

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Posthum(or)ous: The folk response to mass-mediated disasters in the digital age.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/3-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Blank, Trevor J
- Institution:** The Pennsylvania State U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Today, Americans are raised to seek and sustain intimacy with others through the use of computer-mediated communication. As a result, American society is becoming gradually more addicted to the convenient accessibility of satisfying content and the opportunities for expressive exchange. To be sure, people inherently need to feel connected or united with others in some way. New media technologies deeply fulfill these needs by providing users an expansive forum for humorous, combative, or intellectual communicative exchanges-especially in times of social anxiety or forced emotional suppression. More so than other events, shocking news of death, disaster, and scandal invite humorous vernacular expression on the Internet when repetitively consumed via mass media outlets. The Internet propels the diffusion of humor about tragedies to many people that would not have been included in previous years. Considering that the Digital Age's accessibility and interactivity now prohibit most stories, jokes, or regional behaviors from remaining exclusive to their originating contexts, it is essential that we examine the new ways that people respond to media disasters in contemporary society, and how cyberspace became the "go-to" format for vernacular expression. By comparing the pre-Internet contexts of local, regional, and national responses to disaster with the trends of vernacular expression in today's new media-driven society and popular culture, this dissertation shows that the global reach of cyberspace has irrevocably extended itself into the ways that modern society expresses itself and underscore the implications that this has for the trajectory of contemporary folklore studies. Most importantly, this work demonstrates that the allure of the Internet (as a locus of vernacular expression) comes from not only its widespread accessibility, but because it eases the growing trend of physical detachment from the analog world that cyberspace has made commonplace in the lives of working people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Disasters](#)
[*Mass Media](#)
[Computers](#)
[Intimacy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Cocaine withdrawal impairs mglur5-dependent long-term depression in nucleus accumbens shell neurons of both direct and indirect pathways.

- Citation:** Molecular Neurobiology, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (Oct 16, 2014)
- Author(s):** Huang, Chiung-Chun; Liang, Ying-Ching; Lee, Cheng-Che; Hsu, Kuei-Sen
- Correspondence Address:** Hsu, Kuei-Sen: Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, No. 1, University Rd., Tainan, Taiwan, 701, richard@mail.ncku.edu.tw
- Institution:** Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan
- Abstract:** We previously reported that animals withdrawn from repeated cocaine exposure exhibited a selective deficit in the ability to elicit metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5)-dependent long-term depression (LTD) in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell. To determine whether such impairment occurs in the NAc in a cell-type-specific manner,

we used bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) transgenic mice expressing enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP) under the control of gene regulatory elements for the dopamine D1 receptor (Drd1) or dopamine D2 receptor (Drd2) to identify distinct subpopulations of medium spiny neurons (MSNs). We found that bath application of group I mGluR agonist (S)-3,5-dihydroxyphenylglycine (DHPG) reliably induced LTD in both NAc shell and core MSNs of wild-type, hemizygous Drd1-eGFP, and Drd2-eGFP mice. Confirming our previous results, cocaine withdrawal selectively impaired DHPG-LTD in NAc shell Drd1-expressing direct and Drd2-expressing indirect pathway MSNs. We also found that the expression of DHPG-LTD in NAc MSNs was not affected by the Ca²⁺-permeable -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid receptor antagonist 1-naphthyl acetyl spermine. Furthermore, systemic administration of mGluR5-negative allosteric modulator fenobam before the daily injection of cocaine preserved mGluR5 function and significantly reduced the expression of cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization. These results reveal that withdrawal from repeated cocaine exposure may result in the impairment of NAc mGluR5-LTD in a subregion- but not cell-type-specific manner and suggests that pharmacological antagonism of mGluR5 may represent a potential strategy for reducing cocaine-induced addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

3. Effects of chronic morphine treatment on an odor conditioning paradigm, locomotor activity and sucrose responsiveness in honeybees (*apis mellifera*).

Citation: Journal of Insect Behavior, October 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0892-7553;1572-8889 (Oct 11, 2014)

Author(s): Chen, Yanmei; Fu, Yu; Yang, Hongbo; Yao, Tao; Ma, Yuanye; Wang, Jianhong

Correspondence Address: Chen, Yanmei: Medical Faculty, Kunming University of Science and Technology, #727 South Jingming Road, Kunming, China, 650550, chyanm2@126.com

Institution: Medical Faculty, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming, China; Biomedical Engineering laboratory, Information School, Yunnan University, Kunming, China; Medical Faculty, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming, China; Laboratory of Primate Model for Brain Disease, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China; Laboratory of Primate Model for Brain Disease, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China; Laboratory of Primate Model for Brain Disease, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China

Abstract: Honeybee is a widely used insect model for learning and memory research. Recently, it has become a potentially good subject for evaluating the effects of addictive drugs on the nervous systems. Our previous study has found that acute morphine injection affected associative memory and locomotor activity in honeybees. In the current study, the effect of chronic morphine treatment and its cessation in honeybees were assessed. The results demonstrated that 1) chronic morphine (0.01, 0.1 and 1 mg/ml) treatment for 7 days severely diminished associative memory in honeybees; 2) 1 mg/ml morphine consumption for 5, 7 and 10 but not 3 days impaired the olfactory memory; 3) Bees withdrawn from morphine for 1 day but not 3 days showed amnesia in the PER conditioning. We also found that bees displayed hyperactivity and tolerance in response to chronic morphine administration. In addition, morphine dose-dependently altered the sucrose responsiveness of bees. The data indicated that chronic morphine has sensory-motor effects and may impair learning and/or memory in honeybees, which were comparative to that in vertebrates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:**Source:** PsycINFO**4. Concerns about unintended negative consequences of informing the public about multifactorial risks may be premature for young adult smokers.****Citation:** British Journal of Health Psychology, November 2014, vol./is. 19/4(720-736), 1359-107X;2044-8287 (Nov 2014)**Author(s):** Waters, Erika A; Kincaid, Caroline; Kaufman, Annette R; Stock, Michelle L; Peterson, Laurel M; Muscanell, Nicole L; Guadagno, Rosanna E**Correspondence Address:** Waters, Erika A.: Division of Public Health Sciences, Department of Surgery, 660 S. Euclid, Campus Box 8100, Saint Louis, MO, US, 63110, waterse@wudosis.wustl.edu**Institution:** Division of Public Health Sciences, Department of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Division of Public Health Sciences, Department of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, Saint Louis, MO, US; Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, National Cancer Institute, Rockville, MD, US; Department of Psychology, George Washington University, Washington, DC, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychology, The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, US; Department of Psychology, The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, US**Language:** English**Abstract:** Background. Many health risks are associated with both genetic and behavioural factors. Concerns have been raised that learning about such multifactorial risks might have detrimental effects on health-related beliefs, cognitions, and affect. However, experimental evidence is sparse. Objective. To explore the effects of reading an online news article about the discovery of a genetic basis for nicotine addiction. Methods. Smokers (N = 333) were recruited from the psychology subject pools of two major universities. Participants were randomly assigned to read one of three news articles: one describing a genetic basis for nicotine addiction and lung cancer obtained from a national news source, one altered to indicate no genetic basis for nicotine addiction and lung cancer, or one unrelated attention control. Participants then completed an online questionnaire, which assessed smoking-related cognitions and affect, and beliefs about nicotine addiction, quitting smoking, and whether the harms of tobacco use are delayed. Results. There was no statistically significant influence of experimental condition on smoking-related cognitions/affect ($p > .05$, $2 < .002$), beliefs about addiction and quitting (Wilks' = .98, $p = .66$, $2 = .01$), or delayed harm ($p > .05$, $2 < .002$). Conclusion. Reading an online news article about the presence or absence of a genetic basis for nicotine addiction was not found to change smoking-related cognitions/affect or beliefs among young adult smokers. Concerns about negative effects of multifactorial risk information on health beliefs may be premature. Nevertheless, to effectively translate basic genomics research into effective public health practice, further research should investigate these issues in different populations, via different communication modalities, and for different health outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The British Psychological Society; YEAR: 2013**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** [*Attitudes](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Risk Perception](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Environment](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Risk Taking](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from Wiley in [British Journal of Health Psychology](#)

5. A cost-benefit/cost-effectiveness analysis of proposed supervised injection facilities in Ottawa, Canada.

- Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, August 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Aug 4, 2014)
- Author(s):** Jozaghi, Ehsan; Reid, Andrew A; Andresen, Martin A; Juneau, Alexandre
- Correspondence Address:** Jozaghi, Ehsan, eja2@sfu.ca
- Institution:** School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada; School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada; School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada; School of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Supervised injection facilities (SIFs) are venues where people who inject drugs (PWID) have access to a clean and medically supervised environment in which they can safely inject their own illicit drugs. There is currently only one legal SIF in North America: Insite in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The responses and feedback generated by the evaluations of Insite in Vancouver have been overwhelmingly positive. This study assesses whether the above mentioned facility in the Downtown Eastside of Vancouver needs to be expanded to other locations, more specifically that of Canada 's capital city, Ottawa. Methods: The current study is aimed at contributing to the existing literature on health policy by conducting cost-benefit and cost-effective analyses for the opening of SIFs in Ottawa, Ontario. In particular, the costs of operating numerous SIFs in Ottawa was compared to the savings incurred; this was done after accounting for the prevention of new HIV and Hepatitis C (HCV) infections. To ensure accuracy, two distinct mathematical models and a sensitivity analysis were employed. Results: The sensitivity analyses conducted with the models reveals the potential for SIFs in Ottawa to be a fiscally responsible harm reduction strategy for the prevention of HCV cases - when considered independently. With a baseline sharing rate of 19%, the cumulative annual cost model supported the establishment of two SIFs and the marginal annual cost model supported the establishment of a single SIF. More often, the prevention of HIV or HCV alone were not sufficient to justify the establishment cost-effectiveness; rather, only when both HIV and HCV are considered does sufficient economic support became apparent. Conclusions: Funded supervised injection facilities in Ottawa appear to be an efficient and effective use of financial resources in the public health domain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Jozaghi et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Facilities](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Health Care Policy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

6. The impact of dispensing fees on compliance with opioid substitution therapy: A mixed methods study.

- Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, August 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Aug 10, 2014)
- Author(s):** Shepherd, Alexandra; Perrella, Bianca; Hattingh, Hendrika Laetitia
- Correspondence Address:** Hattingh, Hendrika Laetitia, l.hattingh@curtin.edu.au
- Institution:** Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia; Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia; Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Opioid substitution therapy (OST) programs involve the dispensing of OST medicines to patients to address their dependence on heroin and/or other opioid substances. OST medicines are subsidised by the Australian government but patients need to pay the dispensing fees. This study explored opinions from OST patients and stakeholders about the potential impact of dispensing fees on compliance and OST program retention. Current and past experiences and the potential impact of OST dispensing fees were evaluated. Methods: Mixed methodology was used to obtain data from OST patients and stakeholders. This involved 1) interviews with OST stakeholders, 2) a focus group of OST patients and 3) surveys of OST patients in Perth, Australia, between June and August 2013. Results: The majority of the eight stakeholders declared cost as the factor mostly impacting on OST compliance. Almost all of the stakeholders commented that there was a positive correlation between time on the OST program and success in terms of relapse. Most stakeholders advocated for OST fees to contribute towards the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme Safety Net, and for fee subsidy. Focus group themes supported stakeholder interview findings. A total of 138 surveys were completed. Survey analysis illustrated a strong correlation between patient debt and impacted lifestyle: 82.4% ($p < 0.001$, Chi-square test) of the 138 survey participants stated that dispensing fees impacted significantly on patients' finances and lifestyle, specifically those patients with major debt. The cost of dispensing fees was identified by 46.3% (64/138) of survey participants as the biggest impacting factor on patient success. Logistic regression models showed that the cost of dispensing fees was also found to significantly influence both the occurrence of debt (57.7%, $p < 0.0001$) and lifestyle difficulties (80.0%, $p = 0.0004$). Conclusion: Findings provided insight into OST patients' financial difficulties with data suggesting that dispensing fees are likely to have a negative impact on OST patients' compliance with therapy, retention in the OST program and lifestyle. Government sponsorship of the OST dispensing fees should be considered as sponsorship would potentially increase the retention rates of income-poor OST program recipients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Shepherd et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Fee for Service](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

7. Substance use disorders in Arab countries: Research activity and bibliometric analysis.

- Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, August 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Aug 23, 2014)
- Author(s):** Sweileh, Waleed M; Zyoud, Sa'ed H; Al-Jabi, Samah W; Sawalha, Ansam F
- Correspondence Address:** Sweileh, Waleed M., waleedsweileh@yahoo.com
- Institution:** Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine; Department of Clinical and Community Pharmacy, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine; Department of Clinical and Community Pharmacy, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Substance use disorders, which include substance abuse and substance dependence, are present in all regions of the world including Middle Eastern Arab countries. Bibliometric analysis is an increasingly used tool for research assessment. The main objective of this study was to assess research productivity in the field of substance use disorders in Arab countries using bibliometric indicators. Methodology: Original or review research articles authored or co-authored by investigators from Arab countries about substance use disorders during the period 1900 - 2013 were retrieved using the ISI Web of Science database. Research activity was assessed by analyzing the annual research productivity, contribution of each Arab country, names of journals, citations, and types of abused substances. Results: Four hundred and thirteen documents in substance use disorders were retrieved. Annual research productivity was low but showed a significant increase in the last few years. In terms of quantity, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (83 documents) ranked first in research about substance use disorders while Lebanon (17.4 documents per million) ranked first in terms of number of documents published per million inhabitants. Retrieved documents were found in different journal titles and categories, mostly in Drug and Alcohol Dependence Journal. Authors from USA appeared in 117 documents published by investigators from Arab countries. Citation analysis of retrieved documents showed that the average citation per document was 10.76 and the h - index was 35. The majority of retrieved documents were about tobacco and smoking (175 documents) field while alcohol consumption and abuse research was the least with 69 documents. Conclusion: The results obtained suggest that research in this field was largely neglected in the past. However, recent research interest was observed. Research output on tobacco and smoking was relatively high compared to other substances of abuse like illicit drugs and medicinal agents. Governmental funding for academics and mental health graduate programs to do research in the field of substance use disorders is highly recommended. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly credited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: Sweileh et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Arabs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Experimentation](#)

[*Scientific Communication Countries](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note : ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

8. Cultural interventions to treat addictions in Indigenous populations: Findings from a scoping study.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Sep 1, 2014)

Author(s): Rowan, Margo; Poole, Nancy; Shea, Beverley; Gone, Joseph P; Mykota, David; Farag, Marwa; Hopkins, Carol; Hall, Laura; Mushquash, Christopher; Dell, Colleen

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Institution: Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; British Columbia Centre of Excellence for Women's Health, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Bruyere Research Institute, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Educational Psychology and Special Education, College of Education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; School of Public Health, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; National Native Addictions Partnership Foundation Inc, Muncey, ON, Canada; Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; Department of Psychology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, ON, Canada; Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cultural interventions offer the hope and promise of healing from addictions for Indigenous people. However, there are few published studies specifically examining the type and impact of these interventions. Positioned within the Honouring Our Strengths: Culture as Intervention project, a scoping study was conducted to describe what is known about the characteristics of culture-based programs and to examine the outcomes collected and effects of these interventions on wellness. Methods: This review followed established methods for scoping studies, including a final stage of consultation with stakeholders. The data search and extraction were also guided by the "PICO" (Patient/population, Intervention, Comparison, and Outcome) method, for which we defined each element, but did not require direct comparisons between treatment and control groups. Twelve databases from the scientific literature and 13 databases from the grey literature were searched up to October 26, 2012. Results: The search strategy yielded 4,518 articles. Nineteen studies were included from the United States (58%) and Canada (42%), that involved residential programs (58%), and all (100%) integrated Western and culture-based treatment services. Seventeen types of cultural interventions were found, with sweat lodge ceremonies the most commonly (68%) enacted. Study samples ranged from 11 to 2,685 clients. Just over half of studies involved quasi-experimental designs (53%). Most articles (90%) measured physical wellness, with fewer (37%) examining spiritual health. Results show benefits in all areas of wellness, particularly by reducing or eliminating substance use problems in 74% of studies. Conclusions: Evidence from this scoping study suggests that the culture-based interventions used in addictions treatment for Indigenous people are beneficial to help improve client functioning in all areas of wellness. There is a need for well-designed studies to address the question of best relational or contextual fit of cultural practices given a particular place, time, and population group. Addiction researchers and treatment providers are encouraged to work together to make further inroads into expanding the study of culture-based interventions from multiple perspectives and locations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Indigenous Populations](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[Health](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

9. Perceived neighborhood illicit drug selling, peer illicit drug disapproval and illicit drug use among U.S. high school seniors.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Sep 3, 2014)

Author(s): Duncan, Dustin T; Palamar, Joseph J; Williams, James H

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Institution: Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This study examined associations between perceived neighborhood illicit drug selling, peer illicit drug disapproval and illicit drug use among a large nationally representative sample of U.S. high school seniors. Methods: Data come from Monitoring the Future (2007-2011), an annual cross-sectional survey of U.S. high school seniors. Students reported neighborhood illicit drug selling, friend drug disapproval towards marijuana and cocaine use, and past 12-month and past 30-day illicit drug use (N = 10,050). Multinomial logistic regression models were fit to explain use of 1) just marijuana, 2) one illicit drug other than marijuana, and 3) more than one illicit drug other than marijuana, compared to "no use". Results: Report of neighborhood illicit drug selling was associated with lower friend disapproval of marijuana and cocaine; e.g., those who reported seeing neighborhood sales "almost every day" were less likely to report their friends strongly disapproved of marijuana (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 0.38, 95% CI: 0.29, 0.49) compared to those who reported never seeing neighborhood drug selling and reported no disapproval. Perception of neighborhood illicit drug selling was also associated with past-year drug use and past-month drug use; e.g., those who reported seeing neighborhood sales "almost every day" were more likely to report 30-day use of more than one illicit drug (AOR = 11.11, 95% CI: 7.47, 16.52) compared to those who reported never seeing neighborhood drug selling and reported no 30-day use of illicit drugs. Conclusions: Perceived neighborhood drug selling was associated with lower peer disapproval and more illicit drug use among a population-based nationally representative sample of U.S. high school seniors. Policy interventions to reduce "open" (visible) neighborhood drug selling (e.g., problem-oriented policing and modifications to the

physical environment such as installing and monitoring surveillance cameras) may reduce illicit drug use and peer disapproval of illicit drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Social Approval](#)
[High School Students](#)
[Neighborhoods](#)
[Peers](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

10. Predictors of continued problem drinking and substance use following military discharge.

- Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, July 2014, vol./is. 75/4(557-566), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Norman, Sonya B; Schmied, Emily; Larson, Gerald E
- Institution:** National Center for PTSD, Veterans Affairs Center of Excellence for Stress and Mental Health, San Diego, CA, US; Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA, US; Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: The goals of the present study were to (a) examine change in rates of problem alcohol/substance use among a sample of veterans between their last year of military service and their first year following separation, (b) identify predictors of continued problem use in the first year after separation, and (c) evaluate the hypothesis that avoidant coping, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, and chronic stress place individuals at particularly high risk for continued problem use. Method: Participants (N = 1,599) completed self-report measures before and during the year following separation. Participants who endorsed either having used more than intended or wanting or needing to cut down during the past year were considered to have problem use. Results: Of 742 participants reporting problem substance use at baseline, 42% reported continued problem substance use at follow-up ("persistors"). Persistors reported more trouble adjusting to civilian life, had a greater likelihood of driving while intoxicated, and had a greater likelihood of aggression. Multivariate analyses showed that avoidant coping score at baseline and higher PTSD symptom score and greater sensation seeking at follow up predicted continued problem use. Conclusions: Understanding risk factors for continued problem use is a prerequisite for targeted prevention of chronic problems and associated negative life consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Prediction](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Chronic Stress](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Childhood and adolescent predictors of heavy episodic drinking and alcohol use disorder at ages 21 and 33: A domain-specific cumulative risk model.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, July 2014, vol./is. 75/4(684-694), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Lee, Jungeun Olivia; Hill, Karl G; Guttmanova, Katarina; Hartigan, Lacey A; Catalano, Richard F; Hawkins, J. David

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Institution: Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Social Development Research Group, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Guided by a domain-specific cumulative risk model and an emerging notion of general and alcohol-specific influences, this study examined whether general and alcohol-specific influences from family, peer, and school contexts in childhood and adolescence differentially predict heavy episodic drinking and alcohol use disorder at two developmental periods: the transition to adulthood (age 21) and later in adulthood (age 33). Method: Data are from a longitudinal panel study (n = 808) examining the etiology of substance use problems and associated behavior problems from age 10 to age 33 in a Northwest United States urban community sample. The sample is ethnically diverse and evenly distributed by gender (51% male). Results: At age 21, alcohol problems were most consistently predicted by adolescent family alcohol and peer alcohol environments and by peer general environment, but not by general family functioning. Conversely, by age 33, alcohol problems were more consistently predicted by general poor family functioning in adolescence and not by family alcohol or any of the peer environment measures. Conclusions: Adolescent family and peer alcohol environment influenced alcohol problems at the transition to adulthood. However, alcohol problems later in adulthood were more strongly associated with general poor family functioning in adolescence. These results suggest that alcohol prevention efforts should involve both components designed to reduce alcohol-specific risk and components to improve general family and peer environments during childhood and adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
[*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Childhood Development](#)
[*Social Influences](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Peer Relations](#)

Peers
 Prediction
 Risk Factors
 School Environment

Source: PsycINFO

12. Preliminary functional MRI results from a combined stop-signal alcohol-cue task.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, July 2014, vol./is. 75/4(664-673), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Karoly, Hollis C; Weiland, Barbara J; Sabbineni, Amithrupa; Hutchison, Kent E

Correspondence Address: Karoly, Hollis C.: Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado at Boulder, 345 UCB, Boulder, CO, US, 80309-0345, hollis.karoly@colorado.edu

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Language: English

Abstract: Individuals suffering from alcohol use disorders tend to show impairments in inhibitory control, and these deficits may be exacerbated in the presence of craving-inducing alcohol cues. Imbalances between neural reward and control networks can influence the trajectory of alcohol use disorders such that individuals for whom the reward (craving) network strongly overpowers the control (inhibition) network tend to have worse outcomes. Brain activation related to inhibitory control can be examined using the stop-signal task (SST), which requires balancing speed and accuracy in the context of frequent go and infrequent stop stimuli. Further, brain areas related to cue-induced craving can be studied using visual cue tasks comparing neural responses to alcohol and control images. This study aims to explore the interaction of inhibitory control and cue-elicited craving using a single functional neuroimaging task. Method: We developed a novel task involving presentation of alcohol and control cues concurrently with a standard SST paradigm and administered it to 53 heavy drinkers (29 women). Results: Successful response inhibition during alcohol compared to control picture trials was associated with significant activation in anterior cingulate, supplementary motor, and frontal inferior regions, and this activation was differentially related to alcohol use symptom severity across several self-report measures. Conclusions: Results suggest that recruitment of compensatory error detection and inhibitory control resources may be required for successful inhibition in the presence of alcohol cues among more severe drinkers. These preliminary findings support the construct validity of the task and indicate several methodological alterations to the task's design that should be implemented in future studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Neural Networks](#)
[*Response Inhibition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Maladaptive decision making and substance use outcomes in high-risk individuals: Preliminary evidence for the role of 5-HTTLPR variation.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, July 2014, vol./is. 75/4(643-652), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): O'Brien, Jessica W; Lichenstein, Sarah D; Hill, Shirley Y

