

Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History	page 2
1. 23 years of toxicology testing fatally injured pilots: Implications for aviation and other modes of transportation.	page 3
2. “The alcohol just pissed me off”: Views about how alcohol and marijuana influence adolescent dating violence perpetration, results of a qualitative study.	page 3
3. What do high school students say when they talk to their friends about substance use? Exploring the content of substance-use-specific communication with friends.	page 4
4. The Dark Triad, reinforcement sensitivity and substance use.	page 4
5. Temperament and externalizing behavior as mediators of genetic risk on adolescent substance use.	page 5
6. On-line life history calendar and sensitive topics: A pilot study.	page 5
7. Depressive symptoms and responses to cigarette pack warning labels among Mexican smokers.	page 6
8. Does parental mediation of media influence child outcomes? A meta-analysis on media time, aggression, substance use, and sexual behavior.	page 6
9. Fear of positive evaluation and alcohol use problems among college students: The unique impact of drinking motives.	page 7
10. The reciprocal longitudinal relationships between mobile phone addiction and depressive symptoms among Korean adolescents.	page 8
11. Parent’s alcoholism severity and family topic avoidance about alcohol as predictors of perceived stigma among adult children of alcoholics: Implications for emotional and psychological resilience.	page 8
12. Approach bias modification in inpatient psychiatric smokers.	page 9
13. A sad mood increases attention to unhealthy food images in women with food addiction.	page 9
14. How to think about your drink: Action-identification and the relation between mindfulness and dyscontrolled drinking.	page 10
15. Self-presentation styles, privacy, and loneliness as predictors of Facebook use in young people.	page 10
16. Negative urgency mediates the relationship between childhood maltreatment and problems with alcohol and cannabis in late adolescence.	page 11
17. Frequency is not enough: Patterns of use associated with risk of Internet addiction in Portuguese adolescents.	page 11
18. Heavy alcohol consumption among marginalised African refugee young people in Melbourne, Australia: Motivations for drinking, experiences of alcohol-related problems and strategies for managing drinking.	page 12
19. Cognitive, emotion control, and motor performance of adolescents in the NCANDA study: Contributions from alcohol consumption, age, sex, ethnicity, and family history of addiction.	page 12
20. A matter of sexual confidence: Young men's non-prescription use of Viagra in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	page 13
21. In Search of Anticipatory Cigarette Cravings: The Impact of Perceived Smoking Opportunity and Motivation to Seek Treatment.	page 14
22. Differences in the Relationship of Marijuana and Tobacco by Frequency of Use: A Qualitative Study With Adults Aged 18–34 Years.	page 14

Search History

1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
3. PsycInfo; 1 OR 2; 67864 results.

1. 23 years of toxicology testing fatally injured pilots: Implications for aviation and other modes of transportation.**Citation:** Accident Analysis and Prevention, May 2016, vol. 90, p. 108-117, 0001-4575 (May 2016)**Author(s):** McKay, Mary Pat; Groff, Loren

Abstract: Use of over-the-counter, prescription, and illicit drugs is increasing in the United States (US). Many of these drugs are psychoactive and can affect the user's ability to safely operate a vehicle. However, data about drug use by vehicle operators is typically limited to a small proportion of operators and a short list of drugs. For instance, required testing for commercial vehicle operators following most accidents is limited to a urine test for 11 drugs. By comparison, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), routinely tests fatally injured pilots' blood and tissues for hundreds of compounds. This study used the results from these tests to assess drug use in aviation. Methods: Using matched data from the FAA's Civil Aerospace Medical Institute toxicology database and the National Transportation Safety Board's (NTSB's) aviation accident database, this study examined trends in the prevalence of over-the-counter, prescription, and illicit drugs identified in toxicology tests of fatally injured pilots between 1990 and 2012. Cases that failed to match or where toxicology testing had not been performed were excluded. Pilots identified by the NTSB investigation as being the "flying pilot" at the time of the accident and results from blood or tissues were included. Toxicology results for ethanol and other alcohols were not included. Positive test results were categorized by drug type and potential for causing impairment. Analysis used SPSS Version 19.1 to perform linear by linear chi-squared statistics. Results: The study included 6677 pilots or 87% of the eligible subjects. The large majority were male (98%) and flying general aviation operations (96%) at the time of their fatal accident. There were increasing trends in pilots' use of all drugs, potentially impairing drugs, drugs used to treat potentially impairing conditions, drugs designated as controlled substances, and illicit drugs. The most common potentially impairing drug pilots had used was diphenhydramine, a sedating antihistamine that is an active ingredient in many over-the-counter allergy formulations, cold medicines, and sleep aids in the US. Although evidence of illicit drug use was found only in a small number of cases, the percentage of pilots testing positive for marijuana use increased during the study period, mostly in the last 10 years. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drugs](#)
[Aircraft Pilots](#)
[Drug Usage Screening](#)
[Air Traffic Accidents](#)
[Toxins](#)

