

Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History	page 5
1. Sociodemographic and substance use characteristics of gamma hydroxybutyrate (ghb) dependent inpatients and associations with dependence severity.	page 6
2. Monoamine levels within the orbitofrontal cortex and putamen interact to predict reversal learning performance.	page 6
3. The effects of age and drug dependency on the emotional exhaustion and job satisfaction of adult streetworkers in australia.	page 7
4. Improving the capability to provide integrated mental health and substance abuse services in a state system of outpatient care.	page 7
5. Review of Digital youth: The role of media in development.	page 8
6. Bullies, gangs, drugs, and school: Understanding the overlap and the role of ethnicity and urbanicity.	page 8
7. Review of Quantum change: When epiphanies and sudden insights transform ordinary lives.	page 9
8. Society for the Study of Addiction: Changing the course of addiction.	page 10
9. Bromocriptine use is associated with decreased smoking rates.	page 10
10. T-wave response: A sensitive test for latent alcoholic polyneuropathy.	page 11
11. Prescribing to drug misusers in practice-Often effective, but rarely straightforward.	page 12
12. The influence of posttraumatic stress disorder numbing and hyperarousal symptom clusters in the prediction of physical health status in veterans with chronic tobacco dependence and posttraumatic stress disorder.	page 12
13. Beyond attachment: Psychotherapy with a sexually abused teenager.	page 13
14. Applying wisdom and compassion in therapy: Two wings of a bird.	page 14
15. The association between pathological Internet use and comorbid psychopathology: A systematic review.	page 14
16. Methadone overdose deaths rise with increased prescribing for pain.	page 16
17. Curbing the opioid epidemic in the United States: The risk evaluation and mitigation strategy (REMS).	page 16
18. Fostering healthy attachment between substance dependent parents and their infant children.	page 17
19. Psychosocial factors related to mental distress among Norwegian adolescents.	page 18
20. Pleasure, indulgence and reality in the contemporary world.	page 18
21. The pleasure principle and the principle of more pleasure.	page 19
22. Transference and separations.	page 19
23. Treatment of substance abuse in military hampered by "old-fashioned" approach.	page 20
24. Rethinking opioid prescribing to protect patient safety and public health.	page 21
25. The writer Rudolf Ditzen [Hans Fallada] (1893-1947) as a morphine addict in the Stralsund Provincial Sanatorium in 1921.	page 22
26. Pregabalin misuse-related issues; intake of large dosages, drug-smoking allegations, and possible association with myositis: Two case reports.	page 22
27. A randomized, controlled, pilot study of acamprosate added to escitalopram in adults with major depressive disorder and alcohol use disorder.	page 23
28. Motivational Interviewing: Moving from why to how with autonomy support.	page 24
29. Vulnerable salvation: Evangelical Protestant leaders and institutions, drug use and HIV and AIDS in the urban periphery of Rio de Janeiro.	page 25

30. Risk factors for criminal recidivism - A prospective follow-up study in prisoners with substance abuse.	page 25
31. Negative attributions towards people with substance use disorders in South Africa: Variation across substances and by gender.	page 26
32. Ultra high risk of psychosis on committal to a young offender prison: An unrecognized opportunity for early intervention.	page 27
33. Substance abuse and co-occurring psychiatric disorders in older adults: A clinical case and review of the relevant literature.	page 28
34. Impact of abstinence self-efficacy and treatment services on physical health-related behaviors and problems among dually diagnosed patients.	page 28
35. Long-acting injectable antipsychotic medications in patients with comorbid schizophrenia and substance use disorders.	page 29
36. The potential role of long-acting injectable antipsychotics in people with schizophrenia and comorbid substance use.	page 30
37. Cognitive functioning in schizophrenia and co-occurring substance use disorder: Where do we go from here?	page 31
38. Paradoxical cognitive capacities in dual diagnosis schizophrenia: The quest for explanatory factors.	page 31
39. The prevalence and correlates of nicotine use disorder among bipolar patients in a hospital setting, Malaysia.	page 32
40. Past-year acute behavioral health care utilization among individuals with mental health disorders: Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health.	page 33
41. Patterns and predictors of changes in substance use in individuals with schizophrenia and affective disorders.	page 34
42. Five experiential learning activities in addictions education.	page 35
43. Treatment setting and outcomes of patients with co-occurring disorders.	page 35
44. Narratives for recovery: Personal stories in the 'big book' of alcoholics anonymous.	page 36
45. Sense of community among individuals in substance abuse recovery.	page 37
46. Coping strategies in 12-step recovery: More evidence for categorical involvement.	page 37
47. Building on our foundations: Part II.	page 38
48. Alcoholism: Cognitive disorders and differential diagnoses.	page 38
49. Grounding autism in the basic biomedical sciences.	page 39
50. Systemic psychotherapy and cultural context.	page 39
51. Cognitive enhancers: Molecules, mechanisms and minds.	page 40
52. Youth employment and substance use.	page 41
53. Unhealthy alcohol use, HIV infection and risk of liver fibrosis in drug users with hepatitis C.	page 41
54. Polydrug use during pregnancy and neonatal outcome: Data from a ten-year retrospective French study.	page 42
55. The contribution of patient interviews to the identification of drug-related problems in home medication review.	page 43
56. A conceptual review of research on the pathological use of computers, video games, and the Internet.	page 44
57. Tobacco, caffeine, alcohol and illicit substance use among consumers of a national psychiatric disability support service.	page 44
58. Demand for substance abuse treatment related to use of crystal methamphetamine in Ontario: An observational study.	page 45
59. Heroin abuse and collective identity: Correlates and consequences of geographical place.	page 46

60. A comparison of treatment outcomes for individuals with substance use disorder alone and individuals with probable dual diagnosis.	page 46
61. Recovery-promoting care as experienced by persons with severe mental illness and substance misuse.	page 47
62. Relationships between treatment expectations and treatment outcomes among outpatients with substance use problems.	page 48
63. The role of therapeutic alliance in treatment for people with mild to moderate alcohol dependence.	page 48
64. Medication adherence among homeless patients: A pilot study of cell phone effectiveness.	page 49
65. First person accounts of mental illness and recovery.	page 50
66. 100 years ago in addiction science.	page 51
67. Abusive treatment common in the USA, not just Asia.	page 51
68. Contingent incentives reduce cigarette smoking among pregnant, methadone-maintained women: Results of an initial feasibility and efficacy randomized clinical trial.	page 51
69. Commentary on Bosker et al. (2012): Driving under the influence of cannabinoids.	page 52
70. Medicinal 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (dronabinol) impairs on-the-road driving performance of occasional and heavy cannabis users but is not detected in Standard Field Sobriety Tests.	page 53
71. Prospective memory and future event simulation in individuals with alcohol dependence.	page 54
72. Hyperactivation of right inferior frontal cortex in young binge drinkers during response inhibition: A follow-up study.	page 55
73. An analysis of ethical issues in using wastewater analysis to monitor illicit drug use.	page 56
74. Anthropology and addiction: An historical review.	page 57
75. Addiction research centres and the nurturing of creativity: The Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction at the National Institute for Health and Welfare in Finland: Diverse problems, diverse perspectives.	page 57
76. Broadening our horizon: Response to commentaries.	page 58
77. The emerging new science of psychopathology.	page 59
78. Beyond addiction or compulsion: The continuing role of environment in the case of pathological gambling.	page 59
79. Compulsivity as an endophenotype: The search for a hazy moving target.	page 60
80. Compulsive features in behavioural addictions: The case of pathological gambling.	page 61
81. Research methods and statistical techniques in addiction.	page 61
82. Buprenorphine maintenance in pregnancy.	page 62
83. Disparity between heroin addicts enrolled in maintenance treatment and detoxification treatment and its implication.	page 63
84. Alcohol and drugs in epilepsy: Pathophysiology, presentation, possibilities, and prevention.	page 64
85. Assessing executive and community functioning among homeless persons with substance use disorders using the Executive Function Performance Test.	page 64
86. Social relations and experiences of social isolation among socially marginalized people.	page 65
87. Celebrity worship, materialism, compulsive buying, and the empty self.	page 65
88. Introduction to the special issue: Psychology, marketing, and celebrities.	page 66
89. Deep brain stimulation as a therapy for alcohol addiction.	page 67
90. Adolescent substance misuse: Neurobiology and evidence-based interventions.	page 67
91. New approaches to addiction treatment based on learning and memory.	page 68
92. A translational approach to novel medication development for protracted abstinence.	page 69
93. The challenge of studying parallel behaviors in humans and animal models.	page 69
94. New pharmacological treatment strategies for relapse prevention.	page 70

95. Translational approaches to medication development.	page 71
96. Chronic alcohol consumption, abstinence and relapse: Brain proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy studies in animals and humans.	page 72
97. Stimulant and sedative effects of alcohol.	page 73
98. The dopamine system in mediating alcohol effects in humans.	page 73
99. Invertebrate models of alcoholism.	page 74
100. Modeling relapse in animals.	page 75
101. Modeling relapse situations in the human laboratory.	page 76
102. Animal models of excessive alcohol consumption in rodents.	page 77
103. Modeling alcohol self-administration in the human laboratory.	page 77
104. Advanced transgenic approaches to understand alcohol-related phenotypes in animals.	page 78
105. Genetically selected alcohol preferring rats to model human alcoholism.	page 79
106. Non-human primate models of alcohol-related phenotypes: The influence of genetic and environmental factors.	page 80
107. Modeling the diagnostic criteria for alcohol dependence with genetic animal models.	page 80
108. What is in that drink: The biological actions of ethanol, acetaldehyde, and salsolinol.	page 81
109. Neurocircuitry involved in the development of alcohol addiction: The dopamine system and its access points.	page 82
110. Signaling pathways mediating alcohol effects.	page 83
111. Synaptic effects induced by alcohol.	page 84
112. Theoretical frameworks and mechanistic aspects of alcohol addiction: Alcohol addiction as a reward deficit disorder.	page 84
113. Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction.	page 85
114. Psychological and neuropsychological assessment in the juvenile justice system: Recommendations for protocols.	page 86
115. The role of treating nicotine addiction prior to treatment of periodontal diseases.	page 86
116. Study habits, family environment and their relationship to drug use in students.	page 87
117. Consumption of psycho-active drugs and their influence on the violent behavior patterns.	page 88
118. Unmet mental health and substance abuse treatment needs of sexual minority elders.	page 88
119. Treatment program for dual-diagnosis substance abusers.	page 89
120. Impact of alcohol dependence on the course and psychopathology of schizophrenia.	page 89
121. Cognitive dysfunctions in patients with alcohol dependence.	page 90
122. Antidepressant discontinuation syndrome--A problem for the clinician and the patient.	page 91
123. Profiles of female alcohol users in a specialized outpatient clinic.	page 91
124. An application of hypnotherapy with alcoholic patients.	page 92
125. Alcohol, drugs, and crime.	page 93

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. Sociodemographic and substance use characteristics of gamma hydroxybutyrate (ghb) dependent inpatients and associations with dependence severity.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jan 16, 2013)
- Author(s):** Brunt, Tibor M; Koeter, Maarten W; Hertoghs, Nina; van Noorden, Martijn S; van den Brink, Wim
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: The number of admissions to addiction treatment centers in the Netherlands for gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB) dependence is rapidly growing. Until now, treatment seeking GHB users have hardly been studied. This study characterizes inpatients in treatment for GHB dependence in terms of sociodemographics, motives for substance use and reasons for seeking treatment. In addition, variables associated with dependence severity are identified. METHODS: Patients were recruited by their therapists at 4 different addiction treatment centers dispersed throughout the Netherlands. They were asked to fill out the questionnaire, including sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, GHB and other drug use, and a modified version of the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) to screen for GHB dependence. The associations of relevant variables with dependence severity were determined using multiple regression analysis. RESULTS: A total of 75 inpatients (response rate 90.4%) participated in the study. Most patients were young (mean 26.8+/-9.1) males (73%) with low education (78%) and not employed (48%). Most of them (75%) had started using GHB the year before treatment admission, 42 (56%) frequently combined GHB with sedatives and 26 (35%) frequently combined GHB with stimulants. Dependence severity was strongly associated with sleep problems and the combined use of GHB and stimulants. CONCLUSION: This study shows that sociodemographic characteristics of GHB inpatients are similar to those of problematic users of other club drugs. Sleep problems and combined use of GHB and stimulants were strongly associated with GHB dependence. Together, these factors might help to better identify people at risk for GHB dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Monoamine levels within the orbitofrontal cortex and putamen interact to predict reversal learning performance.

- Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, January 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Jan 16, 2013)
- Author(s):** Groman, Stephanie M; James, Alex S; Seu, Emanuele; Crawford, Maverick A; Harpster, Sandra N; Jentsch, James David
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: The compulsive and inflexible behaviors that are present in many psychiatric disorders, particularly behavioral addictions and obsessive-compulsive disorder, may be due to neurochemical dysfunction within the circuitry that enables goal-directed behaviors. Experimental removal of serotonin or dopamine within the orbitofrontal cortex or dorsal striatum, respectively, impairs flexible responding in a reversal learning test, suggesting that these neurochemical systems exert important modulatory influences on goal-directed behaviors. Nevertheless, the behavioral impairments present in psychiatric disorders are likely due to subtle neurochemical differences, and it remains unknown whether naturally occurring variation in neurochemical levels associate with individual differences in flexible, reward-directed behaviors. METHODS: The current study assessed the ability of 24 individual juvenile monkeys to acquire, retain, and reverse discrimination problems and examined whether monoamine levels in the orbitofrontal cortex, caudate nucleus, and putamen could explain variance in behavior. RESULTS: The interaction between dopamine levels in the putamen and serotonin levels in the orbitofrontal cortex explained 61% of the variance in a measure of behavioral flexibility but not measures of associative learning or memory. The interaction mirrored that of a hyperbolic function, with reversal learning performance being poorest in either monkeys with relatively low levels of orbitofrontal serotonin and

putamen dopamine or in monkeys with relatively high levels of orbitofrontal serotonin and putamen dopamine levels. CONCLUSIONS: These results support the hypothesis that subcortical and cortical neuromodulatory systems interact to guide aspects of goal-directed behavior, providing insight into the neurochemical dysfunction that may underlie the inflexible and compulsive behaviors present in psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

3. The effects of age and drug dependency on the emotional exhaustion and job satisfaction of adult streetworkers in australia.

