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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. Short-term cessation of sex work and injection drug use: Evidence from a recurrent event survival analysis.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Jun 2015, vol. 45, p. 63-69, 0306-4603 (Jun 2015)
- Author(s):** Gaines, Tommi L.; Urada, Lianne A.; Martinez, Gustavo; Goldenberg, Shira M.; Rangel, Gudelia; Reed, Elizabeth; Patterson, Thomas L.; Strathdee, Steffanie A.
- Abstract:** Objective: This study quantitatively examined the prevalence and correlates of short-term sex work cessation among female sex workers who inject drugs (FSW-IDUs) and determined whether injection drug use was independently associated with cessation. Methods: We used data from FSW-IDUs (n=467) enrolled into an intervention designed to increase condom use and decrease sharing of injection equipment but was not designed to promote sex work cessation. We applied a survival analysis that accounted for quit–re-entry patterns of sex work over 1-year stratified by city, Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. Results: Overall, 55% of participants stopped sex work at least once during follow-up. Controlling for other characteristics and intervention assignment, injection drug use was inversely associated with short-term sex work cessation in both cities. In Ciudad Juarez, women receiving drug treatment during follow-up had a 2-fold increase in the hazard of stopping sex work. In both cities, income from sources other than sex work, police interactions and healthcare access were independently and significantly associated with shorter-term cessation. Conclusions: Short-term sex work cessation was significantly affected by injection drug use. Expanded drug treatment and counseling coupled with supportive services such as relapse prevention, job training, and provision of alternate employment opportunities may promote longer-term cessation among women motivated to leave the sex industry. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Smoking Cessation](#)
[Prostitution](#)
[Sex](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Intervention](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

2. Hospitalization in a cohort seeking treatment for illicit drug use in Finland.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, Jun 2015, vol. 53, p. 64-70, 0740-5472 (Jun 2015)
- Author(s):** Onyeka, Ifeoma N.; Beynon, Caryl M.; Ronkainen, Kimmo; Tiihonen, Jari; Föhr, Jaana; Kuikanmäki, Outi; Paasolainen, Mika; Kauhanen, Jussi
- Abstract:** Illicit drug use is associated with various health problems that result in inpatient hospital admissions. The primary objective of this study was to examine all-cause and cause-specific hospitalizations by gender. The cohort comprised 4817 drug users (3365 males and 1452 females) who sought treatment in Helsinki between 1997 and 2008. Data on hospitalizations that occurred among these clients were extracted from the National Hospital Discharge Register. Crude hospitalization rates (CHRs) and standardized hospitalization ratios (SHRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated, and Kaplan–Meier analysis with Log-Rank test was used to compare survival in terms of time to hospitalization between males and females. At the end of the follow-up period, 84.5% of females and 73.3% of male clients were hospitalized at least once. Female clients had higher CHR (607.6/1000 person–years, 95% CI: 594.1–621.4) than males (511.0/1000, 95% CI: 502.9–519.3), and had significantly poorer survival than males (Log-Rank test, $P < 0.001$). However, male clients stayed longer on admission than females (mean length of stay 70.2 days versus 60.7 days respectively, $P < 0.001$). Compared to the national rates, excess hospitalizations were noted in both males (SHR=6.3, 95% CI: 6.2–6.4) and female clients (SHR=4.3, 95% CI: 4.2–4.4). Based upon primary discharge diagnosis, the leading causes of hospitalizations included psychosis (n=622), schizophrenia (n=604), depression (n=497), cardiovascular diseases (n=223), hepatitis C (n=116), HIV (n=81), and other types of hepatitis (n=45). Female clients were more likely than males to be

admitted for hepatitis C infection ($P < 0.001$) and depression ($P < 0.001$). Male clients were more likely than females to be diagnosed with other types of hepatitis infections ($P = 0.032$) and psychosis ($P = 0.035$). Excess hospitalizations signify excessive utilization of health resources. Effective drug abuse treatment, gender-sensitive approaches, and regular health checks can help to reduce morbidity. Appropriate measures are needed to address psychiatric problems in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Hospitalization](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Hospital Admission](#)
[Health Care Utilization](#)
[Morbidity](#)
[Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

3. Substance use and teen pregnancy in the United States: Evidence from the NSDUH 2002–2012.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Jun 2015, vol. 45, p. 218-225, 0306-4603 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Salas-Wright, Christopher P.; Vaughn, Michael G.; Ugalde, Jenny; Todic, Jelena

Abstract: Introduction: Few, if any, studies have systematically examined the relationship between substance use and teen pregnancy using population-based samples. We aim to provide a comprehensive examination of substance use among pregnant adolescents in the United States. Method: Employing data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health between 2002 and 2012 ($n = 97,850$), we examine the prevalence of the past 12-month and the past 30-day substance use and substance use disorders among pregnant and non-pregnant adolescents (ages 12–17). We also examine psychosocial and pregnancy-related correlates of current substance use among the subsample of pregnant adolescents ($n = 810$). Results: Pregnant teens were significantly more likely to have experimented with a variety of substances and meet criteria for alcohol (AOR = 1.65, 95% CI = 1.26–2.17), cannabis (AOR = 2.29, 95% CI = 1.72–3.04), and other illicit drug use disorders (AOR = 2.84, 95% CI = 1.92–4.19). Pregnant early adolescents (ages 12–14; AOR = 4.34, 95% CI = 2.28–8.26) were significantly more likely and pregnant late adolescents (ages 15–17; AOR = 0.71, 95% CI = 0.56–0.90) significantly less likely than their non-pregnant counterparts to be current substance users. Conclusions: Study findings point not only to a relationship between pregnancy and prior substance use, but also suggest that substance use continues for many teens during pregnancy. We found that substance use is particularly problematic among early adolescents and that the prevalence of substance use attenuates dramatically as youth progress from the first to the second and third trimesters of pregnancy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Adolescent Pregnancy](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

4. Structural vulnerabilities to HIV/STI risk among female exotic dancers in Baltimore, Maryland.

Citation: AIDS Care, Jun 2015, vol. 27, no. 6, p. 777-782, 0954-0121 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Reilly, Meredith L.; German, Danielle; Serio-Chapman, Chris; Sherman, Susan G.