Source: PsycInfo**2. "The alcohol just pissed me off": Views about how alcohol and marijuana influence adolescent dating violence perpetration, results of a qualitative study.****Citation:** Youth & Society, May 2016, vol. 48, no. 3, p. 366-382, 0044-118X (May 2016)**Author(s):** Rothman, Emily Faith; Linden, Judith A.; Baughman, Allyson L.; Kaczmarzsky, Courtney; Thompson, Malindi

Abstract: This exploratory study was designed to examine the beliefs of youth users of alcohol and marijuana about the connections between their substance use and dating violence perpetration. Eighteen youth (ages 14-20 years old), who were primarily of Black or Hispanic race/ethnicity, participated in in-depth interviews about times when they had perpetrated dating violence. They were asked to reflect on whether and how they felt that alcohol and/or marijuana may have contributed. Responses coalesced around four major themes, which were that users believed that (a) Alcohol escalates minor conflict; (b) Alcohol exacerbates feelings of irritation and anger; (c) Marijuana reduces feelings of irritation and anger; and (d) Substances are used to cope with conflict-related stress. We conclude that momentary event-level research that investigates the immediate influence of alcohol and marijuana use on dating violence perpetration is needed and that dating violence prevention interventions should consider addressing substance use and

substance-aggression expectancies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drug Abuse](#)
[Violence](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Social Dating](#)

Source: PsycInfo

3. What do high school students say when they talk to their friends about substance use? Exploring the content of substance-use-specific communication with friends.

Citation: Health Communication, May 2016, vol. 31, no. 5, p. 522-535, 1041-0236 (May 2016)

Author(s): Kam, Jennifer A.; Krieger, Janice L.; Basinger, Erin D.; Figueroa-Caballero, Andrea

Abstract: In this study, we examined the content of adolescents' conversations with their friends about substance use, adolescents' reactions to such conversations, and reasons why some adolescents did not engage in such conversations. Based on 25 semistructured interviews with high school students, we identified three themes: informational, persuasive, and relational messages. Informational messages included discussing how many peers use substances and clarifying rumors about a friend's substance use. Persuasive messages involved direct anti-substance-use messages (e.g., warning), direct pro-substance-use messages (e.g., legalizing marijuana), indirect anti-substance-use messages (e.g., disliking their substance-use experience), and indirect pro-substance-use messages (e.g., intentions to use substances). Relational messages included joking about substance use and establishing code words for use. Adolescents reacted to their conversations in several ways, such as shock and increased relational closeness. When adolescents did not talk about substance use with their friend, they offered several reasons, including low response efficacy and fear of ruining the friendship. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Interpersonal Communication](#)
[Friendship](#)
[High School Students](#)
[Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[Drug Education](#)

Source: PsycInfo

4. The Dark Triad, reinforcement sensitivity and substance use.

Citation: Personality and Individual Differences, May 2016, vol. 94, p. 59-63, 0191-8869 (May 2016)

Author(s): Stenason, Lauren; Vernon, Philip A.

Abstract: Substance use is frequently perceived as a problematic behavior associated with negative social, psychological and physiological consequences. Despite the perception that substance use constitutes problematic behavior, previous literature on the personality characteristics of substance users is scarce. The majority of past research has focused on clinical samples as opposed to normative substance use among non-clinical samples. The current study investigated the relationship between the Dark Triad, reinforcement sensitivity and substance use. Participants consisted of 242 students (122 males and 120 females) from Western University ages 18 to 37 years ($M = 18.85$, $SD = 2.05$). Participants completed an online survey that included the Short Dark Triad, the BIS/BAS scales and a substance use questionnaire. Results revealed that all components of the Dark Triad were positively correlated with behavioral approach, psychopathy was negatively correlated with behavioral inhibition, psychopathy and narcissism were positively correlated with substance use, and behavioral inhibition was negatively correlated with substance use. Contrary to expectations, there was no significant mediation among the Dark Triad components, BAS and substance use. By identifying the personality traits of substance users, researchers can attempt to decrease the costs associated with substance

use by developing prevention programs that target high-risk individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Personality Traits](#)
[Dark Triad](#)
[Behavioral Inhibition](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Reinforcement](#)

Source: PsycInfo

5. Temperament and externalizing behavior as mediators of genetic risk on adolescent substance use.

Citation: Journal of Abnormal Psychology, May 2016, vol. 125, no. 4, p. 565-575, 0021-843X (May 2016)

Author(s): Trucco, Elisa M.; Hicks, Brian M.; Villafuerte, Sandra; Nigg, Joel T.; Burmeister, Margit; Zucker, Robert A.