Citation: Archives of Sexual Behavior, January 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0004-0002;1573-2800 (Jan 15, 2013)

Author(s): Cregan, Christina; Kulik, Carol T; Salinger, Dani

Abstract: This multi-method study investigated a sample of adult streetworkers (n = 107) in Melbourne, Australia in 2008. We contacted outdoor prostitutes through four "drop-in" centers run by not-for-profit organizations. Drug use was the over-riding common characteristic of most of these streetworkers. Using emotional labor theory as a theoretical framework, we hypothesized that individuals who worked on the streets solely to earn money to buy drugs would experience the highest levels of emotional exhaustion and the lowest levels of job satisfaction. We predicted these effects would be most evident for older drug dependent streetworkers. Content analysis of open-ended interview responses identified acting, age, and drug dependency as key themes. Moderator hierarchical regression analysis of responses to closed-ended questions with tests for mediation supported the hypotheses. It also demonstrated that older drug dependent streetworkers felt most trapped in their occupation and this sense of being locked-in was associated with emotional exhaustion but not with job satisfaction. The evidence that age and drug dependency affects the psychological outcomes associated with streetwork suggests that the efforts of police and the courts will be ineffective in dealing with people whose addiction traps them in an occupation that offers few intrinsic rewards. Decriminalization would encourage police to protect streetworkers from violence. Agencies could seek financial support to provide welfare and exit strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

4. Improving the capability to provide integrated mental health and substance abuse services in a state system of outpatient care.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, January 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Jan 11, 2013)

Author(s): Sacks, Stanley; Chaple, Michael; Sirikantraporn, Jill; Sacks, JoAnn Y; Knickman, James; Martinez, Jacqueline

Abstract: The paper reports on the capability of New York State (NYS) outpatient programs to provide integrated services for co-occurring disorders (COD). Assessments of 447 outpatient clinics, using two dual diagnosis capability indices (one used in addiction settings, the other in mental health settings), produced an overall score of 2.70, interpreted to position NYS clinics closer to "capable" (3.0=Dual Diagnosis Capable) than to "basic" (1.0=Alcohol [Mental Health] Only Services). "Assessment" and "Staffing" received the highest scores; i.e., clients with COD were usually identified, and staff (with some additional training and supervision) could treat both disorders effectively. While programs were generally prepared for clients with COD (e.g., welcoming such clients into the program, employing staff with competencies in both disorders, and having established

routine screening and assessment to identify COD), results showed that the actual delivery of effective treatment was less satisfactory. The project demonstrated that COD capability can be assessed system-wide, using direct observation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

5. Review of Digital youth: The role of media in development.

Citation: Journal of Youth and Adolescence, February 2013, vol./is. 42/2(308-310), 0047-2891;1573-6601 (Feb 2013)

Author(s): Karle, Andrea

Correspondence Address: Karle, Andrea: Indiana University Maurer School of Law, Bloomington, IN, US, akarle@indiana.edu

Institution: Karle, Andrea: Indiana University Maurer School of Law, Bloomington, IN

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Digital Youth: The Role of Media in Development by Kaveri Subrahmanyam and David Smahel (see record 2010-16562-000). The book demonstrates how youth use and integrate media into their lives. By focusing on the integration, the text runs counter to the previously speculated proposition that youth create separate online personas compared to their offline lives. That focus means that the book's main audience is more than researchers, undergraduates, and graduate students; it is designed to be accessible to parents, teachers and others who serve as caregivers for youth. As such, it serves as a useful and comprehensive introduction to an increasingly important area of adolescent life. Digital Youth, effectively organized, contains twelve chapters highlighting main topics about youth and technology. The book is, essentially, 5 parts covering topics including the three adolescent developmental issues of sexuality, identity and intimacy, some of the physical and psychological well being issues of adolescents use of the Internet and internet addiction and cyber bullying. Finally, the authors discuss safety solutions, potential policy implications of their findings, and an overall conclusion to their work. The book demonstrates youths' interconnection between their offline lives and online lives, the Internet's impact on youth development, and insightful solutions for caregivers concerned about adolescents' Internet use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[*Media Exposure](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Bullying](#)
[Online Social Networks](#)
[Cyberbullying](#)
[Social Media](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. Bullies, gangs, drugs, and school: Understanding the overlap and the role of ethnicity and urbanicity.

Citation: Journal of Youth and Adolescence, February 2013, vol./is. 42/2(220-234), 0047-2891;1573-6601 (Feb 2013)

Author(s): Bradshaw, Catherine P; Waasdorp, Tracy Evian; Goldweber, Asha; Johnson, Sarah Lindstrom

Correspondence Address: Bradshaw, Catherine P.: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence, 624 N. Broadway, 839, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, cbradsha@jhsp.edu

Institution: Bradshaw, Catherine P.: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence, Baltimore, MD; Waasdorp, Tracy Evian: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence, Baltimore, MD; Goldweber, Asha: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence, Baltimore, MD; Johnson, Sarah Lindstrom: Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Recent media attention has increased interest in behavioral, mental health, and academic correlates of involvement in bullying. Yet, there has not been much interest in investigating the co-occurrence of other health-risk behaviors, such as gang membership, weapon carrying, and substance use. The potential influence of contextual factors, such as youth ethnicity, urbanicity, and school characteristics, also has been overlooked in previous research. The current study examined different subtypes of involvement in bullying-as primarily a victim, as primarily a bully, as both a victim and bully, and no involvement-and the association with significant health-risk behaviors, including engaging in violence and substance use, as well as academic problems. The analyses use self-report data from 16,302 adolescents (50.3 % female, 62.2 % Caucasian, 37.8 % African American) enrolled in 52 high schools. A series of three-level HLM analyses revealed that bullies and bully/victims were generally at greatest of risk of being involved in violence, engaging in multiple types of substance use, and having academic problems. These findings extend prior research by emphasizing a potential link between involvement in bullying and multiple health-risk behaviors, particularly among urban and African American high school youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Attitudes](#)
[*Urban Environments](#)
[*Bullying](#)
[*Gangs](#)
[Academic Achievement](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Peer Relations](#)
[Perpetrators](#)
[School Environment](#)
[Victimization](#)
[Weapons](#)
[Whites](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Review of Quantum change: When epiphanies and sudden insights transform ordinary lives.

Citation: Addiction Biology, July 2002, vol./is. 7/3(347-348), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2002)

Author(s): Cook, Chris

Institution: Cook, Chris: Kent Institute of Medicine and Health Science, University of Kent

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Quantum Change: When Epiphanies and Sudden Insights Transform Ordinary Lives by William R. Miller and Janet C'de Baca (see record 2001-18640-000).

Many of the case histories that are described in this book concern (directly or indirectly) people whose lives were impacted by drug or alcohol-related problems, and the dramatic way in which these problems were sometimes resolved has huge significance for the addictions field generally. Miller & de Baca coined the term "quantum change" in order to contrast it with the more gradual change which is usually seen in response to traditional psychiatric and psychological therapies. They describe quantum change as being "a vivid, surprising, benevolent and enduring personal transformation". This book is compelling reading and is a must, not only for anyone working in the addictions field, but for anyone who is at all interested in the psychology and spirituality of human behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction to Alcohol and Other Drugs

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Spirituality](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

8. Society for the Study of Addiction: Changing the course of addiction.

Citation: Addiction Biology, July 2002, vol./is. 7/3(329-346), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2002)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a collection of selected and edited abstracts from the Society for the Study of Addiction Annual Symposium. The focus of these abstracts is addiction and its treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Conference Information: Society for the Study of Addiction Annual Symposium. Nov, 2001. Leeds. United Kingdom. These are selected and edited abstracts from the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction to Alcohol and Other Drugs

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

9. Bromocriptine use is associated with decreased smoking rates.

Citation: Addiction Biology, July 2002, vol./is. 7/3(325-328), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2002)

Author(s): Murphy, M. F. G.; Hey, K.; Johnstone, E.; Munafo, M.; Walton, R.; Willis, B.; Harrison, P. J

Correspondence Address: Murphy, M. F. G.: University of Oxford, ICRF General Practice Research Group, Institute of Health Sciences, Old Road, Headington, Oxford, United Kingdom, OX3 7LF, michael.murphy@dphpc.ox.ac.uk

Institution: Murphy, M. F. G.: University of Oxford, ICRF General Practice Research Group, Institute of Health Sciences, Oxford; Hey, K.: University of Oxford, ICRF General Practice Research Group, Institute of Health Sciences, Oxford; Johnstone, E.: University of Oxford, ICRF General Practice Research Group, Institute of Health Sciences, Oxford; Munafo, M.: University of Oxford, ICRF General Practice Research Group, Institute of Health Sciences, Oxford; Walton, R.: University of Oxford, ICRF General Practice Research Group, Institute of Health Sciences, Oxford; Willis, B.: University of Oxford, ICRF General Practice Research Group, Institute of Health Sciences, Oxford; Harrison, P. J.: University of Oxford, Department of Psychiatry, Warneford Hospital, Oxford

Language: English

Abstract: Dopaminergic transmission in the central nervous system is thought to underlie addictive behaviours, including smoking. One effective smoking cessation drug, bupropion, enhances dopaminergic transmission; conversely, antipsychotic drugs, which are dopamine antagonists, are associated with increased smoking. Thus we hypothesized that subfertile women treated with the potent dopamine agonist bromocriptine might smoke less as a consequence of their treatment. Among 4608 subfertile women those conceiving on bromocriptine were half as likely to smoke as those taking other drugs or those conceiving without medication ($p < 0.0001$). This observation supports the role of dopamine in nicotine addiction, and suggests that bromocriptine-like drugs could be used effectively by pregnant women to aid cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction to Alcohol and Other Drugs

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bromocriptine](#)
[*Dopamine Agonists](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Neurotransmission](#)
[Pregnancy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

10. T-wave response: A sensitive test for latent alcoholic polyneuropathy.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, July 2002, vol./is. 7/3(315-319), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2002)

Author(s): Schott, Klaus; Schafer, Gerd; Gunthner, Arthur; Bartels, Mathias; Mann, Karl

Correspondence Address: Mann, Karl: University of Heidelberg, Department of Addictive Behaviour and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany, J 5, D-68159, sucht@as200.zi-mannheim.de

Institution: Schott, Klaus: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen; Schafer, Gerd: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen; Gunthner, Arthur: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen; Bartels, Mathias: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen; Mann, Karl: Department of Addictive Behaviour and Addiction Medicine, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim

Language: English

Abstract: To date, the H-reflex is the most sensitive test to measure nerve conduction velocity in alcoholic polyneuropathy. Analogous to the H-reflex, we investigated the T-wave response from the soleus muscle using a hand-held reflex hammer. Twenty-four inpatients suffering from chronic alcoholism and 24 healthy volunteers were recruited. All probands had a careful neurological examination and were graded (PNP-classifications). The T- and H-reflexes were measured. In the clinical examination, only a few patients exhibited symptoms of alcoholic PNP. However, when the autonomic nervous system was also tested, 50% exhibited signs of alcoholic PNP. Both the T- and H-reflex responses were pathologically retarded, indicating latent alcoholic PNP in 60% of the patients. Thus the main finding in our study is the difference between clinical and electrophysiological examinations: only a few of the patients had neurological symptoms for alcoholic PNP but 14 patients (60%) exhibited a so-called latent, subclinical alcoholic PNP by showing delayed reflex latencies. Measuring the T-wave proved to be a simple and painless screening method for diagnosis and monitoring of alcoholic PNP. Among the clinical tests the best indicator for alcoholic PNP was the test for autonomous alcoholic PNP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction to Alcohol and Other Drugs

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Autonomic Nervous System](#)
[*Neuropathy](#)
[*Reflexes](#)
[*Guillain-Barre Syndrome](#)
[Electrophysiology](#)
[Muscles](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

11. Prescribing to drug misusers in practice—Often effective, but rarely straightforward.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, July 2002, vol./is. 7/3(269-277), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jul 2002)

Author(s): Seivewright, Nicholas; Iqbal, Muhammad Z

Correspondence Address: Seivewright, Nicholas: Substance Misuse Service, Norfolk House, 4 Norfolk Street, Sheffield, United Kingdom, S1 2JB, amyh@chsheff-tr.trent.nhs.uk

Institution: Seivewright, Nicholas: Substance Misuse Service, Community Health Sheffield NHS Trust, Sheffield; Iqbal, Muhammad Z.: Substance Misuse Service, Community Health Sheffield NHS Trust, Sheffield

Language: English

Abstract: Many reviews describe the effectiveness of methadone treatment in reducing illicit drug use and associated behaviours among opiate misusers. The strongest evidence includes social outcomes such as reduced debt and crime, and relates overwhelmingly to maintenance rather than detoxification treatment. Drug clinics are often dominated by individuals unable to withdraw fully from methadone, while the "harm reduction" model accepts some ongoing drug use, with attendant risks. Security measures are necessary to avoid abuse of treatments, but these may be undermined by the agenda of "partnerships with patients" in decision-making. Buprenorphine appears both safer and less addictive than methadone, and lofexidine is effective as a non-substitute detoxification method. Naltrexone can clearly reduce relapse rates, provided consumption is assured, while for individuals unable to detoxify or avoid euphoriant opiates, morphine and diamorphine are sometimes used. In non-opiate misuse, clinical studies of a wide range of medications have produced relatively few positive findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction to Alcohol and Other Drugs

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)
[Methadone Maintenance](#)
[Morphine](#)
[Naltrexone](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

12. The influence of posttraumatic stress disorder numbing and hyperarousal symptom clusters in the prediction of physical health status in veterans with chronic tobacco dependence and posttraumatic stress disorder.

Citation: *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, December 2011, vol./is. 199/12(940-945), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Harder, Laura H; Chen, Shuo; Baker, Dewleen G; Chow, Bruce; McFall, Miles; Saxon, Andrew; Smith, Mark W

Correspondence Address: Harder, Laura H.: VA San Diego Healthcare System, 3350 La Jolla Village Dr. 151, San Diego, CA, US, 92161, Laura.Harder@va.gov

Institution: Harder, Laura H.: Veterans Affairs San Diego Healthcare System, San Diego, CA; Chen, Shuo: Health Economics Resource Center, Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA; Baker, Dewleen G.: Veterans Affairs San Diego Healthcare System, San Diego, CA; Chow, Bruce: Cooperative Studies Program, Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Health Care System, Mountain View, CA; McFall, Miles: Veterans Affairs Puget Sound Health Care System, Seattle, WA; Saxon, Andrew: Veterans Affairs Puget Sound Health Care System, Seattle, WA; Smith, Mark W.: Health Economics Resource Center, Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Smoking and PTSD are predictors of poor physical health status. This study examined the unique contribution of PTSD symptoms in the prediction of the SF-36 physical health status subscales accounting for cigarette smoking, chronic medical conditions, alcohol and drug use disorders, and depression. This study examined baseline interview and self-report data from a national tobacco cessation randomized, controlled trial (Veterans Affairs Cooperative Study 519) that enrolled tobacco-dependent veterans with chronic PTSD (N = 943). A series of blockwise multiple regression analyses indicated that PTSD numbing and hyperarousal symptom clusters explained a significant proportion of the variance across all physical health domains except for the Physical Functioning subscale, which measures impairments in specific physical activities. Our findings further explain the impact of PTSD on health status by exploring the way PTSD symptom clusters predict self-perceptions of health, role limitations, pain, and vitality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Military Veterans](#)
[*Physical Health](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Physiological Arousal](#)
[Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

13. Beyond attachment: Psychotherapy with a sexually abused teenager.

Citation: American Journal of Psychotherapy, 2012, vol./is. 66/4(313-330), 0002-9564 (2012)

Author(s): Adams, Christine B. L

Correspondence Address: Adams, Christine B. L., 1430 Sylvan Way, Louisville, KY, US, 40205, CBLAdams@bellsouth.net

Institution: Adams, Christine B. L.: Private Practice, Louisville, KY

Language: English

Abstract: When children are abused they utilize strategies already in place to cope with stress. These strategies develop during early life within the family and may be part of the unconscious framework formed within attachments and relationships. The case presented illustrates a teen-aged girl who was the victim of sexual abuse and experienced

depression, PTSD and substance abuse. This paper describes the psychodynamic psychotherapy used to examine the patient's coping skills, which predated the abuse, and how these coping mechanisms were used to ameliorate her symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Psychodynamic Psychotherapy](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Applying wisdom and compassion in therapy: Two wings of a bird.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2013, vol./is. 58/4(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2013)

Author(s): Carlson, Linda E

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Wisdom and Compassion in Psychotherapy: Deepening Mindfulness in Clinical Practice* edited by Christopher K. Germer and Ronald D. Siegel (see record 2012-13277-000). There has been great interest in psychotherapeutic circles in mindfulness-based ("third-wave") interventions. This edited volume goes beyond the application of mindfulness to investigate two essential core components of mindfulness-based approaches: wisdom and compassion. Each construct is explored in depth from a variety of angles: traditional Buddhist scholarship, Western research psychology, psychotherapy, and neuroscience. Applications to specific conditions such as anxiety, suicidality, depression, trauma, and addictions are considered. Throughout the chapters on therapeutic applications, exercises and instructions are included, making this a helpful practical as well as theoretical volume for practicing therapists. With a wide range of contributors of various backgrounds, this volume provides a broad glimpse into research and application of core Buddhist constructs and how the understanding of ideas such as suffering, impermanence, and no-self can help to generate compassion and wisdom in both therapists and their clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Sympathy](#)
[*Wisdom](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. The association between pathological Internet use and comorbid psychopathology: A systematic review.