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Individuals with multiple alcohol-dependent (AD) relatives are at increased risk for substance use disorders (SUDs). Prospective, longitudinal studies of high-risk (HR) individuals afford the opportunity to determine potential risk markers of SUDs. The current study assessed the effect of familial risk and genetic variation on Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) performance and tested for an association between IGT performance and SUD outcomes. Method: Individuals from multiplex AD families (n = 63) and low-risk (LR; n = 45) control families, ages 16-34 years, were tested using a computerized version of the IGT. SUD outcomes were assessed at approximately yearly intervals. 5-HTTLPR and COMT genotypes were available for the majority of participants (n = 86). Results: HR offspring showed poorer performance overall on the IGT and especially poor performance on the final trial block (Block 5), indicating a failure to improve decision making with previous experience. The 5-HTTLPR short-allele homozygote participants performed worse than long-allele carriers, with HR S/S carriers exhibiting particularly poor performance. There was no main effect of COMT on IGT performance and no significant COMT by Risk interaction. Significantly more individuals in the HR than LR group met criteria for SUD. Importantly, disadvantageous performance on IGT Block 5 was significantly associated with an earlier age at SUD onset. Conclusions: This is the first study to show that both familial risk of SUD and 5-HTTLPR variation impact performance on the IGT. Poorer IGT performance was associated with earlier onset of SUD, suggesting that HR individuals who fail to appropriately attend to long-term costs and benefits during a decision-making task are especially at risk for developing SUD in adolescence and young adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Family](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Serotonin](#)
[Short Term Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Alcohol consumption mediates the relationship between ADH1B and DSM-IV alcohol use disorder and criteria.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, July 2014, vol./is. 75/4(635-642), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Kilcoyne, Bari; Shmulewitz, Dvora; Meyers, Jacquelyn L; Aharonovich, Efrat; Greenstein, Eliana; Frisch, Amos; Weizman, Abraham; Spivak, Baruch; Edenberg, Howard J; Gelernter, Joel; Hasin, Deborah S

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Institution: Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US; Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv

University, Tel Aviv, Israel; Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel; Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel; Departments of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Medical and Molecular Genetics, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Departments of Psychiatry, Genetics and Neurobiology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

A single nucleotide variation in the alcohol dehydrogenase 1B (ADH1B) gene, rs1229984, produces an ADH1B enzyme with faster acetaldehyde production. This protective variant is associated with lower alcohol consumption and lower risk for alcohol use disorders (AUDs). Based on the premise that faster ADH1B kinetics decreases alcohol consumption, we formally tested if the association between ADH1B variant rs1229984 and AUDs occurs through consumption. We also tested whether the association between rs1229984 and each of the 11 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV), AUD criteria occurs through consumption. Method: A total of 1,130 lifetime drinkers from an Israeli household sample were assessed with a structured interview and genotyped for rs1229984 (protective allele frequency = 0.28). Logistic regression evaluated the association between rs1229984 and each phenotype (AUDs, 11 individual DSM-IV criteria). For phenotypes significantly related to rs1229984, the effect through consumption was tested with logistic regression and bootstrapping. Results: ADH1B rs1229984 was significantly associated with AUDs and six criteria, with odds ratios ranging from 1.32 to 1.96. The effect through consumption was significant for these relationships, explaining 23%-74% of the total ADH1B effect. Conclusions: This is the first study to show that ADH1B rs1229984 is related to 6 of the 11 DSM-IV AUD criteria and that alcohol consumption explained a significant proportion of these associations and the association of ADH1B with AUDs. Better understanding of the relationship between ADH1B and the DSM-IV AUD criteria, including effects through consumption, will enhance our understanding of the etiologic model through which AUDs can occur. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcohol Abuse
 *Alcohol Dehydrogenases
 *Alcohol Drinking Patterns
 *Alcoholism
 *Genes
 Physiological Correlates

Source:

PsycINFO

15. General and specific predictors of nicotine and alcohol dependence in early adulthood: Genetic and environmental influences.**Citation:**

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, July 2014, vol./is. 75/4(623-634), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jul 2014)

Author(s):

Samek, Diana R; Keyes, Margaret A; Hicks, Brian M; Bailey, Jennifer; McGue, Matt; Iacono, William G

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Language:

English

Abstract: Objective: This study builds on previous work delineating a hierarchical model of family environmental risk in relation to a hierarchical model of externalizing disorders (EXTs) by evaluating for gene-environment interplay in these relationships. The associations between parent-child relationship quality (conflict, bonding, and management) and substance-specific adolescent family environments (parental/ sibling tobacco/alcohol use) in relation to young adult EXTs (age ~22 years nicotine, alcohol, and other drug dependence; antisocial and risky sexual behavior) were evaluated. Method: The sample included 533 adopted offspring and 323 biological offspring. Because adopted youth do not share genes with their parents, a significant association between parent-child relationship quality and EXTs would provide evidence against passive gene-environment correlation (rGE). Significant associations between parental tobacco/alcohol use in relation to offspring nicotine/alcohol dependence in the adopted offspring support common environmental influence. Significant associations detected for the biological offspring only suggest common genetic influence. Results: For both adoptive and biological offspring, there was a significant association between parent-child relationship quality and EXTs. Parental tobacco/ alcohol use was unrelated to EXTs. Sibling tobacco/alcohol use was related to EXTs, but only for the biological siblings. Parental tobacco use was associated with the residual variance in nicotine dependence in adopted offspring. Conclusions: Findings replicate a long-term influence of adolescent parent-child relationship quality on adult EXTs. Findings extend previous research by providing evidence against passive rGE in this association. The association between parental tobacco use and adult nicotine dependence appears to be environmentally mediated, but caution is warranted as we found this relationship only for adopted youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Home Environment](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)
[Prediction](#)
[Relationship Quality](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Risk Taking](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Transactional sex involvement: Exploring risk and promotive factors among substance-using youth in an urban emergency department.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, July 2014, vol./is. 75/4(573-579), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Patton, Rikki A; Cunningham, Rebecca M; Blow, Frederic C; Zimmerman, Marc A; Booth, Brenda M; Walton, Maureen A

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Institution: Department of Counseling, University of Akron, Akron, OH, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: The current study aims to evaluate individual, relational, and community-level risk and promotive factors for transactional sex involvement among substance-using youth. Method: Youth (ages 14-24 years) presenting for care in an urban emergency department,

who reported drug use within the past 6 months, were surveyed as part of a larger study assessing violence. Of the 600 youth enrolled in this study, 350 presented to the emergency department with violent injury. Based on youth presenting with violent injury, a proportionally selected (age and gender) comparison group of youth (n = 250) presenting without violent injury were enrolled. Participants were queried about both risk and promotive factors at the individual, relational, and community levels. Results: Of the sample, 7.3% reported involvement in transactional sex within the past month. Regression analyses indicated that being African American or other race (as compared with White), having more than one sexual partner, depressive symptoms, negative peer influence, and substance use treatment utilization were positively associated with transactional sex involvement. Increased school involvement was negatively related to involvement in transactional sex. Conclusions: Drug-using youth who reported recent transactional sex involvement are more likely to experience increased HIV risk, depressive symptoms, and negative peer influence and are less likely to experience the promotive factors of school involvement. Future research is needed to better understand the bidirectional relationship between transactional sex involvement and both risk and promotive factors at multiple ecological levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prostitution](#)
[Crime Victims](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Peer Relations](#)
[Protective Factors](#)
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Social Influences](#)
[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Substance-induced depression and independent depression in proximal risk for suicidal behavior.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, July 2014, vol./is. 75/4(567-572), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Conner, Kenneth R; Gamble, Stephanie A; Bagge, Courtney L; He, Hua; Swogger, Marc T; Watts, Arthur; Houston, Rebecca J

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Institution: University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, US; University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, US; University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US; University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, US; University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, US; University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, US; Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York, Buffalo, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Major depressive episodes may be substance induced or occur independent of substance use. Studies of the roles of substance-induced depression (SID) and independent depression (IND) in suicidal behavior are limited to retrospective reports. The purpose of this study was to examine proximal (i.e., acute) risk for suicide attempts associated with SID and IND. Method: Individuals who had attempted suicide (n = 100) and nonsuicidal controls (n = 100) matched for site were recruited from residential substance use treatment programs. Participants were ages 18 and older and screened positive for potential alcohol use disorder. Validated semistructured interviews were used to assess SID, IND, and suicide attempts. Analyses of individual-level risk for attempts

were based on multivariate logistic regression that adjusted for risk factors. Population-level attributable risk (PAR) fractions for suicide attempts were also calculated to provide estimates of the percentage of attempts in the study population attributable to SID and IND, respectively. Results: SID was identified in 60% of attempters and 35% of controls and IND in 13% of attempters and 3% of controls. Both variables conferred risk for suicide attempt (SID: odds ratio [OR] = 3.73, 95% CI [1.84, 7.58]; IND: OR = 10.38, 95% CI [2.48, 43.49]. PAR for suicide attempts associated with SID and IND was 0.44 and 0.12, respectively. Conclusions: Both SID and IND confer proximal risk for suicide attempts after adjusting for other risk factors. SID also contributes substantial risk in this population overall. Future research should test the hypothesis that IND confers greater risk than SID at the individual level. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Psychological and psychodynamical problems of obese children and adolescents: Research report.

Original Title: Problemas psicologicos e psicodinamicos de criancas e adolescentes obesos: Relato de pesquisa.

Citation: Psicologia: Ciencia e Profissao, January 2014, vol./is. 34/1(126-141), 1414-9893;1982-3703 (Jan-Mar 2014)

Author(s): de Magalhaes Andrade, Tarsila; de Moraes, Denise Ely Bellotto; Ancona-Lopez, Fabio

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Institution: Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Departamento de Pediatria, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Objective: Description and discussion of the main psychological and psychodynamic aspects of obese child and adolescent considering individual variables and psychological conducts according to the needs or intensity of the problems found. Method: Cross-sectional, retrospective study based on database of psychological assessments of 491 selected cases over the period 1991-2007. The database was organized from a preliminary study to characterize the main problems, individual variables and approach methods. The data were treated according to the frequency distribution and presented in tables. Results: The results showed that 32.4% of the cases were ascribed to super protective parents or mother symbiotically bound to son, 24.4% to maternal rejection and lack of affection, 7.9% lived with alcoholic or drug addict parents, 12.2% had parents with important mental illness problems, suffered from abuse and violence, 14.3% experienced circumstantial distress, but had good self resources, and 8.8% presented serious emotional immaturity. The disturbed family psychodynamics led children to anguish, voracity, sedentarism and difficulties at school, isolation or aggressiveness. Complains of social discrimination and low self-esteem were found in many cases as well as uncontrollable anguish complains leading to exaggerated food consumption. Conclusions: From the 491 assessed cases, only 14.3% were cases without emotional commitment, being circumstantial anguish cases ascribed to the existential moment. The 85.7% remaining cases demonstrated deep intricate roots in the familiar psychodynamics, requiring care, guidance and psychotherapy directed not only to the patient but also to the family. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Family Relations](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Psychodynamics](#)
[*Psychology](#)
[Obesity](#)
Source: PsycINFO

19. Governance versus government: Drug consumption rooms in Australia and the UK.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5(978-984), 0955-3959 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): Zampini, Giulia Federica
Correspondence Address: Zampini, Giulia Federica: School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent, Cornwallis Building, Canterbury, United Kingdom, CT2 7NF, zampini.giuliafe@gmail.com
Institution: University of Kent, Canterbury, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: Aim: To evaluate, through a case study, the extent to which elements of governance and elements of government are influential in determining the implementation or non-implementation of a drugs intervention. Methods: Comparative analysis of the case of a drug consumption room in the UK (England) and Australia (New South Wales), including 16 semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders and analysis of relevant documents according to characteristic features of governance and government (power decentralisation, power centralisation, independent self-organising policy networks, use of evidence, top-down steering/directing, legislation). Results: Characteristic features of both governance and government are found in the data. Elements of governance are more prominent in New South Wales, Australia than in England, UK, where government prevails. Government is seen as the most important actor at play in the making, or absence, of drug consumption rooms. Conclusions: Both governance and government are useful frameworks in conceptualising the policy process. The governance narrative risks overlooking the importance of traditional government structures. In the case of drug consumption rooms in the UK and Australia, a focus on government is shown to have been crucial in determining whether the intervention was implemented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Laws](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)
[Clinical Governance](#)
[Government](#)
[Multiculturalism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

20. The role of evidence and the expert in contemporary processes of governance: The case of opioid substitution treatment policy in England.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5(964-971), 0955-3959 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): Duke, Karen; Thom, Betsy
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- Institution:** Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, School of Law, Middlesex University, London, MDX, United Kingdom; Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, School of Health and Education, Middlesex University, London, MDX, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: This paper is based on research examining stakeholder involvement in substitution treatment policy which was undertaken as part of the EU funded FP7 ALICE-RAP (Addictions and Lifestyles in Contemporary Europe-Reframing Addictions Project). In England, the research coincided with a policy shift towards a recovery orientated drug treatment framework and a heated debate surrounding the role of substitute prescribing. The study aimed to explore the various influences on the development of the new 'recovery' policy from the perspectives of the key stakeholders involved. Methods: The paper is based on documentary analyses and key informant interviews with a range of stakeholders, including representatives of user organisations, treatment providers, civil servants, and members of expert committees. Results: Drawing on the theoretical insights offered by Backstrand's 'civic science' framework, the changing role of evidence and the position of experts in the processes of drugs policy governance are explored. 'Evidence' was used to problematise the issue of substitution treatment and employed to legitimise, justify and construct arguments around the possible directions of policy and practice. Conflicting beliefs about drug treatment and about motivation for policy change emerge in the argumentation, illustrating tensions in the governance of drug treatment and the power differentials separating different groups of stakeholders. Their role in the production of evidence also illustrates issues of power regarding the definition and development of 'usable knowledge'. There were various attempts at greater representation of different forms of evidence and participation by a wider group of stakeholders in the debates surrounding substitution treatment. However, key national and international experts and the appointment of specialist committees continued to play dominant roles in building consensus and translating scientific evidence into policy discourse. Conclusion: Substitution treatment policy has witnessed a challenge to the dominance of 'scientific evidence' within policy decision making, but in the absence of alternative evidence with an acceptable credibility and legitimacy base, traditional notions of what constitutes evidence based policy persist and there is a continuing lack of recognition of 'civic science'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)
[Clinical Governance](#)
[Drug Laws](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Experience Level](#)
[Sciences](#)
[Stakeholder](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)
- 21. Anabolic-androgenic steroids and heroin use: A qualitative study exploring the connection.**
-
- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5(928-930), 0955-3959 (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Cornford, Charles S; Kean, Joe; Nash, Adam
- Correspondence Address:** Cornford, Charles S.: Fulcrum Medical Practice, Acklam Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, United Kingdom, TS5 4EQ, charles.cornford@nhs.net

Institution: Fulcrum Medical Practice, Cleveland, United Kingdom; Lifeline Project, Cleveland, United Kingdom; Lifeline Project, Cleveland, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This paper draws on findings from a qualitative study of Anabolic-androgenic steroids (AAS users to provide socio-cultural explanations for the link between AAS and heroin use. AAS are used to reverse the weight loss associated with heroin. Participants in many of the groups, including the heroin users themselves, regarded heroin use with considerable stigma. Weight loss provided an obvious sign of heroin use. Weight gain associated with AAS provided a reassurance to the individual that he was recovering from heroin addiction, provided reassurance for other family members and indeed might also be used to cover up heroin use. The increased size also had an intimidation function which appeared likely to be of particular use within the social groups associated with heroin use, and which included effective drug dealing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Family Members](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[*Steroids](#)
[Weight Gain](#)
[Weight Loss](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

22. Social and economic inequalities in fatal opioid and cocaine related overdoses in Luxembourg: A case-control study.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5(911-915), 0955-3959 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Origer, Alain; Le Bihan, Etienne; Baumann, Michele

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Institution: Drug Coordination Office, Ministry of Health, Luxembourg, Luxembourg; INtegrative Research Unit on Social and Individual Development (INSIDE), University of Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg; INtegrative Research Unit on Social and Individual Development (INSIDE), University of Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg

Language: English

Abstract: Background: To investigate social and economic inequalities in fatal overdose cases related to opioid and cocaine use, recorded in Luxembourg between 1994 and 2011. Methods: Cross-examination of national data from law enforcement and drug use surveillance sources and of forensic evidence in a nested case-control study design. Overdose cases were individually matched with four controls, when available, according to sex, year of birth, drug administration route and duration of drug use. 272 cases vs 1056 controls were analysed. Conditional logistic regression analysis was performed to assess the respective impact of a series of socioeconomic variables. Results: Being professionally active [OR = 0.66 (95% CI 0.45-0.99)], reporting salary as main legal income source [OR = 0.42 (95% CI 0.26-0.67)] and education attainment higher than primary school [OR = 0.50 (95% CI 0.34-0.73)] revealed to be protective factors, whereas the professional status of the father or legal guardian of victims was not significantly associated to fatal overdoses. Conclusions: Socioeconomic inequalities in drug users impact on the occurrence of fatal overdoses. Compared to their peers, users of illicit drugs

with lower socioeconomic profiles show increased odds of dying from overdose. However, actual and self-referred socioeconomic characteristics of drug users, such as educational attainment and employment, may have a greater predictive value of overdose mortality than the parental socioeconomic status. Education, vocational training and socio-professional reintegration should be part of drug-related mortality prevention policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Overdoses](#)
[*Health](#)
[Death and Dying](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

23. "In their perception we are addicts": Social vulnerabilities and sources of support for men released from drug treatment centers in Vietnam.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5(897-904), 0955-3959 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Tomori, Cecilia; Go, Vivian F; Tuan, Le Nhan; Huong, Nguyen Mai; Binh, Nguyen Thanh; Zelaya, Carla E; Celentano, David D; Dat, Do Tuan; Quan, Vu Minh

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Amid the global transition to treat opioid addiction as an illness, many people who inject drugs (PWID) face heterogeneous legal environments that include both punitive and harm reduction measures. In Vietnam, many PWID, who have a high burden of HIV, are sent to drug treatment centers, or "06 centers", for compulsory detoxification, vocational training, and labor for up to four years. This study investigates the challenges and facilitators of reentry into community and family life among men who are released from "06 centers" and provides insights and recommendations for developing policies and interventions that address special needs of this vulnerable population. Methods: In-depth interviews were conducted in 2011 by trained interviewers among a sample of 43 male PWID released within the past 2 years from "06 centers" in Hanoi, Vietnam to investigate the above issues and to recommend potential interventions. Participants were recruited from outpatient HIV clinics that serve PWID (n = 22) and through peer referral from self-help groups for PWID (n = 21). Interviews were audiotaped, transcribed, translated, entered into Atlas.TI qualitative data analysis software and analyzed for key themes. Results: The interviews revealed persistent drug-related stigmatization, frequently paired with HIV-related stigmatization and discrimination, which hindered employment, increased participants' social isolation and exacerbated their struggles with addiction. Families were participants' primary source of financial, employment, and emotional support, but addiction-related family tensions also had negative psychological effects.

Participants identified methadone maintenance treatment as an effective means of overcoming addiction, yet few could fully benefit from this treatment due to its limited availability. Conclusion: Our study suggests that PWID released from "06 centers" would greatly benefit from the scale-up of community-based harm reduction measures that include addiction and HIV treatment, coupled with employment-support and family centered mental health services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Acceptance](#)
[*Vietnamese Cultural Groups](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drug Laws](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Injections](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Social Reinforcement](#)
[Social Values](#)
[Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

24. Promoting family-focused approaches within adult drug services: The potential of the 'Senses Framework'.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5(888-896), 0955-3959 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Orr, Linda C; Elliott, Lawrie; Barbour, Rosaline S

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Institution: School of Nursing and Midwifery, University of Dundee, Dundee, United Kingdom; School of Nursing, Midwifery and Social Care, Edinburgh Napier University, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; Faculty of Health and Social Care, Open University, Milton Keynes, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Policies across countries promote family-focused engagement with adult drugs services however this is rarely offered routinely and relationships with carers are often poor. Research in mental health and older people's services suggests that improving the relationships between carers and service providers is fundamental to enhancing the quality of services. One example is the Senses Framework which assesses the extent to which services are relationship-centred and provides deeper insight into the areas that require further improvement. The aim of this paper is to establish the extent to which relationship-centred care, as defined by the Senses Framework, is expressed in the interactions between carers, services providers and policy makers in adult drug service settings. Methods: A qualitative study, involving 8 focus groups and 32 individual interviews, was undertaken to explore carers', service providers' and policy makers' experiences and understandings of family and carer involvement with drug services in Scotland, United Kingdom. Results: Tensions exist between carers, service providers and policy makers however there are also areas of commonality in which participants shared experiences and understandings of family and carer involvement with services. Our findings go beyond existing research which focuses largely on describing of the poor quality of relationships between carers, service providers and policy makers by providing a deeper theoretical insight into the nature of these relationships. In so doing, by focusing on the senses of belonging, continuity, security, achievement, purpose and significance,

we present the possibility of resolving such tensions. Conclusions: We think that implementing relationship-centred approaches to care, such as that in the Senses Framework, would provide a greater sense of therapeutic and strategic direction for those delivering and commissioning adult drug services in many countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Intervention](#)
[*Qualitative Research](#)
[Drug Laws](#)
[Problem Solving](#)
[Frame of Reference](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

25. Selections of reality: Applying Burke's dramatism to a harm reduction program.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5(879-887), 0955-3959 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Jarvinen, Margaretha; Miller, Gale

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Institution: Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; Department of Social and Cultural Sciences, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Kenneth Burke's dramatisic perspective is applied to accounts told by staff members working in methadone maintenance treatment centres in Copenhagen, Denmark. As a harm reduction strategy, methadone maintenance is designed to reduce the costs and dangers of chronic long-term drug use by providing substitution (methadone) treatment to users. Burke's dramatisic perspective calls attention to the recurring relationships among rhetorical elements within accounts of social reality. The elements form a pentad: scene, purpose, agent, agency and acts. Our analysis examines how the ideal of governmentality is constructed by staff members to justify and criticize the operations of the Copenhagen methadone maintenance program. For Burke, social criticism involves rearranging pentadic elements to produce new meanings and justify alternative actions. We discuss how Burke's perspective might be developed by sociologists as a critical dramatism of social policies and programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[Ethics](#)
[Government](#)
[Methadone](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

26. Hepatitis C among people who inject drugs in Tbilisi, Georgia: An urgent need for prevention and treatment.

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5(871-878), 0955-3959 (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Bouscaillou, Julie; Champagnat, Julie; Luhmann, Niklas; Avril, Elisabeth; Inaridze, Ina; Miollany, Veronique; Labartkava, Koka; Kirtadze, Irma; Butsashvili, Maia; Kamkamidze, George; Pataut, Dominique
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- Institution:** Medecins du Monde, Paris, France; Medecins du Monde, Paris, France; Medecins du Monde, Paris, France; Medecins du Monde, Paris, France; Medecins du Monde, Georgia; Medecins du Monde, Georgia; New Vector, Georgia; Addiction Research Center, Alternative Georgia, Tbilisi, Georgia; Neolab, Georgia; Neolab, Georgia; Medecins du Monde, Paris, France
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Drug use and hepatitis C virus (HCV) are both major public health issues in Georgia. However, the access to HCV prevention and care is still very limited in the country. This study was conducted to examine the HCV epidemic among people who inject drugs (PWID) in Tbilisi and to assess the treatment needs of this most-at-risk population. Methods: Respondent-driven-sampling was used to obtain a sample of PWID in Tbilisi. Each participant was interviewed face-to-face and underwent an HCV antibody-based rapid diagnostic test. If a test was positive, a further evaluation was performed, including direct detection of HCV by PCR, genotyping and liver fibrosis assessment by transient elastography. People needing urgent treatment were defined as those who were currently infected and had severe liver fibrosis (liver stiffness above 10kPa). Prevalences were calculated crude and then weighted to adjust for the sampling method. Risk factors for liver fibrosis were studied using generalized linear models. Results: A total of 216 PWID were recruited in October 2012. The mean age was 39.6 and 7.9% were female. HCV antibodies were found in 91.9% of the participants and 82.0% had a chronic infection. Among the chronically infected participants, genotype 3 was predominant (66.9%) and 10.4% had viruses from two different genotypes. Severe liver fibrosis was found in 24.2% of the infected participants (only in men) and was significantly associated with the duration of drug use and coinfection with hepatitis B. Conclusion: Georgian PWID are very exposed to HCV and have high levels of severe liver fibrosis. Hence, harm reduction services should be scaled-up in Georgia and HCV treatment programmes should be implemented straight away and should include active drug users. Other risk factors for liver fibrosis, such as hepatitis B, should be specifically addressed in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Liver Disorders](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Classical Conditioning](#)
[Drug Laws](#)
[Sampling \(Experimental\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