Abstract: Understanding how specific genes contribute to risk for addiction remains challenging. This study tests whether childhood temperament and externalizing behavior in early adolescence account for a portion of the association between specific genetic variants and substance use problems in late adolescence. The sample consisted of 487 adolescents from the Michigan Longitudinal Study, a high-risk sample (70.2% male, 81.7% European American ancestry). Polymorphisms across serotonergic (SLC6A4, 5-HTTLPR), dopaminergic (DRD4, u-VNTR), noradrenergic (SLC6A2, rs36021), and GABAergic (GABRA2, rs279858; GABRA6, rs3811995) genes were examined given prior support for associations with temperament, externalizing behavior, and substance use problems. The temperament traits behavioral control and resiliency were assessed using interviewer ratings (ages 9–11), and externalizing behavior (ages 12–14) was assessed using teacher ratings. Self-reported substance use outcomes (ages 15–17) included maximum alcoholic beverages consumed in 24 hours, and frequency of past year cigarette and marijuana use. Behavioral control, resiliency, and externalizing behavior accounted for the associations between polymorphisms in noradrenergic and GABAergic genes and substance use in late adolescence. Individual differences in emotional coping and behavioral regulation represent nonspecific neurobiological underpinnings for an externalizing pathway to addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Externalization](#)
[Child Characteristics](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Mediation](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Adolescent Characteristics](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Personality](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*

6. On-line life history calendar and sensitive topics: A pilot study.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, May 2016, vol. 58, p. 141-149, 0747-5632 (May 2016)

Author(s): Morselli, Davide; Berchtold, Annick; Suris Granell, Joan-Carles; Berchtold, André

Abstract: The use of the life history calendar (LHC) or the event history calendar as tools for collecting retrospective data has received increasing attention in many fields of social science and medicine. However, little research has examined the use of this method with web-based surveys. In this study, we adapted this method to an on-line setting to collect information about young adults' life histories, sexual behaviors, and substance use. We hypothesized that the LHC method would help respondents to date sensitive and non-sensitive events more precisely than when using a conventional questionnaire. We

conducted an experimental design study comparing university students' responses to an on-line LHC and a conventional on-line question list. A test-retest design in which the respondents completed the survey again two weeks later was also applied to test the precision and reliability of the participants' dating of events. The results showed that whereas the numbers of sensitive and non-sensitive events were generally similar for the two on-line questionnaires, the responses obtained with the LHC were more consistent across the two administrations. Analyses of the respondents' on-line behavior while completing the LHC confirmed that respondents used the LHC's graphic interface to correct and reedit previous answers, thus decreasing data errors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Surveys](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Medical Sciences](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Internet](#)
[Social Sciences](#)

Source: PsycInfo

7. Depressive symptoms and responses to cigarette pack warning labels among Mexican smokers.

Citation: Health Psychology, May 2016, vol. 35, no. 5, p. 442-453, 0278-6133 (May 2016)

Author(s): Osman, Amira; Thrasher, James F.; Cayir, Ebru; Hardin, James W.; Perez-Hernandez, Rosaura; Froeliger, Brett

Abstract: Objective: We examine whether having depressive symptoms (DS) is associated with different responses to cigarette package health warning labels (HWLs) before and after the implementation of pictorial HWLs in Mexico. Method: We analyze data from adult smokers from Wave 4 and Wave 5 (n = 1,340) of the International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project in Mexico. Seven Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) items assessed DS, with scores ≥ 7 indicating elevated DS. Outcomes included: attention to HWLs, cognitive responses to HWLs, tobacco constituents awareness, putting off smoking due to HWLs, avoidance of HWLs, and awareness of telephone support for cessation (i.e., quitlines). Mixed effects models were used to assess main and interactive effects of DS and time (i.e., survey wave) on each outcome. Results: All HWL responses increased over time, except putting off smoking. Statistically significant interactions were found between DS and time for models of tobacco constituents awareness ($b = -0.36$, $SE = 0.15$, $p = .022$), putting off smoking ($OR = 0.41$, $95\% CI [0.25, 0.66]$), avoidance of HWLs ($OR = 1.84$, $95\% CI [1.03, 3.29]$), and quitline awareness ($OR = 0.35$, $95\% CI [0.21, 0.56]$). Compared to smokers with low DS, smokers with elevated DS reported stronger HWL responses at baseline; however, HWL responses increased over time among smokers with low DS, whereas HWL responses showed little or no change among smokers with elevated DS. Discussion: Population-level increases in HWL responses after pictorial HWLs were introduced in Mexico appeared mostly limited to smokers with low DS. In general, however, smokers with elevated DS reported equivalent or stronger HWL responses than smokers with low DS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Pictorial Stimuli](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Warning Labels](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Health](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Health Psychology](#)

8. Does parental mediation of media influence child outcomes? A meta-analysis on media time, aggression, substance use, and sexual behavior.