Abstract: Female exotic dancers (FEDs) are an important, yet understudied group of women who may engage in drug- and sex-related HIV/STI risk behaviors through their work. The study objective was to identify co-occurring indicators of vulnerability (e.g., housing, income, incarceration) associated with HIV/STI risk behavior among FEDs in Baltimore, Maryland. Surveys administered during July 2008–February 2009 captured socio-demographic characteristics, drug use, and sexual practices among dancers (N = 101) aged ≥ 18 years. Multivariate logistic regression was used to assess the relationship between vulnerability and risk behavior. Dancers with a high vulnerability score (i.e., 2 or more indicators) were more likely to report sex exchange (AOR: 10.7, 95% CIs: 2.9, 39.9) and multiple sex partnerships (AOR: 6.4, 95% CIs: 2.3, 18.3), controlling for demographics and drug use, compared to their less vulnerable counterparts. Findings point to primacy of macro-level factors that need to be addressed in HIV/STI prevention efforts targeting this and other high-risk populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Risk Taking](#)
[Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[HIV](#)
[Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Prostitution](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycInfo

5. Factors associated with HIV stigma and the impact of a nonrandomized multi-component video aimed at reducing HIV stigma among a high-risk population in New York City.

Citation: AIDS Care, Jun 2015, vol. 27, no. 6, p. 772-776, 0954-0121 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Rivera, Alexis V.; DeCuir, Jennifer; Crawford, Natalie D.; Amesty, Silvia; Harripersaud, Katherine; Lewis, Crystal F.

Abstract: We examined characteristics associated with HIV stigma and evaluated a multi-component video designed to normalize HIV and reduce HIV stigma. Three pharmacies located in heavy, drug-active neighborhoods in New York City and registered to sell nonprescription syringes were trained to recruit their nonprescription syringe customers who inject drugs and their under/uninsured customers. Syringe customer participants were trained to recruit up to three of their peers. As part of a larger intervention to increase HIV testing, participants in two of three study arms viewed the “Health Screenings for Life” video and were administered pre/post-video surveys capturing HIV stigma. Participants in the nonvideo arm were administered one assessment of HIV stigma. Log-binomial regression with generalized estimating equations to account for clustering of peer networks was used to: (1) determine factors associated with HIV stigma and (2) determine differences in HIV stigma by study arm. A total of 716 participants were recruited. Factor analyses showed HIV stigma measures loading on two factors: HIV blame and HIV shame. After adjustment, HIV blame was positively associated with younger age (PR: 1.24; 95% CI: 1.07–1.43) and inversely associated with educational attainment (PR: 0.66; 95% CI: 0.58–0.76) and employment (PR: 0.76; 95% CI: 0.60–0.96). HIV shame was inversely associated with educational attainment (PR: 0.75; 95% CI: 0.62–0.92), HIV-positive status (PR: 0.60; 95% CI: 0.39–0.92), and injecting drugs (PR: 0.72; 95% CI: 0.54–0.94) and was positively associated with multiple sex partnerships (PR: 1.24; 95% CI: 1.01–1.52). Those who viewed the video were also less likely to report HIV blame and HIV shame, post-video, compared to those in the nonvideo arm. These data provide evidence of an association between HIV stigma and lower socioeconomic status groups, and between HIV stigma and HIV sexual risk. These data also provide evidence that a multi-component video aimed at normalizing HIV may assist in reducing HIV stigma in heavy, drug-active neighborhoods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Psychosocial Factors](#)

[HIV](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[AIDS](#)
[Stigma](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycInfo

6. Comparison of social circumstances, substance use and substance-related harm in soon to be released prisoners with and without intellectual disability.

Citation: Journal of Intellectual Disability Research, Jun 2015, vol. 59, no. 6, p. 571-579, 0964-2633 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Bhandari, A.; van Dooren, K.; Eastgate, G.; Lennox, N.; Kinner, S. A.

Abstract: Background: The transition out of prison is likely to be a challenging time for prisoners with intellectual disability (ID). However, little evidence exists to inform interventions for people with ID making this transition. In this study we aimed to describe social circumstances, patterns of substance use and substance-related harm in soon to be released prisoners with ID. We compare this group with those without ID, to better understand how the health-related needs of this group compare with the 'mainstream' prison population. Methods: Data came from face to face, confidential interviews with 1325 adult prisoners in seven adult prisons in Queensland, Australia. Prisoners with ID were identified using the Hayes Ability Screening Index (HASI). We used cross-sectional data to examine (i) demographics and criminographics; (ii) social circumstances; and (iii) substance use and substance use related harm. We compared characteristics of those with and without ID using univariable logistic regression. Results: Prisoners with ID (n = 115) were more likely than their peers without ID to be male, to identify as Indigenous Australian, and to report low educational attainment (< 10 years) and pre-incarceration unemployment. Those with ID reported a high prevalence of poly-drug use (28.0%), unsafe tattooing (51.1%), unsafe sex (91.0%) and HCV infection (55.6%), although differences with their peers were non-significant. Conclusions: The health and social needs of prisoners with ID transitioning into the community are a significant concern for researchers, policy makers and practitioners. Our findings highlight the need for proactive, appropriate and targeted service responses from disability, health and justice sectors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings:
[Social Issues](#)
[Risk Taking](#)
[Disabilities](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Prisoners](#)
[Intellectual Development Disorder](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Journal of Intellectual Disability Research](#)

7. Patterns of substance use initiation among indigenous adolescents.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Jun 2015, vol. 45, p. 172-179, 0306-4603 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Whitbeck, Les B.; Armenta, Brian E.

Abstract: Background: The data for this study come from an eight-wave panel study of Indigenous (Canadian First Nations and American Indian) adolescents from three U.S. reservations and four Canadian reserves. Objectives: Our objective was to investigate variations in patterns of substance use initiation from early adolescence through early adulthood using data collected annually for 8 years. Method: At baseline the sample included 675

Indigenous adolescents (M age = 11.10, SD = .83; 50.3% girls). First, we calculated cumulative rates of substance use initiation by age. We then examined whether the cumulative initiation rates were moderated by gender using logistic regression analyses. Second, we calculated hazard rates for substance use initiation by age. Third, we focused on the ordering of two substances, paired two substances, and three substance initiation sequences. Results: If one looks only at the cumulative rates of substance use initiation there appears to be support for a sequential progression of substance use during early adolescence. In contrast to the cumulative rates of substance use initiation, the hazard analyses showed a much more mixed, less progressive sequence. Among two substance pairings a nicotine to marijuana initiation sequence was most likely, followed by a nicotine to alcohol sequence. An alcohol to marijuana sequence was nearly twice as likely as a marijuana to alcohol sequence. Refined analyses to conform to those of many of the traditional gateway studies by introducing paired two substance orderings indicated that nicotine and/or alcohol prior to marijuana use was by far the most likely sequence. In two of the three most likely three substance sequences (nicotine to alcohol to marijuana and nicotine to marijuana to alcohol) nicotine was the first substance initiated. Conclusion: This study refines the gateway hypothesis for Indigenous adolescents by providing an in-depth analysis of substance use initiation. The only evidence for a “gateway” substance that emerged in our analyses was for nicotine use which was likely to precede alcohol and marijuana use in both two-substance pairings and to a lesser extent in three-substance initiation sequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Adolescent Development](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

8. Progression to regular heroin use: Examination of patterns, predictors, and consequences.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Jun 2015, vol. 45, p. 287-293, 0306-4603 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Woodcock, Eric A.; Lundahl, Leslie H.; Stoltman, Jonathan J. K.; Greenwald, Mark K.