27. The addict as victim: Producing the 'problem' of addiction in Australian victims of crime compensation laws.

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5(826-835), 0955-3959 (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Seear, Kate; Fraser, Suzanne

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Institution: National Drug Research Institute, Faculty of Health Sciences, Curtin University, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia; National Drug Research Institute, Faculty of Health Sciences, Curtin University, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Much academic scholarship has explored drug use and 'addiction' in the criminal justice system. Methods: This paper explores what happens when 'addicts' are victims, through an analysis of victims of crime compensation case law within the state of Victoria, Australia. Results: We argue that the law enacts a set of unexamined assumptions about the 'problem' of addiction, including the assumption that it is incompatible to be both addict and victim. However, courts reconcile this 'dilemma' by explaining addiction as an 'effect' of trauma, violence or abuse, a seemingly sympathetic rendering of addiction. Although this appears to represent a less stigmatising approach than found in the criminal law, we argue that these processes actually produce new challenges for people who use drugs and 'addicts', and that these may be counter to the stated aims and objectives of crimes compensation law. We argue that even legal systems with an explicitly remedial rationale have the potential to generate harms, creating those who use drugs and 'addicts' as pathological in certain ways and thereby undermining their claims to citizenship. Our analysis is underpinned by a critical approach to the constitution of social problems based on the work of Carol Bacchi. Conclusion: Although the focus is on Australian law, the arguments we develop in this paper are likely to resonate beyond the specific jurisdiction reviewed here, and raise questions about the mutually interdependent role of law and policy in compounding the stigmatisation and marginalisation of people who use drugs and drug 'addicts'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crime](#)
[*Crime Victims](#)
[*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Laws](#)
[Antisocial Behavior](#)
[Citizenship](#)
[Drug Laws](#)
[Trauma](#)
[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

28. Mexico's drug policy reform: Cutting edge success or crisis in the making?

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5(823-825), 0955-3959 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Werb, Dan; Mora, Maria Elena Medina; Beletsky, Leo; Rafful, Claudia; Mackey, Tim; Arredondo, Jaime; Strathdee, Steffanie A

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University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Division of Global Public Health, Department of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Division of Global Public Health, Department of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Division of Global Public Health, Department of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses the the Mexico's drug policy reform. In August 2009, Mexico's federal government took the bold step of passing a law partially decriminalizing possession of small quantities of drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, amphetamines, and heroin. Concurrently, the law known as the 'ley de narcomenudeo' also mandates that individuals found to be in possession of these drugs be diverted to addiction treatment, including methadone maintenance therapy. The intention of the narcomenudeo law was to reduce the burden on Mexico's criminal justice system as a result of policing and incarceration of individuals convicted of petty drug-related crimes, who were likely to recidivate because the current system of arrest and incarceration offered little to reduce drug-related harms and manage drug dependence. However, since the passage of the narcomenudeo law over four years ago, and despite a number of institutional target dates for the scale-up of addiction treatment in urban centers facing high levels of drug-related harms, the treatment and policing landscape in Mexico continues to face serious challenges to ensure the meaningful implementation of the intended reforms. Clearly, the slow scale-up of a coordinated system to provide evidence-based addiction treatment in Mexico has the potential to critically delay the meaningful adoption of the country's drug policy reform and its potential future success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)
[*Health Care Reform](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

29. Review of Breaking women: Gender, race, and the new politics of imprisonment.

Citation: Theoretical Criminology, August 2014, vol./is. 18/3(391-393), 1362-4806;1461-7439 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Tiger, Rebecca

Institution: Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Breaking Women: Gender, Race, and the New Politics of Imprisonment by Jill McCorkel (see record 2013-11154-000). This is a beautifully written book that dispels the long-standing belief that rehabilitation and punishment are necessarily opposing strategies for managing "deviance". strength is its detailed focus on how Project Habilitate Women (PHW) uses the "disease" concept of addiction to justify total control over women in the program The authors should not view the control habilitation exerts over inmates as a turn away from punishment even when it uses the language of disease; rather, programs like PHW are part of a system that supports criminalization while ignoring the real problems, such as poverty, that characterize these women's lives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)

*Human Females
 *Human Sex Differences
 Politics

Source: PsycINFO

30. Review of Changing lives, changing drug journeys: Drug taking decisions from adolescence to adulthood.

Citation: Theoretical Criminology, August 2014, vol./is. 18/3(388-391), 1362-4806;1461-7439 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Wilson, Helen

Institution: Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Changing Lives, Changing Drug Journeys: Drug Taking Decisions from Adolescence to Adulthood by Lisa Williams (2014). This book, based on the author's doctoral thesis, undertakes a unique, detailed and theoretically informed analysis of the decision-making processes behind recreational drug use. The book is logically structured and walks the reader through the journey of the theoretical development, empirical data collection and analysis, reflecting, finally, on the utility of the thesis. The book is highly readable thanks in equal measure to the author's lucid writing style, the engaging nature of her findings, and the articulation of the erudite, holistic theoretical analysis which accomplishes the difficult balance between sophistication and clarity. This is a must-read for policy makers, academics, practitioners, students and indeed theorists across a range of social science fields, including criminology, substance use and cultural studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Decision Making
 *Drug Usage
 *Drugs
 *Policy Making
 Adolescent Development
 Theories

Source: PsycINFO

31. "Adverse health effects of marijuana use": The authors reply.

Citation: The New England Journal of Medicine, August 2014, vol./is. 371/9(879), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (Aug 28, 2014)

Author(s): Volkow, Nora D; Compton, Wilson M; Weiss, Susan R. B

Correspondence Address: Volkow, Nora D., nvolkow@nida.nih.gov

Institution: National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Responds to the comments made by Valerie Wolff et al. (see record 2014-39115-002) and George R. Thompson & Joseph M. Tuscano (see record 2014-39115-003) on the current authors' original article "Adverse health effects of marijuana use" (2014). Given the shifting landscape of marijuana use, it is critically important that we be on the lookout for the emergence of predictable or unexpected health effects. This is particularly important when it comes to the potential of marijuana to negatively affect persons with various medical conditions, to interact with specific medications, or to influence the course of heretofore unstudied conditions. It will also be important to support the targeted research needed to understand the effects, both positive and negative, that may result from patients experimenting with marijuana in an attempt to relieve their specific symptoms. These studies should also focus on the possibility that such patients may forego evidence-based

treatments while chasing after the purported therapeutic benefits of marijuana. Finally, the authors encourage particular attention to research targeting the effects of marijuana and other substances on adolescents, whose actively developing brains make them a particularly vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[Health](#)
[Marijuana Legalization](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *New England Journal of Medicine* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

32. "Adverse health effects of marijuana use": Comment.

Citation: The New England Journal of Medicine, August 2014, vol./is. 371/9(878-879), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (Aug 28, 2014)

Author(s): Thompson, George R III; Tuscano, Joseph M

Correspondence Address: Thompson, George R., III, grthompson@ucdavis.edu

Institution: University of California, Davis, Medical Center Sacramento, Sacramento, CA, US;
 University of California, Davis, Medical Center Sacramento, Sacramento, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the original article "Adverse health effects of marijuana use" by N. D. Volkow et al. (2014). Volkow et al. focused primarily on the neurocognitive and societal effects of marijuana use. Recreational use of marijuana has been associated with a multi-state outbreak of salmonellosis, illustrating the potential for widespread exposure through either inadvertent contamination during growing and storage or purposeful adulteration. More worrisome are the risks of marijuana use for medical purposes, particularly by the population of immunocompromized patients. Prior reports have documented the frequent contamination of marijuana with fungal organisms and the potential for severe complications, including death. These risks are not well studied and thus are poorly defined. To date, 23 states allow the medical use of marijuana; however, dispensaries are currently not subject to regulation or quality control. The authors believe that the infectious risks need to be better defined, which would allow for appropriate regulatory oversight. The current approach places patients unknowingly at undue risk for acquisition of severe, and often lethal, infections. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Health](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *New England Journal of Medicine* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

33. "Adverse health effects of marijuana use": Comment.

Citation: The New England Journal of Medicine, August 2014, vol./is. 371/9(878), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (Aug 28, 2014)

Author(s): Wolff, Valerie; Rouyer, Olivier; Geny, Bernard

Correspondence Address: Geny, Bernard, bernard.geny@chru-strasbourg.fr

Institution: Federation de Medecine Translationnelle de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France; Federation de Medecine Translationnelle de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France; Federation de Medecine Translationnelle de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the original article "Adverse health effects of marijuana use" by N. D. Volkow et al. (2014). In their article, Volkow et al. stated that marijuana may have adverse health effects, particularly on the vulnerable brains of young people. Potential mechanisms underlying the effect of marijuana on the cerebrovascular system are indeed complex, although a temporal relationship between the use of marijuana and stroke in young people has recently been described. Simultaneously, the presence of multifocal intracranial arterial vasoconstriction was observed, which was reversible in some cases after cessation of cannabis exposure. Thus, stroke, which is still under-diagnosed, may potentially play a role in neuronal damage related to marijuana use, even in young people without cardiovascular risk factors. Furthermore, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), a major component of cannabis, has been shown experimentally to impair the function of the mitochondrial respiratory chain and to increase the production of reactive oxygen species in the brain. Both of these processes are key events during stroke, suggesting that THC may also increase a patient's vulnerability to stroke. In the ongoing shift toward marijuana legalization, physicians should probably inform marijuana users, whether they are using it for recreational purposes or therapeutic indications, about the risk of stroke with potential severe disability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[Health](#)
[Marijuana Legalization](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *New England Journal of Medicine* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

34. What is a public health "emergency"?

Citation: The New England Journal of Medicine, September 2014, vol./is. 371/11(986-988), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (Sep 11, 2014)

Author(s): Haffajee, Rebecca; Parmet, Wendy E; Mello, Michelle M

Institution: Department of Population Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Northeastern University School of Law, Boston, MA, US; Department of Health Policy and Management, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: On March 27, 2014, Massachusetts Governor Deval Patrick declared the state's opioid-addiction epidemic a public health emergency. The declaration empowered the Massachusetts public health commissioner to use emergency powers to expand access to naloxone, an opioid antagonist that can reverse overdoses; develop a plan to accelerate the mandatory use of prescription monitoring by physicians and pharmacists; and prohibit the prescribing and dispensing of hydrocodone-only medication (Zohydro, Zogenix), which had been recently approved by the Food and Drug Administration, amid much controversy. The governor also allocated \$20 million for addiction-treatment services. Patrick's unusual invocation of emergency public health powers, which are traditionally reserved for infectious disease outbreaks, natural disasters, or acts of terrorism, offers an opportunity to consider some important questions. Should widespread injuries, such as those caused by opiates or motor vehicle crashes, be viewed as public health emergencies? Should chronic health conditions such as hypertension or obesity be similarly categorized? When should normal lawmaking processes, and the typical rights afforded to individuals and entities, be suspended to protect public health? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*Legal Processes](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *New England Journal of Medicine* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

35. Out of sight is not out of mind: The impact of restricting wireless mobile device use on anxiety levels among low, moderate and high users.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, August 2014, vol./is. 37/(290-297), 0747-5632 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Cheever, Nancy A; Rosen, Larry D; Carrier, L. Mark; Chavez, Amber

Correspondence Address: Cheever, Nancy A.: Department of Communications, California State University, Dominguez Hills, 1000 E. Victoria St., SAC 1166, Carson, CA, US, 90747, ncheever@csudh.edu

Institution: Department of Communications, California State University, Carson, CA, US; Department of Psychology, California State University, Carson, CA, US; Department of Psychology, California State University, Carson, CA, US; Department of Communications, California State University, Carson, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Overuse of wireless mobile devices (WMDs) may be associated with a form of psychological dependency, of which a prominent feature may be anxiety arising from separation from these devices. College students, who are among the most avid consumers of WMDs, might be susceptible to the negative effects of WMD overuse. The present study examined anxiety in American college students when their WMDs were unexpectedly not available. Upon arrival, approximately one half of the 163 participants were randomly assigned to have their WMDs removed from their possession; the other half was allowed to keep their WMDs but were required to turn them off and place them out of sight. Participants were forced to sit quietly with no distractions during the study. The state portion of the State/Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) was administered three times, 20min apart, beginning 10min after the participants entered the room. The results showed that participants felt significantly more anxious over time. However, this pattern was evident only with heavy WMD users and with moderate WMD users whose devices were taken away. Dependency upon WMDs, mediated by an unhealthy connection to

their constant use, may lead to increased anxiety when the device is absent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Psychological Needs](#)
[*Technology](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)
[College Students](#)
[Mind](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Problematic Internet use: Functions of use, cognitive absorption, and depression.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, August 2014, vol./is. 37/(117-123), 0747-5632 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Bozoglan, Bahadir; Demirer, Veysel; Sahin, Ismail

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Institution: Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey; Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey; Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey

Language: English

Abstract: Although researchers have studied problematic Internet use for almost a decade, there is a dearth of quantitative models to describe this phenomenon. We aimed to create a structural equation model by which we explored the extent to which the functions of the Internet use, cognitive absorption, and depression affected and explained an individual's problematic Internet use. In 2011 and 2012 years, 244 high school students (117 boys and 127 girls) participated in this study to complete the Problematic Internet Use Scale, the Cognitive Absorption Scale, the Beck Depression Inventory, and the Internet Use Function Questionnaire. We found that the students' functions of Internet use, cognitive absorption, and depression explained the problematic Internet use to some extent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Addicted to pillaging in cyberspace: Investigating the role of Internet addiction in digital piracy.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, August 2014, vol./is. 37/(101-106), 0747-5632 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Navarro, Jordana N; Marcum, Catherine D; Higgins, George E; Ricketts, Melissa L

Correspondence Address: Marcum, Catherine D., marcumcm@appstate.edu

Institution: Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, TN, US; Appalachian State University, Boone, NC, US; University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present exploratory study sought to address a gap in the current literature on problematic Internet use by investigating the relationship between Internet addiction and digital piracy. The main research question guiding this study was whether IA was correlated with digital piracy. The expectation was that IA would indeed be correlated with digital piracy and increase odds of perpetration. Secondly, taking into account that previous literature on both IA and digital piracy emphasizes the importance of online relationships (Acier & Kern, 2011; Fitzpatrick, 2008; Marcum, Higgins, Wolfe, & Ricketts, 2011), it was expected that deviant peer association would increase the odds of pirating. Finally, taking into account that previous research on both IA and digital piracy has largely shown that these problems affect a greater proportion of males (Andreou & Svoli, 2013; Gunter, Higgins, & Gealt, 2010; Hinduja, 2012; Lam, Peng, Mai, & Jing, 2009; Shaw & Black, 2008), it was expected that being male would increase the odds of pirating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)
[*Cyberbullying](#)
[Digital Divide](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Effectiveness of quality of life therapy on sexual self-efficacy and quality of life in addicted couples.

Citation: International Journal of Behavioral Consultation and Therapy, 2014, vol./is. 9/1(43-45), 1555-7855 (2014)

Author(s): Nooripour, Roghieh; de Velasco, Barbara Palomino; ZadeMohammadi, Ali; Ventegod, Soren; Bayles, Corlliss; Blossom, Paige; Apsche, Jack

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Institution: Shahid Beheshti University, Iran; Walden University, Minneapolis, MN, US; Shahid Beheshti University, Iran; Shahid Beheshti University, Iran; Walden University, Minneapolis, MN, US; Walden University, Minneapolis, MN, US; Walden University, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aim: Addicted people as vulnerable communities face to psychological emotional, social and economic problems which have negative impacts on their quality of life and sexual self-efficacy that keeps them from participating in daily activities. This study investigated quality of life therapy on addicted couples' sexual self-efficacy and quality of life in treatment period in Qazvin city. Methods: This study examined two groups of 10 people of addicted couples' of treatment period in Qazvin city (one of Iran's Cities) who were selected by sequential sampling (N = 40). World Health Organization QOL (short form) and Reynolds' sexual self-efficacy scale were used to collect data. Experts performed nine sessions of training in the form of therapy. No variables were applied in the control group as they were waiting for training. After intervention both groups were tested. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze data. Results: The results showed that training significantly improved quality of life and sexual self-efficacy of addicted couples' in treatment period of Qazvin city. Scores which obtained in experiment and control groups were significant ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: Quality of life therapy empowers people to actualize their knowledge, attitudes and values. Quality of life therapy will also enable them to have motivation of healthy behavior which this will have significant impact on their quality of life and sexual function. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)

*Psychosexual Behavior
 *Quality of Life
 *Self Efficacy
 *Treatment
 Couples

Source: PsycINFO

39. Effectiveness of self-efficacy group therapy on problem solving skill and sexual self-efficacy in addicted women.

Citation: International Journal of Behavioral Consultation and Therapy, 2014, vol./is. 9/1(35-38), 1555-7855 (2014)

Author(s): Nooripour, Roghieh; Apsche, Jack; de Velasco, Barbara Palomino; Aminizadeh, Mina

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Institution: Shahid Beheshti University, Iran; Walden University, Minneapolis, MN, US; Walden University, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study investigated the impact of self-efficacy group therapy on problem solving skill and sexual self-efficacy in addicted women of Qazvin city (one of Iran's cities). Methods: This study examined two groups of 15 addicted women during the same treatment period in Qazvin city. The women were selected by sequential sampling. To collect data, we used a problem solving skill scale (D'zurilla & Nezu, 1990), and Reynolds' sexual self-efficacy scale. 8 sessions of group therapy were performed by experts. In the control group, no therapy was applied. After intervention, both groups were tested. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. Results: The results showed that training significantly improved sexual self-efficacy and problem solving skill in addicted women of Qazvin city. Scores in the experimental and control groups were significant ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: Self-efficacy group therapy empowers people to actualize their knowledge, attitudes and values and enables motivation for healthy behavior which will have a significant impact on their sexual function and problem solving skill. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Group Psychotherapy
 *Problem Solving
 *Psychosexual Behavior
 *Self Concept
 *Self Efficacy
 Human Females

Source: PsycINFO

40. A molecular basis for nicotine as a gateway drug.

Citation: The New England Journal of Medicine, September 2014, vol./is. 371/10(932-943), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (Sep 4, 2014)

Author(s): Kandel, Eric R; Kandel, Denise B

Correspondence Address: Kandel, Eric R.: Department of Neuroscience, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 1051 Riverside Dr., Unit 87, New York, NY, US, 10032, erk5@columbia.edu

Institution: Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Bethesda, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: On the historic occasion of the 122nd Shattuck Lecture and the 200th anniversary of the New England Journal of Medicine, we chose to address a topic that is at once scientific

and personally historic. In recent debates over legalizing marijuana, from all-out acceptance in Colorado to narrow decriminalization in Maryland, the scientific question of the role of marijuana as a gateway drug (i.e., a drug that lowers the threshold for addiction to other agents) has loomed large. Both opponents and proponents of legalization have distorted what science does and does not tell us-and both sides have overlooked the importance of nicotine as a gateway drug. Epidemiologic studies have shown that nicotine use is a gateway to the use of marijuana and cocaine in human populations. What has not been clear is how nicotine accomplishes this. In this article, we describe how our personal collaboration allowed us to bring the techniques of molecular biology to bear on this question and to reveal the action of nicotine in the brain of mice. We then apply our conclusions to the public health concerns that are being raised as the popularity of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) has soared. In the process, we show the potential benefits to society of translating epidemiologic findings into public health policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Neuropsychopharmacology](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Marijuana](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *New England Journal of Medicine* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

41. "Kratom abuse in Ramathibodi Poison Center, Thailand: A five-year experience": Corrigendum.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, August 2014, vol./is. 46/4(349), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Trakulsrichai, Satariya; Tongpoo, Achara; Sriapha, Charuwan; Wongvisawakorn, Sunun; Rittilert, Panee; Kaojarern, Sming; Wananukul, Winai

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Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Kratom abuse in Ramathibodi Poison Center, Thailand: A five-year experience" by Satariya Trakulsrichai, Achara Tongpo, Charuwan Sriapha, Sunun Wongvisawakorn, Panee Rittilert, Sming Kaojarern and Winai Wananukul (Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, 2013[Nov], Vol 45[5], 404-408). In the original article, the second author's name was misspelled. The author listing with correct spelling is present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-41196-007). Kratom (*Mitragyna speciosa* Korth), a native tree in Southeast Asia, is misused as an abuse drug and becomes legally widespread to several countries. Currently, it is available through the online market or by some shops. The clinical manifestations of

Kratom's effects are not well-defined and the clinical studies are limited. This study was designed to identify the characteristics of Kratom poisoning and withdrawal cases from Kratom exposure cases in Ramathibodi Poison Center (RPC), Thailand, during a five-year period. We used a retrospective review of Kratom exposure cases from the RPC toxic surveillance system. A total of 52 Kratom exposure cases were identified. The trend of case consultations has been increasing. There were Kratom poisoning cases (76.9%) and withdrawal cases (23.1%). Common presenting symptoms in the poisoning group were palpitation (22.5%), followed by seizure (17.5%). For the withdrawal group, the common presenting symptoms were myalgia (33.3%), insomnia (16.67%), fatigue (16.67%), and chest discomfort (16.67%). There was a baby with withdrawal symptoms who was delivered from a chronic Kratom-abusing mother, suggesting possible exposure via the transplacental route. There were no deaths in either group. Kratom abuse can cause either poisoning or withdrawal. Most cases in both groups had good prognostic outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Plants \(Botanical\)](#)
[*Toxic Disorders](#)
[Insomnia](#)
[Southeast Asian Cultural Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. The relationship between vulnerable attachment style, psychopathology, drug abuse, and retention in treatment among methadone maintenance treatment patients.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, August 2014, vol./is. 46/4(325-333), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Potik, David; Peles, Einat; Abramsohn, Yahli; Adelson, Miriam; Schreiber, Shaul

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Language: English

Abstract: The relationship between vulnerable attachment style, psychopathology, drug abuse, and retention in treatment among patients in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) was examined by the Vulnerable Attachment Style Questionnaire (VASQ), the Symptom Checklist-90 (SCL-90), and drug abuse urine tests. After six years, retention in treatment and repeated urine test results were studied. Patients with vulnerable attachment style (a high VASQ score) had higher rates of drug abuse and higher psychopathology levels compared to patients with secure attachment style, especially on the interpersonal sensitivity, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, and paranoid ideation scales. Drug abstinence at baseline was related to retention in treatment and to higher rates of drug abstinence after six years in MMT, whereas a vulnerable attachment style could not predict drug abstinence and retention in treatment. Clinical Implications concerning treatment of drug abusing populations and methodological issues concerning the VASQ's subscales are also discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Retention](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Intimate partner violence and reproductive health among methamphetamine-using women in Los Angeles: A qualitative pilot study.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, August 2014, vol./is. 46/4(310-316), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Abdul-Khabir, Wajidah; Hall, Timothy; Swanson, Aimee-Noelle; Shoptaw, Steven