- Citation:** Developmental Psychology, May 2016, vol. 52, no. 5, p. 798-812, 0012-1649 (May 2016)
- Author(s):** Collier, Kevin M.; Coyne, Sarah M.; Rasmussen, Eric E.; Hawkins, Alan J.; Padilla-Walker, Laura M.; Erickson, Sage E.; Memmott-Elison, Madison K.
- Abstract:** The current study examined how parental mediation of media (restrictive mediation, active mediation, and covieing) influenced child outcomes. Three meta-analyses, 1 for each type of mediation, were conducted on a total of 57 studies. Each analysis assessed the effectiveness of parental mediation on 4 pertinent child outcomes: media use, aggression, substance use, and sexual behavior. The overall results indicated small, but significant relationships between child outcomes and restrictive mediation ($r+ = -.06$), and covieing ($r+ = .09$). Overall active mediation was nonsignificant, though active mediation was individually related to lower levels of aggression ($r+ = -.08$), sexual behavior ($r+ = -.06$), and substance use ($r+ = -.11$). This analysis revealed that parents may have the ability to mitigate some of the adverse effects of the media by using certain mediation strategies. Overall, a cooperative effort from the communication and parenting fields is necessary for a comprehensive analysis of parental mediation as well as a disentanglement of the various parental mediation measures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Stimulus Duration](#)
[Parental Involvement](#)
[Mediation](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Media Exposure](#)
[Monitoring](#)
[Aggressive Behavior](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Developmental Psychology](#)

9. Fear of positive evaluation and alcohol use problems among college students: The unique impact of drinking motives.

- Citation:** Anxiety, Stress & Coping: An International Journal, May 2016, vol. 29, no. 3, p. 274-286, 1061-5806 (May 2016)
- Author(s):** Howell, Ashley N.; Buckner, Julia D.; Weeks, Justin W.
- Abstract:** Background and Objectives: There is strong empirical support that individuals with elevated social anxiety are at risk for alcohol-related impairment. Because social anxiety is a multifaceted construct, it is important to consider which specific facets contribute to alcohol problem vulnerability. For example, although social anxiety has traditionally been conceptualized as a fear of negative evaluation (FNE), emerging data suggest that fear of positive evaluation (FPE) is also an important factor in pathological social anxiety. The current manuscript reports novel findings regarding FPE, alcohol use motives, and reported alcohol use problems. Design and Methods: Participants included undergraduates from two American universities ($n = 351$) who completed a battery of measures assessing fears of evaluation, drinking motives, and alcohol usage related problems. Results: FPE significantly predicted alcohol use problems, above and beyond FNE. Also, coping and conformity motives for drinking, but not social or enhancement motives, each uniquely mediated the relationship between FPE and alcohol use problems. Conclusions: FPE may be an important cognitive-affective vulnerability factor. With additional clinical research, FPE could serve as a meaningful therapeutic target in interventions designed to decrease problem drinking among highly socially anxious patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

- Subject Headings:** [Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[College Students](#)
[Social Anxiety](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Emotional States](#)
[Fear](#)

Source: PsycInfo

10. The reciprocal longitudinal relationships between mobile phone addiction and depressive symptoms among Korean adolescents.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, May 2016, vol. 58, p. 179-186, 0747-5632 (May 2016)

Author(s): Jun, Sangmin

Abstract: This study aimed to (a) explore the stability of changes in mobile phone addiction and depressive symptoms across time and (b) clarify the direction of reciprocal longitudinal relationships between mobile phone addiction and depressive symptoms among Korean adolescents. We analyzed three-year longitudinal data from the Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey conducted by the National Youth Policy Institute in Korea. A total of 1877 valid responses from 2011 to 2013 were analyzed using autoregressive cross-lagged modeling. We found that each mobile phone addiction and depressive symptom in earlier years was associated with increasing severity in these conditions consistently over the three years. In addition, we found that the relationships between mobile phone addiction and depressive symptoms were bidirectional over the three years. The significant implications for these findings in the context of adolescent behavior are also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Adolescent Development](#)
[Cellular Phones](#)
[Mobile Devices](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)

Source: PsycInfo

11. Parent's alcoholism severity and family topic avoidance about alcohol as predictors of perceived stigma among adult children of alcoholics: Implications for emotional and psychological resilience.

Citation: Health Communication, May 2016, vol. 31, no. 5, p. 606-616, 1041-0236 (May 2016)

Author(s): Haverfield, Marie C.; Theiss, Jennifer A.