Abstract: Background: The present study retrospectively evaluated the chronology and predictors of substance use progression in current heroin-using individuals. Methods: Out-of-treatment heroin users (urinalysis-verified; N = 562) were screened for laboratory-based research studies using questionnaires and urinalysis. Comprehensive substance use histories were collected. Between- and within-substance use progression was analyzed using stepwise linear regression models. Results: The strongest predictor of onset of regular heroin use was age at initial heroin use, accounting for 71.8% of variance. The strongest between-substance predictors of regular heroin use were ages at regular alcohol and tobacco use, accounting for 8.1% of variance. Earlier onset of regular heroin use (≤ 20 years) vs. older onset (≥ 30 years) was associated with a more rapid progression from initial to regular use, longer duration of heroin use, more lifetime use-related negative consequences, and greater likelihood of injecting heroin. The majority of participants (79.7%) reported substance use progression consistent with the gateway hypothesis. Gateway-inconsistent individuals were more likely to be African-American and to report younger age at initial use, longer duration of heroin use, and more frequent past-month heroin use. Conclusions: Our findings demonstrate the predictive validity and clinical relevance of evaluating substance use chronology and the gateway hypothesis pattern of progression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Heroin Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

9. “You see it everywhere. It’s just natural.”: Contextualizing the role of peers, family, and neighborhood in initial substance use.

Citation: *Deviant Behavior*, Jun 2015, vol. 36, no. 6, p. 492-509, 0163-9625 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Gilliard-Matthews, Stacia; Stevens, Robin; Nilsen, Madison; Dunaev, Jamie

Abstract: The current study utilizes in-depth interviews with inner city African-American and Latino adolescents to understand how they negotiate initial substance use. We applied the social norms approach to explore the role of peers, family, and neighborhood on adolescents’ initial substance use. Utilizing data from 36 interview participants, our analysis revealed that extended family members were pivotal in providing adolescents with their initial alcohol; however, female adolescents were more likely than male adolescents to acquire marijuana from their male peers, for free. Understanding situational contexts underlying initial substance use is imperative for future interventions with this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Peers](#)
[Family](#)
[Neighborhoods](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Contextual Associations](#)
[Roles](#)
[Interpersonal Influences](#)

Source: PsycInfo

10. Community, family, and subjective socioeconomic status: Relative status and adolescent health.

Citation: *Health Psychology*, Jun 2015, vol. 34, no. 6, p. 591-601, 0278-6133 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Quon, Elizabeth C.; McGrath, Jennifer J.

Abstract: Objective: Relative socioeconomic status (SES) may be an important social determinant of health. The current study aimed to examine how relative SES, as measured by subjective SES, income inequality, and individual SES relative to others in the community, is associated with a wide range of adolescent health outcomes, after controlling for objective family SES. Method: Adolescents (13–16 years; N = 2,199) from the Quebec Child and Adolescent Health and Social Survey were included. Socioeconomic measures included adolescents’ subjective SES; parental education and household income; community education/employment, income, and poverty rate; and community income inequality. Health outcomes included self-rated health, mental health problems, dietary and exercise health behaviors, substance-related health behaviors, reported physical health, and biomarkers of health. Best-fitting multilevel regression models (participants nested within schools) were used to test associations. Results: Findings indicated that lower subjective SES was associated with poorer health outcomes. After accounting for family SES, lower community education/employment had an additional negative effect on health, while lower community income had a protective effect for certain health outcomes. There was less evidence for an independent effect of income inequality. Conclusions: Findings highlight the importance of measures of relative SES that span across a number of levels and contexts, and provide further understanding into the socioeconomic gradient in adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Biological Markers](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Family](#)
[Income Level](#)
[Global Health](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Socioeconomic Status
Mental Health
Communities
Cardiovascular System

Source: PsycInfo

11. The relationship between drinking motives and alcohol-related interpretation biases.

Citation: Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, Jun 2015, vol. 47, p. 102-110, 0005-7916 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Woud, Marcella L.; Becker, Eni S.; Rinck, Mike; Saleminck, Elske

Abstract: Background and objectives: Numerous studies have investigated drinking motives and alcohol-related interpretation biases (IBs) separately. However, less is known about the relationship between them. Therefore, the present study examined whether coping and enhancement drinking motives were specifically related to negative and positive alcohol-related IBs, respectively. Furthermore, it was investigated whether such biases predict future drinking, especially in individuals with low levels of executive control (EC). Methods: Participants were male and female university students. The Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised (DMQ-R; Cooper, 1994) was administered to measure participants' drinking motives. To measure alcohol-related IBs, an adapted version of the Encoding Recognition Task (ERT) was used. During the ERT, participants were asked to read ambiguous alcohol-related scenarios. In a subsequent recognition phase, participants interpreted these scenarios. A classical Stroop was applied to assess levels of EC. Results: Coping motives but not enhancement motives were a unique predictor of the tendency to interpret negatively valenced ambiguous alcohol-relevant situations in an alcohol-related manner. This relationship was significant even when controlling for other relevant predictors. Neither coping nor enhancement motives were predictive of positive alcohol-related IBs. Concerning the prediction of prospective drinking, results showed that particularly the negative alcohol-related IB predicted prospective drinking. However, EC did not moderate the prediction of prospective drinking by either positive or negative interpretation biases. Limitations: The alcohol-ERT might not be the most optimal paradigm for assessing implicit alcohol-related IBs. Conclusions: The present results emphasize the role of negative affect in the context of drinking motives and alcohol-related IBs. Follow-up studies are needed to test the robustness of these findings, and to further explore the general interplay between drinking motives and alcohol-related IBs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: Motivation
Alcohol Drinking Attitudes
Coping Behavior

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Elsevier in *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*

12. Cognitive performance in a placebo-controlled pharmacotherapy trial for youth with marijuana dependence.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Jun 2015, vol. 45, p. 119-123, 0306-4603 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Roten, Amanda; Baker, Nathaniel L.; Gray, Kevin M.

