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain. Four placebo-controlled studies found the GABA analog drug gabapentin effective for treating alcohol dependence. Gabapentin may also be effective for treating alcohol withdrawal syndromes. One placebo-controlled pilot study found gabapentin beneficial for cannabis dependence, but several controlled studies found no benefit for cocaine or methamphetamine dependence. Whether gabapentin is effective for other substance use disorders is unknown. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SLACK Incorporated

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

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

\*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Rehabilitation  
 \*Drug Therapy  
 \*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services*;  
 Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

### 13. The unintended target: Assessing nonsmokers' reactions to gain- and loss-framed antismoking public service announcements.

**Citation:** Journal of Health Communication, December 2013, vol./is. 18/12(1402-1421), 1081-0730;1087-0415 (Dec 2013)  
**Author(s):** Wong, Norman C. H; Harvell, Lindsey A; Harrison, Kylie J  
**Correspondence Address:** Wong, Norman C. H.: Department of Communication, University of Oklahoma, 610 Elm Avenue, Norman, OK, US, 73019, nwong@ou.edu  
**Institution:** Department of Communication, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK, US; Department of Communication, Southern Utah University, Cedar City, UT, US; Center for Curriculum, Learning, Technology, and Institutional Assessment, Mid-America Christian University, Oklahoma City, OK, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This study examined nonsmokers' emotional responses and intentions to promote smoking cessation after exposure to a gain- or loss-framed antismoking public service announcement (PSA). Participants were 183 nonsmokers, and results reveal that gain- and loss-framed antismoking PSAs elicited different types and levels of affect as a function of the message theme for the antismoking PSA. Although secondhand smoke PSAs elicited higher levels of anger toward smokers and fear of secondhand smoke, smoking addiction PSAs tended to elicit more guilt among nonsmokers. Elicited emotions were significant predictors of intentions, and overall, loss-framed appeals worked better than gain-framed appeals at increasing nonsmokers' intentions to talk to friends who smoke about quitting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Emotional Responses  
 \*Public Service Announcements  
 \*Smoking Cessation  
 \*Tobacco Smoking  
 Intention  
 Passive Smoking

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 14. Review of Children of substance abusing parents: Dynamics and treatment.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, January 2014, vol./is. 49/1-2(202-203), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2014)  
**Author(s):** Steen, Jeff T  
**Correspondence Address:** Steen, Jeff T.: Silver School of Social Work, New York University, 1 Washington Square North, New York, NY, US, 10003, jeff.steen@nyu.edu  
**Institution:** Silver School of Social Work, New York University, New York, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Children of Substance-Abusing Parents: Dynamics and Treatment edited by Shulamith Lala Ashenberg Straussner & Christine Huff Fewell (see record 2011-10667-000). Children of individuals who abuse alcohol and drugs, remain under

served by the systems of care that are relegated to respond to disturbances catalyzed by addiction in the family. Addressing these shortcomings in systematic knowledge and evidence-based intervention, Straussner and Fewell contribute to the disparate scholarship about the wellbeing of the offspring of individuals with addiction. In 13 chapters, this book contextualizes substance abuse within family systems, advances an inquiry into the risk and resilience of children of addicts throughout the lifespan, and supports the ongoing development of clinical practices that can best support the wellbeing of these individuals. The book includes a review of conceptual issues, development across the lifespan, and programs relevant to the children of substance-abusing parents. The variety of topics addressed is a strength of this book, but also places limitations on this publication. In this book, Straussner and Fewell bring to the forefront the under-examined and under-served needs of children of parents who abuse alcohol and drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Children of Alcoholics](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)  
[Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[Life Span](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

**15. "He was the story of my drug use life": A longitudinal qualitative study of the impact of partner incarceration on substance misuse patterns among African American women.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, January 2014, vol./is. 49/1-2(176-188), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Cooper, Hannah L. F.; Clark, Claire Ducharme; Barham, Terrika; Embry, Venita; Caruso, Bethany; Comfort, Megan

**Correspondence Address:** Cooper, Hannah L. F.: Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Rollins School of Public Health, 1518 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, hcoope3@emory.edu

**Institution:** Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Institute of Liberal Arts, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; RTI, Urban Health Program, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This NIH-funded longitudinal qualitative study explored pathways through which partner incarceration affected substance misuse among African American women. Four waves of semi-structured interviews were conducted with 17 substance-misusing African American women whose partners had recently been incarcerated. Data were collected in Atlanta, Georgia, during 2010-2011. Transcripts were analyzed using grounded theory methods. Analyses suggest that partner incarceration initially precipitated multiple crises in women's lives (e.g., homelessness); over time, and with formal and informal support, women got their lives "back on track." Substance misuse declined over time, though spiked for some women during the crisis period. We discuss implications for research and interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Spouses](#)  
[Incarceration](#)  
[Social Support](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

#### 16. Substance use among adolescents in California: A latent class analysis.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, January 2014, vol./is. 49/1-2(116-123), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Gilreath, Tamika D; Astor, Ron A; Estrada, Joey N; Johnson, Renee M; Benbenishty, Rami; Unger, Jennifer Beth

**Correspondence Address:** Gilreath, Tamika D.: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, 669 W 34th Street, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089-0411, [tgilreat@usc.edu](mailto:tgilreat@usc.edu)

**Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Counseling and School Psychology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA, US; Department of Community Health Sciences, Boston University, Boston, MA, US; School of Social Work, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel; Department of Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Data from the California Healthy Kids Survey of 7th, 9th, and 11th graders were used to identify latent classes/clusters of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use (N = 418,702). Analyses revealed four latent classes of substance use, which included nonusers (61.1%), alcohol experimenters (some recent alcohol use; 22.8%), mild polysubstance users (lifetime use of all substances with less than 3 days of recent use; 9.2%), and frequent polysubstance users (used all substances three or more times in the past month; 6.9%). The results revealed that alcohol and marijuana use are salient to California adolescents. This information can be used to target and tailor school-based prevention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[School Based Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

#### 17. Using classifiers to identify binge drinkers based on drinking motives.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, January 2014, vol./is. 49/1-2(110-115), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Crutzen, Rik; Giabbanelli, Philippe

**Correspondence Address:** Crutzen, Rik: Maastricht University, P.O. Box 616, Maastricht, Netherlands, 6200 MD, [rik.crutzen@maastrichtuniversity.nl](mailto:rik.crutzen@maastrichtuniversity.nl)

**Institution:** Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands; Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A representative sample of 2,844 Dutch adult drinkers completed a questionnaire on drinking motives and drinking behavior in January 2011. Results were classified using regressions, decision trees, and support vector machines (SVMs). Using SVMs, the mean absolute error was minimal, whereas performance on identifying binge drinkers was high. Moreover, when comparing the structure of classifiers, there were differences in which drinking motives contribute to the performance of classifiers. Thus, classifiers are worthwhile to be used in research regarding (addictive) behaviors, because they contribute to explaining behavior and they can give different insights from more traditional data analytical approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Drinking Behavior](#)  
[Decision Making](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

#### 18. Feasibility and efficacy of an addiction treatment program in patients with upper aerodigestive tract cancer.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, January 2014, vol./is. 49/1-2(103-109), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Perney, Pascal; Duny, Yohan; Nalpas, Bertrand; Lallemand, Benjamin; Rigole, Helene; Cartier, Cesar; Garrel, Renaud; Addict-ORL Study Group

**Correspondence Address:** Nalpas, Bertrand: Service d'Addictologie, CHU Caremeau, Place du Pr R. Debre, Nimes, France, 30029, bertrand.nalpas@inserm.fr

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** Addict-ORL Study Group

**Institution:** Service d'Addictologie, CHU Caremeau, Nimes, France; Service d'Addictologie, CHU Caremeau, Nimes, France; Service d'Addictologie, CHU Caremeau, Nimes, France; Service ORL, CHU Caremeau, Nimes, France; Service de Medecine Interne, Hopital St Eloi, Montpellier, France; Service ORL, Hopital Gui de Chauliac, Montpellier, France; Service ORL, Hopital Gui de Chauliac, Montpellier, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Continuing to smoke or to drink after the treatment of an upper aerodigestive tract (UADT) cancer is known to worsen the prognosis. We assessed the feasibility and efficacy of an addiction treatment program integrated into the cancer treatment. Method: In four units devoted to UADT tumors, we proposed an addiction treatment to all patients still drinking or smoking at the end of the cancer treatment; the abstinence rate was assessed 6 and 12 months later. Results: One hundred and sixteen patients were included. Among the 73 patients still drinking and/or smoking at the end of the cancer treatment, 46.6% accepted an addiction treatment. In the latter, abstinence rate was increased, 52.2% versus 31.03% (  $p = .07$ ) at M12. In patients both drinking and smoking, addiction treatment doubled the rate of abstinence of both products (31% vs. 14%). Conclusion: Offering addiction treatment to patients with UADT cancer improves abstinence rate and helps maintain long-term withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Digestive System Disorders](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

\*Neoplasms  
 \*Tobacco Smoking  
 Prognosis

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

#### 19. The role of drinking beliefs to explain ethnic variation in drinking practices among U.S. College students.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, January 2014, vol./is. 49/1-2(95-102), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Antin, Tamar M. J; Lipperman-Kreda, Sharon; Paschall, Mallie J; Marzell, Miesha; Battle, Robynn

**Correspondence Address:** Antin, Tamar M. J.: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center, 1995 University Avenue 450, Berkeley, CA, US, 94704, tantin@prev.org

**Institution:** Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US; Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US; Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US; Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US; Prevention Research Center, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Berkeley, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study, funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, examines psychosocial mediators to explain discrepancies in past-30-day drinking between African American and White college student drinkers in the United States. Between 2008 and 2010, 5,845 college drinkers completed an online survey about their alcohol use. Using latent variable structural equations modeling, we investigated the relationships between ethnicity, drinking beliefs, and students' past 30-day alcohol use. Drinking beliefs-i.e., positive expectancies, perceived norms, and disapproval of alcohol use-fully mediated the relationship between ethnicity and drinking behaviors. Study limitations and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcohol Abuse  
 \*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes  
 \*Animal Drinking Behavior  
 \*Cross Cultural Differences  
 Alcoholism  
 Blacks  
 College Students  
 Whites