Citation: Psychopathology, November 2013, vol./is. 46/1(1-13), 0254-4962;1423-033X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Carli, V; Durkee, T; Wasserman, D; Hadlaczky, G; Despalins, R; Kramarz, E; Wasserman, C; Sarchiapone, M; Hoven, C. W; Brunner, R; Kaess, M

Correspondence Address: Kaess, M.: Orygen Youth Health, 35 Poplar Road, Parkville, VIC, Australia, 3052, michael.kaess@unimelb.edu.au

Institution: Carli, V.: National Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention of Mental Ill-Health (NASP), Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Durkee, T.: National Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention of Mental Ill-Health (NASP), Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Wasserman, D.: National Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention of Mental Ill-Health (NASP), Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Hadlaczky, G.: National Centre for Suicide

Research and Prevention of Mental Ill-Health (NASP), Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Despalins, R.: National Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention of Mental Ill-Health (NASP), Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Kramarz, E.: National Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention of Mental Ill-Health (NASP), Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm; Wasserman, C.: Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY; Sarchiapone, M.: Department of Health Sciences, University of Molise, Campobasso; Hoven, C. W.: Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY; Brunner, R.: Section for Disorders of Personality Development, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Center of Psychosocial Medicine, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg; Kaess, M.: Section for Disorders of Personality Development, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Center of Psychosocial Medicine, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Pathological Internet use (PIU) has been conceptualized as an impulse-control disorder that shares characteristics with behavioral addiction. Research has indicated a potential link between PIU and psychopathology; however, the significance of the correlation remains ambiguous. The primary objective of this systematic review was to identify and evaluate studies performed on the correlation between PIU and comorbid psychopathology; the secondary aims were to map the geographical distribution of studies, present a current synthesis of the evidence, and assess the quality of available research. **Sampling and Methods:** An electronic literature search was conducted using the following databases: MEDLINE, PsycARTICLES, PsycINFO, Global Health, and Web of Science. PIU and known synonyms were included in the search. Data were extracted based on PIU and psychopathology, including depression, anxiety, symptoms of attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), obsessive-compulsive symptoms, social phobia and hostility/aggression. Effect sizes for the correlations observed were identified from either the respective publication or calculated using Cohen's *d* or *R*. The potential effect of publication bias was assessed using a funnel plot model and evaluated by Egger's test based on a linear regression. **Results:** The majority of research was conducted in Asia and comprised cross-sectional designs. Only one prospective study was identified. Twenty articles met the preset inclusion and exclusion criteria; 75% reported significant correlations of PIU with depression, 57% with anxiety, 100% with symptoms of ADHD, 60% with obsessive-compulsive symptoms, and 66% with hostility/aggression. No study reported associations between PIU and social phobia. The majority of studies reported a higher rate of PIU among males than females. The relative risks ranged from an OR of 1.02 to an OR of 11.66. The strongest correlations were observed between PIU and depression; the weakest was hostility/aggression. **Conclusions:** Depression and symptoms of ADHD appeared to have the most significant and consistent correlation with PIU. Associations were reported to be higher among males in all age groups. Limitations included heterogeneity in the definition and diagnosis of PIU. More studies with prospective designs in Western countries are critically needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Aggressive Behavior](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Hostility](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)
[Social Phobia](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

16. Methadone overdose deaths rise with increased prescribing for pain.

- Citation:** JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, August 2012, vol./is. 308/8(749-750), 0098-7484 (Aug 22, 2012)
- Author(s):** Kuehn, Bridget M
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Methadone was involved in more than 30% of overdose deaths linked to the use of prescription painkillers in 2009 despite the drug making up only about 2% of painkiller prescriptions that year, according to a report from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Methadone, which has been used successfully for more than 40 years as a treatment for heroin addiction, has been widely prescribed over the past decade for the treatment of pain. In 2009, more than 4 million prescriptions for methadone were written for pain patients, according to the CDC. Increasing numbers of methadone deaths are part of a larger trend of growing opioid use, misuse, and abuse that has shadowed an effort by clinicians to more aggressively manage pain. Two characteristics of methadone have contributed to the drug's disproportionate role in painkiller related overdose deaths, it is cheaper, and it carries greater risks than other drugs in this class. The lower cost of methadone has led states and insurance companies to list it as the preferred opioid medication in their formularies. The drug also has a long and sometimes hard-to-predict half-life, which can lead to toxic levels of the drug building up in patients and causing respiratory depression, according to the CDC report. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drug Overdoses](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *JAMA*
Available from *JAMA* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

17. Curbing the opioid epidemic in the United States: The risk evaluation and mitigation strategy (REMS).

- Citation:** JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, August 2012, vol./is. 308/5(457-458), 0098-7484 (Aug 1, 2012)
- Author(s):** Nelson, Lewis S; Perrone, Jeanmarie
- Correspondence Address:** Nelson, Lewis S.: Department of Emergency Medicine, New York University School of Medicine, 455 First Ave, Room 123, New York, NY, US, 10016, lewis.nelson@nyumc.org
- Institution:** Nelson, Lewis S.: Department of Emergency Medicine, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY; Perrone, Jeanmarie: Department of Emergency Medicine, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This opinion article discusses about curbing the opioid epidemic in the United States through the risk evaluation and mitigation strategy (REMS). Chronic pain is a multidimensional problem with significant influence on the culture and economy of the United States. Although it appears logical to prescribe potent analgesics to patients with chronic non cancer pain, the data to support the effectiveness of opioids for this indication are limited. Prescription opioid analgesics have been used for decades for the outpatient treatment of acute medical, traumatic, and postoperative pain, as well as for chronic pain associated with malignancy and terminal disease. In the 1980s, a combination of factors, both patient centered and business oriented, led to the broader use of opioids for treatment

of patients with chronic non cancer pain. This expanded use resulted in the dispensing of large quantities of opioids, of which a consequential, increasing minority was diverted to non medical uses, including inappropriate self medication and recreational abuse. Even used as prescribed, opioids are associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Reformulation of opioids as extended release preparations to allow longer dosing intervals for patients in discomfort had the unintended consequence of making available large quantities of high dose opioids. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemics](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Risk Management](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Strategies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *JAMA*
 Available from *JAMA* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

18. Fostering healthy attachment between substance dependent parents and their infant children.

Citation: Journal of Infant, Child & Adolescent Psychotherapy, October 2012, vol./is. 11/4(376-386), 1528-9168;1940-9214 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Clausen, June Madsen; Aguilar, Rosana M; Ludwig, Mark E

Correspondence Address: Clausen, June Madsen: Department of Psychology, University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA, US, 94117, clausenj@usfca.edu

Institution: Clausen, June Madsen: University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA; Aguilar, Rosana M.: Foster Care Research Group, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA; Ludwig, Mark E.: California Institute of Integral Studies, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Infants of parents with substance abuse problems enter foster care at a higher rate than infants of nonabusing parents and are at a higher risk for attachment problems and child maltreatment. The current study evaluates the impact of a 10-week infant massage intervention designed to increase attachment between parents in a drug rehabilitation facility and their infants. The program focuses on parental awareness of infant's internal states, the development of skills for self-regulation of affect, the calming of their child, and the development of a capacity for sustained positive parent-child interaction so that parents can become more available in the psychological space and time they spend with their infant children. Parent participants, interviewed before and after the intervention, completed a demographic and program evaluation survey, as well as standardized measures of parent knowledge of child development, parenting stress, and depression. Results indicate trends towards decreased parental stress, increased knowledge of good parenting practices, better relatedness between parent and infant, and improved parenting self-efficacy, suggesting that attachment interventions with substance dependent parents may have substantial benefits for the parent-child relationship as well as the mental health functioning of parent and child. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attachment Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Massage](#)

*Offspring
 Infant Development
 Parents

Source: PsycINFO

19. Psychosocial factors related to mental distress among Norwegian adolescents.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health Promotion, June 2012, vol./is. 14/3(151-161), 1462-3730;2049-8543 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Nordfjaern, Trond; Flemmen, Grete; Dahl, Hilde

Correspondence Address: Nordfjaern, Trond, trond.nordfjaern@gediz.edu.tr

Institution: Nordfjaern, Trond: Department of Research and Development, Drug and Alcohol Treatment Health Trust in Central Norway, Trondheim; Flemmen, Grete: Department of Research and Development, Drug and Alcohol Treatment Health Trust in Central Norway, Trondheim; Dahl, Hilde: Drug and Alcohol Competence Centre, Trondheim

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: to investigate psychosocial factors associated with mental distress among adolescents. Methods: a questionnaire survey was conducted in nine secondary schools (n = 740) and three high schools (n = 548). The sample consisted of 1288 adolescents. Results: females reported more mental distress than males. Illicit substance use and peer social status of deviant behaviours was positively related to mental distress among males, whereas the status of attractiveness was positively associated with mental distress among females. Conclusions: interventions could focus on school problem behaviours, substance use and peer social status factors. The interventions should be targeted to gender-specific risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
 *Distress
 *Psychosocial Factors
 Drug Usage

Source: PsycINFO

20. Pleasure, indulgence and reality in the contemporary world.

Original Title: Prazer, gozo e realidade no mundo contemporaneo.

Citation: Revista de Psicanalise da SPPA, April 2011, vol./is. 18/1(63-75), 1413-4438 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Milmaniene, Jose E

Correspondence Address: Milmaniene, Jose E., Amenabar 995, 3 "B", Buenos Aires, Argentina, C1426DZA, josemilman@arnet.com.ar

Institution: Milmaniene, Jose E.: Associacao Psicanalitica Argentina, Buenos Aires

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: The author approaches the existing differences between the reality in the the Freudian and current times. In the Modern Age, reality was characterized by a repressive order that, although favored the appearance of neurotic disease, allowed the rebellion and the creative questioning. In post-modernity the structural defection of the father figure and the inherent ethical collapse to the weakening of legality generate a cultural reality that provides the policies of indulgence addictions, eating disorders, and transgressive conducts. When boundaries that lead to subjectivity are not imposed, and ethical values not transmitted, the subject tends to drawn in an acephalus impulsiveness and in an egocentric hedonism that ignores alterity. The contradiction is then installed between the auto-erotic indulgence and the pleasure principle, so that the analytical task is to frame indulgence to enable the subject to transcend his/her narcissistic-instinctual universe, and

therefore have access to the sublimatory level, characterized by the discursive pleasures. The author insists that the analysts must sustain a clinical practice based on the ethics of difference, since the social imaginariium tries to deny differences between genders and generations. With this objective, the author demonstrates that there is a trend towards abolishing-by means of certain analytical schools-the diagnostic categories of psychic health and disease; towards validating the imprecise concept of gender, exalting narcissistic positions, and legitimating-as mere living styles-pathological conditions such as transsexualism and perversions. The article is concluded with some considerations on the current clinical practice, which should be inscribed in a horizon of symbolic legality, and destined to frame, with no exceptions, indulgence without alterity, in order to access creatively the field of the pleasure principle, with the desiderative ethics that is inherent to it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Jose E. Milmaniene, Versao em portugues Revista de Psicanalise - SPPA
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Egocentrism
 *Hedonism
 *Pleasure
 *Psychoanalytic Theory
 *Reality
 Freud (Sigmund)
 Neurosis
Source: PsycINFO

21. The pleasure principle and the principle of more pleasure.

Original Title: O principio do prazer e o do mais prazer.
Citation: Revista de Psicanalise da SPPA, April 2011, vol./is. 18/1(53-62), 1413-4438 (Apr 2011)
Author(s): de Paula Ramos, Sergio
Correspondence Address: de Paula Ramos, Sergio, Rua Mariante, 239/304, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 90430-181, serramos@terra.com.br
Institution: de Paula Ramos, Sergio: Sociedade Psicanalitica de Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre
Language: Portuguese
Abstract: The author interprets Freud's article Formulations on the two principles of mental functioning in the light of contemporaneous thought. Present day technological progress is shown to be a narcissism enhancer resulting in many parents nowadays finding it difficult to be available to their children. In generating vicissitudes to the introjection of primitive objects, this will generate a feeling of emptiness along with the search for something to fill it. The consequences of this feeling are analyzed both as to the transgressor behavior and the addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Revista de Psicanalise - SPPA
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Freud (Sigmund)
 *Narcissism
 *Pleasure
 *Psychoanalytic Theory
 *Intrusive Thoughts
 Addiction
Source: PsycINFO

22. Transference and separations.

Original Title: Transferencia e separacoes.
Citation: Revista de Psicanalise da SPPA, April 2012, vol./is. 19/1(11-24), 1413-4438 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Andre, Jacques

Correspondence Address: Andre, Jacques, 18 rue Didot, Paris, France, 75014, andre.jac@wanadoo.fr

Institution: Andre, Jacques: Universidade de Paris 7, Paris

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Each analysis perceives the separation of the two protagonists its own way, according to transference and its modalities, always unique. The most interesting case is certainly the one in which the separation is in the core of the issue, when the psychic impossibility of separating prevails over the patient's sex life, relations and symptoms-one of the symptoms being, sometimes, the multiplication of the "psy"-type experiences, to the point of addiction. A cynical amusing saying goes: "What is a borderline state? Someone who went through two analysis and three psychotherapies". The challenge launched to psychoanalysis may be formulated in the following terms: how much does the psychic experience of the treatment may construct or eventually create the capacity of separating when this is deficient or has not been constituted? The acquisition of separation results from a psychogenesis which may fail, entirely or partially. Would the dynamics of transference have means to remediate it? We imagine that the answer is neither simply affirmative, nor simply negative, since each analyst with any experience with borderline patients may certainly illustrate a contrasting experience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Jacques Andre, Versao em portugues Revista de Psicanalise - SPPA

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Borderline States](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Transference](#)
[*Sexuality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Treatment of substance abuse in military hampered by "old-fashioned" approach.