Abstract: Background: Adolescent marijuana use is associated with neurocognitive impairment, but further work is needed to assess the relationship between treatment-associated abstinence and cognitive performance. Methods: This secondary analysis, conducted in the context of a marijuana cessation pharmacotherapy trial in adolescents, examined cognitive performance at baseline and at two time points during treatment using the CNS Vital Signs assessment battery. Results: Abstinence from marijuana, relative to continued use, as assessed via urine cannabinoid testing, was associated with significant improvement in composite memory ($p < 0.001$), verbal memory (the most impacted component of composite memory) ($p < 0.001$), and psychomotor performance ($p = 0.045$) scores. Conclusions: These findings suggest that some domains of cognitive performance

improve significantly even in the early stages of treatment-associated abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Adolescent Development](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Memory](#)
[Placebo](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

13. Dorsal raphe 5-HT_{2C} receptor and GABA networks regulate anxiety produced by cocaine withdrawal.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, Jun 2015, vol. 93, p. 41-51, 0028-3908 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Craige, Caryne P.; Lewandowski, Stacia; Kirby, Lynn G.; Unterwald, Ellen M.

Abstract: The serotonin system is intimately linked to both the mediation of anxiety and long-term effects of cocaine, potentially through interaction of inhibitory 5-HT_{2C} receptor and gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) networks. This study characterized the function of the dorsal raphe (DR) 5-HT_{2C} receptor and GABA network in anxiety produced by chronic cocaine withdrawal. C57BL/6 mice were injected with saline or cocaine (15 mg/kg) 3 times daily for 10 days, and tested on the elevated plus maze 30 min, 25 h, or 7 days after the last injection. Cocaine-withdrawn mice showed heightened anxiety-like behavior at 25 h of withdrawal, as compared to saline controls. Anxiety-like behavior was not different when mice were tested 30 min or 7 days after the last cocaine injection. Electrophysiology data revealed that serotonin cells from cocaine-withdrawn mice exhibited increased GABA inhibitory postsynaptic currents (IPSCs) in specific DR subregions dependent on withdrawal time (25 h or 7 d), an effect that was absent in cells from non-withdrawn mice (30 min after the last cocaine injection). Increased IPSC activity was restored to baseline levels following bath application of the 5-HT_{2C} receptor antagonist, SB 242084. In a separate cohort of cocaine-injected mice at 25 h of withdrawal, both global and intra-DR blockade of 5-HT_{2C} receptors prior to elevated plus maze testing attenuated anxiety-like behavior. This study demonstrates that DR 5-HT_{2C} receptor blockade prevents anxiety-like behavior produced by cocaine withdrawal, potentially through attenuation of heightened GABA activity, supporting a role for the 5-HT_{2C} receptor in mediating anxiety produced by cocaine withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Anxiety](#)
[Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[Serotonin](#)
[Electrophysiology](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycInfo

14. The chemical life.

Citation: Health Communication, Jun 2015, vol. 30, no. 6, p. 627-634, 1041-0236 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Hodges, Nathan

Abstract: You write this narrative autoethnography to open up a conversation about our chemical lives. You go through your day with chemical mindfulness, questioning taken-for-granted ideas about natural and artificial, healthy and unhealthy, dependency and addiction, trying to understand the chemical messages we consume through the experiences of everyday life. You reflect on how messages about chemicals influence and structure our lives and why some chemicals are celebrated and some are condemned. Using a second-person narrative voice, you show how the personal is relational and the chemical is cultural. You

write because you seek a connection, a chemical bond. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Conversation](#)
[Chemicals](#)
[Narratives](#)
[Lifestyle](#)
[Mindfulness](#)

Source: PsycInfo

15. Blunted feedback processing during risk-taking in adolescents with features of problematic internet use.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Jun 2015, vol. 45, p. 156-163, 0306-4603 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Yau, Yvonne H. C.; Potenza, Marc N.; Mayes, Linda C.; Crowley, Michael J.

Abstract: While the conceptualization of problematic Internet use (PIU) as a “behavioral addiction” resembling substance-use disorders is debated, the neurobiological underpinnings of PIU remain understudied. This study examined whether adolescents displaying features of PIU (at-risk PIU; ARPIU) are more impulsive and exhibit blunted responding in the neural mechanisms underlying feedback processing and outcome evaluation during risk-taking. Event-related potentials (ERPs) elicited by positive (i.e. reward) and negative (i.e. loss) feedback were recorded during performance on a modified version of the Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART) among ARPIU (n = 39) and non-ARPIU subjects (n = 27). Compared to non-ARPIU, ARPIU adolescents displayed higher levels of urgency and lack of perseverance on the UPPS Impulsive Behavior Scale. Although no between-group difference in BART performance was observed, ERPs demonstrated overall decreased sensitivity to feedback in ARPIU compared to non-ARPIU adolescents, as indexed by blunted feedback-related negativity (FRN) and P300 amplitudes to both negative and positive feedback. The present study provides evidence for feedback processing during risk-taking as a neural correlate of ARPIU. Given recent concerns regarding the growing prevalence of PIU as a health concern, future work should examine the extent to which feedback processing may represent a risk factor for PIU, a consequence of PIU, or possibly both. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Concept Formation](#)
[Feedback](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Internet](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[P300](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

16. Familial expressed emotion among heroin addicts in methadone maintenance treatment: Does it matter?

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Jun 2015, vol. 45, p. 39-44, 0306-4603 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Lee, Chun-Hung; Wang, Tso-Jen; Tang, Hsin-Pei; Liu, Yu-Hsin; Bell, James

Abstract: Background: Expressed emotion (EE) is the quality of the atmosphere between a relative and a family member with mental illness. Substantial research has focused on the relationship between the level of EE and the outcomes of mental illness. However, no prior study has explored the role of EE relative to heroin addicts. Aim: The aims of this study were to investigate the influence of EE on patient outcome in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) and the relationship between the EE of heroin addicts and other demographic and psychological variables. Methods: A total of 117 heroin addicts who entered MMT were enrolled. Each subject underwent a comprehensive interview to record demographic data and drug use history. The Family Emotional Involvement Scale (FEICS), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), and Beck Anxiety Depression Inventory (BAI) were used at baseline. All subjects were followed for 12 months. The results of monthly urine tests and the treatment retention were recorded for further analysis.