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

#### 20. Psychological distress and drug use patterns of young adult ecstasy users: A complementary analysis of Australian datasets.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, January 2014, vol./is. 49/1-2(77-86), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Smirnov, Andrew; Hayatbakhsh, Reza; Alati, Rosa; Legosz, Margot; Burns, Lucy; Kemp, Robert; Wells, Helene; Najman, Jake M

**Correspondence Address:** Smirnov, Andrew: QADREC, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston Rd, Herston, QLD, Australia, 4006, a.smirnov@uq.edu.au

**Institution:** Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; Crime and Misconduct Commission, Fortitude Valley, QLD, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Randwick, NSW, Australia; Drug Harm Reduction Branch, Health Protection Directorate, Queensland Health, Division of the Chief Health Officer, Herston, QLD, Australia; Crime and Misconduct Commission, Fortitude Valley, QLD, Australia; Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** We examine psychological distress (PD) in young adult Ecstasy users in relation to age of initiation and frequency of use of Ecstasy, cannabis, alcohol, and tobacco. Using two Australian community samples, we assess whether different sampling methods produce comparable estimates of these associations. The Natural History Study of Drug Use (NHSDU; N = 339) in 2009 used population sampling and the 2009 Ecstasy and Related Drug Reporting System (EDRS; N = 359) used purposive sampling. Participants, aged 19-23 years, were recurrent Ecstasy users. PD was assessed using Kessler 10 in the EDRS and Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale in the NHSDU. In both samples, PD was associated with daily tobacco use and early drug initiation, but not frequent Ecstasy use. One-third smoke tobacco daily. Study limitations and implications are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Distress](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Nicotine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

## 21. Off-premise alcohol outlets and substance use in young and emerging adults.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, January 2014, vol./is. 49/1-2(22-29), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Milam, Adam J; Furr-Holden, C. Debra M; Harrell, Paul; Ialongo, Nicholas; Leaf, Philip J

**Correspondence Address:** Milam, Adam J.: Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 624 N. Broadway St, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, [amilam@jhsph.edu](mailto:amilam@jhsph.edu)

**Institution:** Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This investigation examined the association between alcohol outlets and substance use during young adulthood in Baltimore, MD. Geospatial methods were used to determine the number of outlets within walking distance of the participant's home and distance to nearest outlet. Logistic regression models found that distance to the nearest alcohol outlet was associated with past year marijuana use after adjusting for community disadvantage and sociodemographic characteristics (OR = 0.77, p = .03); specifically, as distance to the

nearest outlet increased the likelihood of marijuana use decreased. Findings suggest that distance to the nearest alcohol outlet was a better predictor of marijuana use than the density of alcohol outlets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Disadvantaged](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

## 22. Effect of methadone dose on maintenance treatment and health consequences among heroin addicts in South China.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, January 2014, vol./is. 49/1-2(13-21), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2014)  
**Author(s):** Zhao, Lin; Holzemer, William L; Tulskey, Jacqueline P; Johnson, Mallory O; Rose, Carol Dawson  
**Correspondence Address:** Zhao, Lin: Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences, Monash University, P O Box 527, Frankston, VIC, Australia, 3199, lin.zhao@monash.edu  
**Institution:** Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences, Monash University, Frankston, VIC, Australia; College of Nursing-Newark & New Brunswick Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, Newark, NJ, US; San Francisco General Hospital, School of Medicine, San Francisco, CA, US; UCSF, San Francisco, CA, US; UCSF, School of Nursing, San Francisco, CA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** A retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted with a convenience sample of 197 adults receiving methadone maintenance treatment in Kunming city, South China, in 2010. The aim of the study was to determine the association of methadone maintenance dose on a variety of treatment outcomes. Treatment modalities, the adverse reactions to methadone treatment, the physical and mental outcomes of the treatment, and risk behavior changes were assessed. Multilevel negative and logistic binomial regression analyses were carried out, which demonstrated that methadone maintenance dose in this sample was not associated with improved treatment adherence or with quality of life. We concluded that dose had a small, if negligible, influence on the changes in adverse effects of methadone. Further research in dose differences between the genders should be conducted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dosages](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

## 23. Using internet snapshot surveys to enhance our understanding of the availability of the novel psychoactive substance alpha-methyltryptamine (AMT).

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, January 2014, vol./is. 49/1-2(7-12), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Wood, David Michael; Dargan, Paul Ivor

**Correspondence Address:** Wood, David Michael: Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom, david.wood@gstt.nhs.uk

**Institution:** Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alpha-methyltryptamine (AMT) is a novel psychoactive substance available over the Internet. This study used European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) Internet snapshot methodology to investigate the availability and cost of AMT in March/October 2012. From March to October 2012, there was a decrease in the number of Internet sites selling AMT (44 to 31). AMT powder was cheaper in "bulk" (100 g) than in "recreational-user" (100 mg) quantities, and there was a decrease in price. Data from Internet snapshot surveys complement and allow triangulation of data from other sources to build a more detailed picture on availability and use of novel psychoactive substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Surveys](#)  
[\\*Tryptamine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

#### 24. Cocaine addiction treatment and home remedies: Use of the scopolamine transdermal patch.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, January 2014, vol./is. 49/1-2(1-6), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Gambelunghe, Cristiana; Bacci, Mauro; Aroni, Kyriaki; De Falco, Filomena; Ayroldi, Emira Maria

**Correspondence Address:** Gambelunghe, Cristiana: Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Division of Legal and Sports Medicine, University of Perugia, Padiglione W-4 piano-Via E. dal Pozzo, Perugia, Italy, 06126, cristiana.gambelunghe@unipg.it

**Institution:** Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Division of Legal and Sports Medicine, University of Perugia, Perugia, Italy; Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Division of Legal and Sports Medicine, University of Perugia, Perugia, Italy; Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Division of Legal and Sports Medicine, University of Perugia, Perugia, Italy; Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Division of Legal and Sports Medicine, University of Perugia, Perugia, Italy; Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Division of Pharmacology, University of Perugia, Perugia, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Recently, there has been an enormous increase in the number of people seeking treatment for cocaine addiction. Fifteen male cocaine users aged 20-30 years who requested hair analysis from our forensic toxicology laboratory (Perugia, Italy) from March to June 2012, reported using scopolamine without medical supervision to reduce the anxiety associated with cocaine withdrawal. Self-reports were verified with the results obtained from the hair analysis. We discuss whether the use of scopolamine in cocaine abusers could be supported by a neurobiological and pharmacological point of view. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alternative Medicine](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Scopolamine](#)  
 Neurobiology  
 Pharmacology

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

## 25. Beyond innocence and cynicism: Concrete utopia in social work with drug users.

**Citation:** Outlines: Critical Practice Studies, 2013, vol./is. 14/2(54-78), 1399-5510;1904-0210 (2013)

**Author(s):** Nissen, Morten

**Correspondence Address:** Nissen, Morten: Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark, morten.nissen@psy.ku.dk

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The article identifies a problem in socio-cultural-historical activity theory (SCHAT) with ignoring how hope and power constitute the theory itself, and suggests that this is why the tradition faces a bad choice between functionalist or utopianist reductions of its own social relevance. Currently, remedies for this kind of (perhaps shammed) innocence can be found in Foucauldian and Latourian approaches to knowledge. However, since these appear to presuppose the (often feigned) cynicism of a purely negative standpoint that fits all too smoothly into the neoliberal management it describes, this presents us with an impossible choice or oscillation at another level. To get beyond it, we need the frankly self-reflected standpoint of ideology critique and the articulation of 'concrete utopia', i.e. real possibilities for social transformation. The approach is then realized and exemplified as part of an emergent practice research in the field of drug treatment. The field is broadly described as moving toward certain kinds of recognition of users' standards, but also as filled with paradoxes that allow us to intervene with theory. One of these (sets of) paradoxes concerns the relations between state and civil (bourgeois) society that are played out in drug treatment. Contrary to the doxa of New Public Management, the (welfare) state's normative power has not dissolved, only hides from itself. An immanent critique of practices and ideas in the field leads to the suggestion that its forms of recognition imply both submission of users, and the creation of positive standards and collectives. To intervene in this set of issues, we must expand the SCHAT reading of its own Hegelian-Marxist legacy, against the dominant liberal and scientific trend, to engage with theories of recognition. A contemporary, participatory concept of recognition is sketched, which seeks to sublimate (include and supersede) submission into the building of the generalizing ethics of a collective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Activity Theory](#)  
[\\*Cynicism](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 26. This issue: Intensive short-term dynamic psychotherapy.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Annals, November 2013, vol./is. 43/11(486-489), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Coughlin, Patricia; Katzman, Jeffrey W

**Institution:** Northwestern University School of Medicine, Albany Medical College, Thomas Jefferson School of Medicine, Albany, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of New Mexico, School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This editorial focuses on the Intensive short-term dynamic psychotherapy (ISTDP) as the technique to make treatment as effective, transformational, and efficient as possible. In this process, instead of using strict selection criteria, only patients with cognitive impairment, acute psychosis, or active drug addiction are eliminated from consideration. Rather than relying on history or descriptive diagnoses to determine suitability for treatment, response to intervention is employed as the primary diagnostic tool in ISTDP. In other words, patients are exposed to the active ingredients of the method so that their capacity to respond to therapeutic intervention is assessed in real-time. ISTDP is based on Freud's second theory of anxiety, namely that anxiety is a danger signal, warning the ego of the possibility of trauma. ISTDP begins with a highly focused and detailed approach to inquiry, examining the nature and history of the patient's difficulties in a phenomenological manner. This process increases the likelihood that therapist and patient will come to consensus regarding the nature of the problem and the therapeutic goals, both of which are highly associated with the establishment of a strong therapeutic alliance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Brief Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Psychodynamic Psychotherapy](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)  
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Patient Selection](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Psychiatric Annals*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

**27. Addressing dual diagnosis patients suffering from attention-deficit hyperactivity disorders and comorbid substance use disorders: A review of treatment considerations.**

**Citation:** Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, December 2013, vol./is. 12/4(213-230), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Martinez-Raga, Jose; Knecht, Carlos; de Alvaro, Raquel; Szerman, Nestor; Ruiz, Pedro

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**Institution:** Sociedad Espanola de Patologia Dual (Spanish Society of Dual Pathology), Madrid, Spain; Sociedad Espanola de Patologia Dual (Spanish Society of Dual Pathology), Madrid, Spain; RPMD Carlet, Departamento de Salud de Alzira, Conselleria de Justicia y Bienestar Social, Valencia, Spain; Sociedad Espanola de Patologia Dual (Spanish Society of Dual Pathology), Madrid, Spain; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Mami, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To provide an updated, thorough, and critical review of the current status of the pharmacological and psychosocial treatments of patients with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and a comorbid substance use disorder (SUD). Methods: Comprehensive and systematic search of relevant databases (Medline, PubMed, Embase, and the Cochrane Library of systematic reviews and clinical trials) was carried out until January 31, 2012. Results: Treatment of patients with ADHD and a comorbid SUD is based on a multimodal and integrated approach, requiring the adequate management of the comorbid disorders, with psychosocial and pharmacological treatments. Regarding the pharmacotherapies for ADHD, prescription psychostimulants, particularly

methylphenidate and atomoxetine, have all been assessed in dually diagnosed patients, for treating the symptoms of ADHD or for managing the comorbid SUD. Overall, medications are safe, well tolerated, and provide short-term and long-term benefits in patients with ADHD and comorbid SUD. Conclusions: Studies assessing the efficacy of pharmacotherapies for ADHD have shown that they are equally efficacious and well tolerated, generally in combination with psychological interventions, in patients with a comorbid SUD. In addition, psychostimulant treatment of children with ADHD appears to have a protective effect on the subsequent risk for SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Suffering](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 28. A pilot study of addiction professionals' views of certification.