Abstract: Alcoholism is a highly stigmatized condition, with both alcohol-dependent individuals and family members of the afflicted experiencing stigmatization. This study examined the severity of a parent's alcoholism and family topic avoidance about alcohol as two factors that are associated with family members' perceptions of stigma. Three dimensions of stigma were considered: discrimination stigma, disclosure stigma, and positive aspect stigma. In addition, this study assessed associations between perceived stigmatization and individuals' experiences of depressive symptoms, self-esteem, and resilience. Adult children of alcoholics (N = 622) were surveyed about family conditions, perceived stigma, and their emotional and psychological well-being. Regression analyses revealed that the severity of a parent's alcoholism predicted all three types of stigma for females, but not for males. In addition, family topic avoidance about alcohol predicted all types of stigma for males and discrimination stigma and positive aspect stigma for females. With few exceptions, the three types of stigma predicted depressive symptoms, self-esteem, and resilience for both male and female adult children of alcoholics. The results are discussed in terms of their implications for promoting a family environment that mitigates stigma and encourages emotional and psychological well-being. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Adult Offspring](#)
[Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Stigma](#)
[Avoidance](#)
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)

[Alcoholism](#)
[Children of Alcoholics](#)

Source: PsycInfo

12. Approach bias modification in inpatient psychiatric smokers.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Research, May 2016, vol. 76, p. 44-51, 0022-3956 (May 2016)

Author(s): Machulska, Alla; Zlomuzica, Armin; Rinck, Mike; Assion, Hans-Jörg; Margraf, Jürgen

Abstract: Drug-related automatic approach tendencies contribute to the development and maintenance of addictive behavior. The present study investigated whether a nicotine-related approach bias can be modified in smokers undergoing inpatient psychiatric treatment by using a novel training variant of the nicotine Approach-Avoidance-Task (AAT). Additionally, we assessed whether the AAT-training would affect smoking behavior. Inpatient smokers were randomly assigned to either an AAT-training or a sham-training condition. In the AAT-training condition, smokers were indirectly instructed to make avoidance movements in response to nicotine-related pictures and to make approach movements in response to tooth-cleaning pictures. In the sham-training condition, no contingency between picture content and arm movements existed. Trainings were administered in four sessions, accompanied by a brief smoking-cessation intervention. Smoking-related self-report measures and automatic approach biases toward smoking cues were measured before and after training. Three months after training, daily nicotine consumption was obtained. A total of 205 participants were recruited, and data from 139 participants were considered in the final analysis. Prior to the trainings, smokers in both conditions exhibited a stronger approach bias for nicotine-related pictures than for tooth-cleaning pictures. After both trainings, this difference was no longer evident. Although reduced smoking behavior at posttest was observed after both trainings, only the AAT-training led to a larger reduction of nicotine consumption at a three-month follow-up. Our preliminary data partially support the conclusion that the AAT might be a feasible tool to reduce smoking in the long-term in psychiatric patients, albeit its effect on other smoking-related measures remains to be explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nicotine](#)
[Cognitive Bias](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Psychiatric Patients](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Avoidance](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Psychiatric Research](#)

13. A sad mood increases attention to unhealthy food images in women with food addiction.

Citation: Appetite, May 2016, vol. 100, p. 55-63, 0195-6663 (May 1, 2016)

Author(s): Frayn, Mallory; Sears, Christopher R.; von Ranson, Kristin M.

Abstract: Food addiction and emotional eating both influence eating and weight, but little is known of how negative mood affects the attentional processes that may contribute to food addiction. The purpose of this study was to compare attention to food images in adult women (N = 66) with versus without food addiction, before and after a sad mood induction (MI). Participants' eye fixations were tracked and recorded throughout 8-s presentations of displays with healthy food, unhealthy food, and non-food images. Food addiction was self-reported using the Yale Food Addiction Scale. The sad MI involved watching an 8-min video about a young child who passed away from cancer. It was predicted that: (1) participants in the food addiction group would attend to unhealthy food significantly more than participants in the control group, and (2) participants in the food

addiction group would increase their attention to unhealthy food images following the sad MI, due to increased emotional reactivity and poorer emotional regulation. As predicted, the sad MI had a different effect for those with versus without food addiction: for participants with food addiction, attention to unhealthy images increased following the sad MI and attention to healthy images decreased, whereas for participants without food addiction the sad MI did not alter attention to food. These findings contribute to researchers' understanding of the cognitive factors underlying food addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Food](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Attention](#)
[Sadness](#)
[Emotional States](#)

Source: PsycInfo

14. How to think about your drink: Action-identification and the relation between mindfulness and dyscontrolled drinking.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2016, vol. 56, p. 51-56, 0306-4603 (May 2016)

Author(s): Schellhas, Laura; Ostafin, Brian D.; Palfai, Tibor P.; de Jong, Peter J.