Results: Perceived criticism was correlated with depression ($r = 0.20$, $P < 0.01$). The overall retention rate in 12-month MMT was 54.70%. Lower perceived criticism (OR = 1.84, 95% CI = 1.20–3.60, $P < 0.01$) and lower depression (OR = 1.24, 95% CI = 0.65–1.80, $P = 0.02$) predicted longer retention in MMT. Conclusion: EE, especially perceived criticism, has its influences on outcomes among heroin addicts in MMT. This suggested the potential benefits of family therapy among high EE heroin addicts in MMT. Furthermore, the mechanism how EE affects the outcome of MMT needs to be further investigated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Expressed Emotion](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Methadone Maintenance](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

17. SCRATCH THAT!—Two case reports of scratch-card gambling disorder.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Jun 2015, vol. 45, p. 30-33, 0306-4603 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Raposo-Lima, Catarina; Castro, Liliana; Sousa, Nuno; Morgado, Pedro

Abstract: Gambling disorder is a common, clinically relevant condition that impacts significantly one's life. Given that approved pharmacological interventions are lacking, it is crucial to readily identify these cases to provide available interventions in psychiatric care services. Here, we present two uncommon cases of unique scratch-card gambling disorder, a specific type of pathological gambling that could be increasing as availability of these games are growing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Intervention](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Behavior Disorders](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

18. Black megachurch websites: An assessment of health content for congregations and communities.

Citation: Health Communication, Jun 2015, vol. 30, no. 6, p. 557-565, 1041-0236 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Campbell, Anthony D.; Wallace, Gail

Abstract: This study examines the health-related content of Black megachurch websites in the southeastern United States. Data collection resulted in the identification of qualitative themes and frequencies of references to general health, specific health conditions, and corresponding general and specific health ministries. The most salient qualitative themes included holistic definitions of health, attention to racial health disparities, belief in divine health and protection from illness, emphasis on individual health responsibility, and belief in a religion–health connection. Nearly all websites referred to general health, and 74% mentioned a general health ministry. The most frequent references to specific health conditions included addiction, cancer, and HIV/AIDS, roughly corresponding to the top mentioned specific health ministries. This study provides baseline data on Black megachurch efforts to convey health information to their virtual congregations and communities. Findings support recent initiatives to involve megachurches in the provision of health messages within cultural frames to reach African Americans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Health Promotion](#)

[Blacks](#)
[Websites](#)
[Communities](#)
[Religious Groups](#)
[Faith Based Organizations](#)
[Religious Buildings](#)

Source: PsycInfo

19. Cocaine exposure alters dopaminergic modulation of prefronto-accumbens transmission.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, Jun 2015, vol. 145, p. 112-117, 0031-9384 (Jun 1, 2015)

Author(s): Wang, Xiusong; Liu, Lei; Adams, Wendy; Li, Shouxin; Zhang, Qian; Li, Bingjin; Wang, Min; Cui, Ranji

Abstract: In the nucleus accumbens (NAc), dopamine transmission modulates glutamatergic input from the prefrontal cortex (PFC). This neuromodulatory action of dopamine can be disrupted by repeated exposure to psychostimulants such as cocaine. However, it is unclear whether this modulation depends on the precise timing of transmission at the same medium spiny neurons (MSNs) and if so, then whether this timing related modulation is also influenced by cocaine experience. Here, combining cocaine self-administration and in vivo extracellular recordings in anesthetized rats, we show that dopamine efflux in the NAc evoked by electrically stimulating the ventral tegmental area (VTA) exerted timing-dependent regulation of the excitatory accumbens response to stimulation of the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), and also that this modulation was blunted following prolonged abstinence from cocaine self-administration. These data indicate that dopaminergic timing-dependent dysregulation of mPFC–NAc glutamatergic transmission is implicated in cocaine addiction and might contribute to vulnerability to drug relapse after prolonged abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings:
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Rats](#)
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Physiology and Behavior](#)

20. Alterations of reward mechanisms in bulbectomised rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, Jun 2015, vol. 286, p. 271-277, 0166-4328 (Jun 1, 2015)

Author(s): Grecksch, Gisela; Becker, Axel

Abstract: The positive association between alcoholism and depression is a common clinical observation. We investigated the relationship between depression and reward mechanisms using a validated animal model for depressive-like behaviour, the olfactory bulbectomy in rats. The effects of bilateral olfactory bulbectomy on reward mechanisms were studied in two different experimental paradigms—the voluntary self-administration of ethanol and the conditioned place preference to alcohol injection and compared to the effects of ethanol on locomotor activity and body core temperature. The voluntary ethanol intake was increased significantly in bulbectomised rats in a drinking experiment and also after a period of abstinence. Conditioned place preference (CPP) was induced in all animals. However, bulbectomised rats needed a higher dose of alcohol to produce CPP. The sedative effect of ethanol on locomotor activity was reduced in bulbectomised animals. Measurement of body temperature revealed a dose-dependent hypothermic effect of ethanol in both groups. These results suggest that the reward mechanisms may be altered in this animal model as a common phenomenon associated with depression. Furthermore, they support the hypothesis that the addictive and/or rewarding properties of some drugs

of abuse may be modified in depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Rewards](#)
[Rats](#)
[Place Conditioning](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Ethanol](#)
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycInfo

21. The 12 item W.H.O.D.A.S. as primary self report outcome measure in a correctional community treatment center for dually diagnosed patients.