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**Citation:** Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, December 2013, vol./is. 12/4(201-212), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Massella, John; Simons, Lori; Young, Jared; Haas, Deborah; Toth, Paul W

**Correspondence Address:** Simons, Lori: Social Science Division, Widener University, One University Place, Chester, PA, US, 19013-5792, lorgold@aol.com

**Institution:** Social Science Division, Widener University, Chester, PA, US; Social Science Division, Widener University, Chester, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** A survey was conducted on the perceived value of certification with 157 certified addiction professionals in the State of Pennsylvania. An overwhelming number of professionals appraised certification as necessary for work in the substance abuse treatment field. The results from a discriminant analysis separated addiction professionals who did and did not advocate for hiring a certified professional. Certified addiction professionals' level of advocacy was closely related to their perceptions of certification. The results further indicate that certified addiction professionals have different motivations for certification and recertification. Sex and years of experience were related to motivation for recertification. Implications for certification boards are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Job Experience Level](#)  
[\\*Professional Certification](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Motivation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 29. Early maladaptive schemas and substance use: Implications for assessment and treatment.

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**Citation:** Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, December 2013, vol./is. 12/4(193-200), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Aaron, David J

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**Institution:** School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga, NSW, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance abuse disorders continue to be problematic in society and remain a serious health problem. Existing treatment approaches provide benefits, although many individuals do not respond to treatment or experience relapse. Schema therapy represents an alternative treatment approach for which there is mounting evidence, particularly in relation to the existence of early maladaptive schemas (EMSs) and their role in psychopathology. The current study assessed EMS and substance use in a nonclinical sample. EMSs were identified to be associated with substance use, with specific schemas being related to increased use of a range of substances. Findings suggest a role for assessing the existence of EMS in clinical samples presenting for substance abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Schema](#)  
[Treatment Planning](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 30. An interpersonal model of addiction relapse.

**Citation:** Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, December 2013, vol./is. 12/4(183-192), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Leach, David; Kranzler, Henry R

**Correspondence Address:** Leach, David: Veterans Integrated Service Network (VISN) 4, Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Centers (MIRECC), Philadelphia Veterans Affairs Medical Center, University and Woodland Avenues, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, [dvd1ch47@gmail.com](mailto:dvd1ch47@gmail.com)

**Institution:** Veterans Integrated Service Network (VISN) 4, Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Centers (MIRECC), Philadelphia Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Philadelphia, PA, US; Veterans Integrated Service Network (VISN) 4, Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Centers (MIRECC), Philadelphia Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In this article, we review the literature on interpersonal stress and rejection sensitivity and examine how these factors increase the risk of relapse in individuals with alcohol or drug dependence. We begin by considering the constructs of social pain and social threat, examining their evolutionary origins and their neuroanatomic, neuropsychological, and neurophysiological dimensions. Together, these perspectives provide insight into the role of interpersonal stress as a powerful and oftentimes destructive factor that affects individuals in recovery from substance dependence. We then review the empirical evidence showing that intrapersonal traits and interpersonal environments interact to increase an addict's risk of relapse. We conclude by proposing that substance-dependent individuals with high-trait rejection sensitivity and a critical interpersonal environment are particularly vulnerable to relapse to substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Coping Behavior](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Interpersonal Communication](#)  
[Models](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**31. Stress and length of stay in therapeutic community treatment for adolescents with substance use disorders.**

**Citation:** Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, December 2013, vol./is. 12/4(175-182), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Marcus, Marianne T; Schmitz, Joy; Moeller, Frederick Gerald; Liehr, Patricia; Swank, Paul; Cron, Stanley G; Carroll, Deidra D

**Correspondence Address:** Marcus, Marianne T.: School of Nursing, Center of Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, and Research, University of Texas Health Science Center-Houston, 6901 Bertner Blvd., SON 711, Houston, TX, US, 77030, marianne.t.marcus@uth.tmc.edu

**Institution:** School of Nursing, Center of Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, and Research, University of Texas Health Science Center-Houston, Houston, TX, US; School of Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center-Houston, Houston, TX, US; School of Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center-Houston, Houston, TX, US; Christine E. Lynn College of Nursing, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL, US; School of Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center-Houston, Houston, TX, US; School of Nursing, Center of Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, and Research, University of Texas Health Science Center-Houston, Houston, TX, US; School of Nursing, Center of Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, and Research, University of Texas Health Science Center-Houston, Houston, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: Time in treatment is consistently associated with successful outcomes for adolescents in therapeutic community (TC) treatment for substance use disorders. Adolescents have higher treatment dropout and relapse rates than their adult counterparts. The objectives of the study were: (1) to explore the relation between stress and length of stay in an adolescent TC and (2) to determine the utility of instruments to measure frequency and severity of adolescent stress. Methods: This cross-sectional pilot study examined the relation between stress and length of stay in a residential TC for adolescents. All 31 residents of the program completed the Symptoms of Stress Inventory (SOSI) and the Adolescent Stress Questionnaire on the same day regardless of how long they had been in the program. Results: Correlation analysis indicated a significant inverse relationship between length of stay and the Habitual Patterns subscale of the SOSI ( $r = -0.39$ ,  $P = 0.04$ ) and similar nonsignificant associations between the total SOSI mean and those of other subscales. Conclusions: The results, though preliminary, suggest an association between stress and length of stay, which is consistent with an earlier study of adults in TC treatment. This finding highlights the need for further study of this phenomenon and the potential need for interventions that may reduce stress and improve retention in adolescent TCs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Community](#)  
[\\*Treatment Duration](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 32. Factors affecting norbuprenorphine level in monitoring clinical outcome for buprenorphine-maintained patients.

**Citation:** Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, December 2013, vol./is. 12/4(167-174), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Fareed, Ayman; Scheinberg, Kelly; Vayalapalli, Sreedevi; Stout, Steven; Gale, Robin; Chandora, Aalok; Drexler, Karen

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**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Atlanta VA Medical Center, Decatur, GA, US; Atlanta VA Medical Center, Decatur, GA, US; Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: We conducted an observational retrospective chart review to determine whether buprenorphine or norbuprenorphine levels could predict treatment outcomes. Methods: Of the 174 patients treated in the clinic between 2006 and 2012, 123 were excluded from the study because they did not have a buprenorphine/norbuprenorphine level done at the time of data collection. Thus, 51 patient charts were selected for review. Results: The multiple regression analysis of the predictable variables for positive urine drug screen (UDS) before and after the level showed that norbuprenorphine level ( $P = 0.018$  before and  $P = 0.02$  after the level) and the primary drug of addiction ( $P = 0.047$  before and  $P = 0.01$  after the level) are significantly associated with positive UDS for opiates before and after the level ( $R^2 = 0.06$  and  $R^2 = 0.09$ , respectively). The multiple regression analysis of the predictable variables for norbuprenorphine level showed that age ( $P = 0.01$ ), race ( $P = 0.006$ ), hepatitis C status, ( $P = 0.006$ ), primary drug of addiction ( $P = 0.0001$ ), and buprenorphine dose ( $P = 0.0003$ ) are significantly associated with higher levels of norbuprenorphine ( $R^2 = 0.70$ ). The positive UDS for cocaine ( $P = 0.02$ ) before the level is significantly associated with lower norbuprenorphine level ( $R^2 = 0.70$ ). Conclusions and Scientific Significance: This study suggests that norbuprenorphine levels could be used to guide dosing of buprenorphine, as well as determining whether taking buprenorphine would continue to be beneficial or whether a full agonist may be needed. This study opens the door for further studies on how buprenorphine levels may be used to guide treatment in the clinical setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage Screening](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Monitoring](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Review of Gotham chronicles: The culture of sociopathy.