Abstract: Cross-sectional and intervention research have shown that mindfulness is inversely associated with difficulties in controlling alcohol use. However, little is known regarding the mechanisms through which mindfulness is related to increased control over drinking. One potential mechanism consists of the way individuals represent their drinking behaviour. Action identification theory proposes that self-control of behaviour is improved by shifting from high-level representations regarding the meaning of a behaviour to lower-level representations regarding “how-to” aspects of a behaviour. Because mindfulness involves present-moment awareness, it may help to facilitate such shifts. We hypothesized that an inverse relation between mindfulness and dyscontrolled drinking would be partially accounted for by the way individuals mentally represent their drinking behaviour—i.e., reduced levels of high-level action identification and increased levels of low-level action identification. One hundred and twenty five undergraduate psychology students completed self-report measures of mindful awareness, action identification of alcohol use, and difficulty in controlling alcohol use. Results supported the hypothesis that high-level action identification partially mediates the relation between mindfulness and dyscontrolled drinking but did not support a mediating role for low-level action identification. These results suggest that mindfulness can improve self-control of alcohol by changing the way we think about our drinking behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Addiction](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Self-Control](#)
[Mindfulness](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

15. Self-presentation styles, privacy, and loneliness as predictors of Facebook use in young people.

Citation: Personality and Individual Differences, May 2016, vol. 94, p. 26-31, 0191-8869 (May 2016)

Author(s): Błachnio, Agata; Przepiorka, Aneta; Boruch, Wioleta; Bałakier, Edyta

Abstract: Facebook is an increasingly popular online platform for communication, entertainment, and information exchange. Recent studies have shown that there is a relationship between loneliness and Facebook use patterns. The main aim of the study was to examine whether the use of different types of self-presentation styles, the need for privacy, and loneliness are related to three aspects of Facebook use: standard Facebook use, addiction to Facebook, and entertainment. The participants were 550 individuals (mean age: $M =$

19.86 years, SD = 3.06). We used the following measures: the Facebook Usage Questionnaire, the Self-Presentation Styles Questionnaire by Wojciszke, the Privacy Questionnaire by Pedersen, and De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale. The paper-and-pencil procedure was applied. Our results indicated that loneliness and self-promotion were positive predictors and the need for privacy was a negative predictor of Facebook usage. This study might open new perspectives on factors leading to addictive Facebook use tendencies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Social Media](#)
[Privacy](#)
[Communication](#)
[Loneliness](#)
[Social Networks](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

16. Negative urgency mediates the relationship between childhood maltreatment and problems with alcohol and cannabis in late adolescence.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2016, vol. 56, p. 1-7, 0306-4603 (May 2016)

Author(s): Wardell, Jeffrey D.; Strang, Nicole M.; Hendershot, Christian S.

Abstract: Background: Childhood maltreatment is an important risk factor for problems with alcohol and other drugs such as cannabis. Although this link has been well established, the mechanisms in this association require further study. High levels of impulsivity and difficulties with emotion regulation are often associated with childhood maltreatment. Negative urgency—an emotion-based facet of impulsivity—is a strong predictor of substance use problems and may be a particularly relevant facet of impulsivity in the link between childhood maltreatment and alcohol and cannabis outcomes. However, few studies have examined the specific mediational pathway from childhood maltreatment to alcohol and cannabis problems through negative urgency. Objectives: We tested the hypothesis that the associations between history of childhood maltreatment and current alcohol and cannabis problems would be mediated by negative urgency, but not other facets of impulsivity. Methods: Participants (N = 232), who were in late adolescence (mean age = 19.75), completed self-report measures of different facets of impulsivity, past childhood maltreatment, and current alcohol and cannabis use and problems. Results: In analyses including several facets of impulsivity as simultaneous mediators, negative urgency was the only facet to mediate the associations of childhood maltreatment severity with alcohol and cannabis problems. Conclusions: These findings provide support for negative urgency as a unique mediator of the associations between childhood maltreatment and both alcohol and cannabis problems, suggesting that future work on mechanisms in these associations should focus on mood-based impulsivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Child Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

17. Frequency is not enough: Patterns of use associated with risk of Internet addiction in Portuguese adolescents.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, May 2016, vol. 58, p. 471-478, 0747-5632 (May 2016)

Author(s): Gamito, Pedro S.; Morais, Diogo G.; Oliveira, Jorge G.; Brito, Rodrigo; Rosa, Pedro J.; de Matos, Margarida Gaspar