Citation: Psychiatric Quarterly, Jun 2015, vol. 86, no. 2, p. 219-224, 0033-2720 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Bastiaens, Leo; Galus, James; Goodlin, Michael

Abstract: The World Health Organization Disability Assessment Scale (WHODAS) is suggested as a measure of impairment in DSM-5. The measurement of impaired functioning is crucial in the rehabilitation of dually diagnosed, addiction and mental health, patients. This study is the first to look at the use of the 12 item self report WHODAS as the primary outcome in a community correctional treatment facility for dually diagnosed patients. 100 (55 male; 73 white, 25 black, 2 hispanic) former inmates, age 36.1 ± 11.1 , with psychiatric and addiction diagnoses were treated in an integrated program. The 12 item WHODAS was completed by the patients during the initial evaluation and repeated an average of 11.1 ± 2.7 weeks later. The Clinical Global Impression-Severity Scale (CGI) was completed at the same time by the psychiatrist, independently of the WHODAS. At initial assessment, the CGI showed moderate severity and the WHODAS showed severe disability. CGI and WHODAS were significantly correlated ($R\ 0.48$, $p \leq 0.0001$). After three months of treatment, both measures improved: CGI with 46 % and WHODAS with 49 %. The CGI showed mild severity and the WHODAS moderate disability. The change in CGI was correlated with the change in WHODAS ($R\ 0.57$, $p \leq 0.0001$). The WHODAS appears sensitive to clinical improvement related to shortterm treatment of a highly co-morbid dual diagnosis population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Test Validity](#)
[Correctional Institutions](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Self Report](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Dual Diagnosis](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Psychological Assessment](#)

Source: PsycInfo

22. Thyroid receptor β involvement in the effects of acute nicotine on hippocampus-dependent memory.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, Jun 2015, vol. 93, p. 155-163, 0028-3908 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Leach, Prescott T.; Kenney, Justin W.; Connor, David A.; Gould, Thomas J.

Abstract: Cigarette smoking is common despite adverse health effects. Nicotine's effects on learning may contribute to addiction by enhancing drug-context associations. Effects of nicotine on learning could be direct or could occur by altering systems that modulate cognition. Because thyroid signaling can alter cognition and nicotine/smoking may change thyroid function, nicotine could affect learning through changes in thyroid signaling. These studies investigate the functional contributions of thyroid receptor (TR) subtypes β and $\alpha 1$ to nicotine-enhanced learning and characterize the effects of acute nicotine and learning on thyroid hormone levels. We conducted a high throughput screen

of transcription factor activity to identify novel targets that may contribute to the effects of nicotine on learning. Based on these results, which showed that combined nicotine and learning uniquely acted to increase TR activation, we identified TRs as potential targets of nicotine. Further analyses were conducted to determine the individual and combined effects of nicotine and learning on thyroid hormone levels, but no changes were seen. Next, to determine the role of TR β and TR α 1 in the effects of nicotine on learning, mice lacking the TR β or TR α 1 gene and wildtype littermates were administered acute nicotine prior to fear conditioning. Nicotine enhanced contextual fear conditioning in TR α 1 knockout mice and wildtypes from both lines but TR β knockout mice did not show nicotine-enhanced learning. This finding supports involvement of TR β signaling in the effect of acute nicotine on hippocampus-dependent memory. Acute nicotine enhances learning and these effects may involve processes regulated by the transcription factor TR β . (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Animal Learning](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Hippocampus](#)
[Genes](#)
[Acetylcholine](#)
[Memory](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycInfo

23. 'Food addiction'. What happens in childhood?

Citation: Appetite, Jun 2015, vol. 89, p. 298-300, 0195-6663 (Jun 1, 2015)

Author(s): Burrows, T.; Meule, A.

Abstract: This article focuses on food addiction. The term food addiction, which refers to eating behavior involving the overconsumption of specific foods in an addiction-like manner, has been used in the scientific community for decades. There is a paucity of research exploring the phenomenon of food addiction in children. Existing studies are limited in nature though they demonstrate involvement in research integrity over time. Most childhood obesity interventions to date have demonstrated some effectiveness in achieving weight loss, albeit studies are limited. Diet and exercise are the traditional primary targets of obesity interventions. The role of addictive behaviors in childhood obesity has been narratively explored. Investigating the construct of food addiction in childhood is warranted, given the associations with increasing prevalence of food addiction with increasing body mass index (BMI) that is observed in adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Food](#)
[Weight Loss](#)
[Eating Behavior](#)
[Child Attitudes](#)
[Obesity](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

24. An examination of reactivity to craving assessment: Craving to smoke does not change over the course of a multi-item craving questionnaire.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Jun 2015, vol. 45, p. 74-78, 0306-4603 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Germeroth, Lisa J.; Tiffany, Stephen T.

Abstract: Introduction: Self-report measures are typically used to assess drug craving, but researchers have questioned whether completing these assessments can elicit or enhance craving. Previous studies have examined cigarette craving reactivity and found null craving reactivity effects. Several methodological limitations of those studies, however, preclude definitive conclusions. The current study addresses limitations of previous studies and extends this area of research by using a large sample size to examine: (1)

item-by-item changes in craving level during questionnaire completion, (2) craving reactivity as a function of craving intensity reflected in item content, (3) craving reactivity differences between nicotine dependent and nondependent smokers, and (4) potential reactivity across multiple sessions. This study also used a more comprehensive craving assessment (the 32-item Questionnaire on Smoking Urges; QSU) than employed in previous studies. Methods: Nicotine dependent and nondependent smokers (n = 270; nicotine dependence determined by the Nicotine Addiction Taxon Scale) completed the QSU on six separate occasions across 12 weeks. Craving level was observed at the item level and across various subsets of items. Results: Analyses indicated that there was no significant effect of item/subset position on craving ratings, nor were there any significant interactions between item/subset position and session or level of nicotine dependence. Conclusions: These findings indicate that, even with relatively sensitive procedures for detecting potential reactivity, there was no evidence that completing a craving questionnaire induces craving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nicotine](#)
[Test Validity](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Questionnaires](#)
[Craving](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

25. Health service utilization of heroin abusers: A retrospective cohort study.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Jun 2015, vol. 45, p. 281-286, 0306-4603 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Chen, I-Ming; Huang, Charles Lung-Cheng; Yeh, Bao-Juan; Chien, Yi-Ling

Abstract: Aims: This study aimed to determine the patterns of medical service utilization among heroin users and to identify the factors associated with the frequency of utilization. Methods: We conducted a retrospective/prospective cohort study of 789 heroin-using adults in a catchment area, collecting data on their usage of medical care, including inpatient care, emergency visits, and outpatient care, in a 2-year observation period. We interviewed and reviewed the medical records of 789 heroin users in a methadone clinic of a general hospital in a rural area of Taiwan. The demographic data, records of service use, diagnoses, and information on viral infection status from Jan. 1, 2007 to Dec. 31, 2008 were collected. Most patients were middle-aged and unemployed, had a basic educational level, and began their first heroin use in their twenties. Results: The health service utilization of heroin users was mostly for infectious diseases, orthopedic conditions, and gastroenterological disorders mainly due to blood-borne or local infections and traumatic injury. Heroin users utilize fewer outpatient or inpatient services, but more emergency care than the general public. The major correlates of inpatient and emergency service utilization were HIV status and education level. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that integrated outpatient services may help to enhance medical service accessibility and adherence, and also imply the necessity of putting more effort into promoting health management and safe behaviors in heroin users, particularly the lower-educated addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Heroin](#)
[HIV](#)
[Hepatitis](#)
[Health Care Utilization](#)
[Methadone Maintenance](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