**Citation:** Psychiatry: Interpersonal and Biological Processes, 2013, vol./is. 76/4(398-400), 0033-2747;1943-281X (Win, 2013)

**Author(s):** Knable, Michael B

**Correspondence Address:** Knable, Michael B., 4300 Montgomery Ave., Suite 304A, Bethesda, MD, US, 20814, mknable@bbspsych.com

**Institution:** George Washington University School of Medicine, Bethesda, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Gotham Chronicles: The Culture of Sociopathy* by T. Byram Karasu (2011). In this book, views on treating the "wealthy and powerful" are described, including the ideas that "addiction cannot be satisfied by its object. The book is dedicated to Christopher Lasch, the historian who published *The Culture of Narcissism* in 1979 and who, according to the author, "anticipated the culture of sociopathy." Karasu maintains the view that public and private institutions in America promoted a kind of consumerism that led to an inability to tolerate committed personal and civic relationships, an irrational fear of aging and death, and the inane admiration of celebrity for its own sake. In summary, the book may be of interest to the general reader who wishes to further contemplate the excesses and self-absorption of modern life in Manhattan. However, the book is less than satisfying as a mystery novel because of the lack of complexity in the characters' personalities and motivations. From a psychological standpoint, we are not given enough to be curious about the characters, and for the book to be intriguing as fiction, the predictable working through of the various crimes would require less predictable outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Narcissism](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Antisocial Behavior](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Civilization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Psychiatry: Interpersonal & Biological Processes](#)  
Available from *ProQuest* in [Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 34. Case managers' perceptions of consumer work readiness and association with pursuit of employment.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, December 2013, vol./is. 64/12(1267-1269), 1075-2730 (Dec 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Goscha, Rick; Kondrat, David C; Manthey, Trevor J

**Correspondence Address:** Manthey, Trevor J.: School of Social Welfare, University of Kansas, 1315 Wakarusa, Lawrence, KS, US, 66044-3184, trevormanthey@gmail.com

**Institution:** School of Social Welfare, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US; School of Social Work, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US; School of Social Welfare, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine whether case managers' perceptions of consumers' work readiness-in the areas of the individual consumer's hygiene, social skills, medication adherence, psychiatric symptoms, and substance use-influence pursuit of employment. Methods: A cross-sectional survey study design was used to assess the role of staff perceptions in consumers' pursuit of employment. A hierarchical generalized linear model with a logit link function was used to analyze data from 1,556 consumers nested within data for 113 case manager caseloads. Results: Case managers' perception of work readiness was significantly associated with pursuit of employment. Conclusions: The clients of case managers with less stringent criteria for pursuing employment were more likely to take positive steps toward employment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Case Management](#)  
[\\*Employee Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Employment Status](#)  
[Consumer Research](#)

[Drug Usage](#)  
[Hygiene](#)  
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)  
[Social Skills](#)  
[Treatment Compliance](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 35. Interventions to increase initial appointment attendance in mental health services: A systematic review.

**Citation:** Psychiatric Services, December 2013, vol./is. 64/12(1249-1258), 1075-2730 (Dec 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Schauman, Oliver; Aschan, Lisa Ellinor; Arias, Nicole; Beards, Stephanie; Clement, Sarah

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**Institution:** Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Although nonattendance at initial appointments in mental health services is a substantial problem, the phenomenon is poorly understood. This review synthesized findings of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of interventions to increase initial appointment attendance and determined whether theories or models contributed to intervention design. Methods: Six electronic databases were systematically searched, and reference lists of identified studies were also examined. Studies included were RCTs (including "quasi-randomized" controlled trials) that compared standard practice with an intervention to increase attendance at initial appointments in a sample of adults who had a scheduled initial appointment in a mental health or substance abuse service setting. Results: Of 144 potentially relevant studies, 21 met inclusion criteria. These studies were reported in 20 different research papers. Of these, 16 studies (N=3,673 participants) were included in the analyses (five were excluded because they reported only nonattendance at the initial appointment). Separate analyses were conducted for each intervention type (opt-in systems, telephone reminders and prompts, orientation and reminder letters, accelerated intake, preappointment completion of psychodynamic questionnaires, and "other"). Narrative synthesis was used for analysis because the high level of heterogeneity between studies precluded a meta-analysis. The results were mixed for all types of intervention. Some isolated high-quality studies of opt-in systems, orientation and reminder letters, and more novel interventions demonstrated a beneficial effect. Conclusions: The synthesized findings indicated that orientation and reminder letters may have a small beneficial effect. Consistent evidence for the efficacy of other types of common interventions is lacking. More novel interventions, such as asking clients to formulate plans to deal with obstacles to attendance and giving clients a choice of therapist style, showed some promise, but studies require replication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:**
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Services](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. Technical creep, vertigo, and policy for brain intervention.

**Citation:** The Lancet Neurology, January 2014, vol./is. 13/1(32), 1474-4422 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Illes, Judy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Brain Policy: Intervention in the Brain: Politics, Policy and Ethics* by R. H. Blank (2013). The book has its anchor points in two concepts that have recently been in play in neuroscience and ethics: technological creep and technological vertigo. These concepts depict the creeping penetration of neurotechnology into a dizzying array of applications in today's society, in both healthy populations and those with brain disorders. The concepts relate to the expansive scope of contemporary interventions for the brain that author Robert Blank reviews for his readers, and to their current and imagined applications. Blank's chapters cover a range of topics: addiction, sex differences, and aggression; politics; social behaviour; public policy, media, and military applications; and even the ways in which neurotechnology interfaces with death. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Bioethics](#)  
[\\*Brain Disorders](#)  
[\\*Neurosurgery](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Technology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Lancet Neurology, The](#)

### 37. Cannabis and other illicit drug use in epilepsy patients.

**Citation:** European Journal of Neurology, January 2014, vol./is. 21/1(167-170), 1351-5101;1468-1331 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Hamerle, M; Ghaeni, L; Kowski, A; Weissinger, F; Holtkamp, M

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**Institution:** Department of Neurology, Charite-University Hospital Berlin, Berlin, Germany; Department of Neurology, Charite-University Hospital Berlin, Berlin, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background and purpose: This study aimed to assess the prevalence of illicit drug use among epilepsy patients and its effects on the disease. Methods: We systematically interviewed epilepsy outpatients at a tertiary epilepsy clinic. Predictors for active cannabis use were analysed with a logistic regression model. Results: Overall, 310 subjects were enrolled; 63 (20.3%) reported consuming cannabis after epilepsy was diagnosed, and 16 (5.2%) used other illicit drugs. Active cannabis use was predicted by sex (male) [odds ratio (OR) 5.342, 95% confidence interval (95% CI) 1.416-20.153] and age (OR 0.956, 95% CI 0.919-0.994). Cannabis consumption mostly did not affect epilepsy (84.1%). Seizure worsening was observed with frequent illicit (non-cannabis) drug use in 80% of cases. Conclusions: Cannabis use does not seem to affect epilepsy; however, frequent use of other drugs increases seizure risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s). European Journal of Neurology-EFNS; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Epilepsy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**38. l-Stepholidine, a naturally occurring dopamine D1 receptor agonist and D2 receptor antagonist, attenuates heroin self-administration and cue-induced reinstatement in rats.**

- Citation:** NeuroReport: For Rapid Communication of Neuroscience Research, January 2014, vol./is. 25/1(7-11), 0959-4965;1473-558X (Jan 8, 2014)
- Author(s):** Yue, Kai; Ma, Baomiao; Chen, Lin; Tian, Xiang; Ru, Qin; Gan, Yongping; Wang, Daisong; Jin, Guozhang; Li, Chaoying
- Correspondence Address:** Li, Chaoying: Wuhan Institutes of Biomedical Sciences, Jiangnan University, Wuhan, China, 430056, licy.whibs.corresp@gmail.com
- Institution:** Wuhan Institutes of Biomedical Sciences, Jiangnan University, Wuhan, China; Wuhan Institutes of Biomedical Sciences, Jiangnan University, Wuhan, China; Wuhan Institutes of Biomedical Sciences, Jiangnan University, Wuhan, China; Wuhan Institutes of Biomedical Sciences, Jiangnan University, Wuhan, China; Wuhan Institutes of Biomedical Sciences, Jiangnan University, Wuhan, China; Drug Prevention and Education Center, Hubei Public Security Bureau, Wuhan, China; Drug Prevention and Education Center, Hubei Public Security Bureau, Wuhan, China; Wuhan Institutes of Biomedical Sciences, Jiangnan University, Wuhan, China; Wuhan Institutes of Biomedical Sciences, Jiangnan University, Wuhan, China
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Opiate addiction is a chronic, relapsing brain disease characterized by persistent and uncontrolled drug-seeking behavior despite negative effects. l-Stepholidine (l-SPD) is an alkaloid extract of the Chinese herb *Stephania intermedia* with dopamine D1 receptor partial agonistic and D2 receptor antagonistic dual actions. The unique pharmacological profile of l-SPD suggests that l-SPD may be effective for the treatment of opiate addiction. The aim of this study was to characterize the effects of l-SPD on heroin self-administration on a fixed-ratio 1 schedule and cue-induced reinstatement under an extinction/ reinstatement protocol. The effect of l-SPD on the locomotor activity of heroin-free rats was also tested. We found that 2.5, 5, and 10 mg/kg of l-SPD attenuated heroin self-administration and cue-induced reinstatement without affecting locomotor activity. These results showed that l-SPD, which has dual actions on dopamine D1 and D2 receptors, attenuates heroin self-administration and cue-induced reinstatement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine Agonists](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[\\*Reinstatement](#)  
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**39. Predictors of persistent psychotic symptoms in persons with methamphetamine abuse receiving psychiatric treatment.**

- Citation:** Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, December 2013, vol./is. 201/12(1085-1089), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Dec 2013)
- Author(s):** Lecomte, Tania; Mueser, Kim T; MacEwan, William; Thornton, Allen E; Buchanan, Tari; Bouchard, Vanessa; Goldner, Elliot; Brink, Johann; Lang, Donna; Kang, Shimi; Barr, Alasdair M; Honer, William G
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Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Simon Fraser, Burnaby, BC, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Departement de Psychologie, Universite de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Simon Fraser, Burnaby, BC, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Radiology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Anesthesiology, Pharmacology & Therapeutics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

The objective of this study was to identify predictors of sustained psychotic symptoms after methamphetamine (MA) abuse during the course of 6 months from patterns of MA and other substance use, depressive symptoms, family history of psychosis, antisocial personality disorder, and trauma history. A total of 295 individuals with MA abuse and psychotic symptoms seeking psychiatric services were assessed at baseline and then monthly on symptoms and substance use for 6 months. Trajectory analyses revealed two trajectories of the individuals with positive symptoms, with one group presenting with persistent psychotic symptoms (30% of the sample). Those with persistent psychosis were significantly older, had more severe psychotic symptoms, misused MA for more years, had more antisocial personality traits, and had more sustained depressive symptoms. The strongest predictors of belonging to the persistent psychosis group, via logistic regressions, were more severe psychotic symptoms, longer use of MA, and sustained depressive symptoms. Our results highlight the important comorbidities, especially regarding depressive symptoms and persistent psychosis, in individuals seeking psychiatric help after MA abuse. This study also highlights the importance of identifying people with persistent psychosis within MA users to facilitate rapid and effective treatment of co-occurring psychotic disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:**

Schizophrenia International Research Society. Apr, 2010. Florence. Italy. This article was presented in part at the aforementioned conference and at the International Congress on Schizophrenia Research (ICOSR), Colorado Springs, April 4, 2011

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Drug Abuse  
 \*Methamphetamine  
 \*Psychiatric Symptoms  
 \*Treatment  
 Antisocial Personality Disorder  
 Major Depression  
 Psychiatric Patients  
 Psychosis  
 Trauma  
 Family History

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease***40. Risk factors of violence during a 4-week period in a psychiatric outpatient population.****Citation:**

Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, December 2013, vol./is. 201/12(1021-1026), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):**

Buchanan, Alec; Nich, Charla; Douglas, Kevin S; Babuscio, Theresa; Easton, Caroline J

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The clinical impact of structured risk assessment instruments has been limited by a lack of information regarding a) their short-term accuracy and b) the relationship between change as measured by the instrument and a change in the risk for harm. Data were collected every 4 weeks on a) variables designed to resemble the items of a structured risk assessment instrument, b) substance use, c) social circumstances and mental state, and d) violent behavior. Scores on the variables designed to resemble the items of a risk assessment instrument were associated with violence during the ensuing 4 weeks. However, an increase in a subject's score on these variables was not associated with violence. Instead, increasing cocaine use and increasing social conflict as described by the subject at interview were associated with violence during those weeks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Psychiatric Patients](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Ovid* in [Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease](#)

#### 41. Ketamine: Synaptogenesis, immunomodulation and glycogen synthase kinase-3 as underlying mechanisms of its antidepressant properties.