Citation: JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, November 2012, vol./is. 308/18(1845-1846), 0098-7484 (Nov 14, 2012)

Author(s): Kuehn, Bridget M

Language: English

Abstract: Substance use disorders have long been a major concern for the military, as personnel grapple with the stresses of deployments and the physical and psychological traumas of war. But recent anecdotal reports and data suggest that risky alcohol consumption and prescription drug abuse have increased substantially in the military over the past decade. Inadequate staffing levels, particularly of clinicians with appropriate training, have also impaired the military's response to increasing rates of substance abuse disorders. The report calls for the adoption of a model in which multidisciplinary teams, each led by a primary care physician, provide substance abuse care as a routine part of primary care. Provisions must also be made to ensure continuity of care for veterans as they depart the military and for reservists as they leave active duty, the report notes. In addition, the report called for limits on alcohol, noting that the availability of cheap alcohol on many military bases may encourage risky behaviors, as well as more prevention efforts, including the implementation of prescription monitoring programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *JAMA*
 Available from *JAMA* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

24. Rethinking opioid prescribing to protect patient safety and public health.

Citation: JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, November 2012, vol./is. 308/18(1865-1866), 0098-7484 (Nov 14, 2012)

Author(s): Alexander, G. Caleb; Kruszewski, Stefan P; Webster, Daniel W

Correspondence Address: Alexander, G. Caleb: Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 615 N Wolfe St, W6035, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205, galexand@jhsph.edu

Institution: Alexander, G. Caleb: Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Webster, Daniel W.: Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: The annual number of fatal drug overdoses in the United States now surpasses the annual number of motor vehicle deaths, and overdose deaths attributable to prescription opioids—nearly 15 000 in 2008—exceed those attributable to cocaine and heroin combined. To address the increasing epidemic of opioid abuse, a variety of strategies have been implemented, including limits on the number of opioid prescriptions covered by insurers, requirements that these drugs be supplied through a single physician or pharmacy, and state prescription drug monitoring programs. Despite these efforts, reduction of opioid abuse may not succeed until there is a broader clinical shift from such widespread use of these medicines. A public health approach to the treatment of pain in the context of an epidemic of abuse would place greater weight on considering the harmful effects, or what economists consider to be negative externalities, that clinicians' treatment decisions have on other individuals beyond the individual patient being treated. Greater clinical judiciousness is especially warranted given the limited evidence to support many clinical applications in which opioids are used. For example, although opioids may be efficacious for acute lower back pain, the safety, efficacy, and abuse data are limited for chronic back pain.⁶ There are serious gaps in the knowledge base regarding opioid use for other chronic nonmalignant pain as well, including a lack of randomized trials that have active treatment groups or that examine major harms and benefits of long-term use. There is also little evidence regarding how to rotate opioids when the toxicities of a therapy outweigh its benefits or regarding the treatment of patients with chronic pain who are at risk of drug abuse or addiction. Prescription drug abuse is a complex problem, and there are no simple solutions for effective prevention. Efforts to prevent abuse and diversion to the illicit market should continue, but prescribing practices also must change to reverse what has become a pervasive epidemic leading to widespread morbidity, mortality, and community strife. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Safety](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Clients](#)
[Strategies](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *JAMA*
 Available from *JAMA* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

25. The writer Rudolf Ditzen [Hans Fallada] (1893-1947) as a morphine addict in the Stralsund Provincial Sanatorium in 1921.

Original Title:	Der schriftsteller Rudolf Ditzen (Hans Fallada) (1893-1947) als morphinist in der Provinzial-Heilanstalt Stralsund 1921.
Citation:	Fortschritte der Neurologie, Psychiatrie, November 2012, vol./is. 80/11(644-649), 0720-4299 (Nov 2012)
Author(s):	Armbruster, J; Freyberger, H. J
Correspondence Address:	Armbruster, J.: Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universitätsmedizin Greifswald, Helios-Klinikum Stralsund, Rostocker Chaussee 70, Stralsund, Germany, 18439, jan.armbruster@uni-greifswald.de
Institution:	Armbruster, J.: Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, HELIOS Hansekllinikum Stralsund; Freyberger, H. J.: Klinik und Poliklinik für Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, HELIOS Hansekllinikum Stralsund
Language:	German
Abstract:	The work presented here analyses the in-patient psychiatric treatment, which remained unconsidered in the relevant biographies, of Rudolf Ditzen in the Stralsund Provincial Sanatorium from 5 January to 14 February 1921 with the diagnoses of "morphine addiction" and "degenerative psychopathic constitution". For this purpose the medical report on Ditzen, which has come to light again, was evaluated, and the treatment classified in its medical-historical context and the making of the diagnosis discussed against the background of Ditzen's psychosocial development. In the case of a combination of diagnoses typical for the time, against the background of Ditzen's difficult psychosocial development, which was likewise typical for its time, the result was a not entirely typical treatment for addiction under the custodial conditions of institutional psychiatry around 1920. Ditzen's hospitalisation with a comparatively mild type of symptoms is to be viewed against the background of a lack of extramural treatment structures. It is not certain whether Ditzen deliberately used the hospital as a space for withdrawal and protection. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	HOLDER: Ceorg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Addiction *Morphine *Psychiatry *Writers
Source:	PsycINFO

26. Pregabalin misuse-related issues; intake of large dosages, drug-smoking allegations, and possible association with myositis: Two case reports.

Citation:	Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, December 2012, vol./is. 32/6(839-840), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Dec 2012)
Author(s):	Carrus, Dario; Schifano, Fabrizio
Correspondence Address:	Schifano, Fabrizio, F.Schifano@herts.ac.uk
Institution:	Carrus, Dario: Department of Mental Health, Viterbo; Schifano, Fabrizio: University of Hertfordshire, School of Life and Medical Sciences, Hatfield
Language:	English
Abstract:	Presents the case reports of pregabalin misuse related intake issues of large dosages, drug smoking allegations, and possible association with myositis. One of the case of is of a 32-year old white European who had a previous diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder and reported a history of benzodiazepines, cocaine, and ecstasy abuse. The

another case is of 33-year old white European, and had both the bipolar and generalized anxiety disorder conditions. In both cases, the patients were started with pregabalin for medical reasons. However, because of the rapid development of high tolerance levels,⁵ increasing dosages were eventually self administered. In both cases, the abrupt rapid discontinuation of pregabalin was associated with withdrawal signs and symptoms, suggesting the potential of physical dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[*Pregabalin](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*

27. A randomized, controlled, pilot study of acamprosate added to escitalopram in adults with major depressive disorder and alcohol use disorder.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, December 2012, vol./is. 32/6(787-796), 0271-0749;1533-712X (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Witte, Janet; Bentley, Kate; Evins, Anne Eden; Clain, Alisabet J; Baer, Lee; Pedrelli, Paola; Fava, Maurizio; Mischoulon, David

Correspondence Address: Mischoulon, David: Massachusetts General Hospital, 1 Bowdoin Square, 6th Floor, Boston, MA, US, 02114, dmischoulon@partners.org

Institution: Witte, Janet: Depression Clinical and Research Program, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; Bentley, Kate: Depression Clinical and Research Program, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; Evins, Anne Eden: Depression Clinical and Research Program, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; Clain, Alisabet J.: Depression Clinical and Research Program, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; Baer, Lee: Depression Clinical and Research Program, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; Pedrelli, Paola: Depression Clinical and Research Program, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; Fava, Maurizio: Depression Clinical and Research Program, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; Mischoulon, David: Depression Clinical and Research Program, Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: We sought to examine the efficacy and safety of acamprosate augmentation of escitalopram in patients with concurrent major depressive disorder (MDD) and alcohol use disorders. Twenty-three adults (43% female; mean +/- SD age, 46 +/- 14 years) were enrolled and received 12 weeks of treatment with psychosocial support; escitalopram, 10 to 30 mg/d; and either acamprosate, 2000 mg/d (n = 12), or identical placebo (n = 11). Outcomes included change in clinician ratings of depressive symptoms, MDD response and remission rates, changes in frequency and intensity of alcohol use, retention rates, and adverse events. Twelve subjects (acamprosate, n = 7; placebo, n = 5) completed the study. There was significant mean reduction in ratings of depressive symptoms from baseline in both treatment arms (P < 0.05), with no significant difference between the groups. Those in the acamprosate group had a 50% MDD response rate and a 42% remission rate, whereas those in the placebo arm had a 36% response and remission rate (not significant). Those assigned to acamprosate had significant reduction in number of drinks per week and drinks per month during the trial, whereas those assigned to placebo demonstrated no significant change in any alcohol use parameter, but the between-group difference was not significant. There were no significant associations between change in depressive symptoms and change in alcohol use. Attrition rates did not differ significantly between

the 2 arms. Acamprosate added to escitalopram in adults with MDD and alcohol use disorders was associated with reduction in the frequency of alcohol use. The present study was not powered to detect superiority versus placebo. Further study in a larger sample is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[Acamprosate](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology*

28. Motivational Interviewing: Moving from why to how with autonomy support.

Citation: The International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, March 2012, vol./is. 9/, 1479-5868 (Mar 2, 2012)
Author(s): Resnicow, Ken; McMaster, Fiona
Correspondence Address: Resnicow, Ken: University of Michigan, School of Public Health, Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, 109 Observatory Street, Room 3867 SPH I, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-2029, kresnic@umich.edu
Institution: Resnicow, Ken: University of Michigan, School of Public Health, Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, Ann Arbor, MI; McMaster, Fiona: University of Michigan, School of Public Health, Department of Health Behavior and Health Education, Ann Arbor, MI
Language: English
Abstract: Motivational Interviewing (MI), a counseling style initially used to treat addictions, increasingly has been used in health care and public health settings. This manuscript provides an overview of MI, including its theoretical origins and core clinical strategies. We also address similarities and differences with Self-Determination Theory. MI has been defined as person-centered method of guiding to elicit and strengthen personal motivation for change. Core clinical strategies include, e.g., reflective listening and eliciting change talk. MI encourages individuals to work through their ambivalence about behavior change and to explore discrepancy between their current behavior and broader life goals and values. A key challenge for MI practitioners is deciding when and how to transition from building motivation to the goal setting and planning phases of counseling. To address this, we present a new three-phase model that provides a framework for moving from WHY to HOW; from building motivation to more action oriented counseling, within a patient centered framework. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Resnicow and McMaster; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Client Centered Therapy](#)
[*Counseling Psychology](#)
[*Health Care Psychology](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Independence \(Personality\)](#)
[Psychotherapeutic Techniques](#)
[Self Determination](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, The*

Available from *BioMedCentral* in *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*

29. Vulnerable salvation: Evangelical Protestant leaders and institutions, drug use and HIV and AIDS in the urban periphery of Rio de Janeiro.

Citation: Global Public Health: An International Journal for Research, Policy and Practice, October 2011, vol./is. 6/Suppl 2(S243-S256), 1744-1692;1744-1706 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Garcia, Jonathan; Munoz-Laboy, Miguel; Parker, Richard

Correspondence Address: Garcia, Jonathan, jonathan.garcia@yale.edu

Institution: Garcia, Jonathan: Center for Interdisciplinary Research on AIDS, Yale School of Public Health, Yale University, New Haven, CT; Munoz-Laboy, Miguel: Department of Sociomedical Sciences, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY; Parker, Richard: Department of Sociomedical Sciences, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: This analysis focuses on the evangelical Protestant responses to drug use and HIV prevention, treatment and care in the urban periphery of Rio de Janeiro. We question how religious institutions, and the positions of pastors, create or reduce various elements of societal illness and vulnerability. We aim to show that the views of pastors may symbolise a form of social regulation that may have a meaningful social impact on drug use and HIV and AIDS. The interviews of 23 evangelical religious leaders were collected. Two case studies of evangelical drug rehabilitation centres (DRC) are derived from five qualitative interviews. Evangelical DRC generally reflects pastors' discourses of reintegration into social networks including marriage, family and employment. We found important differences in the discourses and practices in private versus state-funded rehabilitation centres that may reveal ways social and programmatic vulnerabilities may affect the efficacy of public health interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Protestants](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Religious Groups](#)
[Program Development](#)
[Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Risk factors for criminal recidivism - A prospective follow-up study in prisoners with substance abuse.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 12/, 1471-244X (Aug 15, 2012)

Author(s): Hakansson, Anders; Berglund, Mats

Correspondence Address: Hakansson, Anders: Division of Psychiatry, Dept of Clinical Sciences Lund, Lund University, Lund University Hospital, Kioskgatan 17, Lund, Sweden, S- 221 00, anders_c.hakansson@med.lu.se

Institution: Hakansson, Anders: Division of Psychiatry, Dept of Clinical Sciences Lund, Lund University, Lund University Hospital, Lund; Berglund, Mats: Division of Psychiatry, Dept of Clinical Sciences Lund, Lund University, Lund University Hospital, Lund

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Substance use in general has been shown to predict criminal recidivism. The present study aimed to examine potential predictors of criminal recidivism, including substance-specific substance use patterns, in prisoners with substance use. Methods: A cohort of prisoners with substance use problems (N = 4,152) were assessed with the

Addiction Severity Index (ASI) in the Swedish criminal justice system. Clients were followed for an average of 2.7 years. Criminal recidivism was defined as any return to the criminal justice system. Results: During follow-up, 69 percent (n = 2,862) returned to the criminal justice system. Recidivism was associated with amphetamine and heroin use, with an additive risk for injectors, and with polysubstance use. Also, recidivism was negatively associated with alcohol, other opioids than heroin/methadone and with hallucinogenic drugs, and positively associated with previous psychiatric in-patient treatment, violent behaviour, and with a shorter index sentence. Associations remained when controlling for type of crime. Conclusions: Even when controlling for type and severity of crime, and for psychiatric problems, risk of criminal relapse was increased by substance use variables, including amphetamine, heroin and polysubstance use, and an additional risk was shown for injection drug users. These findings have implications for the need for substance abuse treatment after release from prison. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Hakansson and Berglund; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)

31. Negative attributions towards people with substance use disorders in South Africa: Variation across substances and by gender.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 12/, 1471-244X (Aug 7, 2012)

Author(s): Sorsdahl, Katherine; Stein, Dan J; Myers, Bronwyn

Correspondence Address: Sorsdahl, Katherine: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, J-Block Groote Schuur Hospital Observatory, Cape Town, South Africa, katherine.sorsdahl@uct.ac.za

Institution: Sorsdahl, Katherine: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town; Stein, Dan J.: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town; Myers, Bronwyn: Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Little research has examined attitudes towards people who use substances in low and middle income countries (LMIC). Therefore, the present study examined the attributions made by the general South African population about people who use substances and whether these attributions differ by the type of substance being used, the gender of the person using the substance, or the characteristics of the person making the attribution. Method: A convenience sample of 868 members of the general public was obtained through street-intercept methods. One of 8 vignettes portraying alcohol, cannabis, methamphetamine or heroin, with either a male or female as the protagonist was presented to each respondent. Respondents' attitudes towards the specific cases were investigated. Results: Respondents held equally negative views of the presented substances, with the exception of the cannabis vignette which was considered significantly less "dangerous" than the alcohol vignette. Respondents were more likely to offer "help" to women who use alcohol, but more likely to suggest "coercion into treatment" for men. Individuals who scored higher on the ASSIST were more likely to hold negative attitudes towards substance users and black African respondents were more likely to offer help to individuals who use substances. Conclusion: The stigma associated with substance use in South Africa is high and not necessarily dependent on the drug of

choice. However, a range of factors, including gender of the substance user, and ethnicity of the rater, may impact on stigma. Interventions designed to strengthen mental health literacy and gender-focused anti-stigma campaigns may have the potential to increase treatment seeking behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Sorsdahl et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attribution](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)

32. Ultra high risk of psychosis on committal to a young offender prison: An unrecognized opportunity for early intervention.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, August 2012, vol./is. 12/, 1471-244X (Aug 3, 2012)

Author(s): Flynn, Darran; Smith, Damian; Quirke, Luke; Monks, Stephen; Kennedy, Harry G

Correspondence Address: Kennedy, Harry G.: National Forensic Mental Health Service, Central Mental Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, 14, kennedh@tcd.ie

Institution: Flynn, Darran: National Forensic Mental Health Service, Central Mental Hospital, Dublin; Smith, Damian: National Forensic Mental Health Service, Central Mental Hospital, Dublin; Quirke, Luke: National Forensic Mental Health Service, Central Mental Hospital, Dublin; Monks, Stephen: National Forensic Mental Health Service, Central Mental Hospital, Dublin; Kennedy, Harry G.: National Forensic Mental Health Service, Central Mental Hospital, Dublin