26. I need my smartphone: A hierarchical model of personality and cell-phone addiction.

- Citation:** Personality and Individual Differences, Jun 2015, vol. 79, p. 13-19, 0191-8869 (Jun 2015)
- Author(s):** Roberts, James A.; Pullig, Chris; Manolis, Chris
- Abstract:** Using a comprehensive personality model, this study is the first to examine the relationship between a full range of personality traits and cell phone addiction. 346 college students completed an online survey that asked respondents to complete measures of the Big-Five personality traits and measures of materialism and need for arousal, Barratt's (1959) impulsiveness scale, and a four-item measure of cell phone addiction. Data were analyzed using structural equation modeling. Couched in Mowen's (2000) 3M Hierarchical Model of Personality, the elemental traits of emotional instability and materialism were positively associated while introversion was negatively associated with cell phone addiction. The central trait of attention impulsiveness exhibited a direct and positive association with cell phone addiction. A significant negative relationship between conscientiousness and all three dimensions of Barratt's impulsiveness scale (central trait) was found. Several additional relationships between the elemental traits of Mowen's personality hierarchy and the three dimensions of impulsiveness (central trait) also were uncovered. Study implications and future research directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Addiction](#)
[Materialism \(Philosophy\)](#)
[Cellular Phones](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

27. Factors related to self-reported social anxiety symptoms among incoming university students.

- Citation:** Early Intervention in Psychiatry, May 2015, (May 22, 2015), 1751-7885 (May 22, 2015)
- Author(s):** Cheng, Shu Hui; Sun, Zih Jie; Lee, I Hui; Lee, Chih Ting; Chen, Kao Chin; Tsai, Chung Hung; Yang, Yen Kuang; Yang, Yi Ching
- Abstract:** Abstract Aim The aim of this study was to explore the lifestyle/social, personality trait and mental factors among incoming university students with higher self-reported social anxiety symptoms (SAS). Methods A total of 5126 incoming university students were recruited. The test battery included a self-administered questionnaire that examined personal lifestyle, the Measurement of Support Functions, the Chinese Internet Addiction Scale-Revision, the Organizational Citizenship Behaviour Scale, the Social Phobia Inventory, the suicide ideation from the Brief Symptoms Rating Scale and the Pittsburgh Sleep Questionnaire. Results SAS (23.7%) were prevalent. Using logistic regression analysis, we found that the significant predictors of higher levels of SAS were being an undergraduate student and a non-smoker, having lower Measurement of Support Functions score (poorer social support), having higher Chinese Internet Addiction Scale-Revision score (Internet addiction), having lower Organizational Citizenship Behaviour Scale score (less altruistic behaviour), having suicide ideation and having higher Pittsburgh Sleep Questionnaire score (poorer sleeper). Conclusions Given the high prevalence of SAS among university students, it is necessary to build a better strategy to detect students with potential social anxiety-related problems/disorders or other mental problems early on. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Early Intervention in Psychiatry](#)

28. Connecting without fear: Clinical implications of the consumption of information and communication technologies by sexual minority youth and young adults.

- Citation:** Clinical Social Work Journal, Jun 2015, vol. 43, no. 2, p. 159-168, 0091-1674 (Jun 2015)

- Author(s):** Craig, Shelley L.; McInroy, Lauren B.; McCready, Lance T.; Di Cesare, Dane Marco; Pettaway, Lincoln D.
- Abstract:** Adolescents are coming of age in a rapidly changing media landscape with the increased integration of online information and communication technologies (ICTs) (e.g., internet, social media, photo/video sharing) into contemporary society. Sexual minority youth and young adults (SMYYA) may be particularly avid users of both offline and online ICTs. Despite the presence of considerable risk factors (e.g., cyber bullying, exploitation, overuse and addiction), ICTs may simultaneously provide substantial benefits for SMYYA, who often experience disproportionate social exclusion and victimization in their homes, schools and communities as a direct result of their sexual minority status. This grounded theory investigation used semi-structured interviews to consider the types of ICTs utilized by a sample (n = 19) of urban SMYYA (ages 18–22), and examined the importance ascribed by participants to their use of these technologies. Participants were selected for their active use of multiple types of ICTs, and considered their engagement with technology to be a critical feature of their daily lives and development. In contrast to their offline existence, online ICTs offered SMYYA significantly safer spaces and vital community support. Many of the participants also indicated the potential of ICTs to enhance face-to-face clinical work to foster SMYYA's healthy growth and facilitate their connectedness. Specific implications for practice with SMYYA, including strategies to develop knowledge about ICTs, educate youth about the risks and opportunities online, and integrate ICTs into supportive therapeutic settings are described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Social Media](#)
[Sexual Orientation](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Transgender](#)
[Minority Groups](#)
[Lesbianism](#)
[Male Homosexuality](#)
[Computer Mediated Communication](#)
[Information Technology](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

29. Pharmacological stress is required for the anti-alcohol effect of the $\alpha 3\beta 4^*$ nAChR partial agonist AT-1001.

- Citation:** Neuropharmacology, Jun 2015, vol. 93, p. 229-236, 0028-3908 (Jun 2015)
- Author(s):** Cippitelli, Andrea; Brunori, Gloria; Gaiolini, Kelly A.; Zaveri, Nurulain T.; Toll, Lawrence
- Abstract:** Alcohol and nicotine are often taken together. The mechanisms underlying this frequent co-abuse are not well known. Genetic and pharmacological evidence suggests that the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) containing the $\alpha 3$ and $\beta 4$ subunits play a role in alcohol as well as nicotine addiction. AT-1001 is a high affinity $\alpha 3\beta 4$ nAChR partial agonist recently found to block nicotine self-administration and relapse-like behavior in rats. Here, to study the involvement of $\alpha 3\beta 4$ nAChRs in the mechanisms that regulate alcohol abuse we evaluated the effects of AT-1001 on alcohol taking and seeking in Sprague–Dawley rats. AT-1001 reduced operant alcohol self-administration at the highest dose examined (3.0 mg/kg), an effect also observed for food self-administration. A dose of 1.5 mg/kg AT-1001, which had no effect on alcohol or food self-administration, essentially eliminated reinstatement of alcohol seeking induced by yohimbine (0.625 mg/kg) whereas, reinstatement induced by alcohol-associated cues was not altered, nor did AT-1001 induce reinstatement of extinguished self-administration on its own. Finally, AT-1001 showed an anxiolytic activity when measured in the presence or absence of yohimbine stress in the elevated plus maze paradigm. Together, these observations do not support a specific involvement of the $\alpha 3\beta 4$ nAChR in mediating alcohol reward or cue-induced relapse to alcohol seeking but rather indicate that the $\alpha 3\beta 4$ nAChR partial agonism may constitute an attractive approach for treating alcohol use disorders exacerbated by elevated stress response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Acetylcholine](#)
[Rats](#)
[Pharmacology](#)
[Cholinergic Receptors](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Reinstatement](#)
[Alcohols](#)