**Citation:** Molecular Psychiatry, December 2013, vol./is. 18/12(1236-1241), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Zunszain, P. A.; Horowitz, M. A.; Cattaneo, A.; Lupi, M. M.; Pariante, C. M

**Correspondence Address:** Zunszain, P. A.: Section of Stress, Psychiatry and Immunology, Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, 125 Coldharbour Lane, London, United Kingdom, SE5 9NU, patricia.zunszain@kcl.ac.uk

**Institution:** Section of Stress, Psychiatry and Immunology, Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Section of Stress, Psychiatry and Immunology, Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Section of Stress, Psychiatry and Immunology, Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Section of Stress, Psychiatry and Immunology, Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Section of Stress, Psychiatry and Immunology, Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Section of Stress, Psychiatry and Immunology, Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Major depressive disorder is an extremely debilitating condition affecting millions of people worldwide. Nevertheless, currently available antidepressant medications still have important limitations, such as a low response rate and a time lag for treatment response that represent a significant problem when dealing with individuals who are vulnerable and prone to self-harm. Recent clinical trials have shown that the N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor antagonist, ketamine, can induce an antidepressant response within hours, which

lasts up to 2 weeks, and is effective even in treatment-resistant patients. Nonetheless, its use is limited due to its psychotomimetic and addictive properties. Understanding the molecular pathways through which ketamine exerts its antidepressant effects would help in the developing of novel antidepressant agents that do not evoke the same negative side effects of this drug. This review focuses specifically on the effects of ketamine on three molecular mechanisms that are relevant to depression: synaptogenesis, immunomodulation and regulation of glycogen synthase kinase-3 activity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Antidepressant Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Ketamine](#)  
[\\*Kinases](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[Glycogen](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. Advocacy research in harm reduction drug policies.

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**Citation:** Journal of Social Issues, December 2013, vol./is. 69/4(684-693), 0022-4537;1540-4560 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Drucker, Ernest

**Correspondence Address:** Drucker, Ernest, emdrucker@earthlink.net

**Institution:** Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, City University of New York, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Harm reduction now has a strong foundation in scientific evidence and is widely accepted in many countries as national policy and much of the worlds scientific community, including leading U.S. and international public-health, e.g. The US National Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the European Union, and the WHO. Nonetheless its impact in official U.S. policies and practices remains minimal. In this chapter, two harm reduction case studies are presented: one about needle-exchange programs for intravenous drug users and the about methadone treatment programs for heroin addiction. These studies suggest how, in order to improve impact, research questions must be strategically chosen. and presented. Such research should support our ability to implement HR policies in practice and make public-health officials more accountable for their opposition to HR, using the mounting body of evidence supportive of HR to support changing those positions. Both of these cases demonstrate the possibilities (and limitations) of advocacy research where science speaks truth to political power. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Government Policy Making](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Health Promotion](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[Advocacy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Developmental issues of university students in Hong Kong.

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**Citation:** International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health, December 2013, vol./is. 25/4(345-351), 0334-0139;2191-0278 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Shek, Daniel T. L.; Cheung, Boris P. M

**Correspondence Address:** Shek, Daniel T. L.: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Room HJ407, Core H, Hunghom, Hong Kong, China, daniel.shek@polyu.edu.hk

**Institution:** Department of Applied Social Sciences, Centre for Innovative Programmes for Adolescents and Families, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China; Faculty of Law, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, China

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Four domains of developmental issues of university students in Hong Kong are examined in this paper. First, behavioral and lifestyle problems of university students are identified, including alcohol consumption, Internet addiction, cyber-pornography, irregular sleep patterns, and interpersonal violence. Second, the mental health problems of university students, including suicidal ideation, depression and anxiety problems, are outlined. Third, issues on self-determination (including establishment of personal goals), self-confidence, and materialism of the students are reviewed. Fourth, issues related to students' connection to the society, including egocentrism and civic engagement, are discussed. The views of employers about university graduates in Hong Kong are also examined. With the emergence of developmental issues among Hong Kong university students, it is argued that promoting the psychosocial competencies of university students via positive youth development programs is an important strategy in addressing such issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Community Involvement](#)  
[\\*School Based Intervention](#)  
[\\*Materialism \(Philosophy\)](#)  
[Developmental Psychology](#)  
[Egocentrism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. "Relapse in alcohol use disorder": In reply.

**Citation:** JAMA Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 70/11(1248), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Coyle, Joseph T; Ongur, Dost

**Correspondence Address:** Coyle, Joseph T.: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, 115 Mill St, Belmont, MA, US, 02478, joseph\_coyle@hms.harvard.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US; McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Belmont, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reply by the editor to comments made by Mark L. Willenbring (see record 2013-42917-017) on an editorial (see record 2013-42556-002) related to the original article (See record 2013-42556-012) . The editors thank Dr. Willenbring for expressing his concerns and review key criteria involved in the choice of authors for invited editorials. They defend their choice of Dr. Volkow as having been motivated by scientific factors and not politics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Community Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Alcohols](#)

[Brain](#)  
[Craving](#)  
[Cingulate Cortex](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Silverchair Information Systems* in *JAMA Psychiatry*

#### 45. Relapse in alcohol use disorder.

**Citation:** JAMA Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 70/11(1248), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Nov 2013)  
**Author(s):** Willenbring, Mark L  
**Correspondence Address:** Willenbring, Mark L.: Alltyr, Inc Transforming Treatment for Addictions, 332 Minnesota St, Ste W1255, St Paul, MN, US, 55101, drw@alltyr.com  
**Institution:** Alltyr, Inc: Transforming Treatment for Addictions, St Paul, MN, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Comments on the editorial by Nora D. Volkow & Ruben D. Baler (see record 2013-42556-002). In this letter to the editor, Willenbring expresses concern with the choice of Volkow and Baler to co-author an editorial in reference to another article by Seo and colleagues (see record 2013-42556-012). The concern arises from the role of Dr. Volkow as director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Willenbring voices his concern as related to a recent interchange between NIDA and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Community Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Brain](#)  
[Craving](#)  
[Cingulate Cortex](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Silverchair Information Systems* in *JAMA Psychiatry*

#### 46. The Hooked on Nicotine Checklist: A measure of diminished autonomy over tobacco.

**Citation:** Psychological tests and testing research trends., 2007(191-209) (2007)  
**Author(s):** DiFranza, Joseph R; Wellman, Robert J  
**Institution:** Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, MA, US; Behavioral Sciences Department, Fitchburg State College, Fitchburg, MA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) How can you tell if a person is addicted to tobacco? When does addiction to tobacco begin and how might it be measured? These questions have bedeviled clinicians and researchers for years. Experts do not agree on a single list of the essential features of tobacco addiction. It appears that in the current state of affairs, the number of opinions on the definition of addiction approaches the number of experts in the field. If addiction and dependence mean something different to each of us, is the meaning in the eye of each beholder? If so, do these terms have any meaning at all? Stymied, the first author hit upon a new strategy to get past this minefield: avoid any mention of addiction or dependence. In search of an alternative to the quagmire of addiction and dependence, the first author borrowed upon the wisdom of the uninitiated. Lay audiences often want to know what it takes to become "hooked." Unlike 'addiction' and 'dependence' which have been precisely defined so many times that we no longer know what these

terms mean, 'hooked' carries the advantage of being slang and undefined as a scientific term. Its common usage indicates that, like a fish on a hook, a person is addicted when they lose autonomy over their drug use. This reflects a different perspective on addiction from those that define it in relation to self-harm or the inability to meet culturally-defined responsibilities. To those who are free from the need to make a diagnosis, addiction means, simply, a loss of autonomy. In this chapter, we describe the Hooked on Nicotine Checklist as a measure of autonomy and discuss its development, theoretical foundation and psychometric properties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Construction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 47. Using Mendelian randomisation to infer causality in depression and anxiety research.

**Citation:** Depression and Anxiety, December 2013, vol./is. 30/12(1185-1193), 1091-4269;1520-6394 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Gage, Suzanne H; Smith, George Davey; Zammit, Stanley; Hickman, Matthew; Munafò, Marcus R

**Correspondence Address:** Gage, Suzanne H.: School of Social and Community Medicine, Oakfield House, Oakfield Grove, Bristol, United Kingdom, BS8 2BN, suzi.gage@bristol.ac.uk

**Institution:** School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom; School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom; University of Cardiff, Institute of Psychological Medicine and Clinical Neurosciences, Cardiff, United Kingdom; School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom; MRC Integrative Epidemiology Unit (IEU), University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Depression and anxiety co-occur with substance use and abuse at a high rate. Ascertaining whether substance use plays a causal role in depression and anxiety is difficult or impossible with conventional observational epidemiology. Mendelian randomisation uses genetic variants as a proxy for environmental exposures, such as substance use, which can address problems of reverse causation and residual confounding, providing stronger evidence about causality. Genetic variants can be used instead of directly measuring exposure levels, in order to gain an unbiased estimate of the effect of various exposures on depression and anxiety. The suitability of the genetic variant as a proxy can be ascertained by confirming that there is no relationship between variant and outcome in those who do not use the substance. At present, there are suitable instruments for tobacco use, so we use that as a case study. Proof-of-principle Mendelian randomisation studies using these variants have found evidence for a causal effect of smoking on body mass index. Two studies have investigated tobacco and depression using this method, but neither found strong evidence that smoking causes depression or anxiety; evidence is more consistent with a self-medication hypothesis. Mendelian randomisation represents a technique that can aid understanding of exposures that may or may not be causally related to depression and anxiety. As more suitable instruments emerge (including the use of allelic risk scores rather than individual single nucleotide polymorphisms), the effect of other substances can be investigated. Linkage disequilibrium, pleiotropy, and population stratification, which can distort Mendelian randomisation studies, are also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety](#)

\*Causality  
 \*Major Depression  
 Drug Usage  
 Polymorphism  
 Tobacco Smoking

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Depression and Anxiety*; Note: ; Collection notes: Offsite access: Type "Homerton" into box entitled "Institution Name" at lower right of the screen and select "Homerton Hospital"

#### 48. Characteristics of Northern Plains American Indians seeking substance abuse treatment in an urban, non-tribal clinic: A descriptive study.