Abstract: This paper reports an exploratory analysis of the relation between Internet addiction and patterns of use among Portuguese adolescents (n = 2617) from the WHO 2010 Health Behavior in School-aged children study, with a short version of Young's Internet Addiction Test (the brief Internet Addiction Questionnaire—bIAQ) and self-reports on online behaviors and access. Two-Step Cluster analysis identified two clusters of users based on their usage pattern: a minority of high-frequency users, with higher bIAQ scores, and a majority of low-frequency users, with lower bIAQ scores. Low and high-frequency users are particularly distinct in specific activities, which converges with previous research showing addiction to specific Internet activities rather than to the Internet as a whole. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Cluster Analysis](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Internet Usage](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)

Source: PsycInfo

18. Heavy alcohol consumption among marginalised African refugee young people in Melbourne, Australia: Motivations for drinking, experiences of alcohol-related problems and strategies for managing drinking.

Citation: Ethnicity & Health, May 2016, vol. 21, no. 3, p. 284-299, 1355-7858 (May 2016)

Author(s): Horyniak, Danielle; Higgs, Peter; Cogger, Shelley; Dietze, Paul; Bofu, Tapuwa

Abstract: Objective: Little is known about substance use among resettled refugee populations. This study aimed to describe motivations for drinking, experiences of alcohol-related problems and strategies for managing drinking among marginalised African refugee young people in Melbourne, Australia. Design: Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 16 self-identified African refugees recruited from street-based settings in 2012–2013. Interview transcripts were analysed inductively to identify key themes. Results: Participants gathered in public spaces to consume alcohol on a daily or near-daily basis. Three key motivations for heavy alcohol consumption were identified: drinking to cope with trauma, drinking to cope with boredom and frustration and drinking as a social experience. Participants reported experiencing a range of health and social consequences of their alcohol consumption, including breakdown of family relationships, homelessness, interpersonal violence, contact with the justice system and poor health. Strategies for managing drinking included attending counselling or residential detoxification programmes, self-imposed physical isolation and intentionally committing crime in order to be incarcerated. Conclusion: These findings highlight the urgent need for targeted harm reduction education for African young people who consume alcohol. Given the importance of social relationships within this community, use of peer-based strategies are likely to be particularly effective. Development and implementation of programmes that address the underlying health and psychosocial causes and consequences of heavy alcohol use are also needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Motivation](#)
[Diversity](#)
[Marginalization](#)
[Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Refugees](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycInfo

19. Cognitive, emotion control, and motor performance of adolescents in the NCANDA study: Contributions from alcohol consumption, age, sex, ethnicity, and family history of addiction.

Citation: Neuropsychology, May 2016, vol. 30, no. 4, p. 449-473, 0894-4105 (May 2016)

Author(s): Sullivan, Edith V.; Brumback, Ty; Tapert, Susan F.; Fama, Rosemary; Prouty, Devin; Brown, Sandra A.; Cummins, Kevin; Thompson, Wesley K.; Colrain, Ian M.; Baker, Fiona C.; De Bellis, Michael D.; Hooper, Stephen R.; Clark, Duncan B.; Chung, Tammy; Nagel, Bonnie J.; Nichols, B. Nolan; Rohlfing, Torsten; Chu, Weiwei; Pohl, Kilian M.; Pfefferbaum, Adolf

Abstract: Objective: To investigate development of cognitive and motor functions in healthy adolescents and to explore whether hazardous drinking affects the normal developmental course of those functions. Method: Participants were 831 adolescents recruited across 5 United States sites of the National Consortium on Alcohol and NeuroDevelopment in Adolescence 692 met criteria for no/low alcohol exposure, and 139 exceeded drinking thresholds. Cross-sectional, baseline data were collected with computerized and traditional neuropsychological tests assessing 8 functional domains expressed as composite scores. General additive modeling evaluated factors potentially modulating performance (age, sex, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and pubertal developmental stage). Results: Older no/low-drinking participants achieved better scores than younger ones on 5 accuracy composites (general ability, abstraction, attention, emotion, and balance). Speeded responses for attention, motor speed, and general ability were sensitive to age and pubertal development. The exceeds-threshold group (accounting for age, sex, and other demographic factors) performed significantly below the no/low-drinking group on balance accuracy and on general ability, attention, episodic memory, emotion, and motor speed scores and showed evidence for faster speed at the expense of accuracy. Delay Discounting performance was consistent with poor impulse control in the younger no/low drinkers and in exceeds-threshold drinkers regardless of age. Conclusions: Higher achievement with older age and pubertal stage in general ability, abstraction, attention, emotion, and balance suggests continued functional development through adolescence, possibly supported by concurrently maturing frontal, limbic, and cerebellar brain systems. Determination of whether low scores by the exceeds-threshold group resulted from drinking or from other preexisting factors requires longitudinal study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Adolescent Development](#)
[Emotional Control](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Motor Performance](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Family History](#)
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Neuropsychology](#)