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Institution: UCLA, School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; UCLA-Family Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; UCLA-Family Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; UCLA-Family Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Among women, methamphetamine (meth) use has been associated with intimate partner violence (IPV); however, few studies have looked at the context of IPV. This qualitative pilot study explored the experiences of meth-using women in Los Angeles County regarding: (1) IPV in their most recent primary relationship; (2) use of contraception and reproductive health services; and (3) meth use during pregnancy. Participants (n = 30) were recruited through community advertising and at three addiction treatment centers to participate in 15-20 minute, semi-structured interviews recorded with handwritten transcripts. The team analyzed transcripts for key themes. Participants reported IPV (n = 19, 63%) as recipients (50%), perpetrators (40%), and/or both (27%), occurring mainly during active meth use or withdrawal. While most (n = 25) continued meth use during at least one pregnancy, some (n = 5, 17%) identified pregnancy as a motivation to quit or reduce use, suggesting an opportunity for intervention. Though most women knew about free and low-cost reproductive health services, few accessed them, with 33% citing aspects of meth use itself as a barrier. One-third (45/133) of reported pregnancies were terminated by abortion. Most women (67%) began using before age 18, suggesting need for screening and intervention among adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Intervention](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Reproductive Health](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Treating trauma in addiction with EMDR: A pilot study.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, August 2014, vol./is. 46/4(303-309), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Perez-Dandieu, Beatrice; Tapia, Geraldine

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study investigated the effects of standard eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) protocol in chronically dependent patients. We propose that reprocessing traumatic memories with EMDR would lead to measurable changes of addiction symptoms. Method: Twelve patients with alcohol and/or drug dependency were randomly assigned to one of two treatment conditions: treatment as usual (TAU) or TAU plus eight sessions of EMDR (TAU+EMDR). Measures of PTSD symptoms, addiction symptoms, depression, anxiety, self-esteem, and alexithymia were included in this study. Results: The TAU+EMDR group showed a significant reduction in PTSD symptoms but not in addiction symptoms. EMDR treatment was also associated with a significant decrease in depressive symptoms, while patients receiving TAU showed no improvement in this area. The TAU+EMDR group also showed significant changes in self-esteem and alexithymia post-treatment. Conclusions: This study suggests that PTSD symptoms can be successfully treated with standard EMDR protocol in substance abuse patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

45. Peer-led seeking safety: Results of a pilot outcome study with relevance to public health.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, August 2014, vol./is. 46/4(295-302), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Najavits, Lisa M; Hamilton, Nancy; Miller, Niki; Griffin, Jackie; Welsh, Thomas; Vargo, Mark

Correspondence Address: Najavits, Lisa M.: Treatment Innovations, Newton Centre, 28 Westbourne Road, Boston, MA, US, 02459, Lnajavits@hms.harvard.edu

Institution: Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Operation PAR, Tampa, FL, US; Operation PAR, Tampa, FL, US; Operation PAR, Tampa, FL, US; Operation PAR, Tampa, FL, US; Operation PAR, Tampa, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: There is a rich history of peer-led recovery efforts related to substance use disorder (SUD). Yet we know of no peer-led approaches for co-occurring SUD and trauma-related problems. This combination is widespread, has impact on multiple life domains, and presents major recovery challenges. In this pilot, we evaluated peer-led Seeking Safety (SS). SS is the most evidence-based and widely implemented therapy for SUD with co-occurring PTSD or other trauma-related problems. Eighteen women in residential substance-abuse treatment participated. All met SUD criteria (primarily opiate and cocaine dependence); most had a comorbid mental health disorder; and they had elevated trauma-related symptoms. The 25 SS topics were conducted twice-weekly. Participants were assessed at baseline and end-of-treatment, with some measures also collected monthly. Results showed significant positive outcomes in trauma-related problems (the Trauma Symptom Checklist-40); psychopathology (the Brief Symptom Inventory); functioning (the BASIS-32, including impulsive-addictive behavior); self-compassion (the Self-Compassion Scale); and SS coping skills. Effect sizes were consistently large. SS satisfaction and fidelity ratings were high. Substance use levels could not be assessed due to the residential setting. Qualitative data indicated enthusiasm for peer-SS by both

peers and staff. Study limitations, future research, and public health relevance are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Peers](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Trauma](#)
Source: PsycINFO

46. An Internet study of user's experiences of the synthetic cathinone 4-methylethcathinone (4-MEC).

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, August 2014, vol./is. 46/4(273-286), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Aug 2014)
Author(s): Van Hout, Marie Claire
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Institution: Substance Abuse Research Group, Centre for Health Behaviour, School of Health Sciences, Waterford Institute of Technology, Waterford, Ireland
Language: English
Abstract: A synthetic cathinone called 4-methylethcathinone (4-MEC) emerged online in 2010, and was cyber-marketed to be a replacement for mephedrone. The study aimed to present user experiences of 4-MEC as reported on the Internet, with a focus on user profiles, sourcing and product characteristics, routes of administration, dosage, positive and undesirable effects, and comparisons to mephedrone. Twenty-three individual, anonymous trip reports of the sole use of 4-MEC, and 112 screenshots of general 4-MEC user discussion boards, were taken from a purposeful sample of public drug-related sites. A content textual analysis was conducted on extracted qualitative information and produced 41 categories compiled into five general themes: "Type of 4-MEC user"; "Sourcing, informed decision making, product characteristics, and quality assurance"; "Routes of administration, gauging of dosage, and consumption of other drugs"; "Time course effects and outcomes"; and "Comparisons with mephedrone." 4-MEC is sold as white beads, crystalline shards, or green balls. User motives centered on curiosity, pricing, and ease of web sourcing. Oral, nasal, injecting, eyeball, and rectal routes of administration were described. Testing for purity, "allergy testing," and gauging of dosage were common. Users described euphoric but short-lived effects, with little comedown. Continued research is vital to inform harm reduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[Internet](#)
Source: PsycINFO

47. Patterns of medical marijuana use among individuals sampled from medical marijuana dispensaries in Los Angeles.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, August 2014, vol./is. 46/4(263-272), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (Aug 2014)
Author(s): Grella, Christine E; Rodriguez, Luz; Kim, Tina

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Language: English

Abstract: The proliferation of medical marijuana (MM) dispensaries has led to concerns that they will lead to more widespread use of marijuana. The aim of the current study was to collect descriptive data on individuals using MM dispensaries in Los Angeles County. A mixed-method approach was employed that consisted of focus groups with 30 individuals and a survey of dispensary users (N = 182) in Los Angeles County. Differences between younger (less than 30 years old) and older individuals were examined in the survey sample. Most individuals in both samples had initiated marijuana use in adolescence. Nearly one-half of survey respondents had indications of risky alcohol use and one-fifth reported recent use of illicit drugs or misuse of prescription medications. Younger individuals had higher rates of tobacco use, visited dispensaries more frequently, and had more socially embedded patterns of use, but they were similar to older individuals in terms of their reasons for use. Nearly all participants believed that MM was beneficial in treating their health problems, although 65% reported symptoms of psychological distress in the past year. Interventions aimed at MM users should stress the related effects of tobacco and risky alcohol use as well as mental health needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[Surveys](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Brain structure and functional connectivity associated with pornography consumption: The brain on porn.

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 71/7(827-834), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Kuhn, Simone; Gallinat, Jurgen

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Institution: Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Center for Lifespan Psychology, Berlin, Germany; Clinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite University Medicine, St Hedwig-Krankenhaus, Berlin, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Importance: Since pornography appeared on the Internet, the accessibility, affordability, and anonymity of consuming visual sexual stimuli have increased and attracted millions of users. Based on the assumption that pornography consumption bears resemblance with reward-seeking behavior, novelty-seeking behavior, and addictive behavior, we hypothesized alterations of the frontostriatal network in frequent users. Objective: To determine whether frequent pornography consumption is associated with the frontostriatal network. Design, Setting, and Participants: In a study conducted at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development in Berlin, Germany, 64 healthy male adults covering a wide range of pornography consumption reported hours of pornography consumption per week. Pornography consumption was associated with neural structure, task-related activation, and functional resting-state connectivity. Main Outcomes and Measures: Gray

matter volume of the brain was measured by voxel-based morphometry and resting state functional connectivity was measured on 3-T magnetic resonance imaging scans. Results: We found a significant negative association between reported pornography hours per week and gray matter volume in the right caudate ($P < .001$, corrected for multiple comparisons) as well as with functional activity during a sexual cue-reactivity paradigm in the left putamen ($P < .001$). Functional connectivity of the right caudate to the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex was negatively associated with hours of pornography consumption. Conclusions and Relevance: The negative association of self-reported pornography consumption with the right striatum (caudate) volume, left striatum (putamen) activation during cue reactivity, and lower functional connectivity of the right caudate to the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex could reflect change in neural plasticity as a consequence of an intense stimulation of the reward system, together with a lower top-down modulation of prefrontal cortical areas. Alternatively, it could be a precondition that makes pornography consumption more rewarding. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[*Biological Neural Networks](#)
[Frontal Lobe](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. The changing face of heroin use in the United States: A retrospective analysis of the past 50 years.

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 71/7(821-826), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Cicero, Theodore J; Ellis, Matthew S; Surratt, Hilary L; Kurtz, Steven P

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Language: English

Abstract: Importance: Over the past several years, there have been a number of mainstream media reports that the abuse of heroin has migrated from low-income urban areas with large minority populations to more affluent suburban and rural areas with primarily white populations. Objective: To examine the veracity of these anecdotal reports and define the relationship between the abuse of prescription opioids and the abuse of heroin. Design, Setting, and Participants: Using a mixed-methods approach, we analyzed (1) data from an ongoing study that uses structured, self-administered surveys to gather retrospective data on past drug use patterns among patients entering substance abuse treatment programs across the country who received a primary (DSM-IV) diagnosis of heroin use/dependence ($n = 2797$) and (2) data from unstructured qualitative interviews with a subset of patients ($n = 54$) who completed the structured interview. Main Outcomes and Measures: In addition to data on population demographics and current residential location, we used cross-tabulations to assess prevalence rates as a function of the decade of the initiation of abuse for (1) first opioid used (prescription opioid or heroin), (2) sex, (3) race/ethnicity, and (4) age at first use. Respondents indicated in an open-ended format why they chose heroin as their primary drug and the interrelationship between their use of heroin and their use of prescription opioids. Results: Approximately 85% of treatment-seeking patients approached to complete the Survey of Key Informants' Patients Program did so. Respondents who began using heroin in the 1960s were predominantly young men (82.8%; mean age, 16.5 years) whose first opioid of abuse was heroin (80%). However, more recent users were older (mean age, 22.9 years) men and women living in less urban

areas (75.2%) who were introduced to opioids through prescription drugs (75.0%). Whites and nonwhites were equally represented in those initiating use prior to the 1980s, but nearly 90% of respondents who began use in the last decade were white. Although the "high" produced by heroin was described as a significant factor in its selection, it was often used because it was more readily accessible and much less expensive than prescription opioids. Conclusion and Relevance: Our data show that the demographic composition of heroin users entering treatment has shifted over the last 50 years such that heroin use has changed from an inner-city, minority-centered problem to one that has a more widespread geographical distribution, involving primarily white men and women in their late 20s living outside of large urban areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Risky decision making, prefrontal cortex, and mesocorticolimbic functional connectivity in methamphetamine dependence.

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 71/7(812-820), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Kohno, Milky; Morales, Angelica M; Ghahremani, Dara G; Helleman, Gerhard; London, Edythe D

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Language: English

Abstract: Importance: Various neuropsychiatric disorders, especially addictions, feature impairments in risky decision making; clarifying the neural mechanisms underlying this problem can inform treatment. Objective: To determine how methamphetamine-dependent and control participants differ in brain activation during a risky decision-making task, resting-state functional connectivity within mesolimbic and executive control circuits, and the relationships between these measures. Design, Setting, and Participants: A case-control, functional magnetic resonance imaging study of methamphetamine-dependent and healthy comparison participants at rest and when performing the Balloon Analogue Risk Task, which involves the choice to pump a balloon or to cash out in the context of uncertain risk. Conducted at a clinical research center at an academic institution, this study involved 25 methamphetamine-dependent and 27 control participants. Main Outcomes and Measures: Parametric modulation of activation in the striatum and right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (rDLPFC; ie, the degree to which activation changed as a linear function of risk and potential reward), both indexed by pump number, and resting-state functional connectivity, measured in the whole brain with seeds in the midbrain and rDLPFC. Relationships between these outcomes were also tested. Results: Parametric modulation of cortical and striatal activation by pump number during risk taking differed with group. It was stronger in the ventral striatum but weaker in the rDLPFC in methamphetamine-dependent participants than control individuals. Methamphetamine-dependent participants also exhibited greater

resting-state functional connectivity of the midbrain with the putamen, amygdala, and hippocampus ($P < .05$, whole brain, cluster corrected). This connectivity was negatively related to modulation of rDLPFC activation by risk level during risky decision making. In control participants, parametric modulation of rDLPFC activation by risk during decision making was positively related to resting-state functional connectivity of the rDLPFC with the striatum. Conclusions and Relevance: Maladaptive decision making by methamphetamine users may reflect circuit-level dysfunction, underlying deficits in task-based activation. Heightened resting-state connectivity within the mesocorticolimbic system, coupled with reduced prefrontal cortical connectivity, may create a bias toward reward-driven behavior over cognitive control in methamphetamine users. Interventions to improve this balance may enhance treatments for stimulant dependence and other disorders that involve maladaptive decision making. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Limbic System](#)
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Biological Neural Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Plasticity of hippocampal subfield volume cornu ammonis 2+3 over the course of withdrawal in patients with alcohol dependence.

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 71/7(806-811), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Kuhn, Simone; Charlet, Katrin; Schubert, Florian; Kiefer, Falk; Zimmermann, Peter; Heinz, Andreas; Gallinat, Jurgen

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Institution: Institute for Human Development, Center for Lifespan Psychology, Berlin, Germany; Charite University Medicine, St Hedwig-Krankenhaus, Clinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Berlin, Georgia; Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, Berlin, Germany; Central Institute of Mental Health, Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Mannheim, Germany; Psychotrauma Center of the German Military, Bundeswehrkrankenhaus, Berlin, Germany; Charite University Medicine, St Hedwig-Krankenhaus, Clinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Berlin, Germany; Charite University Medicine, St Hedwig-Krankenhaus, Clinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Berlin, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Importance: Research focusing on plasticity has shown adult neurogenesis in hippocampal subfields. Chronic alcoholism is associated with decreased plasticity and reduced whole hippocampal volume that could contribute to neuropsychiatric characteristics and outcome of the disease. Objective: To investigate the effect of alcohol abstinence on neuronal plasticity measured as longitudinal volume change in distinct hippocampal subfields. Design, Setting, and Participants: We acquired high-resolution structural images of 42 patients addicted to alcohol and 32 healthy control participants. Patients and control participants were both scanned twice, once after withdrawal and 2 weeks later. Main Outcomes and Measures: Volumes of hippocampal subfields cornu ammonis (CA) 2+3, CA4+dentate gyrus, and subiculum were determined with a user-independent segmentation method. Results: We found plasticity effects in bilateral CA2+3 in patients addicted to alcohol. Compared with healthy control participants, patients had lower CA2+3 volume at pretest ($t_{31} = -0.73$, $P = .47$) and showed a significant normalization of gray matter volume 2 weeks later. Pretest CA2+3 ($t_{31} =$

-3.93, $P < .001$) volume was negatively associated with years of regular alcohol consumption ($r_{42} = -0.32$, $P < .05$) and more severe alcohol-withdrawal symptoms ($r_{38} = -0.35$, $P < .05$). Patients with stronger withdrawal symptoms displayed the largest volume increase of CA2+3 ($r_{38} = 0.55$, $P < .001$). Conclusions and Relevance: The observed normalization of the bilateral hippocampal CA2+3 volume deficit matches animal data, showing a strong increase of hippocampal neurogenesis after cessation of alcohol consumption, and fits the reported increase of patients' cognitive function within a few months of alcohol abstinence. The role of CA3 in pattern separation and completion is also critical for formation of hallucinations, which constitute a severe symptom of the withdrawal syndrome. The study adds further biological arguments from structural brain research to abstain from alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Hippocampus](#)
[*Neural Plasticity](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Drug use among Iranian drivers involved in fatal car accidents.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (Aug 29, 2014)

Author(s): Assari, Shervin; Lankarani, Maryam Moghani; Dejman, Masoumeh; Farnia, Marzieh; Alasvand, Ramin; Sehat, Mahmood; Roshanpazoo, Mohsen; Tavakoli, Mahmood; Jafari, Firoozeh; Ahmadi, Khodabakhsh

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Although the problem of substance use among drivers is not limited to certain parts of the world, most epidemiological reports on this topic have been published from industrial world. Aim: To investigate pattern of drug use among Iranian drivers who were involved in fatal road accidents. Methods: This study enrolled 51 Iranian adults who were involved in fatal vehicle accidents and were imprisoned thereafter. Data came from a national survey of drug abuse that was done among Iranian prisoners. The survey collected data at the entry to seven prisons in different regions of the country during a 4-month period in 2008. Self-reported lifetime, last year, and last month drug use was measured. Commercial substance screening tests were applied to detect recent substance use (opioids, cannabinoids, methamphetamines, and benzodiazepines). Results: The commercial substance screening test showed three distinct patterns of recent illicit drug use: opioids (37.3%), cannabinoids (2.0%), opioids and cannabinoids (13.7%). 29.4% were also positive for benzodiazepines. The substance use screening test detected 23.5%

of participants who had used drugs but did not disclose any substance use. Conclusion: Opioids are the most common illicit drugs being used by Iranian drivers who are involved in fatal car accidents. The high rate of substance use prior to fatal car accidents in Iran advocates for the need for drug use control policies and programs as major strategies for injury prevention in Iran. There is also a need for substance screening among all drivers involved in fatal car accidents in Iran, as more than 20% of users may not disclose substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drivers](#)
[*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Injuries](#)
[*Motor Traffic Accidents](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Hospitalization for drug users: Dialogues with the Brazilian psychiatric reform.

Original Title: A internacao para usuarios de drogas: Dialogos com a reforma psiquiatrica.

Citation: Revista Latinoamericana de Psicopatologia Fundamental, December 2013, vol./is. 16/4(584-596), 1415-4714 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): de Assis, Jaqueline Tavares; Barreiros, Graziella Barbosa; Conceicao, Maria Ines Gandolfo

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Institution: Coordenacao Nacional de Saude Mental, Ministerio da Saude, Brasilia, Brazil; Coordenacao de Saude Mental de Santo Andre, Santo Andre, Brazil; Universidade de Brasilia (UnB), Brasilia, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: This article has the objective of analyzing variants of care for patients with drug-related difficulties and discussing parallels between this area and the Brazilian psychiatric reform. We first present a brief overview of the advances of the psychiatric reform in terms of care in mental health, and raise questions regarding the implementation of this type of care when treating drug abusers. We point out the dangers arising from the current direction the field has taken, involving the contradictory paradigms present in advocating long-term hospitalization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.; HOLDER: University Association for Research in Fundamental Psychopathology; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hospitalization](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

54. The phenomenology of hyperphagic eating disorders, and addictions.

Original Title: Phenomenologie des troubles du comportement alimentaire hyperphagique et les addictions.

Citation: Revista Latinoamericana de Psicopatologia Fundamental, December 2013, vol./is. 16/4(529-540), 1415-4714 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Charbonneau, Georges; Moreira, Virginia

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Institution: Universite Paris VII, Paris, France; Universidade de Fortaleza-Unifor, Fortaleza, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Here we discuss hyperphagic eating disorders from a phenomenological and anthropological perspective. The examination of these disorders should first determine if they are truly different from anxiety and depressive disorders. If there are undeniably addictive elements in these disorders, should they be kept in this category? Can anything in these eating disorders be described as "non-addictive"? These are the central questions of this article. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Hyperphagia](#)
[Anthropology](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Phenomenology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

55. Psychic distress and work.

Original Title: Sofrimento psiquico e trabalho.

Citation: Revista Latinoamericana de Psicopatologia Fundamental, March 2014, vol./is. 17/1(114-124), 1415-4714 (Mar 2014)

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Institution: Prefeitura Municipal de Campinas, Campinas, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: This article discusses theoretical and clinical issues related to work, specifically to the work of teachers and the psychic suffering related to it, based on clinical observation and group experience in occupational therapy at the Sao Paulo State Public Employee Hospital (HSPE-FMO). Based on the work of Christophe Dejours on psychopathology, of work as a teacher and the report of a clinical case, the present paper characterizes the

problem of suffering at work related to the defense systems against such suffering, the threatening subjectivity of the workers themselves, representations and conflicts experienced in teaching, and the addictive relationship established as an unconscious strategy for psychic survival. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Distress](#)
[*Teachers](#)
[*Working Conditions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

56. Psychoanalytical research on the psychic determinants of substance abuse.

Original Title: Investigacao psicanalitica dos determinantes psicicos do consumo abusivo de substancias psicoativas.

Citation: Revista Latinoamericana de Psicopatologia Fundamental, March 2014, vol./is. 17/1(39-50), 1415-4714 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): de Lima, Claudia Henschel

Correspondence Address: de Lima, Claudia Henschel, Rua Desembargador Ellis Hermydio Figueira 783, Bloco A, Sala 309-Aterrado, Volta Redonda, Brazil, 27213-415, claudiahlima@vm.uff.br

Institution: Departamento de Psicologia, Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF), Instituto de Ciencias Humanas e Sociais, Volta Redonda, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: This article examines the importance of psychoanalysis for determining differential diagnoses and direction of treatment for users of psychoactive substances. It argues that the onset of the substance abuse depends on structural factors: 1. In psychosis, drug use as a dependent variable for foreclosure of the Name of the Father, 2. In neurosis, drug use as a dependent variable for low operability of the Name of the Father. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original authors and sources are credited.; HOLDER: University Association for Research in Fundamental Psychopathology; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Differential Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Psychoanalysis](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

57. Use or abuse: An Italian study on adolescent Internet addiction. New psychopathology or new normality?

Original Title: La dipendenza da Internet in adolescenza tra normalità e psicopatologia: Uno studio Italiano.

Citation: Psichiatria e Psicoterapia, June 2013, vol./is. 32/2(101-134), 1724-4919 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Di Lorenzo, Mauro; Lancini, Matteo; Suttora, Chiara; Zanella, Tommaso Emanuele

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Institution: Cooperativa Minotauro, Italy; Faculty di Psicologia, University Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy; Dipartimento di Psicologia, University Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy

Language: Italian

Abstract: Objective: The increasing importance in human development and in everyday life could lead adolescents to a new discussed psychopathology, characterized by multiple risk factors and comorbidities: Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD). The aim of this work is to evaluate the prevalence of the disease in an Italian adolescent sample, to focus on risk factors in youth, to test psychological functioning in addicted and at-risk subjects and to try out the sensibility of current assessment tools. Method: 1483 Italian high school students, aged 14-21 years (M = 16; SD = 1.5), mainly men (63%), were asked to answer socio-demographic and Internet-use questions and to fill out the following tests: Internet Addiction Test (IAT; Young, 1998), The Multidimensional test of self-esteem (TMA; Bracken 1992) and Youth Self Report (YSR; Achenbach 1991), Results: The prevalence of the IAD is consistent with the literature (1.2%), but at-risk range is much wider than in other studies (49%). Correlation analysis highlighted associations between IAT scores and TMA and YSR scores ($p < .001$). ANCOVA analysis showed that low self-esteem, age, connection time and some YSR subscales (mostly thought problems) perform best in predicting IAT scores. Conclusions: Internet abuse seems to be connected to different kind of psychological distress in adolescence. The current questionnaires are able to identify high psychopathological subjects but fail to discriminate among at-risk subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Giovanni Fioriti Editore s.r.l.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. The treatment of Internet addiction in adolescence.