**Citation:** Community Mental Health Journal, December 2013, vol./is. 49/6(714-721), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Kropp, Frankie; Somoza, Eugene; Lilleskov, Maurine; Moccasin, Mabel Granados-Bad; Moore, Michelle; Lewis, Daniel; Boetel, Brenda; Smith, Corey; Winhusen, Theresa

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Because few data exist on substance abuse rates in American Indian (AI) communities, the Methamphetamine and Other Drug project was developed and implemented by five nodes within the National Institute on Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network (NIDA CTN). This article presents findings from AI clients in a Northern Plains urban non-Native substance abuse treatment setting. Alcohol and marijuana were used earlier, longer, and by more clients, followed by stimulants and prescription opioids. Most regularly smoked tobacco. Differences in substance use patterns were associated with age of onset and victimization. Age of onset was correlated with victimization, gender, cognitive impairment, and suicidal behavior. Despite considerable health and economic disparities, most clients found support for recovery in relationships and elements of Native culture. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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:** \*American Indians  
 \*Clinics  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Health Care Seeking Behavior  
 Cognitive Impairment  
 Methamphetamine  
 Urban Environments

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. Posttraumatic stress disorder and its comorbidities among American Indian veterans.

**Citation:** Community Mental Health Journal, December 2013, vol./is. 49/6(704-708), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Westermeyer, Joseph; Canive, Jose

**Correspondence Address:** Westermeyer, Joseph: Minneapolis VAMC, Department of Psychiatry and Anthropology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US, joseph.westermeyer@med.va.gov

**Institution:** Minneapolis VAMC, Department of Psychiatry and Anthropology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Albuquerque VAMC, Department of Psychiatry and Neurosciences, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Goal consists of describing the demographic and comorbid characteristics associated with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among American Indian veterans with any lifetime Axis 1 disorder. Sample included 252 American Indian veterans, obtained from a community sample of 557, using targeted sampling designed to provide a representative sample, structured to include equal numbers of rural and urban veterans and a twofold over sample of women. Data collection involved lifetime diagnoses based on the Diagnostic Interview Schedule/Quick Version/DSM-III-R, demographic characteristics, and combat exposure. Findings Bivariate comparisons showed positive relationships of PTSD with combat exposure, mood disorder and anxiety disorders (excluding PTSD), but a negative relationship with substance use disorder. Binary logistic regression analyses showed an independent association of PTSD with mood and anxiety disorders as well as combat exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York (Outside the USA); YEAR: 2012

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*American Indians](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Military Veterans](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[Combat Experience](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 50. Socio-demographic characteristics of juvenile delinquents in Turkey.

**Citation:** Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology, December 2013, vol./is. 24/6(688-698), 1478-9949;1478-9957 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Zeren, Cem; Arslan, Muhammet Mustafa; Yengil, Erhan; Karanfil, Ramazan; Akcan, Ramazan; Oksuz, Mehmet

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**Institution:** Forensic Medicine, Mustafa Kemal University Medical Faculty, Hatay, Turkey; Forensic Medicine, Mustafa Kemal University Medical Faculty, Hatay, Turkey; Family Medicine, Mustafa Kemal University Medical Faculty, Hatay, Turkey; Forensic Medicine, Sutcuimam University, Medical Faculty, Kahramanmaras, Turkey; Forensic Medicine, Hacettepe University, Faculty of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey; Hatay Provincial Directorate of Social Services, Hatay, Turkey

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In developing countries, juvenile delinquency and the involvement of children in crime is an important social problem. The bio-psycho-social factors leading to a crime, as well as the situation of individuals in society have become an increasingly important issue. The aim of this study was to determine the effects of socio-economic and -demographic characteristics of children involved in crime as suspects or victims. A questionnaire comprising questions concerning their socio-demographic characteristics and family status was administered to the participants. Of a total 351 cases, 245 (69.8%) were alleged

offenders and 71 (20.2%) were victims of a crime. Most of them were male in the 16-18 age group, attending high school, involving in a crime for the first time, suffering from a substance-use disorder and have committed physical assaults and theft crimes. Obtained findings should be considered in developing strategies and implementing prevention policies in order to tackle juvenile delinquency. Besides the penalties given to children involved in a crime, educational and psychosocial support should also be provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Biopsychosocial Approach](#)  
[\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[\\*Psychosocial Factors](#)  
 Crime  
 Drug Abuse  
 Social Issues  
 Socioeconomic Status

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 51. Treatment of severe sleep disorder related to alcohol-dependence with high-dose agomelatine-A case report.

**Citation:** Psychiatria Danubina, 2013, vol./is. 25/4(416-418), 0353-5053 (2013)

**Author(s):** Grosshans, Martin; Mutschler, Jochen; Kiefer, Falk

**Correspondence Address:** Grosshans, Martin: Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany, 68159, martin.grosshans@zi-mannheim.de

**Institution:** Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Among abstinent alcohol-dependent (AD) patients, sleep disorders are a wide-spread and persistent problem entailing the risk of relapsing into drinking. In this paper, the authors present a case of severe sleep disorder related to AD that was treated with high-dose agomelatine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Medicinska naklada-Zagreb, Croatia

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Antidepressant Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Melatonin](#)  
[\\*Sleep Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 52. The effect of selected polymorphisms of the dopamine receptor gene DRD2 and the ANKK-1 on the preference of concentrations of sucrose solutions in men with alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Psychiatria Danubina, 2013, vol./is. 25/4(371-378), 0353-5053 (2013)

**Author(s):** Jablonski, Marcin; Jasiewicz, Andrzej; Kucharska-Mazur, Jolanta; Samochowiec, Jerzy; Bienkowski, Przemyslaw; Mierzejewski, Pawel; Samochowiec, Agnieszka

**Correspondence Address:** Jablonski, Marcin: Department of Psychiatry, Pomeranian Medical University, Broniewskiego 26, Szczecin, Poland, 71-460, marcinjablonski2@wp.pl

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Pomeranian Medical University, Szczecin, Poland; Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland; Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland; Institute of Psychology, Department of Clinical Psychology, University of Szczecin, Szczecin, Poland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The aim of the study was to determine the influence of DRD2 gene polymorphisms in exon 8 G/A (rs 6276) in the promoter region -141 C Ins/Del (rs1799732) and the influence of ANKK-1 gene Taq-1A polymorphism (rs 1800497) on the preference of increasing sucrose concentrations in men with alcohol dependence. Subjects and methods: 63 male patients with alcohol dependence were genotyped for the above polymorphisms. Their preference for increasing sucrose concentrations was tested and their taste intensity perception of sucrose solutions was assessed. The patients were tested with the 'Sniffin' Sticks' olfactory test. Results: We found a statistically significant association between some alleles of ANKK 1 gene Taq 1A polymorphisms and sucrose preference in the subjects. The A1 Taq 1A allele determined hedonistic response to the two highest concentrations of sucrose. No association was found regarding the other two polymorphisms (in the promoter region and in the exon 8 of the DRD2 gene). Conclusions: Study results suggest Taq-1A polymorphism plays a role in the preference to high concentrations of sucrose and its potential association with alcohol dependence pathogenesis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Medicinska naklada-Zagreb, Croatia

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[\\*Sugars](#)  
[Human Males](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 53. Executive functioning in Asian pathological gamblers.

**Citation:** International Gambling Studies, December 2013, vol./is. 13/3(403-416), 1445-9795;1479-4276 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Manning, Victoria; Teoh, Hui Chin; Guo, Song; Wong, Kim Eng; Li, Ting-Kai

**Correspondence Address:** Manning, Victoria, victoria\_manning@imh.com.sg

**Institution:** National Addictions Management Service, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Singapore; National Addictions Management Service, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Singapore; National Addictions Management Service, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Singapore; National Addictions Management Service, Institute of Mental Health, Singapore, Singapore; Program in Neuroscience & Behavioral Disorders, Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School, Singapore, Singapore

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Two decades of neuropsychological research on predominantly Caucasian problem gamblers has unveiled significantly poorer performance on several domains of executive functioning (EF) relative to healthy controls. However, contradictory findings are widespread and evidence that pathological gamblers (PGs) are 'impaired' remains inconclusive. The study examined multiple facets of EF in 30 male, PGs seeking outpatient treatment in Singapore and 30 matched controls. CANTAB tests of planning and organization/problem-solving, set-shifting, working memory and reflection impulsivity, were administered alongside the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale, Cognitive

Failures Questionnaire and Dysexecutive Questionnaire. No significant group differences were found on any of the EF performance parameters, with performance falling in the healthy, unimpaired range for both groups. PGs did, however, report significantly greater impulsivity, everyday cognitive failures and symptoms of the dysexecutive syndrome. Exploratory analysis on a subgroup of PGs addicted to non-strategic gambling activities revealed poorer EF performance than among those addicted to strategic gambling activities. The findings suggest an absence of EF deficits despite higher trait impulsivity in Asian, predominantly strategic PGs. Hence, psychological interventions such as CBT and treatment approaches that emphasize the use of self-monitoring and informed decision-making to reduce impulsive behaviours should be suited to this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Neuropsychology](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Executive Function](#)  
[Asians](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Impulsiveness](#)  
[Memory](#)  
[Problem Solving](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 54. The predictors of internet addiction behaviours for Taiwanese elementary school students.