20. A matter of sexual confidence: Young men's non-prescription use of Viagra in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Citation: Culture, Health & Sexuality, May 2016, vol. 18, no. 5, p. 495-508, 1369-1058 (May 2016)

Author(s): Both, Rosalijn

Abstract: This paper examines the non-prescription use of the sexual enhancement drug Viagra by young men in Addis Ababa. Data was collected through repeated in-depth interviews with 14 Viagra users—heterosexual men between the ages of 21 and 35—and focus-group discussions with 21 male and 22 female university students. Study participants turned to Viagra to impress lovers, as a ‘support mechanism’ when feeling weak or tired, to counteract the effects of chewing the stimulant plant khat and to satisfy what they perceived as a psychological ‘addiction’. More generally, young men used Viagra to quell anxieties about what they perceived as women’s growing expectations about their sexual performance—informed by changing gender relations and sexual expectations, constructions of masculinity that emphasise sexual prowess, and a misreading of

women's sexual desires largely fuelled by the emergence of pornography as a new standard for sexual performance. While some men gained sexual confidence by using Viagra, others—particularly those who used Viagra regularly—paradoxically experienced feelings of loss of manhood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Pharmacy](#)
[Sexuality](#)
[Masculinity](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Sildenafil](#)

Source: PsycInfo

21. In Search of Anticipatory Cigarette Cravings: The Impact of Perceived Smoking Opportunity and Motivation to Seek Treatment.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Apr 2016, (Apr 21, 2016), 0893-164X (Apr 21, 2016)

Author(s): Sayette, Michael A.; Dimoff, John D.

Abstract: Craving has long been considered central to addiction, but it remains unclear just how it contributes to drug use or relapse. Improved understanding of its role in addiction requires a more fine-grained examination of craving, including the context in which it occurs. This study used a novel set of smoking-related and unrelated stimuli to investigate the responses of 227 nicotine-deprived smokers under conditions that manipulated perceived smoking opportunity and motivation to quit smoking. Specifically, we contrasted features of preconsumptive states when active smokers anticipate smoking soon to states when smokers do not have this expectation. Results indicated that under certain conditions (smokers not interested in quitting who expected to be able to smoke soon), exposure to smoking cues becomes attractive. Specifically, these smokers found smoking-related images to be more pleasant than did smokers who were either motivated to quit smoking within the next month or who were informed that they would not be permitted to smoke during the experiment. More broadly, the study raises the possibility that the loss of routinely experienced pleasant cravings upon quitting smoking may yield challenges to staying quit and requires greater clinical attention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from ProQuest in *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*

22. Differences in the Relationship of Marijuana and Tobacco by Frequency of Use: A Qualitative Study With Adults Aged 18–34 Years.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Apr 2016, (Apr 21, 2016), 0893-164X (Apr 21, 2016)

Author(s): Schauer, Gillian L.; Hall, Casey D.; Berg, Carla J.; Donovan, Dennis M.; Windle, Michael; Kegler, Michelle C.

Abstract: Co-use of marijuana and tobacco is increasing among adults in the United States, but little research exists examining why co-use occurs. Changing marijuana policies make understanding the relationship between marijuana and tobacco critical. This study aimed to assess how adult co-users of marijuana and tobacco qualitatively conceptualize and describe their use and whether variation exists by frequency of use. Forty-eight past-month co-users aged 18–34 years completed semistructured, 1-on-1 qualitative interviews in Washington State (United States) in 2014. Interviews were digitally recorded, transcribed verbatim, coded, and analyzed overall and across frequency of use strata (high-tobacco/high-marijuana, high-tobacco/low-marijuana, low-tobacco/high-marijuana, and low-tobacco/low-marijuana). High-tobacco use was daily use; high-marijuana use was use on ≥ 20 of the past 30 days. The relationship between tobacco and marijuana varied by frequency of use and was strongest among

high-tobacco use groups. Participants described the following patterns of and reasons for use: sequential use (e.g., using within short succession; due to addiction/habit, to enhance the high, or to counteract the effects of 1 substance), substitution (e.g., using in different times/places; due to liking the general act of smoking, limitations on when/where they could use a substance, or as a way to quit or cut down on 1 substance), or coadministration (e.g., simultaneous use; to adjust the dose of either tobacco or marijuana or to modulate the high/improve the flavor). Relationships between tobacco and marijuana varied based on frequency of use. These data can inform future surveillance and aid in the development of theoretical frameworks to explain why co-use occurs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings:

No terms assigned

Source:

PsycInfo

Full Text:

Available from *ProQuest* in *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*