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The ultra high risk state for psychosis has not been studied in young offender populations. Prison populations have higher rates of psychiatric morbidity and substance use disorders. Due to the age profile of young offenders one would expect to find a high prevalence of individuals with pre-psychotic or ultra-high risk mental states for psychosis (UHR). Accordingly young offender institutions offer an opportunity for early interventions which could result in improved long term mental health, social and legal outcomes. In the course of establishing a mental health in-reach service into Ireland's only young offender prison, we sought to estimate unmet mental health needs. Methods: Every third new committal to a young offenders prison was interviewed using the Comprehensive Assessment of At-Risk Mental States (CAARMS) to identify the Ultra High Risk (UHR) state and a structured interview for assessing drug and alcohol misuse according to DSM-IV-TR criteria, the Developmental Understanding of Drug Misuse and Dependence - Short Form (DUNDRUM-S). Results: Over a twelve month period 171 young male offenders aged 16 to 20 were assessed. Of these 39 (23%, 95% confidence interval 18% to 30%) met UHR criteria. UHR states peaked at 18 years, were associated with lower SOFAS scores for social and occupational function and were also associated with multiple substance misuse. The relationship with lower SOFAS scores persisted even when co-varying for multiple substance misuse. Conclusions: Although psychotic symptoms are common in community samples of children and adolescents, the prevalence of the UHR state in young offenders was higher than reported for community samples. The association with impaired function also suggests that this may be part of a developing disorder. Much more attention should be paid to the relationship of UHR states to substance misuse and to the health needs of young offenders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Flynn et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Criminals
 *Drug Abuse
 *Prisons
 *Psychosis
 *Morbidity
 Early Intervention
 Mental Health
 Prisoners

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *BMC Psychiatry*
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in *BMC Psychiatry*

33. Substance abuse and co-occurring psychiatric disorders in older adults: A clinical case and review of the relevant literature.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2012, vol./is. 8/1(74-84), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Salmon, Joanna Marie; Forester, Brent

Correspondence Address: Forester, Brent: Mood Disorders Division, Geriatric Psychiatry Research Program, McLean Hospital, 115 Mill St., Belmont, MA, US, 02478, bforester@mclean.harvard.edu

Institution: Salmon, Joanna Marie: Neuropsychology Department, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Forester, Brent: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Substance misuse is predicted to become an increasing problem in the older adult population. Individuals with psychiatric symptoms are at increased risk for a co-occurring substance use disorder, further complicating accurate diagnosis and effective treatment. The abuse of substances, including alcohol and prescribed or illicit drugs, can have deleterious effects on an individual's emotional, physical and cognitive well-being. These effects may be exacerbated by age and, therefore, potential substance misuse should be screened for as rigorously in older patients as in younger adults. Despite research into patterns and consequences of alcohol and prescription drug misuse in older populations, there are limited data on the use of other illicit substances. Most treatment protocols have been developed in younger populations, but basic premises have been extrapolated and revised to suit older adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Aging
 *Comorbidity
 *Drug Abuse
 *Mental Disorders
 Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation

Source: PsycINFO

34. Impact of abstinence self-efficacy and treatment services on physical health-related behaviors and problems among dually diagnosed patients.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2012, vol./is. 8/1(64-73), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Stein, Judith A; Zane, Jazmin I; Grella, Christine E

Correspondence Address: Stein, Judith A.: Department of Psychology, University of California, 1285 Franz Hall, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095-1563, jastein@ucla.edu

Institution: Stein, Judith A.: University of California, Los Angeles, CA; Zane, Jazmin I.: University of California, Los Angeles, CA; Grella, Christine E.: Integrated Substance Abuse

Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles, CA

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: Physical health problems are pervasive among patients with co-occurring substance use and mental disorders. Yet, drug treatment programs often ignore tobacco use and its association with health. Abstinence self-efficacy has been associated with improved outcomes for co-occurring disorders, which in turn may also impact physical health. This study had the goal of assessing whether abstinence self-efficacy for drugs and alcohol and availability and use of services would influence tobacco use and other health-related outcomes among 351 individuals with co-occurring disorders in residential drug treatment. Methods: Structural models tested the impact of baseline abstinence self-efficacy and treatment service characteristics on 6-month outcomes of health problems, functional limitations, health perceptions, and cigarette and heavy alcohol use. Demographics and baseline values for outcome variables were included as covariates. Results: Correlations within time for poor health, cigarette use, and heavy alcohol use were substantial. A longer time in drug treatment was associated with less cigarette and heavy alcohol use at a 6-month follow-up. Baseline health problems were associated with more cigarette use and functional limitations at 6-months. Abstinence self-efficacy did not predict less cigarette use but predicted less heavy alcohol use and fewer functional limitations. Availability of specialized dual diagnosis groups and more on-site psychological services were not directly associated with outcomes but had an impact through indirect effects on more psychological service utilization which predicted better subjective health. Conclusions: Improving overall treatment retention and services utilization among patients with co-occurring disorders may generalize to improved health perceptions, but specific health promotion and smoking-cessation interventions are warranted to improve health outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Physical Health](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

35. Long-acting injectable antipsychotic medications in patients with comorbid schizophrenia and substance use disorders.**Citation:**

Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2012, vol./is. 8/1(62-63), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2012)

Author(s):

Green, Alan I

Correspondence Address:

Green, Alan I.: Department of Psychiatry, Dartmouth Medical School, 1 Medical Center Drive, Lebanon, NH, US, 03756, alan.i.green@dartmouth.edu

Institution:

Green, Alan I.: Department of Psychiatry, Dartmouth Medical School, Lebanon, NH

Language:

English

Abstract:

Comments on an article "The potential role of long-acting injectable antipsychotics in people with schizophrenia and comorbid substance use", M. M. Koola et al. (see record 2012-32032-008). Koola et al. points out quite clearly the paucity of randomized controlled trials of pharmacologic agents in this population. The literature suggests that the traditional or classic typical antipsychotic medications are not particularly helpful for these patients, and there is even some evidence that their use may be associated with increased use of substances. Given the data, as reviewed by Koola et al., the potential

benefits of long-acting injectable antipsychotic medications in patients with schizophrenia in general, it is perhaps surprising that there have not been more studies of the injectable medications in patients with schizophrenia and co-occurring substance use disorders. Performing such studies, however, will require substantial funding, since recruitment of the population is so difficult. Multisite studies, each site with extensive recruitment networks, will be needed to complete enrollment of the population. Then, active interventions to maintain patients in treatment will also be needed, given the issue of non-adherence in this population, for the studies to be completed successfully. In such studies, should injectable antipsychotics demonstrate an ability to improve medication adherence, decrease substance use, or improve symptoms as compared to oral agents, they may become an important aspect of the pharmacotherapeutic armamentarium for these most difficult-to-treat cases. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Neuroleptic Drugs](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Injections](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. The potential role of long-acting injectable antipsychotics in people with schizophrenia and comorbid substance use.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2012, vol./is. 8/1(50-61), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Koola, Maju Mathew; Wehring, Heidi J; Kelly, Deanna L

Correspondence Address: Kelly, Deanna L.: Treatment Research Program, Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, P.O. Box 21247, Tawes Building, Baltimore, MD, US, 21228, dkelly@mprc.umaryland.edu

Institution: Koola, Maju Mathew: Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Wehring, Heidi J.: Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Kelly, Deanna L.: Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Treatment of schizophrenia in patients with comorbid substance use (alcohol/illicit drug use, abuse, or dependence) presents challenges for public health systems. Substance use in people with schizophrenia is up to four times greater than the general population and is associated with medication nonadherence and poor outcomes. Therefore, continuous antipsychotic treatment in this population may pose more of a challenge than for those with schizophrenia alone. Many clinical trials and treatment recommendations in schizophrenia do not take into consideration substance use, as people with comorbid substance use have typically been excluded from most antipsychotic trials. Nonetheless, antipsychotic treatment appears to be as efficacious in this population, although treatment discontinuation remains high. The objective of this review was to highlight the importance and utility of considering long-acting injectable antipsychotics for patients with schizophrenia and comorbid substance use. Methods: We did a literature search using PubMed with keywords schizophrenia and substance use/abuse/dependence, nonadherence, antipsychotics, long-acting injectables, relapse, and psychosocial interventions. We limited our search to human studies published in English and 4,971 articles were identified. We focused on clinical trials, case reports, case series, reviews, and meta-analyses, resulting in 125 articles from 1975 to 2011. Results: Our review suggests the potential role of long-acting injectables for people with comorbid substance use and schizophrenia in leading to improvements in psychopathology, relapse prevention, fewer rehospitalizations, and better outcomes. Conclusions: While more

research is needed, long-acting antipsychotics should be considered an important option in the management of cases of schizophrenia and comorbid substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Neuroleptic Drugs](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Injections](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Cognitive functioning in schizophrenia and co-occurring substance use disorder: Where do we go from here?

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2012, vol./is. 8/1(48-49), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Mueser, Kim T; McGurk, Susan R

Correspondence Address: Mueser, Kim T.: Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Boston University, 940 Commonwealth Ave. West, Boston, MA, US, 02215, mueser@bu.edu

Institution: Mueser, Kim T.: Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Boston University, Boston, MA; McGurk, Susan R.: Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation, Boston University, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the article by Potvin, Stavro and Pelletier (see record 2012-32037-006). Their article is a welcome contribution to the field by its focus on delineating the apparently contradictory relationships between cognitive functioning and different commonly used substances in this population, and it suggests potential explanations that may account for the paradoxical findings. In their review of 45 studies of substance use and cognition, Potvin et al identified 3 factors that appear to explain significant variability across study findings: age of the individual; type of cognitive function measured; and type of substance used. The present authors briefly describe two methodological considerations that may further inform research aimed at understanding the effects of substance abuse on cognitive functioning in schizophrenia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Paradoxical cognitive capacities in dual diagnosis schizophrenia: The quest for explanatory factors.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2012, vol./is. 8/1(35-47), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Potvin, Stephane; Stavro, Katherine; Pelletier, Julie

Correspondence Address: Potvin, Stephane: Centre de recherche Fernand-Seguin, 7331 Hochelaga, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H1N 3V2, stephane.potvin@umontreal.ca

Institution: Potvin, Stephane: Fernand-Seguin Research Center, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ; Stavro, Katherine: Fernand-Seguin Research Center, University of Montreal,

Montreal, PQ; Pelletier, Julie: Louis-H. Lafontaine Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, University of Montreal, Montreal, PQ

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: Individuals with either schizophrenia or a substance use disorder have been shown to independently display cognitive deficits. Patients with schizophrenia who abuse psychoactive substances should then arguably display an aggravation in cognitive impairment. However, cognitive integrity among individuals with dual diagnosis remains paradoxical, with some studies reporting dysfunction and others reporting preservation. **Methods:** A literature search of PubMed and PsycINFO was conducted using the following major inclusion criteria: (a) schizophrenia-spectrum disorder, (b) presence or absence of a substance use disorder, and (c) measures of cognitive function. **Results:** Young patients with schizophrenia and comorbid substance abuse typically display better cognitive abilities than older individuals with dual diagnosis. Also, depending on the type of task assessed, cognition either remains relatively intact (e.g., psychomotor speed), dysfunctional (e.g., verbal memory), or ambiguous (e.g., impulsivity). Performance on tasks of impulsivity, however, remains particularly difficult to interpret, most probably due to the complexity of the multidimensional construct of this cognitive domain. Finally, depending on the preference of psychoactive substance used, some individuals with dual diagnosis exhibit better cognitive function (e.g., cannabis), while others display marked decreases on task performance (e.g., alcohol), relative to those with schizophrenia only. **Conclusions:** Age, type of cognitive function measured, and type of psychoactive substance abused appear to be three factors that interact to contribute to the array of current findings among patients with dual diagnoses of schizophrenia and substance use disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Cognitive Ability
*Drug Abuse
*Dual Diagnosis
*Schizophrenia
Cognitive Impairment
Comorbidity

Source:

PsycINFO

39. The prevalence and correlates of nicotine use disorder among bipolar patients in a hospital setting, Malaysia.

Citation:

Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2012, vol./is. 8/1(28-34), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2012)

Author(s):

Yee, Anne Hway Ann; Ng, Chong Guan; Rashid, Rusdi Abd; Habil, Mohamad Hussain

Correspondence Address:

Yee, Anne Hway Ann: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 50603, annyee17@gmail.com

Institution:

Yee, Anne Hway Ann: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Ng, Chong Guan: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Rashid, Rusdi Abd: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Habil, Mohamad Hussain: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: The authors sought to determine the prevalence of nicotine use disorder, related demographic characteristic features, and associated correlates of nicotine use disorder among bipolar patients who attended inpatient and outpatient services in a university hospital setting in Malaysia. **Methods:** In this cross-sectional study conducted from March 2009 to September 2010, a total of 121 bipolar patients, whose diagnoses were based on the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (bipolar version 5.0.0), were recruited. Their nicotine use disorders were assessed with the Mini International

Neuropsychiatric Interview (plus version) and the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence. The associated correlates of nicotine use disorder were assessed with the Addiction Severity Index-Lite-Clinical Factors version. The number of lifetime hospitalizations and the survival days (defined as the number of days between the last discharge and the most current readmission for all patients who had been readmitted to the hospital) were calculated. Results: The prevalence of nicotine use disorder among bipolar patients was 22.3% (n = 27). Male gender was the only demographic factor that was statistically associated with nicotine use disorder (p < .001). Patients with nicotine use disorder had significantly more psychiatric hospitalizations than those without nicotine use disorder after adjusting for gender, race, employment status, education level and duration of illness (p < .001). Conclusions: The rate of nicotine use disorder among bipolar patients in this study is similar to that of the general population in Malaysia but lower than that of hospitalized bipolar patients in other parts of the world. Male bipolar patients had higher risk of nicotine use disorder, which was also associated with a higher rate of prior psychiatric hospitalizations. Because there is a high prevalence of nicotine use disorder among bipolar patients, as well as potential interactions with the course of the disorder, nicotine use should be addressed in these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Southeast Asian Cultural Groups](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Hospitalized Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Past-year acute behavioral health care utilization among individuals with mental health disorders: Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2012, vol./is. 8/1(19-27), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Barrett, Blake; Young, M. Scott

Correspondence Address: Barrett, Blake: University of South Florida, Florida Mental Health Institute, Department of Mental Health Law and Policy, 13301 Bruce B. Downs Blvd., MHC 2609, Tampa, FL, US, 33612, bbarrett@fmhi.usf.edu

Institution: Barrett, Blake: Florida Mental Health Institute, Department of Mental Health Law and Policy, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL; Young, M. Scott: Florida Mental Health Institute, Department of Mental Health Law and Policy, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Prevalence and correlates of past-year acute behavioral health care use were examined. Methods: Data are from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (N = 10,069 adults with behavioral health disorders). Associations between past-year acute behavioral health care use and factors related to health care use were examined through bivariate and logistic regression analyses per Andersen's behavioral model of health services utilization. Results: Five percent of those with a behavioral health disorder used acute behavioral health care services. Several variables were significantly associated with acute care use in the final logistic regression model (R = .179, p < .0001). Individuals with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorders (OR = 2.58), severe mental illness (OR = 2.89), and co-occurring severe mental illness and substance use disorders (OR = 4.15) were more likely to utilize acute behavioral health care services compared to those with non-severe mental illness only. Individuals with only one type of behavioral health disorder were most likely to receive services targeting only that area of need. However, the majority of those with co-occurring disorders (i.e., > 80%) received acute

care for only one of their behavioral health disorders. Those with any past-year criminal justice involvement (OR = 3.19) were also significantly more likely to receive acute behavioral care in the past year. Conclusions: Individuals with co-occurring disorders have the highest rates of acute behavioral health care service utilization. Treatment for both conditions is rarely obtained in acute care facilities, supporting the need for better integration of care in these settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual meeting of the American Public Health Association. 139th. Oct-Nov, 2011. Washington, DC, US. A version of this article was presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Patterns and predictors of changes in substance use in individuals with schizophrenia and affective disorders.