Original Title: Il trattamento delle dipendenze da Internet in adolescenza.

Citation: Psichiatria e Psicoterapia, June 2013, vol./is. 32/2(89-100), 1724-4919 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Lancini, Matteo; Cirillo, Loredana

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Institution: Cooperativa e della Fondazione, Italy; Cooperativa e della Fondazione, Italy

Language: Italian

Abstract: Digital native adolescents could develop an Internet Addiction (IA) often associated to social withdrawal. Internet addiction in development could be considered as a defensive system designed to protect adolescent from deep anxieties of inadequacy caused by growth tasks impact. Developmental psychotherapy offers some references in order to treat Internet addicted adolescents: an integrated approach to treatment, which involves the whole adolescent growth ambient (parents, family, school etc.) is required. An accurate inspection of affective and symbolic meanings linked to internet addiction behavior is also very important, in order to promote a re-symbolization which could be useful to re-activate the arrested development. Treatment process also involves the chance for clinician to use technological tools both in early stage of work alliance building and in

care taking of young internet addicted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Giovanni Fioriti Editore s.r.l.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Social Deprivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Working with women's groups for problem gambling: Treating gambling addiction through relationship.

Citation: Working with women's groups for problem gambling: Treating gambling addiction through relationship., 2015 (2015)

Author(s): Karter, Liz

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Why do so many women recovering from gambling addiction relapse? Lifelong recovery requires much more than to just stop gambling. Women's groups provide long-term benefits and support and have proven to be highly successful in promoting recovery from gambling addiction. By following the story of a real women's group for problem gambling over the course of a year, Liz Karter explains how, for women, both the cause of and the cure for gambling addiction lies in relationship. Karter shows clearly how learning to face and cope with real life situations and relationships is essential to maintain recovery. She shares the themes which run through each women's group, such as fear of trusting others, and the guilt, shame and risk associated with being truly seen and heard. Working with Women's Groups for Problem Gambling shows that with a combination of specialist intervention, women's group support, courage and compassion, women can learn to stop running from their addiction and instead find joy and support in building relationships and communities. This highly accessible book provides a unique opportunity to gain a very personal insight into the group process, both for therapists and clinicians and for women wishing to better understand their addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Human Females](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Psychotropic drug use in a cohort of workers 4 years after an industrial disaster in France.

Citation: Journal of Traumatic Stress, August 2014, vol./is. 27/4(430-437), 0894-9867;1573-6598 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Diene, Eloi; Geoffroy-Perez, Beatrice; Cohidon, Christine; Gauvin, Stephanie; Carton, Matthieu; Fouquet, Aurelie; Fatras, Jean-Yves; Imbernon, Ellen

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Language: English

Abstract: Two years after the 2001 Toulouse industrial disaster, a longitudinal study was set up to evaluate the impact of the disaster. The current substudy examines the medium-term impact (5 years) the incident had on the mental health of 3,004 participants. As part of the monitoring, data relating to the psychotropic drug use of 2,494 participants were collected from administrative databases 4 years after the disaster. Use of psychotropics was higher among women for anxiolytics (10.4% for men and 15.0% for women), hypnotics (10.5% and 17.0%), and antidepressants (7.6% and 11.2%). Exposure to the disaster, especially proximity to the exposure, was significantly associated with the use of antidepressants in men, OR = 3.22, 95% CI[1.57, 6.61]. This was also the case for other exposure factors (saw dead or injury, injured, home damage, death or injury loved one, psychological disorders, exposure toxic fumes): range of OR 1.75 to 2.52 in men, 1.48 to 1.62 in women. In conclusion, this study highlights the medium-term psychological impact of an industrial disaster on psychotropic drug use and the potential for using medical records data as a means for tracking postdisaster mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Business and Industrial Personnel](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Industrial Accidents](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Psychodynamics](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Medical Records](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Traumatic Stress*

61. Depressive symptomatology and response to treatment with antidepressants in patients with a dual diagnosis.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, September 2014, vol./is. 13/3(125-132), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Landabaso-Vazquez, Miguel A; Iraurgi-Castillo, Ioseba; Jimenez-Lerma, Juan M; Larrazabal-Antia, Agustin; de Onzono, Helena Senra-Iniguez; Blanco-Barrio, Irene; Diaz-Sanz, Margarita; Zubizarreta-Urzelai, Igone; Gutierrez-Fraile, Miguel

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Institution: Uribe Mental Health Centre, Basque Health Service, Getxo, Spain; Basque Association for Research into Addition (AVEIA), Basque, Spain; Basque Association for Research into Addition (AVEIA), Basque, Spain; Basque Association for Research into Addition (AVEIA), Basque, Spain; Uribe Mental Health Centre, Basque Health Service, Getxo, Spain; Uribe Mental Health Centre, Basque Health Service, Getxo, Spain; Uribe Mental Health Centre, Basque Health Service, Getxo, Spain; Uribe Mental Health Centre, Basque Health Service, Getxo, Spain; Basque Association for Research into Addition (AVEIA), Basque, Spain; Departament of Neurosciences, University of the Basque Country, Leioa, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: The objective of the study was to compare the response to treatment with 3 types of antidepressants (duloxetine, mirtazapine, or venlafaxine) in patients with a dual diagnosis, in terms of: (1) changes in depressive symptomatology 1 and 3 months after starting the treatment; and (2) adherence to treatment through a year of follow-up. Methods: We carried out a naturalistic, open-label (nonblinded) study in which participants were randomly allocated to 1 of the 3 treatments (n = 45, 44, and 45, respectively). Results: In all cases, we observed a significant reduction in clinical signs and symptoms after 3 months, with the best results being observed in the duloxetine group. Furthermore, adherence to the treatment program after 1 year was higher in all the

groups treated with antidepressants than in those not receiving this type of drugs.
 Conclusions: The results suggest that the use of antidepressants in people with a dual diagnosis is effective in terms of improving the affective symptomatology and adherence to treatment programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Who are resistant patients? Quality of treatment and disease control.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, September 2014, vol./is. 13/3(116-124), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Maremmani, Icro; Maremmani, Angelo G. I; Lubrano, Sonia; Nardini, Roberto; Dell'Osso, Liliana; Pacini, Matteo

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The correspondence between scientific knowledge and health care practices is essential to grant drug addicts with qualitative improvement in therapeutic units available. The lack of knowledge into effective treatment strategies and poor skills in handling effective instruments may lead to dropping out of apparently resistant patients, whose disease has never been challenged with any potentially effective program. Methods: We analyzed clinical characteristics and outcomes of standard treatment nonresponder heroin addicts enrolled in the upper-level Pisa University program in 2 subsequent periods, 1993 to 1998 and 1998 to 2004, after their latest relapse. Results: Period II patients got treatment earlier in their addiction history, but seemed to spend longer time in treatment (successfully or not) before their latest relapse. With regard to outcomes over the years, there has been no decrease in the rate of therapeutic successes and the duration of successfully accomplished treatments. No difference was found either for the duration of treatments with negative outcomes. A worthwhile percentage of patients shows a positive outcome (treatment successfully completed or in progress with success). The maximum administered dosage did not differ with respect to outcome in either period. Conclusions: Although diagnosis and intervention tend to place first in the history of addicts, effective means of treatment are not systematically resorted to, so that symptomatic patients tend to stay for longer periods and miss stabilization. Treatment units seem to stick to their own habits, so that stabilized patients are offered the same treatments they had shown resistance to. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance Assistance \(Social Behavior\)](#)
[Quality of Care](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Sociodemographic and drug use characteristics of treatment-seeking cannabis users at a tertiary care center in India.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, September 2014, vol./is. 13/3(110-115), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Chatterjee, Biswadip; Quraishi, Rizwana; Jain, Raka

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cannabis is a common drug of abuse that has got some religious and social sanction in India. It is often perceived as relatively harmless compared with other substances. The rate of treatment seeking is low among its users. Objective: To describe the sociodemographic and drug use profile of treatment-seeking cannabis users visiting a tertiary care center in northern India. Methods: A retrospective chart review was conducted over a period of 1 year for cannabis-dependent subjects who sought treatment and underwent laboratory investigations. Results: A total of 51 subjects fulfilled the DSM-IV-TR criteria for cannabis dependence. All subjects were male with mean age of 28 + 10.2 years. Among them, 37.3% subjects started substance use before 15 years of age. Although 94% subjects were literate, only 33.3% were employed and 82% were socioeconomically poor. Majority of the subjects initiated substance use with smokable tobacco (66.7%). Cannabis was the initial substance among 15% subjects. Among all 64.7% subjects were comorbid opioid dependent and 58.9% subjects were seeking treatment for the same. Ganja was the most common form of cannabis used (66.7%). Health risk due to cannabis was known to 35.3% subjects, 47% never made any abstinent attempt. Cannabis-related complication was present in 84.37% subjects. Conclusions: Treatment-seeking cannabis users are mostly codependent on other substances that become the main reason for their treatment-seeking. Despite high rate of cannabis-related complications, awareness about its health-risk, treatment seeking, and attempt to abstain remains low. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Urinalysis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Treating heavy drinking in primary care practices: Evaluation of a telephone-based intervention program.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, September 2014, vol./is. 13/3(101-109), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Helstrom, Amy W; Ingram, Erin; Wang, Wei; Small, Dylan; Klaus, Johanna; Oslin, David

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Alcohol misuse is prevalent and has been linked to a number of adverse mental and physical health outcomes and disability. Brief interventions may be effective in helping patients to engage in nonharmful drinking. The objective of the current study was to test the implementation of a telephone-based brief intervention (telephone care management; TCM) with heavy drinkers in primary care. The addition of TCM to primary care provider standard care (screening and brief advice) was compared with standard care alone. It was hypothesized that delivery of TCM would be feasible and that patients assigned to TCM would show better drinking outcomes than those in standard care. Methods: Heavy drinkers (N = 146) at the Philadelphia Veterans Affairs primary care clinics were enrolled and randomly assigned to treatment condition. Participants in the TCM condition received a motivation-based treatment focused on helping patients to reduce their alcohol use. Results: Although both groups significantly decreased their drinking over time, with 40% of participants no longer engaging in heavy drinking at follow-up, the outcomes did not differ between groups at follow-up. Both groups decreased the number of drinking days and the average number of drinks/day over the follow-up period. Conclusions: Implementation of the program in primary care proved feasible. Participants reported a decrease in alcohol use frequency and alcohol-related problems. However, contrary to hypotheses, the addition of TCM was not associated with greater improvement in drinking outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[*Telemedicine](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Military Veterans](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Retention predictors of a smoking treatment provided by a public psychosocial unit in Brazil.

Citation: International Review of Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 26/4(515-523), 0954-0261;1369-1627 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Castaldelli-Maia, Joao Mauricio; Loreto, Aline Rodrigues; Carvalho, Carlos Felipe Cavalcanti; Frallonardo, Fernanda Piotto; de Andrade, Arthur Guerra

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Language: English

Abstract: Psychosocial units in Brazil (CAPS) provide access to mental health and addiction patients, who are not routinely treated for nicotine dependence. The present study analysed predictors of retention of a 6-week treatment provided by a CAPS unit to 367 smokers with a high rate of psychiatric disorders and addictions for the period 2007-2010. Several baseline variables were collected. Retention was defined as the presence of the individual in all four medical consultations and six group sessions. Multivariate discrete time Cox survival regression models were used to test for the outcome of interest. Timetables were used to explore in which moment of the treatment each predictor was important. Time to smoking the first cigarette (TTFC) 5 min or later after waking and nicotine patch use (nicotine replacement therapy, NRT) were associated with retention. The present study supports the importance of the variables TTFC and NRT when used in treatment retention for a sample with a high rate of psychiatric and alcohol disorders. NRT seems to be very important in the beginning of the treatment, probably because of withdrawal symptoms. Individuals currently undergoing psychiatric treatment and with alcohol problems had good retention rates comparable to the other individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Institute of Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Retention](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [International Review of Psychiatry](#)

66. Climate change: The next challenge for public mental health?

Citation: International Review of Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 26/4(415-422), 0954-0261;1369-1627 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Bourque, Francois; Willox, Ashlee Cunsolo

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Language: English

Abstract: Climate change is increasingly recognized as one of the greatest threats to human health of the 21st century, with consequences that mental health professionals are also likely to face. While physical health impacts have been increasingly emphasized in literature and practice, recent scholarly literature indicates that climate change and related weather events and environmental changes can profoundly impact psychological well-being and mental health through both direct and indirect pathways, particularly among those with pre-existing vulnerabilities or those living in ecologically sensitive areas. Although knowledge is still limited about the connections between climate change and mental health, evidence is indicating that impacts may be felt at both the individual and community levels, with mental health outcomes ranging from psychological distress, depression and anxiety, to increased addictions and suicide rates. Drawing on examples from diverse geographical areas, this article highlights some climate-sensitive impacts that may be encountered by mental health professionals. We then suggest potential avenues for public mental health in light of current and projected changes, in order to stimulate thought, debate, and action. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Institute of Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mental Health](#)
[*Climate Change](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [International Review of Psychiatry](#)

67. Screening, testing, and reporting for drug and alcohol use on labor and delivery: A survey of Maryland birthing hospitals.

Citation: Social Work in Health Care, August 2014, vol./is. 53/7(659-669), 0098-1389;1541-034X (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Miller, Catherine; Lanham, Amy; Welsh, Christopher; Ramanadhan, Shaalini; Terplan, Mishka

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Language: English

Abstract: Recent amendments to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act tie the receipt of federal block grants to mandatory reporting of substance-exposed newborns. To determine rates of screening, testing, and reporting of drug and alcohol use at the time of delivery, we administered a telephone survey of nursing managers and perinatal social workers at Maryland birthing hospitals. Of the 34 hospitals, 31 responded (response rate 91%). Although 97% of hospitals reported universal screening, only 6% used a validated instrument. Testing was reported by 94% with 45% reporting universal maternal testing and 7% universal newborn testing. Only 32% reported obtaining maternal consent prior to testing. There is significant heterogeneity in screening and testing for substance use in birthing hospitals. Given federal reporting mandates, state-level practices need to be standardized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hospitals](#)
[*Labor \(Childbirth\)](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[Protective Services](#)
[Screening](#)
[Testing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Perceived discrimination and its associations with mental health and substance use among Asian American and Pacific Islander undergraduate and graduate students.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, August 2014, vol./is. 62/6(390-398), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Chen, Angela Chia-Chen; Szalacha, Laura A; Menon, Usha

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Racial discrimination experiences can negatively affect health. This study examined perceived discrimination and its relationship with mental health and substance use among Asian American and Pacific Islander (API) undergraduate and graduate students. Participants: A total of 113 API students aged 18-35 completed the study during February-June, 2011. Methods: The authors conducted a cross-sectional, anonymous survey online. Dependent variables included mental health (depressive, anxiety, and somatic symptoms) and substance use (alcohol problems, use of tobacco, marijuana or hashish, and other illegal drugs). Results: Students' perceived discrimination were significantly, positively associated with depressive, anxiety, and somatic symptoms, but not with substance use. Ethnic identity moderated the relationship between perceived discrimination and somatic symptoms, but not depressive or anxiety symptoms. Conclusions: These findings suggested the negative effect of racial discrimination on API students' mental health. The buffering effect of ethnic identity may increase resilience in these students when they face racial discrimination. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Graduate Students](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Pacific Islanders](#)
[*Race and Ethnic Discrimination](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[South Asian Cultural Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. FGF2 is a target and a trigger of epigenetic mechanisms associated with differences in emotionality: Partnership with H3K9me3.

Citation: PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, August 2014, vol./is. 111/32(11834-11839), 0027-8424 (Aug 12, 2014)

Author(s): Chaudhury, Sraboni; Aurbach, Elyse L; Sharma, Vikram; Blandino, Peter Jr.; Turner, Cortney A; Watson, Stanley J; Akil, Huda

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Language: English

Abstract: Posttranslational modifications of histone tails in chromatin template can result from environmental experiences such as stress and substance abuse. However, the role of epigenetic modifications as potential predisposing factors in affective behavior is less well established. To address this question, we used our selectively bred lines of high responder (bHR) and low responder (bLR) rats that show profound and stable differences in affective responses, with bLRs being prone to anxiety- and depression-like behavior and bHRs prone to addictive behavior. We first asked whether these phenotypes are

associated with basal differences in epigenetic profiles. Our results reveal broad between-group differences in basal levels of trimethylated histone protein H3 at lysine 9 (H3K9me3) in hippocampus (HC), amygdala, and nucleus accumbens. Moreover, levels of association of H3K9me3 at Glucocorticoid Receptor (GR) and Fibroblast growth Factor 2 (FGF2) promoters differ reciprocally between bHRs and bLRs in these regions, consistent with these genes' opposing levels of expression and roles in modulating anxiety behavior. Importantly, this basal epigenetic pattern is modifiable by FGF2, a factor that modulates anxiety behavior. Thus, early-life FGF2, which decreases anxiety, altered the levels of H3K9me3 and its binding at FGF2 and GR promoters of bLRs rendering them more similar to bHRs. Conversely, knockdown of HC FGF2 altered both anxiety behavior and levels of H3K9me3 in bHRs, rendering them more bLR-like. These findings implicate FGF2 as a modifier of epigenetic mechanisms associated with emotional responsiveness, and point to H3K9me3 as a key player in the regulation of affective vulnerability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Animal Strain Differences](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Proteins](#)
[*Epigenetics](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Economic demand predicts addiction-like behavior and therapeutic efficacy of oxytocin in the rat.

Citation: PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, August 2014, vol./is. 111/32(11822-11827), 0027-8424 (Aug 12, 2014)

Author(s): Bentzley, Brandon S; Jhou, Thomas C; Aston-Jones, Gary

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Language: English

Abstract: Development of new treatments for drug addiction will depend on high-throughput screening in animal models. However, an addiction biomarker fit for rapid testing, and useful in both humans and animals, is not currently available. Economic models are promising candidates. They offer a structured quantitative approach to modeling behavior that is mathematically identical across species, and accruing evidence indicates economic-based descriptors of human behavior may be particularly useful biomarkers of addiction severity. However, economic demand has not yet been established as a biomarker of addiction-like behavior in animals, an essential final step in linking animal and human studies of addiction through economic models. We recently developed a mathematical approach for rapidly modeling economic demand in rats trained to self-administer cocaine. We show here that economic demand, as both a spontaneous trait and induced state, predicts addiction-like behavior, including relapse propensity, drug seeking in abstinence, and compulsive (punished) drug taking. These findings confirm economic demand as a biomarker of addiction-like behavior in rats. They also support the view that excessive motivation plays an important role in addiction while extending the idea that drug dependence represents a shift from initially recreational to compulsive drug use. Finally, we found that economic demand for cocaine predicted the efficacy of a promising pharmacotherapy (oxytocin) in attenuating cocaine-seeking behaviors across individuals, demonstrating that economic measures may be used to rapidly identify the

clinical utility of prospective addiction treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Oxytocin](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Rats](#)
[Behavioral Economics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Review of The evidence-based guide to antidepressant medications.

Citation: Annals of Clinical Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 26/3(233-235), 1040-1237;1547-3325 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Balon, Richard

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Institution: Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, The Evidence-Based Guide to Antidepressant Medications edited by Anthony J. Rothschild (see record 2012-00703-011). In addition to the Introduction summarizing the content of the book, the following 10 chapters address the use of antidepressants in unipolar and bipolar depression; anxiety disorders; schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder; personality disorders; substance-related disorders; in children and adolescents; in geriatric patients; in medically ill patients; during pregnancy and lactation; and in patients receiving nursing care. Each chapter follows a similar format and ends with a summary of key clinical concepts in bullet points. Most chapters, with a couple of exceptions, provide a solid-although a bit dry-review of a specific topic. This is a solid, yet a bit uneven book. Some chapters, as noted, are a bit dry. Clinically relevant comments and suggestions make several chapters much more readable and enjoyable. Clinicians, especially younger ones not familiar with TCAs and MAOIs may find parts of the book especially useful, hopefully encouraging them to expand their armamentarium. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Bipolar Disorder](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Personality Disorders](#)
[Schizoaffective Disorder](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. A single-blind study of 'as needed' ecopipam for gambling disorder.

Citation: Annals of Clinical Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 26/3(179-186), 1040-1237;1547-3325 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Grant, Jon E; Odlaug, Brian L; Black, Donald W; Fong, Timothy; Davtian, Margarit; Chipkin, Richard; Kim, Suck Won

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Institution: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; Department of Psychiatry, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Psyadon Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Germantown, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Gambling disorder is a disabling illness experienced by 1% to 3% of adults. Pharmacologic management of gambling disorder has produced mixed results, with some but not all studies showing medication to be more effective than placebo. Ecopipam may offer promise for treating gambling disorder because of its antagonism of dopamine-1 receptors. Methods: Twenty-eight individuals with gambling disorder were enrolled and received >1 dose of oral ecopipam in an 8-week trial (1 week placebo lead-in, 6 weeks of medication (50 to 100 mg/d as needed), and 1 week follow-up. Participants were enrolled between September 2010 and June 2011 at 3 sites in the United States. Change from baseline to study endpoint on the Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale Modified for Pathological Gambling (PG-YBOCS) was the primary outcome measure. Results: Treatment was associated with statistically significant reductions in the PG-YBOCS total score (baseline score of 25.6 reduced to 14.0 at study endpoint; $P < .001$) and PG-YBOCS subscales (Thought-Urge and Behavior, $P < .001$). Conclusions: These findings suggest that pharmacologic targeting of the dopamine-1 receptor may be beneficial in gambling behavior. Placebo-controlled, double-blind studies are warranted to confirm these preliminary findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Eliciting nicotine craving with virtual smoking cues.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, August 2014, vol./is. 17/8(556-561), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Gamito, Pedro; Oliveira, Jorge; Baptista, Andre; Morais, Diogo; Lopes, Paulo; Rosa, Pedro; Santos, Nuno; Brito, Rodrigo

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Language: English

Abstract: Craving is a strong desire to consume that emerges in every case of substance addiction. Previous studies have shown that eliciting craving with an exposure cues protocol can be a useful option for the treatment of nicotine dependence. Thus, the main goal of this study

was to develop a virtual platform in order to induce craving in smokers. Fifty-five undergraduate students were randomly assigned to two different virtual environments: high arousal contextual cues and low arousal contextual cues scenarios (17 smokers with low nicotine dependency were excluded). An eye-tracker system was used to evaluate attention toward these cues. Eye fixation on smoking-related cues differed between smokers and nonsmokers, indicating that smokers focused more often on smoking-related cues than nonsmokers. Self-reports of craving are in agreement with these results and suggest a significant increase in craving after exposure to smoking cues. In sum, these data support the use of virtual environments for eliciting craving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[College Students](#)
[Cues](#)
[Virtual Reality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Work stress and subsequent risk of Internet addiction among information technology engineers in Taiwan.

Citation: *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, August 2014, vol./is. 17/8(542-550), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Chen, Sung-Wei; Gau, Susan Shur-Fen; Pikhart, Hynek; Peasey, Anne; Chen, Shih-Tse; Tsai, Ming-Chen

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Language: English

Abstract: Work stress, as defined by the Demand-Control-Support (DCS) model and the Effort-Reward Imbalance (ERI) model, has been found to predict risks for depression, anxiety, and substance addictions, but little research is available on work stress and Internet addiction. The aims of this study are to assess whether the DCS and ERI models predict subsequent risks of Internet addiction, and to examine whether these associations might be mediated by depression and anxiety. A longitudinal study was conducted in a sample (N = 2,550) of 21-55 year old information technology engineers without Internet addiction. Data collection included questionnaires covering work stress, demographic factors, psychosocial factors, substance addictions, Internet-related factors, depression and anxiety at wave 1, and the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) at wave 2. Ordinal logistic regression was used to assess the associations between work stress and IAT; path analysis was adopted to evaluate potentially mediating roles of depression and anxiety. After 6.2 months of follow-up, 14.0% of subjects became problematic Internet users (IAT 40-69) and 4.1% pathological Internet users (IAT 70-100). Job strain was associated with an increased risk of Internet addiction (odds ratio [OR] of having a higher IAT outcome vs. a lower outcome was 1.53); high work social support reduced the risk of Internet addiction (OR = 0.62). High ER ratio (OR = 1.61) and high overcommitment (OR = 1.68) were associated with increased risks of Internet addiction. Work stress defined by the DCS and ERI models predicted subsequent risks of Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Engineers](#)
[*Information Technology](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Occupational Stress](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Internet addictive behavior in adolescence: A cross-sectional study in seven European countries.