**Citation:** School Psychology International, December 2013, vol./is. 34/6(648-657), 0143-0343;1461-7374 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Lan, Chu M; Lee, Yu H

**Correspondence Address:** Lan, Chu M.: Department of Health Psychology, College of Health Sciences, Chang Jung Christian University, No. 396, Sec. 1, Changrong Road, Guiren District, Tainan City, Taiwan, 711, cmlan@mail.cjcu.edu.tw

**Institution:** Health Psychology Department, Chang Jung Christian University, Tainan City, Taiwan; Guidance and Counseling Department, National Chiayi University, Taiwan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although there has been considerable research which has explored factors related to internet addiction, few studies have investigated elementary school students' involvement in this behaviour pattern. Participants in the present study were 1045 children in grades 3 to 6 from elementary schools in Taiwan. Students completed surveys on their use of the internet, and an internet addiction scale as well as a depression indicator. Results showed that children's time and frequency of using the internet, gender, and depression accounted for 39.2% of the variance in internet addiction. However, when a narrower criterion was applied to children's internet addiction, only 10.9% of students fulfilled this criterion. For this group, grade and conduct-social problems together accounted for 17.1% of the variance in internet addiction. Implications for prevention and intervention are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavior Problems](#)  
[\\*Elementary School Students](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[Social Issues](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**55. Neural mechanisms of pain and alcohol dependence.**

- Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 112/(34-41), 0091-3057 (Nov 1, 2013)
- Author(s):** Apkarian, A. Vania; Neugebauer, Volker; Koob, George; Edwards, Scott; Levine, Jon D; Ferrari, Luiz; Egli, Mark; Regunathan, Soundar
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- Institution:** Department of Neuroscience, Northwestern University Med School, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Neuroscience & Cell Biology, University Texas Med Branch, Galveston, TX, US; Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Inst., La Jolla, CA, US; Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Inst., La Jolla, CA, US; Division of Neuroscience, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Division of Neuroscience, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Division of Neuroscience and Behavior, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, NIH, Bethesda, MD, US; Division of Neuroscience and Behavior, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, NIH, Bethesda, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** An association between chronic pain conditions and alcohol dependence has been revealed in numerous studies with episodes of alcohol abuse antedating chronic pain in some people and alcohol dependence emerging after the onset of chronic pain in others. Alcohol dependence and chronic pain share common neural circuits giving rise to the possibility that chronic pain states could significantly affect alcohol use patterns and that alcohol dependence could influence pain sensitivity. The reward and emotional pathways that regulate drug/alcohol addiction also mediate chronic pain. For example, pain-evoked activation of brain learning and brain reward circuitry may modulate cortical processing of pain and central sensitization mediated by mesocorticolimbic circuitry. Imbalance and reorganization of amygdala-mPFC interactions may not only be important for persistent pain, but also for disorders characterized by the abnormal persistence of emotional-affective states such as drug and alcohol addiction. Further studies are necessary to understand how these neural circuits are regulated in comorbid conditions of alcoholism and chronic pain. In addition, long term alcohol use could induce pain symptoms and may exacerbate chronic pain arising from other sources. While prior studies have established a role of neuroendocrine stress axis mediators in alcohol abuse and neurotoxic effects, these studies have not explored the distinction between the individual impact of alcohol and stress hormones. Future studies should explore the mechanisms mediating the contribution of alcohol and stress axis hormones on pain, an important question in our understanding of the neurobiology of alcohol abuse and chronic pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Society for Neuroscience 2012 Annual Meeting. 2012. New Orleans. LA, US. Proceedings of the Satellite Symposium at the aforementioned conference.
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Emotions](#)  
[\\*Neural Pathways](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[Biological Neural Networks](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**56. Oral administration of GZ-793A, a VMAT2 inhibitor, decreases methamphetamine self-administration in rats.**

- Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 112/(29-33), 0091-3057 (Nov 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Wilmouth, Carrie E; Zheng, Guangrong; Crooks, Peter A; Dwoskin, Linda P; Bardo, Michael T

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Despite the high prevalence of use of methamphetamine (METH), there is no FDA-approved pharmacological treatment available currently for METH addiction. The vesicular monoamine transporter (VMAT2) has been proposed as a novel target to treat METH abuse. GZ-793A, a lobelane analog and selective VMAT2 inhibitor, has been shown previously to decrease METH self-administration specifically when administered via the subcutaneous route in rats. Since oral administration is the preferred clinical route, the present experiments determined if oral administration of GZ-793A would decrease specifically METH self-administration. Experiments 1 and 2 assessed the dose-effect functions of oral administration of GZ-793A (30-240 mg/kg) on intravenous METH self-administration and food-maintained responding, respectively. Experiments 3 and 4 assessed the time-course (20-180 min pretreatment) of oral administration of GZ-793A on METH self-administration and food-maintained responding, respectively. Oral administration of GZ-793A dose-dependently decreased METH self-administration, with the highest dose (240 mg/kg) producing an 85% decrease compared to control baseline. The decrease in METH self-administration produced by GZ-793A (120 mg/kg) lasted at least 180 min. In contrast, GZ-793A failed to alter food-maintained responding at any of the doses or pretreatment intervals tested. The oral effectiveness and the specificity of GZ-793A to decrease methamphetamine self-administration support the feasibility of developing VMAT2 inhibitors as treatments for METH abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**57. Enhancement and inhibition of apomorphine-induced sensitization in rats exposed to immobilization stress: Relationship with adaptation to stress.**

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, November 2013, vol./is. 112/(22-28), 0091-3057 (Nov 1, 2013)

**Author(s):** Haleem, Darakhshan Jabeen; Ikram, Huma; Haider, Saida; Parveen, Tahira; Haleem, Muhammad Abdul

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Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan; Neurochemistry and Biochemical Neuropharmacology Research Laboratory, Department of Biochemistry, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan; Department of Biomedical Engineering, Sir Syed University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi, Pakistan

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Stress increases vulnerability to addiction while drugs of abuse impair coping responses and pre-dispose to depression. Pre-clinical research shows that stress exposure augments locomotor sensitization effects of drugs of abuse and impairs behavioral tolerance to repeated stress. The present study investigates relationship between behavioral tolerance to repeated immobilization stress and apomorphine-induced sensitization. Apomorphine was injected either before exposure or after the termination of immobilization, daily for 5 days, to monitor drug-induced behavioral sensitization and tolerance in immobilization stress-induced anorexia. We find that apomorphine-induced sensitization is enhanced and tolerance to repeated immobilization is impaired if the drug is administered before exposure to stress episode. Conversely, apomorphine-induced sensitization is inhibited and adaptation to stress is facilitated if the drug is administered after the termination of stress episode. It shows that apomorphine, if experienced during stress, produces greater sensitization and impairs stress tolerance. Conversely, sensitization effects of apomorphine are blocked and tolerance to stress is facilitated in animals receiving drug after the termination of stress episode. It is suggested that additive effects of stress and apomorphine on mesocorticolimbic dopamine neurotransmission and 5-HT-1A influences on dopamine neurotransmission may have a role in the modulation of apomorphine sensitization and tolerance to repeated immobilization stress. The results may help develop potential pharmacotherapies when substance abuse/dependence disorder and depression occur together. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Apomorphine](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Adaptation](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**58. A review of the concepts, terminologies and dilemmas in the assessment of decisional capacity: A focus on alcoholism.**

**Citation:** Australasian Psychiatry, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(537-540), 1039-8562;1440-1665 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Restifo, Sam

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The formal assessment of a person's capacity for making reasoned decisions is an infrequent and usually unappealing clinical task. The purpose of this paper is to dissect the task, consider the component parts, clarify those aspects that can be problematic and highlight those that remain so. Method: The paper reviews the concepts, terminologies and dilemmas around alcoholism, insight, lack of insight, denial, judgement, will, decisional capacity and competence. Conclusion: Assessments of patients suffering from alcoholism (or any other dyscontrol problem such as deliberate self-harm, problem gambling or eating disorders) are likely to evoke unease because of the interweaving of potentially disputable phenomenological, clinical, ethical, semantic and legal aspects. Familiarity with the concepts and terms around decisional capacity helps to orientate

clinicians in their work. There remain some particular conceptual issues that are in need of further scholarly attention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Concepts](#)  
[\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Terminology](#)  
[Competence](#)  
[Denial](#)  
[Insight](#)  
[Judgment](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Australasian Psychiatry*

### 59. Problematic internet use in childhood and youth: Evolution of a 21st century affliction.

**Citation:** Australasian Psychiatry, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(533-536), 1039-8562;1440-1665 (Dec 2013)  
**Author(s):** Tam, Philip; Walter, Garry  
**Correspondence Address:** Tam, Philip: Thomas Walker Hospital ('Rivendell'), Hospital Road, Concord West, NSW, Australia, 2138, Philip.Tam@sswahs.nsw.gov.au  
**Institution:** Sydney and South Western Sydney Local Health Districts, Sydney, NSW, Australia; University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Objective: To describe the emergence of, and myriad issues pertaining to, problematic internet use in childhood and youth. In this overview and appraisal of a uniquely 21st century affliction, the focus is on youth and less on young adult perspectives. Conclusions: We employed relevant literature-search methodology through EMBASE, Psycinfo and Web of Science, utilising the key terms of PIU, internet addiction and youth mental health, and present a selection of the pioneering and important research developments both nationally and internationally. We focused on the literature from the past 10 years, but we also included relevant early developments in the field going back to the 1990s. We also made reference, where appropriate, to major considerations of relevance to the general public, where these were reported in reputable international news and media organisations. The authors utilised common internet search engines to access these news reports. It was found that the complex, novel and at times controversial concept of 'problematic internet use' (PIU) - often popularly dubbed 'internet addiction'-has attracted much public, media and research interest, particularly over the past decade. In common with many other afflictions that have a prominent 'pop-cultural' component, often the commentary and debate has been polarising, unclear and sensationalist. At times, more light than heat appears to be generated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Behavior Problems](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Online Social Networks](#)  
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)  
[Child Psychopathology](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Australasian Psychiatry*

#### 60. Menthol cigarette and marijuana use among adolescents.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, December 2013, vol./is. 15/12(2094-2099), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Kong, Grace; Singh, Nisha; Camenga, Deepa; Cavallo, Dana; Krishnan-Sarin, Suchitra