Citation: Journal of Dual Diagnosis, January 2012, vol./is. 8/1(2-12), 1550-4263;1550-4271 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Bennett, Melanie E; Brown, Clayton H; Peer, Jason; Li, Lan; Bellack, Alan S

Correspondence Address: Bennett, Melanie E.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, 737 W. Lombard St., Suite 551, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, mbennett@psych.umaryland.edu

Institution: Bennett, Melanie E.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Brown, Clayton H.: VA Capitol Network Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center, Baltimore, MD; Peer, Jason: VA Capitol Network Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Center, Baltimore, MD; Li, Lan: Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Bellack, Alan S.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study examined patterns and predictors of changes in substance use over 1 year in individuals with schizophrenia and affective disorders. We examined patterns of cocaine use over time, baseline predictors of continued cocaine use over 1 year, and predictors of transitions into and out of drug use and treatment. Methods: We recruited 240 individuals with schizophrenia and affective disorders who met DSM-IV criteria for current cocaine dependence or cocaine dependence in early full or sustained full remission and assessed them five times over 12 months. Results: There was no change over time in either the proportion of the sample with at least 1 day of cocaine use in the past month or in the average number of days of cocaine use among those who reported any use. Baseline variables assessing actual substance use were found to predict a decreased likelihood of cocaine use. Several such variables-including self-reported use of cocaine, positive urinalysis results for marijuana, and positive urinalysis results for cocaine-were predictive of transitions into and out of outpatient substance abuse treatment. Readiness to change variables such as self-efficacy and temptation to use drugs showed different predictive patterns for the schizophrenia and affective disorder groups. Conclusions: These findings illustrate how drug use may show a cyclical pattern for those with serious mental illness, in which more severe use-characterized by greater frequency of use and associated problems-is followed by decreased use over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Affective Disorders](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Five experiential learning activities in addictions education.

Citation: Journal of Creativity in Mental Health, July 2012, vol./is. 7/3(273-288), 1540-1383;1540-1391 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Warren, Jane A; Hof, Kiphany R; McGriff, Deborah; Morris, Lay-nah Blue

Correspondence Address: Warren, Jane A.: Department of Professional Studies, University of Wyoming, Room 338, Education Building, Laramie, WY, US, 82071, jwarren4@uwyo.edu

Institution: Warren, Jane A.: Department of Professional Studies, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY; McGriff, Deborah: Department of Professional Studies, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY; Morris, Lay-nah Blue: University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY

Language: English

Abstract: This article describes five creative experiential classroom activities used in teaching addictions. The activities were integrated into the classroom curriculum and were processed weekly in focused dialogue. Student reflections throughout the article add depth to the meaning gained from the experience of the change process. The students' feedback suggests that experiential learning in addictions education can notably and positively impact attitudes toward change, addictions, and persons with addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Counselor Education](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Experiential Learning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Treatment setting and outcomes of patients with co-occurring disorders.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, January 2012, vol./is. 7/1(53-76), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Tiet, Quyen Q; Schutte, Kathleen K

Correspondence Address: Tiet, Quyen Q.: National Center for PTSD, Dissemination and Training Division, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, 795 Willow Road (MPD-NCPTSD), Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, Quyen.Tiet@va.gov

Institution: Tiet, Quyen Q.: National Center for PTSD, Dissemination and Training Division, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA; Schutte, Kathleen K.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the potential differential benefits for patients with co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorders (SUDs) entering treatment at one of three types of treatment programs: dual-diagnosis, SUD, and psychiatric treatment programs. This quasiexperimental study compared 6-month substance use and psychiatric symptom outcomes of 257 adults with co-occurring substance use and psychiatric disorders who had sought treatment at one of four outpatient treatment programs that used group treatment as the main treatment modality: a dual diagnosis, a psychiatric, or one of two SUD treatment programs. At treatment initiation, patients received a structured diagnostic interview and a survey assessing SUD and psychiatric symptoms; the survey was

readministered 6 months later. Multiple and logistic regression analyses examined patient SUD and psychiatric outcome indicators to compare potential benefits of initiating treatment at a dual-diagnosis treatment program. At treatment entry, patients who entered the dual-diagnosis treatment program had a lower rate of abstinence for both alcohol and illicit drug use and had a higher rate of suicide attempt in the past 30 days than patients who entered SUD or psychiatric treatment programs. At 6-month follow-up, controlling for differences at treatment initiation, patients who initiated treatment at the dual-diagnosis treatment program no longer had a lower rate of abstinence for both alcohol and illicit drug use as compared with patients who entered SUD or psychiatric treatment programs; however, among subgroups of patients who continued to use substances, patients who initiated treatment at the dual-diagnosis treatment program had more days of heavy alcohol use and more days of illicit drug use. In addition, patients who initiated treatment at the dual-diagnosis treatment program were no longer characterized by a higher suicide attempt rate. There may be advantages for patients with co-occurring disorders to enter a dual-diagnosis treatment program rather than initiating treatment at an SUD or psychiatric program, especially in regard to managing suicidal behavior. Future studies are necessary to identify patient subgroups that might benefit most from initiating treatment at programs with a dual-diagnosis focus and to explore the key characteristics of effective dual-diagnosis programs. Furthermore, it may be important for dual-diagnosis treatment programs to monitor patient outcomes and focus resources on treating SUD issues among nonabstainers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Narratives for recovery: Personal stories in the 'big book' of alcoholics anonymous.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, January 2012, vol./is. 7/1(29-52), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Strobbe, Stephen; Kurtz, Ernest

Correspondence Address: Strobbe, Stephen: University of Michigan Addiction Treatment Services, 4250 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-2700, strobbe@med.umich.edu

Institution: Strobbe, Stephen: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Kurtz, Ernest: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

Language: English

Abstract: Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is a mainstay for recovery from alcoholism, yet critical aspects of this program remain only partially understood, including the element of storytelling. Using qualitative research methods derived from narrative analysis, we examined a set of personal stories from the "Big Book" of AA and proposed a normative, structural model for these accounts. The overall storyline followed classical literary conventions for tragedy and comedy. Prototypical stages included: (1) first or early drinking, (2) alcoholic regression, (3) hitting bottom, (4) progress in the AA program, and (5) stable sobriety, embedded in a subjective, evaluative function over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Storytelling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Sense of community among individuals in substance abuse recovery.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, January 2012, vol./is. 7/1(15-28), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Stevens, Edward B; Jason, Leonard A; Ferrari, Joseph A; Olson, Bradley; Legler, Ray

Correspondence Address: Jason, Leonard A.: Center for Community Research, DePaul University, 990 W. Fullerton, Chicago, IL, US, 60614, ljason@depaul.edu

Institution: Stevens, Edward B.: Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL; Jason, Leonard A.: Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL; Ferrari, Joseph A.: Department of Psychology, DePaul University, Chicago, IL; Olson, Bradley: Department of Psychology, National-Louis University, Chicago, IL; Legler, Ray: Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL

Language: English

Abstract: This study assessed the psychometric properties of the Perceived Sense of Community Scale (PSCS). Psychological sense of community is a construct that has been developed primarily in the field of community psychology and deals with the feelings of connectedness, group membership, and need fulfillment that members of small groups or larger communities may have toward other members. The current research explores this concept in the evaluation of Oxford Houses, residential homes designed to provide mutual support to individuals recovering from substance abuse and dependence, through the use of the PSCS. Overall, the PSCS was a multidimensional scale exhibiting a cluster of negatively phrased items with a large number of highly loading items. Within the three-factor structure, two factors were nearly perfectly correlated, and neither sex nor race bias affected the initial formulation. However, sex and race were significant (but of small magnitude) covariates in a later sample, and highly reliable subscales were formulated with five items. Taken together, the PSCS was capable of performing as an acceptable measurement model in latent analysis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 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 Rehabilitation](#)
[*Rating Scales](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Factor Structure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Coping strategies in 12-step recovery: More evidence for categorical involvement.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, January 2012, vol./is. 7/1(3-14), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Majer, John M; Droege, Jocelyn R; Jason, Leonard A

Correspondence Address: Majer, John M.: Department of Social Sciences, Harry S. Truman College, 1145 W. Wilson Avenue, Chicago, IL, US, 60640, jmajer@ccc.edu

Institution: Majer, John M.: Department of Social Sciences, Truman College, Chicago, IL; Droege, Jocelyn R.: Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL; Jason, Leonard A.: Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL

Language: English

Abstract: The present study examined 12-step involvement categorically and its relation to coping strategies and self-efficacy for abstinence among 42 members of Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous and 42 recovering addicts/alcoholics residing in

democratically operated recovery homes (Oxford Houses). Participants who were categorically involved in a set of 12-step activities reported significantly lower levels of emotion-focused coping strategies and significantly higher levels of social-support coping strategies and self-efficacy for abstinence compared with those who were less involved. Twelve-step meeting attendance was not significantly related to outcomes. Findings suggest that categorical involvement in 12-step activities equips recovering alcoholics/addicts with active coping strategies for their ongoing recovery. Implications for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Building on our foundations: Part II.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, January 2012, vol./is. 7/1(1-2), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Roth, Jeffrey D

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial describes the articles contained in this issue. The editors point out that it is their hope that they develop a review process that encourages new work and supports the development of younger authors by providing critical feedback that moves their work toward publication. The first two articles are from a prolific group of investigators that produced a special issue on the Oxford House model. Another article utilizes the approach of narrative analysis to deepen our understanding of the mechanism of action of Alcoholics Anonymous. The final article expands on our understanding of how co-occurring disorders affect the process of recovery from addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Alcoholism: Cognitive disorders and differential diagnoses.

Original Title: Alcoolodépendance: Atteintes neuropsychologiques et diagnostics différentiels.

Citation: Revue de Neuropsychologie, Neurosciences Cognitives et Cliniques, July 2012, vol./is. 4/3(196-205), 2101-6739;2102-6025 (Jul-Sep 2012)

Author(s): Ritz, Ludivine; Pitel, Anne Lise; Vabret, Francois; Eustache, Francis; Beaunieux, Helene

Correspondence Address: Beaunieux, Helene, helene.beaunieux@umcaen.fr

Institution: Ritz, Ludivine: Inserm, U1077, Caen; Pitel, Anne Lise: Inserm, U1077, Caen; Vabret, Francois: Inserm, U1077, Caen; Eustache, Francis: Inserm, U1077, Caen; Beaunieux, Helene: Inserm, U1077, Caen

Language: French

Abstract: Chronic alcohol consumption results in neuropsychological deficits, which are now well documented. Executive functioning, episodic memory and metamemory, visuospatial and psychomotor abilities, and emotional functioning are impaired in some alcoholic patients. The heterogeneity of the alcohol-related neuropsychological impairments can make it difficult to differentiate alcoholism from Korsakoff's syndrome, alcoholic dementia, traumatic brain injury, aging or dementia. The graded effects of impairments observed in alcoholism, Korsakoff's syndrome and alcohol-related dementia reinforce the continuity theory. There is no evidence that chronic alcoholism contributes to the neuropsychological changes observed in aging, dementia (Alzheimer's disease, fronto-temporal dementia) or traumatic brain injury. It seems essential for neuropsychologists, who evaluate elderly or brain-injured patients in clinical settings, to question about alcohol consumption in order to take into consideration potential alcohol-related neuropsychological deficits (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Dementia](#)
[*Differential Diagnosis](#)
[*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Grounding autism in the basic biomedical sciences.

Citation: Nature, November 2012, vol./is. 491/7422(No Pagination Specified), 0028-0836;1476-4687 (Nov 1, 2012)

Author(s): Schutt, Clarence E

Correspondence Address: Schutt, Clarence E.: NLM Family Foundation, 60 William Street, Suite 110, Wellesley, MA, US, 02481

Institution: Schutt, Clarence E.: NLM Family Foundation, Wellesley, MA

Language: English

Abstract: The Nancy Lurie Marks Family Foundation (NLMFF) seeks to enhance the lives of people with autism by funding basic biomedical research, providing resources for advocacy and policy groups, and making available social services for families. We believe that access to improved medical diagnosis and treatment and to better means of communication is the surest path for autistic individuals to find increased enjoyment in social and family life, obtain meaningful employment, and discover ways of independent living and creative expression. The principal goal of the scientific program at the NLMFF is to contribute to this deeper understanding of the biological basis of autism. There are many surprising and original observations on how autism is perceived in highly developed and populous areas as well as in remote regions of the world. The pace of discovery in autism research now matches that in many other areas of clinical neuroscience, including schizophrenia, addiction, Alzheimer's disease, and depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Autism](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Medical Sciences](#)
[*Social Services](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Experimentation](#)
[Family](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Systemic psychotherapy and cultural context.

Original Title: Psicoterapia relazionale sistemica e contesti interculturali.

Citation: Il Vaso di Pandora, 2012, vol./is. 20/3(29-47), 1828-3748 (2012)

Author(s): Semboloni, Pier Giorgio

Institution: Semboloni, Pier Giorgio: Centro Genovese Terapia della Famiglia

Language: Italian

Abstract: According to Devereux' conception, the "ethnic disease" represents the expressing of strains and tensions which are found within a specific culture or a certain period in history. The evolution of time demonstrates changes in symptoms of portrayal of distress: where some expressions of female malaise are less frequent in our times (hysteria), other disorders have erupted in social life which formerly were rare or virtually unknown (eating disorders, addiction). Our ecosystemic approach has a type of multidimensional focus (Falicov), therefore it goes beyond what is normally defined as "family therapy", into a pure ethnical approach. Bateson's anthropological work gives us guided criteria valid for therapy as well. The first step is to clarify if the culture (or family) being observed is able to classify its own experience in a completely different manner than the observer (or therapist). Therapy is also a comparison between various epistemologies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Epistemology](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Cognitive enhancers: Molecules, mechanisms and minds.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, January 2013, vol./is. 64/(1), 0028-3908 (Jan 2013)

Author(s): Frenguelli, Bruno G

Correspondence Address: Frenguelli, Bruno G.: School of Life Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom, CV4 7AL, b.g.frenguelli@warwick.ac.uk

Institution: Frenguelli, Bruno G.: School of Life Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial is devoted to the topic of cognitive enhancers which is arguably one of the most contentious issues in modern neuroscience and how pharmacologically human cognitive performance could be enhanced. Whilst these are worthy topics of debate, this special issue of Neuropharmacology focuses on the underlying neurobiology of cognitive function and dysfunction and strategies, both pharmacological and otherwise, to improve or normalize cognitive performance and behavior. By drawing on a large pool of international experts the special issue covers a wide range of topics. These range from the cellular and molecular substrates of learning and memory, an understanding of which is required if we are to harness these mechanisms for clinical benefit, to studies addressing the basis of cognitive dysfunction and the potential for its improvement in conditions including autism, Alzheimer's disease, drug addiction and schizophrenia. This rich diversity of research into the fundamental and applied aspects of cognitive enhancement holds great promise for the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[*Neuropharmacology](#)

Cognitive Impairment
Performance

Source: PsycINFO

52. Youth employment and substance use.

Citation: Social Science Research, January 2013, vol./is. 42/1(169-185), 0049-089X (Jan 2013)

Author(s): Kaestner, Robert; Sasso, Anthony Lo; Callison, Kevin; Yarnoff, Benjamin

Correspondence Address: Callison, Kevin: Department of Economics, University of Illinois at Chicago, 601 South Morgan Street, UH 725, Chicago, IL, US, 60607, kcalli2@uic.edu

Institution: Kaestner, Robert: Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of Illinois, Chicago, IL; Sasso, Anthony Lo: School of Public Health, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL; Callison, Kevin: Department of Economics, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL; Yarnoff, Benjamin: Department of Economics, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL

Language: English

Abstract: A significant portion of teens work while in school and the consequences of that work are of potential concern to society. While there is widespread support for combining work and school, and some evidence that employment has positive effects on youth development, previous research has revealed some potentially harmful consequences of employment among teens. In this paper, we investigate the relationship between teen employment and substance use. We extended this literature by studying two different cohorts of youth, and by exploiting arguably exogenous variation in youth employment and earnings caused by changes in minimum wages and the business cycle (unemployment). Estimates suggest that hours of work are positively associated with alcohol and cigarette use. However, if selection on unobserved variables were equal to selection on observed variables, these associations would be close to zero. With respect to the association between earnings and substance use, the evidence is less clear. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Employment Status](#)
[*Society](#)
[School Environment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Unhealthy alcohol use, HIV infection and risk of liver fibrosis in drug users with hepatitis C.