Citation: *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, August 2014, vol./is. 17/8(528-535), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Tsitsika, Artemis; Janikian, Mari; Schoenmakers, Tim M; Tzavela, Eleni C; Olafsson, Kjartan; Wojcik, Szymon; Macarie, George Florian; Tzavara, Chara; EU NET ADB Consortium, and Clive Richardson

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Corporate/Institutional Author: EU NET ADB Consortium, and Clive Richardson

Institution: Adolescent Health Unit, Second Department of Pediatrics, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece; Adolescent Health Unit, Second Department of Pediatrics, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece; IVO Addiction Research Institute, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Adolescent Health Unit, Second Department of Pediatrics, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece; University of Akureyri, Akureyri, Iceland; Nobody's Children Foundation, Warsaw, Poland; Grigore T. Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Iasi, Romania; Adolescent Health Unit, Second Department of Pediatrics, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

Language: English

Abstract: A cross-sectional school-based survey study (N = 13,284; 53% females; mean age 15.8 + 0.7) of 14-17-year-old adolescents was conducted in seven European countries (Greece, Spain, Poland, Germany, Romania, the Netherlands, and Iceland). The aim of the study was to investigate the prevalence of Internet addictive behavior (IAB) and related psychosocial characteristics among adolescents in the participating countries. In the study, we distinguish two problematic groups: adolescents with IAB, characterized by a loss of control over their Internet use, and adolescents "at risk for IAB," showing fewer or weaker symptoms of IAB. The two groups combined form a group of adolescents with dysfunctional Internet behavior (DIB). About 1% of adolescents exhibited IAB and an additional 12.7% were at risk for IAB; thus, in total, 13.9% displayed DIB. The prevalence of DIB was significantly higher among boys than among girls (15.2% vs. 12.7%, $p < 0.001$) and varied widely between countries, from 7.9% in Iceland to 22.8% in Spain. Frequent use of specific online activities (e.g., gambling, social networking, gaming) at least 6 days/week was associated with greater probability of displaying DIB. Multiple logistic regression analysis indicated that DIB was more frequent among adolescents with a lower educational level of the parents, earlier age at first use of the Internet, and greater use of social networking sites and gaming sites. Multiple linear regression analysis showed that externalizing (i.e., behavioral) and internalizing (i.e., emotional) problems were associated with the presence of DIB. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)

Adolescent Psychopathology
Gambling
Psychosocial Factors

Source: PsycINFO

76. Cybersex addiction in heterosexual female users of internet pornography can be explained by gratification hypothesis.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, August 2014, vol./is. 17/8(505-511), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Laier, Christian; Pekal, Jaro; Brand, Matthias

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Language: English

Abstract: In the context of Internet addiction, cybersex is considered to be an Internet application in which users are at risk for developing addictive usage behavior. Regarding males, experimental research has shown that indicators of sexual arousal and craving in response to Internet pornographic cues are related to severity of cybersex addiction in Internet pornography users (IPU). Since comparable investigations on females do not exist, the aim of this study is to investigate predictors of cybersex addiction in heterosexual women. We examined 51 female IPU and 51 female non-Internet pornography users (NIPU). Using questionnaires, we assessed the severity of cybersex addiction in general, as well as propensity for sexual excitation, general problematic sexual behavior, and severity of psychological symptoms. Additionally, an experimental paradigm, including a subjective arousal rating of 100 pornographic pictures, as well as indicators of craving, was conducted. Results indicated that IPU rated pornographic pictures as more arousing and reported greater craving due to pornographic picture presentation compared with NIPU. Moreover, craving, sexual arousal rating of pictures, sensitivity to sexual excitation, problematic sexual behavior, and severity of psychological symptoms predicted tendencies toward cybersex addiction in IPU. Being in a relationship, number of sexual contacts, satisfaction with sexual contacts, and use of interactive cybersex were not associated with cybersex addiction. These results are in line with those reported for heterosexual males in previous studies. Findings regarding the reinforcing nature of sexual arousal, the mechanisms of learning, and the role of cue reactivity and craving in the development of cybersex addiction in IPU need to be discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Heterosexuality
*Human Females
*Internet Addiction
*Pornography
Psychosexual Behavior
Cyberbullying

Source: PsycINFO

77. Disentangling practitioners' perceptions of substance use severity: A factorial survey.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, August 2014, vol./is. 22/4(348-360), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Samuelsson, Eva; Wallander, Lisa

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Institution: SoRAD, Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden; Centre for Profession Studies (CPS), Malmo University, Malmo, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this study was to examine the influence of user, staff and work unit characteristics on addiction care practitioners' assessments of the severity of alcohol and drug use. A factorial survey was conducted among 489 social workers, therapists, nurses, doctors and executives from 77 addiction care units in the three largest Swedish counties. Staff assessed the severity of 10 fictive scenarios, vignettes (n = 4724), describing persons with varying social characteristics who were users of alcohol, cannabis or cocaine. The effects of user, respondent and work-unit variables on the practitioners' severity assessments were estimated using multilevel regression analysis. The results show that perceived severity was influenced not only by the substance, the frequency and character of the negative consequences of the use, but also by the age, socio-economic status and family situation of the user. Women, older respondents and respondents with a medical education rather than a social work education were on average more inclined to assess the vignettes as being more severe. Analyses of various interactions revealed that practitioners viewed the drinking of young men as being less severe than that of young women. Doctors saw women's use as more problematic than men's, irrespective of the context. To conclude, alcohol and drug consumption is judged by different norms, depending on various characteristics of the users, of the practitioners and also of their workplaces. To avoid potential negative consequences of the application of such varying standards in addiction care, more individual reflection and workgroup discussion are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Judgment \(Not Diagnosis\)](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Factor Analysis](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[General Practitioners](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

78. Examining the stability of young-adult alcohol and tobacco co-use: A latent transition analysis.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, August 2014, vol./is. 22/4(325-335), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Schweizer, C. Amanda; Roesch, Scott C; Khoddam, Rubin; Doran, Neal; Myers, Mark G

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Language: English

Abstract: Although use of both alcohol and tobacco is common among college-attending young adults, little is known about the stability of co-use over time. Difficulties in studying change in these behaviors may reflect inconsistencies in how smoking in particular is categorized. This study used longitudinal data, gathered at three time points three months

apart, to examine cigarette and alcohol use profiles and the stability of profile structure and membership. Undergraduate student smokers' (N = 320) past 30-day alcohol and cigarette use was assessed using the timeline followback procedure. Smoking (number of cigarettes and number of smoking days) and drinking (number of drinks and number of binges) were entered into a latent transition analysis (LTA) to identify the latent taxonomic structure within the sample, and determine the probability of movement between groups over time. A three-profile solution emerged at each time point. The LTA probabilities highlighted both progression and reduction in the lower-use groups. Overall, findings revealed notable changes in tobacco and alcohol use behaviors over the span of six months, affecting both profile structures and individual membership status. This suggests that among young adults both tobacco and alcohol use are temporally unstable behaviors, particularly among those using at lower levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

79. Stabilizing a fluid intervention: The development of Motivational Interviewing, 1983-2013.

Citation: *Addiction Research & Theory*, August 2014, vol./is. 22/4(313-324), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Aug 2014)
Author(s): Bjork, Alexander
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Institution: Department of Social Work, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
Language: English
Abstract: Introduced in 1983, Motivational Interviewing (MI) is now widely regarded as an efficacious psychosocial intervention in the addiction treatment field. Drawing on research literature, this article asks how this was achieved. Contrary to common conceptions of the dissemination of psychosocial interventions within the addiction treatment field, this analysis takes neither MI's identity nor its efficacy to be inherent qualities, but sees them as being constructed by various actors. This construction work is described as stabilizing processes. Being loosely structured and flexible, it is suggested that MI can be regarded as a fluid intervention. This has presented difficulties for its subsequent stabilization. As MI has been differently operationalized in clinical trials, it was not obvious at first to talk about the efficacy of MI as a single object of concern in systematical reviews and meta-analyses. The article discusses some of the complexities involved in the production and dissemination of efficacious psychosocial interventions. Compared with other cases, MI displays a somewhat different mode of stabilization. It is argued that MI has been stabilized enough to be considered an efficacious intervention while simultaneously incorporating fluidity, which makes it useful in a wide range of clinical settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Intervention](#)

[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[Emotional Stability](#)
[History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

80. Simultaneously treatable and punishable: Implications of the production of addicted subjects in a drug treatment court.

Citation: *Addiction Research & Theory*, August 2014, vol./is. 22/4(286-293), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Aug 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Drug treatment courts (DTCs) in Canada are often framed as a progressive approach to managing people with addictions who come into contact with the law. In the specialized courts, participants are considered to have a health issue (addiction) that is best managed through a judicial system. Thus, participants in DTCs are considered to be a different type of subject than those in the traditional judicial system. Using data from a 25-month critical ethnography in the Ottawa DTC, this article explores how participants in DTCs are constructed as addicted subjects. Key characteristics of the addicted subject in the Ottawa DTC are presented: (1) an individualistic universal subject who is genderless and dislocated from context; and (2) a treatable subject who requires therapeutic interventions and who displays gratitude and a positive attitude. Implications of these characteristics are explored including (1) how a universal subject affects the type of treatment services offered, particularly gender-specific treatment; (2) how DTCs set up a system whereby individuals who are criminalized gain priority access drug treatment and other services; and (3) how participants receive criminal punishments for non-criminal behavior. It is argued that there is a simultaneous construction of the addicted subject as both treatable and punishable, which has serious consequences on participants in DTCs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Court Referrals](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Punishment](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Addiction Research and Theory](#)

81. The neural bases of cognitive processes in gambling disorder.

Citation: *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, August 2014, vol./is. 18/8(429-438), 1364-6613 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Potenza, Marc N

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Language: English

Abstract: Functional imaging is offering powerful new tools to investigate the neurobiology of cognitive functioning in people with and without psychiatric conditions like gambling disorder. Based on similarities between gambling and substance-use disorders in neurocognitive and other domains, gambling disorder has recently been classified in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th edn) (DSM-5) as a behavioral addiction. Despite the advances in understanding, there exist multiple unanswered questions about the pathophysiology underlying gambling disorder and the promise for translating the neurobiological understanding into treatment advances remains largely unrealized. Here we review the neurocognitive underpinnings of gambling disorder with a view to improving prevention, treatment, and policy efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Neuroimaging](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Trends in Cognitive Sciences](#)

82. Corrigendum to "Validation of the Yale Food Addiction Scale among a weight-loss surgery population".

Citation: Eating Behaviors, August 2014, vol./is. 15/3(513), 1471-0153 (Aug 2014)

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Institution: Eastern Michigan University, Psychology Department, Ypsilanti, MI, US; Eastern Michigan University, Psychology Department, Ypsilanti, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Validation of the Yale Food Addiction Scale among a weight-loss surgery population" by Shannon M. Clark and Karen K. Saules (Eating Behaviors, 2013[Apr], Vol 14[2], 216-219). The revised version of Abstract and Results is present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-05053-001). The Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS), recently validated in college students and binge eaters, is a means to assess "food addiction" in accordance with DSM-IV criteria for substance dependence. Using online survey methodology, we aimed to validate the use of the YFAS among weight loss surgery (WLS) patients. Participants completed measures about pre-WLS food addiction (YFAS), emotional and binge eating, behavioral activation and inhibition, and pre- and post-WLS substance use. A sample of 67 WLS patients (59.7% Roux-en-Y) was recruited; participants were 62.7% female, 86.6% Caucasian, had a mean age of 42.7; and 53.7% met the criteria for pre-WLS food addiction. Convergent validity was found between the YFAS and measures of emotional eating ($r = .368$, $p > .05$) and binge eating ($r = .469$, $p < .05$). Discriminant validity was supported in that problematic substance use, behavioral activation, and behavioral inhibition were not associated with YFAS scores. Incremental validity was supported in that the YFAS explained a significant proportion of additional variance in binge eating scores, beyond that predicted by emotional eating (EES) and disordered eating behavior (EAT-26). Those meeting the food addiction criteria had poorer percent total weight loss outcomes (32% vs. 27%). There was a nonsignificant trend towards those with higher food addiction being more likely to admit to post-WLS problematic substance use (i.e., potential "addiction transfer"; 53% vs. 39%). Results support the use of the YFAS as a valid measure of food addiction among WLS patients. Future research with a larger

sample may shed light on potentially important relationships between pre-surgical food addiction and both weight and substance use outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Food Intake](#)
[*Rating Scales](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[*Bariatric Surgery](#)
[Binge Eating](#)
[Obesity](#)
[Weight Loss](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Problematic intake of high-sugar/low-fat and high glycemic index foods by bariatric patients is associated with development of post-surgical new onset substance use disorders.

Citation: Eating Behaviors, August 2014, vol./is. 15/3(505-508), 1471-0153 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Fowler, Lauren; Ivezaj, Valentina; Saules, Karen K

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Institution: Eastern Michigan University, Psychology Department, Ypsilanti, MI, US; Eastern Michigan University, Psychology Department, Ypsilanti, MI, US; Eastern Michigan University, Psychology Department, Ypsilanti, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Bariatric or weight loss surgery (WLS) patients are overrepresented in substance abuse treatment, constituting about 3% of admissions; about 2/3 of such patients deny problematic substance use prior to WLS. It is important to advance our understanding of the emergence of substance use disorders (SUDs) - particularly the New Onset variant - after WLS. Burgeoning research with both animal models and humans suggests that "food addiction" may play a role in certain forms of obesity, with particular risk conferred by foods high in sugar but low in fat. Therefore, we hypothesized that WLS patients who reported pre-WLS problems with High-Sugar/Low-Fat foods and those high on the glycemic index (GI) would be those most likely to evidence New Onset SUDs after surgery. Secondary data analyses were conducted using a de-identified database from 154 bariatric surgery patients (88% female, Mage =48.7 yrs, SD =10.8, Mtime since surgery =2.7 yrs, SD =2.2 yrs). Participants who endorsed pre-surgical problems with High-Sugar/Low-Fat foods and High GI foods were at greater risk for New Onset SUD in the post-surgical period. These findings remained significant after controlling for other predictors of post-surgical SUD. Our findings provide evidence for the possibility of addiction transfer among certain bariatric patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Bariatric Surgery](#)
[*Weight Loss](#)
[Food Intake](#)
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. The association of "food addiction" with disordered eating and body mass index.

Citation: Eating Behaviors, August 2014, vol./is. 15/3(427-433), 1471-0153 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Gearhardt, Ashley N; Boswell, Rebecca G; White, Marney A

Correspondence Address: Gearhardt, Ashley N.: Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, 2268 East Hall, 530 Church St., Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48103, agearhar@umich.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: The contribution of an addictive process to elevated body mass index (BMI) and disordered eating is an area of growing interest. Yet, little is known about how "food addiction" may be related to disordered eating and obesity. The ability of addictive-like eating to account for eating pathology not captured by traditional eating disorders is unknown. No prior research has examined the association of "food addiction" with bulimia nervosa (BN). Finally, little is understood about the association of "food addiction" with patterns of dieting and weight gain. The current study was conducted to address these gaps in the literature. Material and methods: Participants (N = 815) were recruited from online advertisements nationwide and completed measures related to "food addiction", BMI, weight history, and disordered eating. Results: Addictive-like eating was associated with elevated current and lifetime highest BMI, weight cycling, and eating pathology. The prevalence of "food addiction" was higher in participants with BN than in those with binge eating disorder (BED). "Food addiction" continued to be related to clinically relevant variables, especially elevated BMI, even when participants did not meet criteria for BED or BN. The co-occurrence of "food addiction" with eating disorders appears to be associated with a more severe variant of eating pathology. Discussion: An addictive-type response to highly palatable food may be contributing to eating-related problems, including obesity and eating disorders. BN relative to BED appears to be more strongly associated with "food addiction." Additionally, the concept of "food addiction" appears to capture clinically relevant information in participants who do not meet criteria for either BN or BED. Further examination of "food addiction" may be important in understanding the mechanisms underlying certain types of problematic eating behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bulimia](#)
[*Eating Behavior](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Binge Eating Disorder](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Food](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Non-suicidal self-injury among adult males in a correctional setting.

Citation: Issues in Mental Health Nursing, August 2014, vol./is. 35/8(628-634), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Morales, Yolanda Madrid; Guarnero, Peter Andrew

Correspondence Address: Morales, Yolanda Madrid: University of New Mexico, Hospital Psychiatric Center, 2600 Marble, Albuquerque, NM, US, 87106, ymmorales@salud.unm.edu

Institution: University of New Mexico, Hospital Psychiatric Center, Albuquerque, NM, US; University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, Family and Community Health Systems, San Antonio, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) was thought to be a predominantly female malady and adult males who engage in NSSI in a correctional setting have not yet been well-researched. This study is, therefore, one of a few that explores the phenomenon of

NSSI among males who engage in this behavior in a correctional setting. The purpose of this article is to present the demographic and motivational factors of adult males who engage in NSSI in a correctional setting. The sample consisted of 42 adult males incarcerated in three New Mexico Prisons who had a history of NSSI. Of the participants, 40% were Hispanic and 60% were non-Hispanic. Three measures were used in this study: the Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory (DSHI), the Self-Injury Motivational Scale-II (SIMS-II), and a researcher-created demographic questionnaire. The DSHI was used to examine the types of self-harm, as well as the frequency, severity, and duration of each behavior. The SIMS-II explored 36 potential types of motivations or reasons for self-injurious behavior. Fifteen of the 16 forms of NSSI were endorsed by at least one of the participants. The most predominant type of NSSI reported was cutting (93%), followed by head banging (78%), and sticking oneself with sharp objects (71.4%). Ninety-three percent of the participants required medical attention or hospitalization due to NSSI behaviors. Motivational factors associated with cutting were predominantly mood dysregulation, communication, and addictive qualities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Correctional Institutions](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Self Injurious Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Issues in Mental Health Nursing](#)

86. Experiences of everyday life in men with alcohol dependency-A qualitative study.

Citation: Issues in Mental Health Nursing, August 2014, vol./is. 35/8(588-596), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Thurang, Anna Maria; Palmstierna, Tom; Tops, Anita Bengtsson

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Institution: Center for Dependency Disorder, Stockholm, Sweden; Karolinska Institute, Social and Forensic Psychiatry Programme, Stockholm, Sweden; Kristianstad University, Kristianstad, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of the present study is to describe and understand the meaning of living with alcohol dependency (AD) as a man. Studies point out a high prevalence of AD in men and the reasons for, and consequences of, that are complex. However, today there is a lack of knowledge about men's lived experiences of having AD. In-depth interviews were conducted with 15 alcohol dependent men and analyzed using a phenomenological-hermeneutic approach. In the comprehensive understanding, findings from the naive understanding and the structural analysis were interpreted with help from both gender and caring theoretical perspectives. "A Fallible Man" and "A Man with Powerfulness" were disclosed as two main gender formations influencing senses of well-being. A Fallible Man involved varying experiences of restrictions, being in control, and meaninglessness. Being in control promoted a sense of well-being. A Man with Powerfulness involved energetic activity, and the development and maintaining of interests as well as risk-taking. Being powerful diminished feelings of meaninglessness, cravings, and social alienation. The results show, among other things, that the men live an incompatible life and, because of that, need support and guidance to find a more meaningful life. This can be accomplished if caregivers allow men to be in focus and involved in planning their own care. To avoid limiting the men while they are in treatment, the health care professionals also need to focus on the men's everyday life. This focus involves acknowledging the men's individual experiences of what enriches and

limits their everyday lives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Issues in Mental Health Nursing](#)

87. The physiological relevance of functional selectivity in dopamine signalling.

Citation: International Journal of Obesity, January 0001, vol./is. 4/Supp 1(s5-s8), 0307-0565;1476-5497 (July 2014)
Author(s): Urs, N. M; Caron, M. G
Correspondence Address: Caron, M. G.: Duke University Medical Center, Center, Room 487 CARL Bldg, Research Dr, Durham, NC, US, 27710, marc.caron@dm.duke.edu
Institution: Department of Cell Biology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; Department of Cell Biology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US
Language: English
Abstract: We sought to determine the role of functionally selective dopamine (DA) signalling pathways (G protein or -arrestin) in DA-dependent behaviours. Mice that were globally deficient for -arrestins or mice deficient in GSK3 in D2 receptor (D2R)-expressing neurons were used to investigate the role of functional selectivity in DA-dependent behaviours such as locomotor activity and conditioned place preference (CPP). Wild-type or knockout mice were injected with drugs such as morphine and amphetamine, which are known to increase DA levels in the brain and to induce a hyper-locomotor response and CPP. Unlike -arrestin1 (arr1)-deficient mice, mice globally deficient for -arrestin2 (arr2) mount a reduced hyperlocomotor response to either morphine or amphetamine. However, mice deficient in GSK3 in D2R-expressing neurons show a significantly reduced locomotor response to only amphetamine but not morphine. Interestingly, all mice tested show a normal CPP response to either morphine or amphetamine, -arrestin-mediated DA receptor signalling has an important role in the locomotor response, but not CPP, to drugs such as morphine and amphetamine, demonstrating a functional selectivity of DA-dependent behaviours in mice. It is likely that G-protein-dependent signalling through DA receptors mediates the CPP response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Mice](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Cell Signaling](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Parkinson's Disease](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *International Journal of Obesity* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

88. Frequent marijuana use is associated with greater nicotine addiction in adolescent smokers.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2014, vol./is. 141/(159-162), 0376-8716 (Aug 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Rubinstein, Mark L; Rait, Michelle A; Prochaska, Judith J
- Correspondence Address:** Rubinstein, Mark L.: University of California, San Francisco, 3333 California Street, Suite 245, San Francisco, CA, US, 94118, RubinsteinM@peds.ucsf.edu
- Institution:** Division of Adolescent Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Division of Adolescent Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Marijuana and tobacco are the substances used most commonly by adolescents and co-occurring use is common. Use of one substance may potentiate the addictive properties of the other. The current study examined the severity of nicotine addiction among teen smokers as a function of co-occurring marijuana use. Methods: Participants were 165 adolescents (13-17 years old) who reported smoking at least 1 cigarette per day (CPD) in the past 30 days. General linear models examined the association of marijuana use with multiple measures of nicotine addiction including the Modified Fagerstrom Tolerance Questionnaire (mFTQ), Hooked on Nicotine Checklist (HONC), ICD-10, and the Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS). Results: The adolescent sample (mean age = 16.1 years, SD = 0.95) averaged 3.0 CPD (SD = 3.0) for 1.98 years (SD = 1.5). Most (79.5%) also smoked marijuana in the past 30 days. In models controlling for age, daily smoking status, and years of tobacco smoking, frequency of marijuana use accounted for 25-44% of the variance for all four measures of adolescent nicotine dependence. Conclusions: Marijuana use was associated with greater reported nicotine addiction among adolescent smokers. The findings suggest a role of marijuana in potentiating nicotine addiction and underscore the need for treatments that address both smoked substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