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Menthol cigarette and marijuana use among adolescents is high; however, little is known about dual use in this age. Thus, we examined these rates among 2 samples of adolescents in Connecticut. Methods: Study 1 examined a school-wide survey assessing variables related to cigarettes and marijuana among high school students (N = 837 [13% smokers]), and Study 2 examined these factors using baseline data of high school-aged, treatment-seeking, daily cigarette smokers prior to quitting (N = 132). Results: In Study 1, lifetime marijuana use among all adolescents was 33% and past 30-day marijuana use was 21%. Among cigarette smokers, 55% reported smoking menthol cigarettes, 84% reported lifetime marijuana use, and 66% reported past 30-day marijuana use. Multivariate-adjusted logistic regression models indicated that cigarette smokers, when compared with nonsmokers, had greater rates of lifetime (odds ratio [OR] = 10.91) and past 30-day marijuana use (OR = 10.44). Among smokers, use of menthol cigarettes, when compared with use of nonmenthol cigarettes, was associated with greater lifetime (OR = 5.05) but not past 30-day marijuana use. In Study 2 with daily smokers, 59% of adolescents reported use of menthol cigarettes and 66% reported past 30-day marijuana use. Compared with nonmenthol cigarette smokers, menthol cigarette smokers were more likely to report past 30-day marijuana use (OR = 2.44). Conclusions: Cigarette smoking is associated with marijuana use, and among smokers, menthol cigarette smoking further increased the odds of marijuana use. More research on the dual use of marijuana and tobacco is needed to inform prevention and treatment of substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Usage](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 61. The profile of neonaticide mothers in legal expertise.

**Original Title:** Le portrait des meres neonaticides dans les expertises judiciaires.

**Citation:** L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, October 2013, vol./is. 39/5(352-359), 0013-7006 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Vellut, N; Simmat-Durand, L; Tursz, A

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- Institution:** CERMES 3, CNRS UMR 8211, EHESS, Inserm U988, Universite Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris-Cite, Paris, France; CERMES 3, CNRS UMR 8211, EHESS, Inserm U988, Universite Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris-Cite, Paris, France; CERMES 3, CNRS UMR 8211, EHESS, Inserm U988, Universite Paris Descartes, Sorbonne Paris-Cite, Paris, France
- Language:** French
- Abstract:** Introduction: Neonaticide is the term used to refer to the killing of newborn infants within the first 24 hours of life. A recent study conducted by Inserm Unit 750 found a frequency of 2.1 cases of neonaticide for 100,000 births in France. The persistence of these crimes raises serious issues, and scientists have attempted to explain this by the profile of neonaticidal mothers: young, or even teenage, single, primiparous, and socially deprived. The present study sought to question this profile, and to suggest a new profile for neonaticidal mothers. Data and methods: This retrospective study over the years 1996-2000 comprised 32 cases of neonaticide perpetrated in three French regions. Seventeen solved cases of these 32 cases generated 54 documents by expert consultants, mainly psychiatric and psychological expertise, studied and analysed here using Modalisa software for quantitative analyses and Nvivo software for qualitative data. Results: No single socio-demographic profile was observed. The mothers were in contrasting situations at the time of the event. There were few psychotic profiles. The other psychopathological disturbances detected were very often related to the event. The most surprising feature in the expert reports describing the neonaticidal mothers was the existence of what we have termed "descriptive absent-factors". These mothers had not experienced major trauma in childhood such as the death of persons close or foster care. They were not living in an environment of family violence. They did not exhibit addictive or self-harm behaviour. Their parents before them had similar profiles, except three cases of alcoholism. Their parentage, and that of the infants, was not an issue. The most widely described personality features were immaturity, dependency on others, withdrawal, inhibition, emptiness, lack of affectivity, non-expressiveness, and devaluation of self-image. The very impoverished relational environment of these mothers also appears in the expertise data. Their affective and relational foundations were insecure. Discussion: The "classic" profile of the neonaticidal mother as being young, single, and primiparous is not confirmed in this study. Recent American and European studies reach similar conclusions. More than half of these mothers already had other children; more than half were living with a partner. Nor did these mothers have an evident psychopathological profile, and even less so a psychopathic profile. This study suggests a "psycho-relational" profile for the neonaticidal mother: immature, affectively dependent, expressing herself very little, and experiencing considerable affective isolation. Conclusion: These neonaticidal mothers did not present any specific socio-demographic or evident psychopathological profile. The study nevertheless enabled definition of a "psycho-relational" profile. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: L'Encephale; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Infanticide](#)  
[\\*Mothers](#)  
[\\*Criminal Profiling](#)  
[Legal Processes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 62. Cognitive vulnerability to alcohol dependence: Related neuroanatomic endophenotypes.**
- Original Title:** Vulnerabilite cognitive a l'alcoololo-dependance: Identification d'endophenotypes morphologiques cerebraux.
- Citation:** L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, October 2013, vol./is. 39/5(320-325), 0013-7006 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Seigneurie, A. -S; Guerin Langlois, C; Limosin, F

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**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Introduction: Executive function impairments and high level of impulsivity may constitute heritable endophenotypes that confer predisposition for alcohol dependence. Brain volume abnormalities have also been reported in young, alcohol-naïve subjects at high risk (HR) for alcohol dependence, and linked to cognitive dysfunction. Methods: This paper presents a literature review of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies that examined brain volumes in adolescent/young adult HR offspring from families with multiple cases of alcohol dependence compared to low risk controls with no family history of alcohol or drug misuse. In some of these studies, executive functioning and externalizing symptoms were also assessed. Results: In HR subjects, local white matter volume deficits were found in the corpus callosum and in the right orbito-frontal cortex, and lower fractional anisotropy in the left inferior longitudinal fasciculus and in the right optic radiation. Altered fronto-cerebellar connectivity has also been reported. Diminished gray matter volume of the cerebellar cortex was found in HR subjects, in the frontal, cyngulate and para-hippocampal gyri, and also in the amygdala, the thalamus and the cerebellum. These structural abnormalities have been associated with higher impulsivity level and executive function impairments, themselves markers of vulnerability to alcoholism. These premorbid cerebral abnormalities may increase the risk for developing an alcohol use disorder in HR subjects through atypical control processing. Conclusion: Brain abnormalities may potentially constitute an abnormal neural network that might underlie the risk towards alcohol dependence. These circuitry abnormalities might contribute to the reward deficiency, as well as impaired response inhibition that predict impulsive spectrum behavior, which are thought to represent the inherited vulnerability to alcohol dependence in HR individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: L'Encephale; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[\\*Executive Function](#)  
[Brain Size](#)  
[Neuroanatomy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 63. Does the Internet make people happier?

**Citation:** The Journal of Socio-Economics, October 2013, vol./is. 46/(105-116), 1053-5357 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Penard, Thierry; Poussing, Nicolas; Suire, Raphael

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**Institution:** University of Rennes 1, CREM (CNRS), Rennes, France; CEPS, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg; University of Rennes 1, CREM (CNRS), Rennes, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Given the increasingly prominent role the Internet plays in people's daily life, understanding its influence on individual well-being is crucial. Internet use yields direct utility and economic returns that may increase life satisfaction. But the Internet might also have detrimental effects (e.g. addiction, social isolation). This paper aims to examine the impact of Internet use on individual well-being. Using Luxemburgish data extracted from the European Value Survey, we find evidence that non users are less satisfied in their life than Internet users. Moreover, the positive influence of Internet use is stronger for individuals who are young or not satisfied with their income. These findings suggest that public policies aiming to reduce the digital divide by reaching out to non-Internet users are socially desirable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Happiness](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)  
[Life Satisfaction](#)  
[Social Isolation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**64. The institute of medicine report on the mental health and substance use workforce for older adults: A reflection.**

**Citation:** The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, October 2013, vol./is. 21/10(1038-1042), 1064-7481;1545-7214 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Blazer, Dan G

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**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The article focuses on Institute of Medicine (IOM) report's results and recommendations. These reflections are reflections, not those of any other member of the committee, and they are not extensions of the report. IOM reports are sponsored by a particular agency, and the responsibility of the IOM is to report back to that agency the findings and recommendations derived from the charge. The committee was diverse not only in terms of race and ethnicity but also in the disciplines represented. Furthermore, it was clear that this group took its charge seriously: the committee was on a mission. The committee already have a workforce consisting of many able and dedicated workers. However, this workforce is cobbled together. It consists of psychiatrists, primary care physicians, nurses (registered nurses and advanced-practice registered nurses), physician assistants, psychologists, social workers, pharmacists, peer support specialists, direct care workers, and family and other unpaid caregivers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry; YEAR: 2013

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

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Caregivers](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[Psychological Report](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry](#)

**65. A double blind randomised comparison of chlordiazepoxide and lorazepam in alcohol withdrawal.**

- Citation:** Asian Journal of Psychiatry, October 2013, vol./is. 6/5(401-403), 1876-2018;1876-2026 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Rajmohan, V; Sushil, K; Mohandas, E
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- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, KMCT Medical College, Calicut, India; Department of Psychiatry, KMCT Medical College, Calicut, India; Department of Psychiatry, MES Medical College, Perintalmanna, India
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aim: To compare the efficacy of lorazepam and chlordiazepoxide in alcohol withdrawal in a double blind design. Methods: The study sample consisted of 108 consecutive admissions to the de addiction ward, which after informed consent and selection based on inclusion criteria, were randomised to two groups. A comparison of the efficacy of chlordiazepoxide and lorazepam was done post randomisation. The initial withdrawal assessment and subsequent progress of withdrawal were assessed using Clinical Institute Assessment for Alcohol-revised (CIWA-Ar). The rate of withdrawal and total duration of withdrawal were compared among the two groups. Results: Lorazepam treated group showed a significant difference in the rate of improvement over 48h compared to chlordiazepoxide group (70.4% vs. 54.8%; p = 0.000). The total duration of withdrawal was also significantly lesser with lorazepam (5.6 days vs. 6.7 days; p = 0.001). Conclusion: Lorazepam is more effective than chlordiazepoxide in alcohol withdrawal in both a faster rate in the drop of withdrawal severity and lessening the total duration of withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Chlordiazepoxide](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Lorazepam](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Asian Journal of Psychiatry*