Source: PsycInfo

30. Flexible emotion-based decision-making behavior varies in current and former smokers.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Jun 2015, vol. 45, p. 269-275, 0306-4603 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Briggs, Zoe; O'Connor, Martin; Jollans, Emily K.; O'Halloran, Laura; Dymond, Simon; Whelan, Robert

Abstract: Introduction: Suboptimal decision-making is a feature in the initiation and maintenance of substance use, often manifested in choosing for short-term benefits rather than long-term gain, and the failure to display cognitive flexibility, respectively. Studies of nicotine users typically focus on characterizing those who are already addicted; less is known about decision-making in former smokers. Methods: Non- (n = 21), former daily- (n = 23) and current daily smokers (n = 24), completed the contingency-shifting variant Iowa Gambling Task (csIGT), in which the reward and punishment contingencies of the decks are systematically varied after 100 trials of the 'standard' IGT. Scores on the standard blocks of the csIGT provided an index of emotion-based decision-making, while the contingency-shifting blocks assessed flexible decision-making. Subjective ratings were also recorded at 20-trial intervals. Results: Both current and former smokers showed significantly impaired performance relative to non-smokers when making decisions during the standard blocks of the csIGT. Both former and non-smokers' awareness of the reward/punishment contingencies was significantly higher than those of current smokers at the end of the standard IGT. Both former and non-smokers had significantly better performance on the contingency shifting blocks, relative to current smokers. Conclusions: The findings indicate that both current and former smokers display a suboptimal pattern of decision-making than non-smokers during the standard IGT. However, with respect to the ability to change behavior following reversed contingencies, former smokers are more similar to non-smokers than to current smokers. Former smokers were also more aware of the contingencies than current smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Failure](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

31. Diurnal and twenty-four hour patterning of human diseases: Acute and chronic common and uncommon medical conditions.

Citation: Sleep Medicine Reviews, Jun 2015, vol. 21, p. 12-22, 1087-0792 (Jun 2015)

Author(s): Smolensky, Michael H.; Portaluppi, Francesco; Manfredini, Roberto; Hermida, Ramon C.; Tiseo, Ruana; Sackett-Lundeen, Linda L.; Haus, Erhard L.

Abstract: The symptom intensity and mortality of human diseases, conditions, and syndromes exhibit diurnal or 24 h patterning, e.g., skin: atopic dermatitis, urticaria, psoriasis, and palmar hyperhidrosis; gastrointestinal: esophageal reflux, peptic ulcer (including perforation and hemorrhage), cyclic vomiting syndrome, biliary colic, hepatic variceal hemorrhage, and proctalgia fugax; infection: susceptibility, fever, and mortality; neural: frontal, parietal, temporal, and occipital lobe seizures, Parkinson's and Alzheimer's disease, hereditary progressive dystonia, and pain (cancer, post-surgical, diabetic neuropathic and foot ulcer, tooth caries, burning mouth and temporomandibular

syndromes, fibromyalgia, sciatica, intervertebral vacuum phenomenon, multiple sclerosis muscle spasm, and migraine, tension, cluster, hypnic, and paroxysmal hemicranial headache); renal: colic and nocturnal enuresis and polyuria; ocular: bulbar conjunctival redness, keratoconjunctivitis sicca, intraocular pressure and anterior ischemic optic neuropathy, and recurrent corneal erosion syndrome; psychiatric/behavioral: major and seasonal affective depressive disorders, bipolar disorder, parasuicide and suicide, dementia-associated agitation, and addictive alcohol, tobacco, and heroin cravings and withdrawal phenomena; plus autoimmune and musculoskeletal: rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, axial spondylarthritis, gout, Sjögren's syndrome, and systemic lupus erythematosus. Knowledge of these and other 24 h patterns of human pathophysiology informs research of their underlying circadian and other endogenous mechanisms, external temporal triggers, and more effective patient care entailing clinical chronopreventive and chronotherapeutic strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Death and Dying](#)
[Fibromyalgia](#)
[Dyspepsia](#)
[Neuropathy](#)
[Pathophysiology](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Physical Disorders](#)
[Parkinson's Disease](#)
[Alzheimer's Disease](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Sleep Medicine Reviews](#)

32. Lower gray matter density and functional connectivity in the anterior insula in smokers compared with never smokers.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, May 2015, (May 20, 2015), 1355-6215 (May 20, 2015)

Author(s): Stoeckel, Luke E.; Chai, Xiaoqian J.; Zhang, Jiahe; Whitfield □ Gabrieli, Susan; Evins, A. Eden

Abstract: Abstract Although nicotine addiction is characterized by both structural and functional abnormalities in brain networks involved in salience and cognitive control, few studies have integrated these data to understand how these abnormalities may support addiction. This study aimed to (1) evaluate gray matter density and functional connectivity of the anterior insula in cigarette smokers and never smokers and (2) characterize how differences in these measures were related to smoking behavior. We compared structural magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (gray matter density via voxel □ based morphometry) and seed □ based functional connectivity MRI data in 16 minimally deprived smokers and 16 matched never smokers. Compared with controls, smokers had lower gray matter density in left anterior insula extending into inferior frontal and temporal cortex. Gray matter density in this region was inversely correlated with cigarettes smoked per day. Smokers exhibited negative functional connectivity (anti □ correlation) between the anterior insula and regions involved in cognitive control (left IPFC) and semantic processing/emotion regulation (lateral temporal cortex), whereas controls exhibited positive connectivity between these regions. There were differences in the anterior insula, a central region in the brain's salience network, when comparing both volumetric and functional connectivity data between cigarette smokers and never smokers. Volumetric data, but not the functional connectivity data, were also associated with an aspect of smoking behavior (daily cigarettes smoked). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Addiction Biology](#)