89. Social network drinking and family history contribute equally to first-onset alcohol dependence in high risk adults.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2014, vol./is. 141/(145-148), 0376-8716 (Aug 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** McCutcheon, Vivia V; Lessov-Schlaggar, Christina N; Steinley, Douglas; Bucholz, Kathleen K
- Correspondence Address:** McCutcheon, Vivia V.: Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, 660 South Euclid Avenue, Campus Box 8134, St. Louis, MO, US, 63110, vmccutcheon@wustl.edu
- Institution:** Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, St. Louis, MO, US; Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, St. Louis, MO, US; University of Missouri, Department of Psychological Sciences, Columbia, MO, US; Washington University

School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, St. Louis, MO, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Adult alcohol consumption is influenced by peer consumption, but whether peer drinking is associated with first-onset alcohol dependence (AD) in adults after age 30 is unknown. **Methods:** 703 adult participants in the St. Louis Epidemiologic Catchment Area Survey (ECA) with no prior history of AD, but with high risk based on previously reported drinking or family history, were re-interviewed 11 years after the last ECA assessment to detect new cases of AD (age at follow-up: M(S.D.) = 42.9 (8.2)). Incident AD during the assessment interval was examined in relation to drinking patterns in the social network and history of alcohol problems in parents. **Results:** Fifteen percent of the sample had a first-onset of AD; another 19.5% never developed AD but were high-risk drinkers at follow-up. Of those who developed AD, 32.1% were remitted and 67.9% were unremitted (current AD) or unstably remitted (asymptomatic high-risk drinkers). Compared to abstinent or low-risk drinkers who did not develop AD, high-risk drinkers with no AD and unremitted/unstably remitted individuals were 4 times as likely to report moderate drinkers in their networks and remitted individuals were nearly 3 times as likely to report network members in recovery from alcohol problems. Associations of social network drinking with remitted and current AD were similar in strength to those of parental alcohol problems. **Conclusions:** Social network drinking patterns are associated with high-risk drinking and with the development of incident AD in adults, with effects equal to that of alcohol problems in both parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
*Drug Dependency
*Onset (Disorders)
Social Networks

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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

90. Scientific overview: 2013 BBC plenary symposium on tobacco addiction.**Citation:**

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2014, vol./is. 141/(107-117), 0376-8716 (Aug 1, 2014)

Author(s):

De Biasi, M; McLaughlin, I; Perez, E. E; Crooks, P. A; Dvoskin, L. P; Bardo, M. T; Pentel, P. R; Hatsukami, D

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Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Neuroscience, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, US; Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Medicine, Hennepin County Medical Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Nicotine dependence plays a critical role in addiction to tobacco products, and thus contributes to a variety of devastating tobacco-related diseases (SGR 2014). Annual costs associated with smoking in the US are estimated to be between \$289 and \$333 billion. Effective interventions for nicotine dependence, especially in smokers, are a critical

barrier to the eradication of tobacco-related diseases. This overview highlights research presented at the Plenary Symposium of Behavior, Biology and Chemistry: Translational Research in Addiction Conference (BBC), hosted by the UT Health Science Center San Antonio, on March 9-10, 2013. The Plenary Symposium focused on tobacco addiction, and covered topics ranging from basic science to national policy. As in previous years, the meeting brought together globally-renowned scientists, graduate student recruits, and young scientists from underrepresented populations in Texas and other states with the goal of fostering interest in drug addiction research in young generations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Hostility](#)
[Immunization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

91. Prevalence and patterns of smoking, alcohol use, and illicit drug use in young men who have sex with men.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2014, vol./is. 141/(65-71), 0376-8716 (Aug 1, 2014)

Author(s): Newcomb, Michael E; Ryan, Daniel T; Greene, George J; Garofalo, Robert; Mustanski, Brian

Correspondence Address: Newcomb, Michael E.: Department of Medical Social Sciences, Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, 625 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 2700, Chicago, IL, US, 60611, newcomb@northwestern.edu

Institution: Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, US; Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, US; Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, US; Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, US; Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Young men who have sex with men (YMSM) are substantially more likely to use illicit drugs and other substances compared to their heterosexual peers. Substance use during adolescence has critical implications for long-term physical and mental health, and among YMSM may lead to HIV infection. The goal of the current study was to describe lifetime and past six month prevalence and patterns of substance use across multiple substances in a community sample of racially-diverse YMSM. Methods: Participants were 450 YMSM aged 16-20 living in Chicago and surrounding areas who were recruited beginning December, 2009 using a modified form of respondent driven sampling. Analyses were conducted with multivariate logistic regression and latent class analysis (LCA). Results: Prevalence of substance use was high in this sample of majority racial minority YMSM, and only 17.6% reported no substance use during the past six months. Black YMSM had lower prevalence of use of all substances except marijuana compared to White YMSM, while Latino YMSM had lower prevalence of alcohol, marijuana, and club drug use. Bisexual YMSM reported higher prevalence of cigarette smoking, stimulant use, and club drug use compared to gay/mostly gay YMSM but lower numbers of bisexual participants limited the ability to detect statistically significant differences. LCA found that YMSM fell into three general categories of substance users: alcohol and marijuana users, polysubstance users, and low marijuana users. Conclusions: Analyses reveal important group differences in prevalence and patterns of substance use

in YMSM that have important implications for intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Homosexuality](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Heterosexuality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

92. A test of the DSM-5 severity scale for alcohol use disorder.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2014, vol./is. 141/(39-43), 0376-8716 (Aug 1, 2014)

Author(s): Fazzino, Tera L; Rose, Gail L; Burt, Keith B; Helzer, John E

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Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Psychology, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: For the DSM-5-defined alcohol use disorder (AUD) diagnosis, a tri-categorized scale that designates mild, moderate, and severe AUD was selected over a fully dimensional scale to represent AUD severity. The purpose of this study was to test whether the DSM-5-defined AUD severity measure was as proficient a predictor of alcohol use following a brief intervention, compared to a fully dimensional scale. Methods: Heavy drinking primary care patients (N = 246) received a physician-delivered brief intervention (BI), and then reported daily alcohol consumption for six months using an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system. The dimensional AUD measure we constructed was a summation of all AUD criteria met at baseline (mean = 6.5; SD = 2.5). A multi-model inference technique was used to determine whether the DSM-5 tri-categorized severity measure or a dimensional approach would provide a more precise prediction of change in weekly alcohol consumption following a BI. Results: The Akaike information criterion (AIC) for the dimensional AUD model (AIC = 7623.88) was four points lower than the tri-categorized model (AIC = 7627.88) and weight of evidence calculations indicated there was 88% likelihood the dimensional model was the better approximating model. The dimensional model significantly predicted change in alcohol consumption ($p = .04$) whereas the DSM-5 tri-categorized model did not. Conclusion: A dimensional AUD measure was superior, detecting treatment effects that were not apparent with tri-categorized severity model as defined by the DSM-5. We recommend using a dimensional measure for determining AUD severity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

93. The Internet Addiction Test: Assessing its psychometric properties in Bangladeshi culture.

Citation: Asian Journal of Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 10/(75-83), 1876-2018;1876-2026 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Karim, A. K. M. Rezaul; Nigar, Naima

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Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh; Department of Psychology, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Language: English

Abstract: There is growing importance of the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) in Internet addiction research around the world. Since the development of the IAT (Young, 1996, 1998), a number of validation studies have been done in various cultures. The aim of this study was to translate the instrument into Bangla and validate in Bangladeshi culture, a culture vulnerable to Internet addiction. A total of 177 Internet users (77 females and 100 males) participated in the study. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) of the data from 172 participants (who provided complete responses) identified a four factor structure of the IAT with 18 items. The four factors namely 'Neglect of duty', 'Online dependence', 'Virtual fantasies', and 'Privacy and self-defense' together explained 55.68% of the total variance. Problematic (moderate/excessive) users on the IAT scored, on average, higher on each of the four IAT factors as compared to average or non-problematic (minimal) users consistently across genders. The IAT and its factors showed good internal consistency (Cronbach's = .89 for the IAT, and .60-.84 for the factors), strong convergent and discriminant validity. Thus, the Bangla version IAT appears to be valid and reliable and therefore may be used in further research on Internet addiction in the country. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Foreign Language Translation](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*South Asian Cultural Groups](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Sociocultural Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

94. Implementing the capacity building for change model with substance abuse prevention coalitions.

Citation: Journal of Community Psychology, August 2014, vol./is. 42/6(748-763), 0090-4392;1520-6629 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Watson-Thompson, Jomella; Woods, Nikki Keene; Schober, Daniel J; Schultz, Jerry A

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Institution: University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US; University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US; University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US; University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US

Language: English

Abstract: Community prevention coalitions are a commonly utilized mechanism for supporting community-based prevention efforts. The effectiveness of community coalitions to foster change and improvements in outcomes is inconclusive and often influenced by other factors such as community readiness and coalition capacity. Limited studies have examined the effects of technical assistance (TA) models on coalition and community

capacity to facilitate change and improvements in outcomes. The present study analyzed the effects of a capacity-building TA model on the implementation of both key coalition processes (e.g., strategic planning) and the facilitation of community changes (i.e., program, policy, and practice changes) by prevention coalitions. A between-group randomized controlled trial, with a delayed intervention control group design, was used with eight coalitions in the Midwest. The results suggest that although internal coalition capacity increased, it did not immediately result in greater facilitation of external community changes by the community prevention coalitions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Communities](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Coalition Formation](#)
[Foster Parents](#)
[Readiness to Change](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Health-related quality of life in alcohol dependence: A systematic literature review with a specific focus on the role of depression and other psychopathology.

Citation: Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 68/6(369-384), 0803-9488;1502-4725 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Levola, Jonna; Aalto, Mauri; Holopainen, Antti; Cieza, Alarcos; Pitkanen, Tuuli

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Health-related quality of life (HRQOL) is considered a valid measure of treatment effectiveness in addictions. However, alcohol research has lagged behind other biomedical fields in using HRQOL outcomes as primary or secondary endpoints. Previous work has suggested that psychiatric co-morbidity may mediate the relationship between alcohol dependence and HRQOL. Aim: The goal was to summarize the literature on HRQOL and its domains in the context of alcohol dependence. A specific focus was on the impact of depression and other psychopathology on these areas of life. Materials and methods: A database search of MEDLINE and PsycINFO was performed within the scope of PARADISE (Psychosocial fActors Relevant to brAin DISorders in Europe); a European Commission funded coordination action. Using pre-defined eligibility criteria, 42 studies were identified. A systematic approach to data collection was employed. Results and conclusions: Alcohol dependence was shown to affect overall HRQOL and its domains, including general health, physical and mental health, general and social functioning, activities of daily living, pain and sleep. The evidence demonstrating that alcohol dependence is a primary cause of impairments in overall HRQOL, general health, mental and physical health and social functioning was fairly strong. Treatment interventions helped improve HRQOL and its aforementioned domains. The reduction or cessation of alcohol use facilitated these improvements; however, it was not reported to be predictive of improvement in all instances where improvement was reported. Depression was associated with further decreases in HRQOL. Personality disorders contributed to the severity of social functioning impairment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Psychopathology](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Nordic Journal of Psychiatry](#)

96. Navigating ethical moments when researching substance misuse with parents and their children.

Citation: Qualitative Research, August 2014, vol./is. 14/4(411-427), 1468-7941;1741-3109 (Aug 2014)
Author(s): Holland, Sally; Williams, Annie; Forrester, Donald
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Language: English
Abstract: This article explores the relationship between ethical procedures and ethics in practice in a research project with parents and children from 27 families who had received a social intervention based on their substance misuse and concerns about the protection of their children. We draw on the 'ethics of care' to argue that ethical practices are relational, interactive, responsive and, at times, reciprocal. While ethical regulation provides an important opportunity to anticipate ethical issues and build safeguards for participants and researcher, the regulatory process tends to focus on the ethical actions of the researcher rather than the researched. In this article, we demonstrate how ethical decisions were made through, by or alongside participants, drawing on examples of access, consent, protection from harm and negotiating the presence of others in interviews. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ethics](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Qualitative Research](#)
[Methodology](#)
[Parents](#)
[Social Casework](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Qualitative Research](#)

97. Evaluation of self-deception: Validation of the IAM-40 Inventory.

Citation: International Journal of Psychology & Psychological Therapy, 2014, vol./is. 14/2(203-216), 1577-7057 (2014)
Author(s): de la Villa Moral Jimenez, Maria; Ruiz, Carlos Sirvent
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Institution: Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain; Fundacion Instituto Spiral, Spain
Language: English

Abstract: This paper describes the constructs of pathological self-deception (the inability to detect the negative effect of one's own behaviour) and mystification (an extreme form of self-deception which affects daily life) by way of a brief historical review of the instruments used to evaluate self-deception and desirability. The Self-Deception and Mystification Inventory (IAM-40) is presented for the first time; it is made up of forty items and five factors (insincerity, manipulation, denial mechanisms, an interested perception of reality and mystification). The general objective of this investigation is to validate the Inventory of Self-Deception, including both its general scale and the factors and constructs of self-deception and mystification, in a study of 159 addict patients (clinical population sample) and 124 general population participants. Significant differences are found, as predicted, between both subpopulations, with a greater level of pathology of all studied indicators in the clinical sample. The clinical existence of self-deception and mystification is concluded. The IAM-40 is also proven to be an adequate and useful instrument for diagnostic purposes and for day-to-day clinical management. The critical discussion is based on a proposal for psychotherapeutic and socio therapeutic ad hoc treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: AAC; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Deception](#)
[*Inventories](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

98. Mental health care, The Affordable Care Act, and Medicaid expansion.

Citation: Issues in Mental Health Nursing, July 2014, vol./is. 35/7(558-561), 0161-2840;1096-4673 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Flaskerud, Jacquelyn H

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Language: English

Abstract: With The Affordable Care Act (ACA) going into effect in the United States, mental health nursing practice will change in a number of ways. One of these changes will occur because of the additional coverage provided for mental illness and addiction care; this change will result in more patients being eligible for mental health services. Medicaid coverage allows mental illness to be treated early, before symptoms worsen. Services available through Medicaid, and sometimes nowhere else, enable people who have been disabled by mental illness to rebuild their lives. When untreated, the human and fiscal impact of mental illness is felt not only in uncompensated care costs for emergency room visits and psychiatric hospitalization, but also in school failure, reduced productivity, increased incarceration, homelessness, and lost lives. An increasing number of patients and a possible change in the business model for mental health professionals are issues that will need to be addressed in all states now that the ACA is in effect. In states that reject the Medicaid expansion, there will be a continuing lack of general health care and mental health care for lower-income people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Health Insurance](#)
[*Medicaid](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
 Psychiatric Nurses

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Issues in Mental Health Nursing](#)

99. Engagement in risk behaviors among adolescents who misuse prescription drugs: Evidence for subgroups of misusers.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, August 2014, vol./is. 19/4(334-339), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Larson, Bridget K; Eisenberg, Marla E; Resnick, Michael D

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: This study examines whether there is variation in selected risk behavior engagement (multiple sexual partners, binge drinking, vandalism, self-harm and suicide ideation) among groups of high school students who report misusing prescription drugs. Methods: Data were taken from the Minnesota Student Survey. Participants (n = 64 997) were categorized into four groups: non-drug users; prescription-only users; prescription and marijuana (cannabis) users; and prescription and other illicit drug users. Risk behavior engagement was compared across groups using general linear modeling. Results: Significant variation in externalizing risk behaviors (number of sexual partners, binge drinking, vandalism) was found, with greater variation among females. Variation was also found for internalizing risk behaviors (self-harm and suicide ideation), though the differences between drug use groups were less drastic. Conclusions: Distinct subgroups exist among adolescents who misuse prescription drugs. Researchers should consider these differences when assessing analytic strategies; those who work directly with adolescents who misuse prescriptions should consider these differences when designing interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Group Differences](#)
[*High School Students](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
 Binge Drinking
 Self Destructive Behavior
 Sexual Risk Taking
 Suicidal Ideation

Source: PsycINFO

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

100. A pilot outcomes evaluation for computer assisted therapy for substance misuse-An evaluation of Breaking Free Online.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, August 2014, vol./is. 19/4(313-318), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Elison, Sarah; Humphreys, Lloyd; Ward, Jonathan; Davies, Glyn

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Institution: Breaking Free Online Limited, Manchester, United Kingdom; Breaking Free Online Limited, Manchester, United Kingdom; Breaking Free Online Limited, Manchester, United Kingdom; Breaking Free Online Limited, Manchester, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Computer Assisted Therapy (CAT) is an emerging treatment within addictions, though the evidence-base is still growing. Therefore, this study describes a pilot outcomes evaluation of a CAT programme for substance misuse, "Breaking Free Online". Method: A total of 34 service users using Breaking Free Online were included. Quantitative assessments of ability to cope with cravings and maintain abstinence and quality of life were conducted pre- and post-engagement treatment, and qualitative feedback was collected. Results: Significant improvements in perceived ability to control cravings and maintain abstinence were identified and improvements in quality of life were seen, with p values measuring change from baseline to follow-up ranging 0.026-<0.0001. Participants also reported drug use was either reduced or that they had become abstinent. Qualitative feedback was positive, with participants reporting engagement with the programme reduced substance use and had improved adaptive functioning. Conclusions: Data from this study indicate potential positive improvements in a number of areas of functioning, including ability to abstain and quality of life. Feedback regarding experiences of using the Breaking Free Online was positive, indicating it may provide effective treatment for substance misuse. Further qualitative research and outcome studies are now underway to examine effectiveness of the programme. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Computer Assisted Therapy](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

101. A comparison of HIV risk behaviors between early and late initiators of injection drug use in Houston, Texas.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, August 2014, vol./is. 19/4(307-312), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Rehman, Hafeez U; Noor, Syed W; Chronister, Karen J; Wolverton, Marcia L; Taiym, Wafa; Arafat, Raouf R

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Health and Human Services, Houston, TX, US; Bureau of Epidemiology, Houston Department of Health and Human Services, Houston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Injecting drug use accounts for 10% of new HIV cases worldwide. Younger injecting drug users are more likely to engage in HIV risk behaviors. Objectives: To assess the association between the age at initiation of injecting drugs and HIV risk behaviors. Methods: Houston data from the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System were analyzed. The primary exposure variable was the self-reported age at injecting drug initiation. This study assessed whether individuals who initiated injecting drugs before and after the age of 21 differ by selected socio-demographic characteristics and high risk behaviors. Results: Black race and lower education level were shown to be the only statistically significant factors with those self-reported to initiate injecting drugs before turning 21. The group initiating use before the age of 21 was found to be more likely to share needles. Conclusions: This study highlights that race and education are positively associated with younger injecting drug initiation and younger injectors tend to engage in HIV risk behaviors such as needle sharing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

102. Family intervention for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addiction: An exploratory study.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, August 2014, vol./is. 19/4(301-306), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Baharudin, Dini Farhana; Mohd. Hussin, Abdul Halim; Sumari, Melati; Mohamed, Sarina; Zakaria, Mohd Zaliridzal; Sawai, Rezki Perdani

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To explore the experiences of families who undergone a family intervention program at a drug treatment and rehabilitation agency located in the city of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Specifically, families were asked to comment on their experience in attending the program and how much of their improvement was due to the program and other factors. Methods: Data were collected through use of a semi-structured interview with eight family members who underwent the family intervention program at the agency which consists of family psycho-education, family support group and family retreat. Observations were also conducted. Results: Five themes emerged from the analysis: therapeutic alliance between counselor and participants; helpful things participants received from the program; helpful things participants did themselves during the time they were involved in treatment; helpful things participants learned in the program that they are continuing to use; and unhelpful elements in the program. Conclusion: Findings

support that the family intervention program has positive potential in supporting family members in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Family Intervention](#)
[Family Members](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Journal of Substance Use*

103. Anabolic-androgenic steroids and condom use: Potential mechanisms in adolescent males.

Citation: Journal of Sex Research, August 2014, vol./is. 51/6(690-695), 0022-4499;1559-8519 (Aug 2014)
Author(s): Blashill, Aaron J; Gordon, Janna R; Safren, Steven A
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Language: English
Abstract: Previous research has revealed a significant bivariate relationship between anabolic-androgenic steroid (AAS) use and reduced condom use among adolescent boys. However, to date, no known studies have explored the psychological mechanisms that may explain this relationship. Thus, the current study sought to examine two possible mediators in the association between AAS and condom use: depressive symptoms and substance use. Data were extracted from a nationally representative sample of U.S. adolescents. Participants were 3,780 U.S. high school boys who responded to self-report items assessing a number of health behaviors, including symptoms of depression, substance use, AAS use, and use of condoms during their most recent act of intercourse. Both depression and substance use were significant mediators in the relationship between AAS and condom use. However, when these effects were contrasted, the indirect effect of substance use was significantly stronger in magnitude than the effect of depression. Although AAS use was associated with sexual risk behaviors among adolescent boys, significant variance in this relationship was accounted for by elevated levels of depression and substance use, with substance use demonstrating a particularly salient pathway. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Condoms](#)
[*Depression \(Emotion\)](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Steroids](#)
Source: PsycINFO

104. A comparison of mental health, substance use, and sexual risk behaviors between rural and non-rural transgender persons.