Citation: PLoS ONE, October 2012, vol./is. 7/10, 1932-6203 (Oct 9, 2012)

Author(s): Muga, Roberto; Sanvisens, Arantza; Fuster, Daniel; Tor, Jordi; Martinez, Elisenda; Perez-Hoyos, Santiago; Munoz, Alvaro

Correspondence Address: Muga, Roberto, rmuga.germanstrias@gencat.cat

Institution: Muga, Roberto: Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Universitari Germans Trias i Pujol, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona; Sanvisens, Arantza: Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Universitari Germans Trias i Pujol, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona; Fuster, Daniel: Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Universitari Germans Trias i Pujol, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona; Tor, Jordi: Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Universitari Germans Trias i Pujol, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona; Martinez, Elisenda: Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Universitari Germans Trias i Pujol, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona; Perez-Hoyos, Santiago: Department of Public Health, Institut de Recerca Hospital Vall d'Hebron, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona; Munoz, Alvaro: Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: To analyze alcohol use, clinical data and laboratory parameters that may affect FIB-4, an index for measuring liver fibrosis, in HCV-monoinfected and HCV / HIV-coinfected drug users. Patients and Methods: Patients admitted for substance abuse treatment between 1994 and 2006 were studied. Sociodemographic data, alcohol and drug use characteristics and clinical variables were obtained through hospital records. Blood samples for biochemistry, liver function tests, CD4 cell count, and serology of HIV and HCV infection were collected at admission. Multivariate linear regression was used to analyze the predictors of FIB-4 increase. Results: A total of 472 (83% M, 17% F) patients were eligible. The median age at admission was 31 years (Interquartile range (IQR) 27-35 years), and the median duration of drug use was 10 years (IQR 5.5-15 years). Unhealthy drinking (> 50 grams/ day) was reported in 32% of the patients. The FIB-4 scores were significantly greater in the HCV/HIV-coinfected patients (1.14, IQR 0.76-1.87) than in the HCV-monoinfected patients (0.75, IQR 0.56-1.11) ($p < 0.001$). In the multivariate analysis, unhealthy drinking ($p = 0.034$), lower total cholesterol ($p = 0.042$), serum albumin ($p < 0.001$), higher GGT ($p < 0.001$) and a longer duration of addiction ($p = 0.005$) were independently associated with higher FIB-4 scores in the HCV-monoinfected drug users. The effect of unhealthy drinking on FIB-4 scores disappeared in the HCV/HIV-coinfected patients, whereas lower serum albumin ($p < 0.001$), a lower CD4 cell count ($p = 0.006$), higher total bilirubin ($p, 0.001$) and a longer drug addiction duration ($p < 0.001$) were significantly associated with higher FIB-4 values. Conclusions: Unhealthy alcohol use in the HCV-monoinfected patients and HIV-related immunodeficiency in the HCV / HIVcoinfected patients are important risk factors associated with liver fibrosis in the respective populations (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Muga et al.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Liver](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [PLoS ONE](#)

54. Polydrug use during pregnancy and neonatal outcome: Data from a ten-year retrospective French study.

Citation: Journal of Neonatal Nursing, December 2012, vol./is. 18/6(232-240), 1355-1841 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Simmat-Durand, Laurence; Lejeune, Claude

Correspondence Address: Simmat-Durand, Laurence: Universite Paris Descartes, CERMES3, CNRS-EHESS UMR 8211, INSERM U988, 45 rue des Saints-Peres, Paris, France, 75270, Cedex 06, Laurence.simmat-durand@parisdescartes.fr

Institution: Simmat-Durand, Laurence: Universite Paris Descartes, CERMES3, Paris; Lejeune, Claude: Hopital Louis Mourier, APHP, Colombes

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To analyse the modalities and consequences of multiple drug use during pregnancy. Methods: 170 neonates whose mothers declared using at least two psychoactive substances, in a French hospital, between 1999 and 2008 were studied. Data was obtained from obstetrical, neonatal and addiction file records. Results: The identified mothers used on average three products at delivery, mostly tobacco, opiate substitution treatment, cannabis, alcohol and benzodiazepines. The birth cohort effect was very marked. The women using more than four substances experienced significantly more pregnancy terminations in their lives. Their newborns showed significant differences in

terms of preterm births (31.3% < 37 weeks), birth weights, sizes and neonatal abstinence syndromes (37.5% had a Lipsitz score >9). They were twice as likely to be taken into foster care. Long hospitalisations were three times more frequent for them (32.8% duration >30 days). Conclusion: Multiple drug use in pregnancy is a risk factor resulting in poor outcome whatever the combination of substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Neonatal Nurses Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Neonatal Period](#)
[*Polydrug Abuse](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Journal of Neonatal Nursing* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

55. The contribution of patient interviews to the identification of drug-related problems in home medication review.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics, December 2012, vol./is. 37/6(674-680), 0269-4727;1365-2710 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Kwint, H. F.; Faber, A.; Gussekloo, J.; Bouvy, M. L.

Correspondence Address: Kwint, H. F.: Division of Pharmacoepidemiology, Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences (UIPS), Utrecht, Netherlands, h.f.kwint@uu.nl

Institution: Kwint, H. F.: Division of Pharmacoepidemiology, Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences (UIPS), Utrecht; Faber, A.: SIR Institute for Pharmacy Practice and Policy, Leiden; Gussekloo, J.: Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden; Bouvy, M. L.: Division of Pharmacoepidemiology, Utrecht Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences (UIPS), Utrecht

Language: English

Abstract: What is known and Objective: To determine to what extent patient interviews contribute to the identification of drug-related problems (DRPs) in home medication reviews, in terms of number, type and clinical relevance. Methods: We performed a cross-sectional study within the intervention arm of a randomized controlled trial. Patients were recruited from 10 Dutch community pharmacies. Patients were eligible if they were home-dwelling, aged 65 years and over and used five or more different drugs, including at least one cardiovascular or antidiabetic drug. The community pharmacist interviewed the patient at home about the medicines and identified potential DRPs in combination with medication and clinical records. This medication review was assessed and modified by an independent pharmacist reviewers' panel. Outcomes were the number and type of DRPs and recommendations and percentage of clinical relevant DRPs. Clinical relevance of DRPs was assessed by DRPs assigned a high priority, DRPs followed by recommendations for drug change and DRPs followed by implemented recommendations for drug change. Results: A total of 1565 potential DRPs and recommendations (10 per patient).were identified for 155 patients (median age, 76 years; 54% women). Fifty-eight per cent of all recommendations involved a drug change; 27% of all DRPs were identified during patient interviews and 74% from medication and clinical records. Compared to DRPs identified from patient medication and clinical records, DRPs identified during patient interviews were more frequently assigned a high priority (OR = 18 [14-22]), were more frequently associated with recommendations for drug change (OR = 24 [19-31]) and were implemented recommendations for drug change (OR = 28 [21-37]). What is new and Conclusion: This study shows that more than a quarter of all DRPs were identified during patient interviews. DRPs identified during patient interviews were more frequently assigned a higher clinical relevance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Interviews](#)
[*Client Records](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics*

56. A conceptual review of research on the pathological use of computers, video games, and the Internet.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 10/5(748-769), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Sim, Timothy; Gentile, Douglas A; Bricolo, Francesco; Serpelloni, Giovanni; Gulamoydeen, Farah

Correspondence Address: Sim, Timothy: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China, sstim@polyu.edu.hk

Institution: Sim, Timothy: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong; Gentile, Douglas A.: Department of Psychology, Iowa State University, Ames, IA; Bricolo, Francesco: Neuroscience Unit, Dipartimento delle Dipendenze, Verona; Serpelloni, Giovanni: Neuroscience Unit, Dipartimento delle Dipendenze, Verona; Gulamoydeen, Farah: National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Language: English

Abstract: Preliminary research studies suggest that some people who use computer, video games, and the Internet heavily develop dysfunctional symptoms, often referred to in the popular press as an "addiction." Although several studies have measured various facets of this issue, there has been no common framework within which to view these studies. This paper aims to provide a conceptual framework of "impulse control disorders" and describe what is known currently based on a review of the international literature, and highlight what remains to be studied. We suggest the term "Pathological Technology Use" (PTU) rather than "internet addiction", since there is robust construct validity (via convergent validity and comorbidity) for pathological computer, video game and Internet use, regardless of how individual researchers defined or measured it. Questions concerning diagnostic criteria are raised, and a common set of diagnostic criteria is proposed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Pathology](#)
[*Computer Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Tobacco, caffeine, alcohol and illicit substance use among consumers of a national psychiatric disability support service.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 10/5(722-736), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Zimmermann, Adam; Lubman, Dan I; Cox, Merrilee

Correspondence Address: Zimmermann, Adam, 305 Arthur Street, Fairfield, VIC, Australia, 3078, adam.zimmermann@neami.org.au

Institution: Zimmermann, Adam: Neami Limited, Melbourne, VIC; Lubman, Dan I.: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Melbourne, VIC; Cox, Merrilee: Neami Limited, Melbourne, VIC

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research has consistently documented high rates of tobacco smoking and substance use disorders among young people with serious mental illness. However, limited studies have been conducted outside traditional clinical settings. In an attempt to address this shortfall and to better understand the needs of young people accessing its services, a national psychiatric disability support service (Neami) examined the prevalence and impact of substance use among 120 consumers from across Australia aged 30 years and under. Results indicated extremely high rates of tobacco use, with 68% of participants identified as daily smokers. In addition, 33.4% met criteria for an alcohol use disorder, whilst 40.8% met criteria for a cannabis use disorder. Overall rates of other illicit substance use were low. This study reinforces the need for routine alcohol and drug screening and assessment across all mental health settings, as well as appropriate support strategies that address high level smoking and caffeine intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Caffeine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Demand for substance abuse treatment related to use of crystal methamphetamine in Ontario: An observational study.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 10/5(696-709), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Brands, Bruna; Corea, Larry; Strike, Carol; Singh, Veeran-Anne S; Behrooz, Renee C; Rush, Brian

Correspondence Address: Brands, Bruna: Office of Research and Surveillance, Controlled Substances and Tobacco Directorate, Health Canada, 123 Slater Street, Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1A 0K9, Bruna.Brands@hc-sc.gc.ca

Institution: Brands, Bruna: Office of Research and Surveillance, Controlled Substances and Tobacco Directorate, Health Canada, Ottawa, ON; Corea, Larry: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON; Strike, Carol: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON; Singh, Veeran-Anne S.: Office of Research and Surveillance, Controlled Substances and Tobacco Directorate, Health Canada, Ottawa, ON; Behrooz, Renee C.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON; Rush, Brian: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Concerns about methamphetamine/crystal methamphetamine (MA) have featured prominently in the Canadian media and on addiction treatment agency agendas. We examined MA admissions at addiction treatment agencies to determine if a service gap existed. In 2006, all addiction treatment agencies (n = 124) in Ontario, Canada were invited to complete an on-line survey. The provincial database provided admissions data for 2006-2008. Amongst participants (n = 100), 53% reported an increase in clients with MA problems between 2004 and 2005. Nine percent considered MA to be a significant problem and 60% indicated that MA was a minor problem or not a problem in 2005. Forty-seven percent of participants said that MA problems were more common among males and 60% of MA clients were aged 16-24. Most (89%) agencies integrated MA clients into regular programs and 73% had not considered developing specialized MA

programs. MA admissions peaked at 2.4% of admissions in 2005 and dropped to a lower, stable percent (2006-2008). Media and public alarm about a MA 'epidemic' is not consistent with admissions data or agency experience. Consideration of objective evidence before demands for additional resources is necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Heroin abuse and collective identity: Correlates and consequences of geographical place.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 10/5(684-695), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Furst, R. Terry; Balletto, Rebecca

Correspondence Address: Furst, R. Terry: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY, US

Institution: Furst, R. Terry: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY; Balletto, Rebecca: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Ethnographic and qualitative research were utilized to examine how the effects of geographic place can be related to heroin abuse and collective identity in non-metropolitan areas (NMAs) in the mid-Hudson region of New York State, U.S. The socio-geographic consequences of this interrelationship are explored. In-depth interviews were conducted with 237 recent admissions to drug treatment at 28 facilities in the seven mid-Hudson region counties. The effects of geographic place and collective identity emerged in interviews through narratives relating to heroin experimentation, subsequent dependence, and the lure of New York City. Heroin experimentation and the New York City lifestyle are collectively constructed by many respondents as "cool." They are both oriented toward city life and in conflict with what respondents believe to be a lack of community and caring among city dwellers and the dehumanizing effects of the city. The idea that heroin use is cool serves as tacit permission to experiment with heroin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. Aug, 2007. New York City, NY, US. A version of this paper was presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Identity Formation](#)
[*Regional Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. A comparison of treatment outcomes for individuals with substance use disorder alone and individuals with probable dual diagnosis.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 10/5(670-683), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Cridland, Elizabeth K; Deane, Frank P; Hsu, Ching-I; Kelly, Peter J

Correspondence Address: Cridland, Elizabeth K.: Illawarra Institute for Mental Health, University of Wollongong, Building 22, Northfields Avenue, Wollongong, NSW, Australia, 2522, ekc977@uowmail.edu.au

Institution: Cridland, Elizabeth K.: Illawarra Institute for Mental Health, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW; Deane, Frank P.: Illawarra Institute for Mental Health, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW; Hsu, Ching-I: Illawarra Institute for Mental Health, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW; Kelly, Peter J.: Illawarra Institute for Mental Health, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: The co-occurrence of substance use and mental health problems, often referred to as dual diagnosis (DD), is increasingly recognised as commonplace within substance abuse treatment programs. Two-hundred and thirty-four individuals from 9 Australian Salvation Army drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs completed a 3-month post-discharge telephone follow-up. Using a cut-off score from the Psychiatric Subscale of the Addiction Severity Index (5th ed.), 66.7% were classified as likely to have DD and 33.3% as substance use disorder only (SUD). Both groups reported comparable and decreased substance use levels at follow-up, yet DD individuals perceived less improvement in substance use problems. Comparable improvements were reported in the areas of: symptom distress and recovery from symptoms. This was despite greater scope for improvement in individuals with DD. Duration of treatment and access to post treatment services were also assessed. Understanding factors effecting treatment outcomes is imperative for the implementation of effective, evidence based treatment programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Recovery-promoting care as experienced by persons with severe mental illness and substance misuse.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 10/5(660-669), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Cruce, Gunilla; Ojehagen, Agneta; Nordstrom, Monica

Correspondence Address: Cruce, Gunilla: Department of Clinical Sciences, Division of Psychiatry, Lund University, Skane University Hospital, Kioskgatan 19, Lund, Sweden, 221 85, Gunilla.Cruce@med.lu.se

Institution: Cruce, Gunilla: Department of Clinical Sciences, Division of Psychiatry, Lund University, Skane University Hospital, Lund; Ojehagen, Agneta: Department of Clinical Sciences, Division of Psychiatry, Lund University, Skane University Hospital, Lund; Nordstrom, Monica: Department of Social Work, Gothenburg University, Gothenburg