Citation: Journal of Homosexuality, August 2014, vol./is. 61/8(1117-1130), 0091-8369;1540-3602 (Aug 2014)
Author(s): Horvath, Keith J; Iantaffi, Alex; Swinburne-Romine, Rebecca; Bocking, Walter

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Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this study was to compare the mental health, substance use, and sexual risk behaviors of rural and non-rural transgender persons. Online banner advertisements were used to recruit 1,229 self-identified rural and non-rural transgender adults (18+ years) residing in the United States. Primary findings include significant differences in mental health between rural and non-rural transmen; relatively low levels of binge drinking across groups, although high levels of marijuana use; and high levels of unprotected sex among transwomen. The results confirm that mental and physical health services for transgender persons residing in rural areas are urgently needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Transgender](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[HIV](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Conditional ablation of orexin/hypocretin neurons: A new mouse model for the study of narcolepsy and orexin system function.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, May 2014, vol./is. 34/19(6495-6509), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (May 7, 2014)

Author(s): Tabuchi, Sawako; Tsunematsu, Tomomi; Black, Sarah W; Tominaga, Makoto; Maruyama, Megumi; Takagi, Kazuyo; Minokoshi, Yasuhiko; Sakurai, Takeshi; Kilduff, Thomas S; Yamanaka, Akihiro

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Language: English

Abstract: The sleep disorder narcolepsy results from loss of hypothalamic orexin/hypocretin neurons. Although narcolepsy onset is usually postpubertal, current mouse models involve loss of either orexin peptides or orexin neurons from birth. To create a model of orexin/ hypocretin deficiency with closer fidelity to human narcolepsy, diphtheria toxin A

(DTA) was expressed in orexin neurons under control of the Tet-off system. Upon doxycycline removal from the diet of postpubertal orexin-tTA;TetO DTA mice, orexin neurodegeneration was rapid, with 80% cell loss within 7 d, and resulted in disrupted sleep architecture. Cataplexy, the pathognomic symptom of narcolepsy, occurred by 14 d when ~5% of the orexin neurons remained. Cataplexy frequency increased for at least 11 weeks after doxycycline. Temporary doxycycline removal followed by reintroduction after several days enabled partial lesion of orexin neurons. DTA-induced orexin neurodegeneration caused a body weight increase without a change in food consumption, mimicking metabolic aspects of human narcolepsy. Because the orexin/hypocretin system has been implicated in the control of metabolism and addiction as well as sleep/wake regulation, orexin-tTA; TetO DTA mice are a novel model in which to study these functions, for pharmacological studies of cataplexy, and to study network reorganization as orexin input is lost. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Narcolepsy](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Orexin](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Mice](#)
[Sleep](#)
[Brain Lesions \(Experimental\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Depletion of perineuronal nets in the amygdala to enhance the erasure of drug memories.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, May 2014, vol./is. 34/19(6647-6658), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (May 7, 2014)

Author(s): Xue, Yan-Xue; Xue, Li-Fen; Liu, Jian-Feng; He, Jia; Deng, Jia-Hui; Sun, Shi-Chao; Han, Hai-Bin; Luo, Yi-Xiao; Xu, Ling-Zhi; Wu, Ping; Lu, Lin

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Language: English

Abstract: Extinction therapy has been suggested to suppress the conditioned motivational effect of drug cues to prevent relapse. However, extinction forms a new inhibiting memory rather than erasing the original memory trace and drug memories invariably return. Perineuronal nets (PNNs) are a specialized extracellular matrix around interneurons in the brain that have been suggested to be a permissive factor that allows synaptic plasticity in the adolescent brain. The degradation of PNNs caused by chondroitinase ABC (ChABC) may generate induced juvenile-like plasticity (iPlasticity) and promote experience-dependent plasticity in the adult brain. In the present study, we investigated the effect of removing PNNs in the amygdala of rat on the extinction of drug memories. We found that extinction combined with intra-amygdala injections of ChABC (0.01 U/site) prevented the subsequent priming-induced reinstatement of morphine-induced and cocaine-induced, but not food-induced, conditioned place preference (CPP). Intra-amygdala injections of ChABC alone had no effect on the retention, retrieval, or relearning of

morphine-induced CPP and storage of acquired food-induced CPP. Moreover, we found that the procedure facilitated the extinction of heroin- and cocaine-seeking behavior and prevented the spontaneous recovery and drug-induced reinstatement of heroin- and cocaine-seeking behavior. We also found that the effect of PNNs degradation combined with extinction may be mediated by the potentiation of several plasticity-related proteins in the amygdala. Altogether, our findings demonstrate that a combination of extinction training with PNNs degradation in the amygdala erases drug memories and suggest that ChABC may be an attractive candidate for the prevention of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Interneurons](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[Memory](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. Differential effects of presynaptic versus postsynaptic adenosine A2A receptor blockade on 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) self-administration in squirrel monkeys.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, May 2014, vol./is. 34/19(6480-6484), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (May 7, 2014)

Author(s): Justinova, Zuzana; Redhi, Godfrey H; Goldberg, Steven R; Ferre, Sergi

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Language: English

Abstract: Different doses of an adenosine A2A receptor antagonist MSX-3 [3,7-dihydro-8-[(1E)-2-(3-ethoxyphenyl)ethenyl]-7 methyl-3-[3-(phosphooxy)propyl]-1-(2-propynyl)-1H-purine-2,6-dione] were found previously to either decrease or increase self-administration of cannabinoids delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) or anandamide in squirrel monkeys. It was hypothesized that the decrease observed with a relatively low dose of MSX-3 was related to blockade of striatal presynaptic A2A receptors that modulate glutamatergic neurotransmission, whereas the increase observed with a higher dose was related to blockade of postsynaptic A2A receptors localized in striatopallidal neurons. This hypothesis was confirmed in the present study by testing the effects of the preferential presynaptic and postsynaptic A2A receptor antagonists SCH-442416 [2-(2-furanyl)-7-[3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propyl]-7H-pyrazolo[4,3-e][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-amine] and KW-6002 [(E)-1,3-diethyl-8-(3,4-dimethoxystyryl)-7-methyl-3,7-dihydro-1H-purine-2,6-dione], respectively, in squirrel monkeys trained to intravenously self-administer THC.

SCH-442416 produced a significant shift to the right of the THC self-administration dose-response curves, consistent with antagonism of the reinforcing effects of THC. Conversely, KW-6002 produced a significant shift to the left, consistent with potentiation of the reinforcing effects of THC. These results show that selectively blocking presynaptic A2A receptors could provide a new pharmacological approach to the treatment of marijuana dependence and underscore corticostriatal glutamatergic neurotransmission as a possible main mechanism involved in the rewarding effects of THC. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)
[Adenosine](#)
[Monkeys](#)
[Squirrels](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Excessive cocaine use results from decreased phasic dopamine signaling in the striatum.

Citation: Nature Neuroscience, May 2014, vol./is. 17/5(704-709), 1097-6256;1546-1726 (May 2014)

Author(s): Willuhn, Ingo; Burgeno, Lauren M; Groblewski, Peter A; Phillips, Paul E. M

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Pharmacology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug addiction is a neuropsychiatric disorder marked by escalating drug use. Dopamine neurotransmission in the ventromedial striatum (VMS) mediates acute reinforcing effects of abused drugs, but with protracted use the dorsolateral striatum is thought to assume control over drug seeking. We measured striatal dopamine release during a cocaine self-administration regimen that produced escalation of drug taking in rats. Surprisingly, we found that phasic dopamine decreased in both regions as the rate of cocaine intake increased, with the decrement in dopamine in the VMS significantly correlated with the rate of escalation. Administration of the dopamine precursor L-DOPA at a dose that replenished dopamine signaling in the VMS reversed escalation, thereby demonstrating a causal relationship between diminished dopamine transmission and excessive drug use. Together these data provide mechanistic and therapeutic insight into the excessive drug intake that emerges following protracted use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[Rats](#)
[Striatum](#)
[Drug Seeking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Nature Neuroscience](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

109. Loss of phasic dopamine: A new addiction marker?

- Citation:** Nature Neuroscience, May 2014, vol./is. 17/5(644-646), 1097-6256;1546-1726 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Caprioli, Daniele; Calu, Donna; Shaham, Yavin
- Correspondence Address:** Shaham, Yavin, yshaham@intra.nida.nih.gov
- Institution:** Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, US National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US; Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, US National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US; Behavioral Neuroscience Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, US National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by Ingo Willuhn et al. (see record 2014-16152-014). Willuhn et al. further tested this influential theory by using an addiction-relevant self-administration procedure in which rats given extended cocaine access (6 h or more daily) increase or escalate their cocaine intake over time. This procedure is thought to model the transition from intermittent, limited drug use to excessive drug use in humans. A straightforward prediction would be that, in the extended-access escalation procedure, the phasic dopamine signal will transfer 'faster' from ventral to dorsal striatum. The results of their study, however, ran contrary to this prediction. This prediction appeared to be supported by the empirical data. However, it is too early to discard the other theories on the basis of the results from Willuhn et al.: their study only assessed one facet of presynaptic dopamine transmission, and all of the assessments were limited to daily self-administration sessions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cocaine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[Rats](#)
[Striatum](#)
[Drug Seeking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Nature Neuroscience](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

110. Long-term reduction of cocaine self-administration in rats treated with adenoviral vector-delivered cocaine hydrolase: Evidence for enzymatic activity.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, May 2014, vol./is. 39/6(1538-1546), 0893-133X;1740-634X (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Zlebnik, Natalie E; Brimijoin, Stephen; Gao, Yang; Saykao, Amy T; Parks, Robin J; Carroll, Marilyn E
- Correspondence Address:** Carroll, Marilyn E.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Medical School, MMC 392, 505 Essex St. SE, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55455, zleb0002@umn.edu
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Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Deptmt of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

A new pharmacokinetic approach treating cocaine addiction involves rapidly metabolizing cocaine before it reaches brain reward centers using mutated human butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) or cocaine hydrolase (CocH). Recent work has shown that helper-dependent adenoviral (hdAD) vector-mediated plasma CocH reduced the locomotor-activating effects of cocaine and prevented reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior up to 6 months in rats. The present study investigated whether hdAD-CocH could decrease ongoing intravenous cocaine (0.4mg/kg) self-administration. The hdAD-CocH vector was injected into self-administering rats, and after accumulation of plasma CocH, there was a dramatic reduction in cocaine infusions earned under a fixed ratio I schedule of reinforcement that lasted for the length of the study (> 2 months). Pretreatment with the selective BChE and CocH inhibitor iso-OMPA (1.5mg/kg) restored cocaine intake; therefore, the decline in self-administration was likely due to rapid CocH-mediated cocaine metabolism. Direct measurements of cocaine levels in plasma and brain samples taken after the conclusion of behavioral studies provided strong support for this conclusion. Further, rats injected with hdAD-CocH did not experience a deficit in operant responding for drug reinforcement and self-administered methamphetamine (0.05 mg/kg) at control levels. Overall, these outcomes suggest that viral gene transfer can yield plasma CocH levels that effectively diminish long-term cocaine intake and may have potential treatment implications for cocaine-dependent individuals seeking to become and remain abstinent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Cocaine
*Gene Therapy
Addiction
Drug Therapy
Rats

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

111. Sex differences in Guanfacine effects on drug craving and stress arousal in cocaine-dependent individuals.**Citation:**

Neuropsychopharmacology, May 2014, vol./is. 39/6(1527-1537), 0893-133X;1740-634X (May 2014)

Author(s):

Fox, Helen C; Morgan, Peter T; Sinha, Rajita

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Currently, no FDA-approved medication exists for the treatment of cocaine use disorder. Furthermore, as women become increasingly more at risk for the consequences of cocaine addiction, the need to establish better-tailored treatment medications is paramount. We examine the effects of the alpha2 adrenergic agonist, guanfacine HCl, on responses to stress and drug cue in a group of cocaine-dependent men and women who also abuse alcohol and nicotine. Forty early abstinent treatment-seeking cocaine-dependent males

and females were randomly assigned to receive either daily placebo (12 M/7 F) or guanfacine (2 or 3 mg) (15 M/6 F) for 3 weeks. In week 4, they participated in a laboratory experiment and were exposed to three 10-min guided imagery conditions (stress/stress, cue/cue, and stress/cue), one per day, consecutively in a random, counterbalanced order. Craving, negative emotion, anxiety, and cardiovascular function were assessed at baseline, immediately following imagery exposure, and at various recovery time points. Guanfacine significantly attenuated cocaine craving, alcohol craving, anxiety, and negative emotion following exposure to all three imagery conditions in females, but not males. Guanfacine did, however, reduce sympathetic tone as well as stress and cue-induced nicotine craving and systolic blood pressure (SBP) in both males and females. These findings highlight sex-specific effects of guanfacine on drug craving, anxiety, and negative mood with significant effects in women and not men. The findings suggest further evaluation of guanfacine in the treatment of cocaine use disorder with a specific focus on sex differences in treatment response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Craving](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

112. Stress-induced dopamine response in subjects at clinical high risk for schizophrenia with and without concurrent cannabis use.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, May 2014, vol./is. 39/6(1479-1489), 0893-133X;1740-634X (May 2014)

Author(s): Mizrahi, Romina; Kenk, Miran; Suridjan, Ivonne; Boileau, Isabelle; George, Tony P; McKenzie, Kwame; Wilson, Alan A; Houle, Sylvain; Rusjan, Pablo

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Institution: PET Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada; PET Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada; PET Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada; PET Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada; Faculty of Medicine, Division of Brain and Therapeutics, Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Faculty of Medicine, Division of Brain and Therapeutics, Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; PET Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada; PET Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada; PET Centre, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Research on the environmental risk factors for schizophrenia has focused on either psychosocial stress or drug exposure, with limited investigation of their interaction. A heightened dopaminergic stress response in patients with schizophrenia and individuals at clinical high risk (CHR) supports the dopaminergic sensitization hypothesis. Cannabis is believed to contribute to the development of schizophrenia, possibly through a cross-sensitization with stress. Twelve CHR and 12 cannabis-using CHR (CHR-CU, 11 dependent) subjects underwent [C]-(+)-PHNO positron emission tomography scans, while performing a Sensorimotor Control Task (SMCT) and a stress condition (Montreal Imaging Stress task). The simplified reference tissue model was used to obtain binding potential relative to non-displaceable binding (BPND) in the whole striatum, its functional subdivisions (limbic striatum (LST), associative striatum (AST), and sensorimotor striatum (SMST)), globus pallidus (GP), and substantia nigra (SN). Changes

in BPND, reflecting alterations in synaptic dopamine (DA) levels, were tested with analysis of variance. SMCT BPND was not significantly different between groups in any brain region ($p > 0.21$). Although stress elicited a significant reduction in BPND in the CHR group, CHR-CU group exhibited an increase in BPND. Stress-induced changes in regional BPND between CHR-CU and CHR were significantly different in AST ($p < 0.001$), LST ($p = 0.007$), SMST ($p = 0.002$), SN ($p = 0.021$), and whole striatum ($p = 0.001$), with trend level in the GP ($p = 0.099$). All subjects experienced an increase in positive (attenuated) psychotic symptoms ($p = 0.001$) following the stress task. Our results suggest altered DA stress reactivity in CHR subjects who concurrently use cannabis, as compared with CHR subjects. Our finding does not support the cross-sensitization hypothesis, which posits greater dopaminergic reactivity to stress in CHR cannabis users, but adds to the growing body of literature showing reduced DA (stress) response in addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Sensitization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

113. Parental THC exposure leads to compulsive heroin-seeking and altered striatal synaptic plasticity in the subsequent generation.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, May 2014, vol./is. 39/6(1315-1323), 0893-133X;1740-634X (May 2014)

Author(s): Szutorisz, Henrietta; DiNieri, Jennifer A; Sweet, Eric; Egervari, Gabor; Michaelides, Michael; Carter, Jenna M; Ren, Yanhua; Miller, Michael L; Blitzer, Robert D; Hurd, Yasmin L

Correspondence Address: Hurd, Yasmin L.: Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, One Gustave L. Levy Place, Box 1065, New York, NY, US, 10029, yasmin.hurd@mssm.edu

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Language: English

Abstract: Recent attention has been focused on the long-term impact of cannabis exposure, for which experimental animal studies have validated causal relationships between neurobiological and behavioral alterations during the individual's lifetime. Here, we show that adolescent exposure to 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main psychoactive component of cannabis, results in behavioral and neurobiological abnormalities in the subsequent generation of rats as a consequence of parental germline exposure to the drug.

Adult FI offspring that were themselves unexposed to THC displayed increased work effort to self-administer heroin, with enhanced stereotyped behaviors during the period of acute heroin withdrawal. On the molecular level, parental THC exposure was associated with changes in the mRNA expression of cannabinoid, dopamine, and glutamatergic receptor genes in the striatum, a key component of the neuronal circuitry mediating compulsive behaviors and reward sensitivity. Specifically, decreased mRNA and protein levels, as well as NMDA receptor binding were observed in the dorsal striatum of adult offspring as a consequence of germline THC exposure. Electrophysiologically, plasticity was altered at excitatory synapses of the striatal circuitry that is known to mediate compulsive and goal-directed behaviors. These findings demonstrate that parental history of germline THC exposure affects the molecular characteristics of the striatum, can impact offspring phenotype, and could possibly confer enhanced risk for psychiatric disorders in the subsequent generation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cannabis
*Heroin Addiction
*Striatum
*Synaptic Plasticity

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

114. Comparing the utility of homogeneous subtypes of cocaine use and related behaviors with DSM-IV cocaine dependence as traits for genetic association analysis.

Citation: American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, March 2014, vol./is. 165/2(148-156), 1552-4841;1552-485X (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Bi, Jinbo; Gelernter, Joel; Sun, Jiangwen; Kranzler, Henry R

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Language: English

Abstract: Because DSM-IV cocaine dependence (CD) is heterogeneous, it is not an optimal phenotype to identify genetic variation contributing to risk for cocaine use and related behaviors (CRBs). We used a cluster analytic method to differentiate homogeneous, highly heritable subtypes of CRBs and to compare their utility with that of the DSM-IV CD as traits for genetic association analysis. Clinical features of CRBs and co-occurring disorders were obtained via a poly-diagnostic interview administered to 9,965 participants in genetic studies of substance dependence. A subsample of subjects (N = 3,443) were genotyped for 1,350 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) selected from 130 candidate genes related to addiction. Cluster analysis of clinical features of the sample yielded five subgroups, two of which were characterized by heavy cocaine use and high heritability: a heavy cocaine use, infrequent intravenous injection group and an early-onset, heavy cocaine use, high comorbidity group. The utility of these traits was compared with the CD diagnosis through association testing of 2,320 affected subjects and 480 cocaine-exposed controls. Analyses examined both single SNP (main) and SNP-SNP interaction (epistatic) effects, separately for African-Americans and European-Americans. The two derived subtypes showed more significant P values for 6

of 8 main effects and 7 of 8 epistatic effects. Variants in the CLOCK gene were significantly associated with the heavy cocaine use, infrequent intravenous injection group, but not with the DSM-IV diagnosis of CD. These results support the utility of subtypes based on CRBs to detect risk variants for cocaine addiction. 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*CLOCK Gene](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Polymorphism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

115. ALDH2 is associated to alcohol dependence and is the major genetic determinant of "daily maximum drinks" in a GWAS study of an isolated rural Chinese sample.

Citation: American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, March 2014, vol./is. 165/2(103-110), 1552-4841;1552-485X (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Quillen, Ellen E; Chen, Xiang-Ding; Almasy, Laura; Yang, Fang; He, Hao; Li, Xi; Wang, Xu-Yi; Liu, Tie-Qiao; Hao, Wei; Deng, Hong-Wen; Kranzler, Henry R; Gelernter, Joel

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Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol dependence (AD) is a moderately heritable phenotype with a small number of known risk genes mapped via linkage or candidate gene studies. We considered 313 males from among 595 members of documented, extended pedigrees in which AD segregates collected in Northern Hunan Province, China. A joint analysis of both males and females could not be performed as the difference in alcohol consumption variance was too large. Genome-wide association analyses were performed for approximately 300,000 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). Significant associations found in the ALDH2 region for AD (minimum $P = 4.73 \times 10^{-8}$) and two AD-related phenotypes: flushing response (minimum $P = 4.75 \times 10^{-26}$) and maximum drinks in a 24-hr period (minimum $P = 1.54 \times 10^{-16}$). Association of previous candidate SNP, rs10774610 in CCDC63, was confirmed

but resulted from linkage disequilibrium with ALDH2. ALDH2 is strongly associated with flushing response, AD, and maximum drinks in males, with nonsynonymous SNP rs671 explaining 29.2%, 7.9%, and 22.9% of phenotypic variation, respectively, in this sample. When rs671 was considered as a candidate SNP in females, it explained 23.6% of the variation in flushing response, but alcohol consumption rates were too low among females-despite familial enrichment for AD-for an adequate test of association for either AD or maximum drinks. These results support a mediating effect of aldehyde dehydrogenase deficiency on alcohol consumption in males and a secondary, culturally mediated limitation on alcohol consumption by females that should be appropriately modeled in future studies of alcohol consumption in populations where this may be a factor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Dehydrogenases](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Genes](#)
[Phenotypes](#)
[Polymorphism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

116. Effect of baseline cannabis use and working-memory network function on changes in cannabis use in heavy cannabis users: A prospective fMRI study.

Citation: Human Brain Mapping, May 2014, vol./is. 35/5(2470-2482), 1065-9471;1097-0193 (May 2014)

Author(s): Cousijn, Janna; Wiers, Reinout W; Ridderinkhof, K. Richard; van den Brink, Wim; Veltman, Dick J; Goudriaan, Anna E

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Institution: ADAPT-Lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; ADAPT-Lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Amsterdam Center for the Study of Adaptive Control in Brain and Behavior, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Centre, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Theoretical models of addiction suggest that a substance use disorder represents an imbalance between hypersensitive motivational processes and deficient regulatory executive functions. Working-memory (a central executive function) may be a powerful predictor of the course of drug use and drug-related problems. Goal of the current functional magnetic resonance imaging study was to assess the predictive power of working-memory network function for future cannabis use and cannabis-related problem severity in heavy cannabis users. Tensor independent component analysis was used to investigate differences in working-memory network function between 32 heavy cannabis users and 41 nonusing controls during an N-back working-memory task. In addition, associations were examined between working-memory network function and cannabis use and problem severity at baseline and at 6-month follow-up. Behavioral performance and working-memory network function did not significantly differ between heavy cannabis users and controls. However, among heavy cannabis users, individual differences in working-memory network response had an independent effect on change in weekly cannabis use 6 months later ($R^2 = 0.11$, $P = 0.006$, $f^2 = 0.37$) beyond baseline cannabis

use ($R^2 = 0.41$) and a behavioral measure of approach bias ($R^2 = 0.18$): a stronger network response during the N-back task was related to an increase in weekly cannabis use. These findings imply that heavy cannabis users requiring greater effort to accurately complete an N-back working-memory task have a higher probability of escalating cannabis use. Working-memory network function may be a biomarker for the prediction of course and treatment outcome in cannabis users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[Back \(Anatomy\)](#)
[Short Term Memory](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

117. Nalmefene for the treatment of alcohol dependence: A current update.

Citation: International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 17/4(675-684), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Apr 2014)

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: To date, few pharmacotherapies have been established for the treatment of alcoholism. There is a plethora of research concerning the involvement of the opioid-endorphin system in mediating the reinforcing effects of alcohol. The opioid antagonist naltrexone has been found to be effective in alcohol treatment. In addition, the mu-opioid antagonist and partial kappa agonist nalmefene was recently approved by the European Medicines Agency for the treatment of alcoholism. The relevant studies followed a harm-reduction, 'as needed' approach and showed a reduction in alcohol consumption with nalmefene 20 mg rather than increased abstinence rates, (which was not the primary goal of the relevant studies). The available literature is reviewed and discussed. Nalmefene appears to be a safe and effective treatment for alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Narcotic Antagonists](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

118. Selective action of an atypical neuroleptic on the mechanisms related to the development of cocaine addiction: A pre-clinical behavioural study.

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Abstract: An increased function in the mesolimbic dopaminergic system has been extensively associated with the rewarding effects of both natural stimuli and drugs of abuse. Thus, dopamine receptor blockers, such as neuroleptic drugs, can be proposed as candidates for potential therapeutic approaches to treat drug dependence. Notwithstanding, this therapeutic potential of neuroleptics critically depends on a selective action on the specific mechanisms related to the development of addiction. We compared the effects of different doses of haloperidol, ziprasidone and aripiprazole (first-, second- and third-generation neuroleptics, respectively) on spontaneous locomotor activity of mice in a novel environment, hyperlocomotion induced by acute cocaine administration and cocaine-induced locomotor sensitization by a two-injection protocol. Whereas high doses of haloperidol abolished the three behavioural paradigms without selectivity, low doses of ziprasidone selectively abolished the development of the behavioural sensitization phenomenon. Finally, low doses of aripiprazole inhibited acute cocaine-induced hyperlocomotion and behavioural sensitization without modifying spontaneous locomotor activity. Thus, aripiprazole at lower doses was the most selective antipsychotic drug concerning the inhibition of the development of behavioural sensitization to cocaine. Because locomotor sensitization in rodents has been proposed to share plastic mechanisms with drug addiction in humans, our data provide relevant suggestions to the clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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119. BNST neurocircuitry in humans.

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- Abstract:** Anxiety and addiction disorders are two of the most common mental disorders in the United States, and are typically chronic, disabling, and comorbid. Emerging evidence suggests the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BNST) mediates both anxiety and addiction through connections with other brain regions, including the amygdala and nucleus accumbens. Although BNST structural connections have been identified in rodents and a limited number of structural connections have been verified in non-human primates, BNST connections have yet to be described in humans. Neuroimaging is a powerful tool for identifying structural and functional circuits in vivo. In this study, we examined BNST structural and functional connectivity in a large sample of humans. The BNST showed structural and functional connections with multiple subcortical regions, including limbic, thalamic, and basal ganglia structures, confirming structural findings in rodents. We describe two novel connections in the human brain that have not been previously reported in rodents or non-human primates, including a structural connection with the temporal pole, and a functional connection with the paracingulate gyrus. The findings of this study provide a map of the BNST's structural and functional connectivity across the brain in healthy humans. In large part, the BNST neurocircuitry in humans is similar to the findings from rodents and non-human primates; however, several connections are unique to humans. Future explorations of BNST neurocircuitry in anxiety and addiction disorders have the potential to reveal novel mechanisms underlying these disabling psychiatric illnesses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
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