Language: English

Abstract: This paper explores recovery-promoting care as experienced by persons with concomitant severe mental illness and substance misuse. Sixteen in-depth interviews, based on an interview guide concerning their experiences of health, life situation and care, were held with eight participants in an outpatient treatment programme. The analysis aimed to identify themes reflecting the diversity and complexity of the phenomenon recovery-promoting care. Six themes emerged: "entirety", "participation and reciprocal relations", "stability", "symptom control", "mindfulness", and "dignity and autonomy". The participants reported that care conveying experiences of meaningfulness and providing empowerment increased their motivation and their capacity to take an active part in the recovery process. The findings of the study underscore the importance of incorporating the patients' perspectives on what promotes recovery when offering mental health services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Empowerment](#)
[Mindfulness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Relationships between treatment expectations and treatment outcomes among outpatients with substance use problems.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 10/5(607-621), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Raylu, Namrata; Kaur, Inderjit

Correspondence Address: Raylu, Namrata: Northern Sydney Central Coast Drug Alcohol & Gambling Service, Sydney, NSW, Australia, nraylu@australia.edu

Institution: Raylu, Namrata: Northern Sydney Central Coast Drug Alcohol & Gambling Service, Sydney, NSW; Kaur, Inderjit: Northern Sydney Central Coast Drug Alcohol & Gambling Service, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Currently, studies exploring the relationship between treatment expectations (TE) and outcome among individuals with substance use problems are significantly lacking. This is important as relapse and attrition rates among this group are greater than those with other psychological problems. Understanding how TE impact treatment outcomes among this group would provide information to clinicians about which TE to intervene in order to positively influence treatment outcomes. Thus, this eight-month follow-up study investigated TE that could predict treatment outcomes (i.e., clients' substance use, mood states, number of treatment sessions received and clients' satisfaction with the service they received) among 130 outpatients with substance use problems. Using binary logistic regression, age, gender and TE were entered as predictors of treatment outcomes. Results showed that those that had higher expectations about taking responsibility and being open in counseling were more likely to report improvements in their main substance of concern. Furthermore, those that had higher expectations for a positive outcome from counseling were more likely to improve their mood especially depression levels. Although TE could not predict attrition, younger clients were more likely to leave treatment without notice or against advice, receive less treatment sessions and be less satisfied with the treatment they received. Individuals that had higher expectations of being open in counseling and for clinicians' to self-disclosure were more likely to be satisfied with the treatment they received. The findings not only have clinical implications but also implications in relation to developing policies for clinicians working with clients with substance use problems as well as conducting further research in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Expectations](#)
[*Outpatients](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. The role of therapeutic alliance in treatment for people with mild to moderate alcohol dependence.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 10/5(597-606), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Richardson, Deirdre F; Adamson, Simon J; Deering, Daryle E. A

Correspondence Address: Richardson, Deirdre F.: National Addiction Centre, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, PO Box 4345, Christchurch, New Zealand, deirdre.richardson@clear.net.nz

Institution: Richardson, Deirdre F.: Wellington Institute of Technology, Christchurch; Adamson, Simon J.: National Addiction Centre, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch; Deering, Daryle E. A.: National Addiction Centre, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch

Language: English

Abstract: In an exploratory study of Therapeutic Alliance (TA) in brief outpatient treatment for alcohol dependence the relationship was investigated between TA and treatment outcome (measured at 6 weeks and 6 months) for 69 alcohol dependent clients participating in a randomised control trial between Motivational Enhancement Therapy and Non Directive Reflective Listening. TA was significantly higher for clients who attended all four sessions. The correlation between TA and change in per cent days abstinent (PDA) between baseline and 6 weeks approached significance. TA was significantly correlated with the Alcohol Problem Questionnaire (APQ) at 6 months and with change in APQ scores between baseline and 6 months. These relationships remained significant when treatment assignment was controlled for. Whilst there was a trend towards a relationship between TA and change in PDA between baseline and 6 months, this trend no longer remained when both treatment assignment and early change in drinking levels were controlled for. Therapeutic alliance may be a useful additional maker to predict outcome, but early treatment response appears to be a better predictor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Therapeutic Alliance](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Medication adherence among homeless patients: A pilot study of cell phone effectiveness.

Citation: Journal of the American Academy of Nurse Practitioners, November 2012, vol./is. 24/11(675-681), 1041-2972;1745-7599 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Burda, Charon; Haack, Mary; Duarte, Ana C; Alemi, Farrokh

Correspondence Address: Burda, Charon: University of Maryland School of Nursing, 655 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, cburd001@son.umaryland.edu

Institution: Burda, Charon: University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD; Haack, Mary: University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD; Duarte, Ana C.: University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD; Alemi, Farrokh: Research Service, Bay Pines VA Healthcare System, Bay Pines, FL

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: We examined the feasibility of using cell phones to monitor medication adherence among homeless participants and collected data for research purposes. Data sources: Ten homeless individuals with a co-occurring substance use and psychiatric disorders who were receiving psychopharmacologic treatment participated in the study. All psychopharmacologic treatment was provided by a psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner. Cell phones were provided to participants with unlimited phone service for 45 days. An automated telephone system was programmed to call participants daily for 30 days. All participant responses were reported to a computer and reviewed by study staff on a daily basis. Conclusions: The automated calls reached study participants 93% of days and, when reached, participants reported 100% adherence with the prescribed

medication regimen. Exit interviews indicated strong support for the usefulness of the phone and the value of the call and survey as reminders to take their medication. No patients dropped out of this study. Implications for practice: This pilot study establishes the feasibility of using cell phones to monitor and manage medication regimens for hard-to-reach populations, such as the homeless with co-occurring disorders. It also establishes that this technology would work for research data collection. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s). Journal compilation-American Academy of Nurse Practitioners; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of the American Academy of Nurse Practitioners*

65. First person accounts of mental illness and recovery.

Citation: First person accounts of mental illness and recovery., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): LeCroy, Craig Winston [Ed]; Holschuh, Jane [Ed]

Institution: LeCroy, Craig Winston: School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ; Holschuh, Jane: Department of Social Work, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Drawing from a broad range of sources, including narratives written expressly for this book, self-published accounts, and excerpts from previously published memoirs, this distinctive set of personal stories covers and illustrates a wide spectrum of mental disorder categories, including: Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders; Mood disorders; Anxiety disorders; personality disorders; substance-related disorders; eating disorders; cognitive disorders; somatoform disorders; dissociative disorders; gender identity disorders; sleep disorders; disorders usually first diagnosed in infancy, childhood, or adolescence; and impulse control disorders. Reflecting a recovery orientation and strengths-based approach, the authentic and relevant stories in First Person Accounts of Mental Illness and Recovery promote a greater appreciation for the individual's role in treatment and an expansion of hope and recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Affective Disorders](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Dissociative Disorders](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Gender Identity Disorder](#)
[Impulse Control Disorders](#)
[Personality Disorders](#)
[Psychosis](#)
[Schizophrenia](#)
[Sleep Disorders](#)
[Somatoform Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. 100 years ago in addiction science.

Citation: Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1886-1887), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Edwards, Griffith

Language: English

Abstract: Notwithstanding the author's contrary protestations, this article constituted self-advertising for a recently published novel. The gist of this piece is to claim that no novelist previously had handled competently the fictional description of inebriety, whereas he himself had successfully done so. There follow a series of appraisals that comment on the way in which inebriety was treated by well-known writers, starting with Charles Dickens. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

67. Abusive treatment common in the USA, not just Asia.

Citation: Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1884-1885), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Szalavitz, Maia

Correspondence Address: Szalavitz, Maia, 320 E 86 St # 2C, New York, NY, US, 10028, maiasz@gmail.com

Language: English

Abstract: The author documented the history of abusive addiction treatment in USA in Help at Any Cost: How the Troubled Teen Industry Cons Parents and Hurts Kids. The most psychologically damaging treatment was pioneered by Synanon, which is the father of all US 'therapeutic community programs', including the two largest public treatment centers currently operating in the USA. Public humiliation, food deprivation, sleep deprivation, forced meaningless labor, the wearing of humiliating outfits and signs, and hours of being screamed at and being targeted to be 'broken down' continued to be common practice in many 'therapeutic communities' and some other rehabilitations until at least the early 1990s. The author still hear regularly from recent graduates of US addiction programs who report the use of humiliating and degrading tactics. The US criminal justice system supplied at least half of therapeutic community inmates for many years, so, as in foreign programs, they are often state-mandated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

68. Contingent incentives reduce cigarette smoking among pregnant, methadone-maintained women: Results of an initial feasibility and efficacy randomized clinical trial.

Citation: Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1868-1877), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Tuten, Michelle; Fitzsimons, Heather; Chisolm, Margaret S; Nuzzo, Paul A; Jones, Hendree E

- Correspondence Address:** Tuten, Michelle: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center, Mason F. Lord Building, East Tower, Room E-361, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, mtuten@jhmi.edu
- Institution:** Tuten, Michelle: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Fitzsimons, Heather: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Chisolm, Margaret S.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Nuzzo, Paul A.: Center on Drug and Alcohol Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY; Jones, Hendree E.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: This study examined the feasibility and efficacy of behavioral incentives for reducing cigarette smoking among pregnant methadone-maintained patients. Design: Participants (n = 102) were assigned randomly to: (i) contingent behavioral incentives (CBI: n = 42); (ii) non-contingent behavioral incentives (NCBI: n = 28); or (iii) treatment as usual (TAU: n = 32). Setting: Study procedures were implemented at the Center for Addiction and Pregnancy in Baltimore, MD. Participants: Study participants were pregnant, methadone-maintained women enrolled in substance use disorder treatment. Measurements: Baseline carbon monoxide (CO) levels were calculated for each participant. Subsequently, breath samples were tested three times weekly to measure changes in smoking behavior. CBI participants received incentives for target reductions from baseline: any reduction (week 1); 10% reduction (weeks 2-4), 25% reduction (weeks 5-7), 50% reduction (weeks 8-9), 75% reduction (week 10-11); and abstinence [CO < 4 parts per million (p.p.m.)] (week 12 until delivery). NCBI participants received incentives independent of smoking CO measurement results. TAU participants received no incentives, the standard treatment at the program. Findings: CBI condition participants submitted significantly lower mean CO values than the NCBI and TAU conditions over the course of the intervention (P < 0.0001). Nearly half (48%) of the CBI participants met the 75% smoking reduction target and one-third (31%) met the abstinence target at week 12. In contrast, none of the NCBI met either the 75% or abstinence targets. Only 2% of the TAU participants met the 75% reduction and none of the TAU participants met the abstinence targets. These smoking behavior reductions did not yield significant differences in birth outcomes. Conclusions: Cigarette smoking may be reduced significantly among pregnant, methadone-maintained women through the use of contingent reinforcement for gradual reductions in breath carbon monoxide levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Incentives](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

69. Commentary on Bosker et al. (2012): Driving under the influence of cannabinoids.

- Citation:** Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1845-1846), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)
- Author(s):** Bramness, Jorgen G
- Correspondence Address:** Bramness, Jorgen G., j.g.bramness@medisin.uio.no
- Institution:** Bramness, Jorgen G.: Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research, University of Oslo, Oslo
- Language:** English

Abstract: Comments on an article by W. M. Bosker et al. (see record 2012-24821-022). The number of road traffic accidents and road deaths is increasing. The bulk of scientific evidence shows that cannabis increases the risk of being psychomotor-impaired in a way that influences the ability to drive a motor vehicle. Traffic medicine and the effect of intoxicating drugs may be viewed as a very specialized or limited area of research. There is, however, good reason to consider this research important given the size of the traffic accident problem. The investigation of impairing drugs in drivers can also function as a window into the world of abuse and addiction, and may act as an early warning system, picking up on trends. Finally, this research illustrates that drug use is no trivial matter and people should not be able to engage in it without interference. It shows that the use of cannabis products, be it recreational or medicinal use, may have consequences beyond the individual, causing harm to others. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Driving Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[*Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Performance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

70. Medicinal 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (dronabinol) impairs on-the-road driving performance of occasional and heavy cannabis users but is not detected in Standard Field Sobriety Tests.

Citation: *Addiction*, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1837-1844), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Bosker, Wendy M; Kuypers, Kim P. C; Theunissen, Eef L; Surinx, Anke; Blankespoor, Roos J; Skopp, Gisela; Jeffery, Wayne K; Walls, H. Chip; van Leeuwen, Cees J; Ramaekers, Johannes G

Correspondence Address: Ramaekers, Johannes G.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands, 6200 MD, j.ramaekers@maastrichtuniversity.nl

Institution: Bosker, Wendy M.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht; Kuypers, Kim P. C.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht; Theunissen, Eef L.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht; Surinx, Anke: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht; Blankespoor, Roos J.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht; Skopp, Gisela: Institute of Legal Medicine, University Hospital, Heidelberg; Jeffery, Wayne K.: Forensic Alcohol and Drug Recognition Expert, Burnaby, BC; Walls, H. Chip: Forensic Toxicology Laboratory, Department of Pathology, Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, FL; van Leeuwen, Cees J.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht; Ramaekers, Johannes G.: Department of Neuropsychology and Psychopharmacology, Faculty Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The acute and chronic effects of dronabinol [medicinal 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)] on actual driving performance and the Standard Field Sobriety Test (SFST) were assessed. It was hypothesized that occasional users would be impaired on these tests and

that heavy users would show less impairment due to tolerance. Design, setting and participants: Double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized, three-way cross-over study. Twelve occasional and 12 heavy cannabis users (14 males/10 females) received single doses of placebo, 10 and 20 mg dronabinol. Measurements: Standard deviation of lateral position (SDLP; i.e. weaving) is the primary measure of road-tracking control. Time to speed adaptation (TSA) is the primary reaction-time measure in the car-following test. Percentage of impaired individuals on the SFST and subjective high on a visual analogue scale were secondary measures. Findings: Superiority tests showed that SDLP ($P = 0.008$) and TSA ($P = 0.011$) increased after dronabinol in occasional users. Equivalence tests demonstrated that dronabinol-induced increments in SDLP were bigger than impairment associated with BAC of 0.5 mg/ml in occasional and heavy users, although the magnitude of driving impairment was generally less in heavy users. The SFST did not discriminate between conditions. Levels of subjective high were comparable in occasional and heavy users. Conclusions: Dronabinol (medicinal tetrahydrocannabinol) impairs driving performance in occasional and heavy users in a dose-dependent way, but to a lesser degree in heavy users due possibly to tolerance. The Standard Field Sobriety Test is not sensitive to clinically relevant driving impairment caused by oral tetrahydrocannabinol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Driving Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[*Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Performance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

71. Prospective memory and future event simulation in individuals with alcohol dependence.

Citation: *Addiction*, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1809-1816), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Griffiths, Alison; Hill, Robert; Morgan, Celia; Rendell, Peter G; Karimi, Khashayar; Wanagaratne, Shamil; Curran, H. Valerie

Correspondence Address: Curran, H. Valerie: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, Clinical Psychology, UCL, Gower Street, London, United Kingdom, WC1E 6BT, v.curran@ucl.ac.uk

Institution: Griffiths, Alison: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, UCL, London; Hill, Robert: Addiction Services, Bethlem and Maudsley Hospital, London; Morgan, Celia: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, UCL, London; Rendell, Peter G.: Australian Catholic University, Melbourne, VIC; Karimi, Khashayar: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, UCL, London; Wanagaratne, Shamil: National Rehabilitation Centre, Abu Dhabi; Curran, H. Valerie: Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit, UCL, London

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: To assess objectively prospective memory (PM) performance of individuals with alcohol dependence and determine whether the use of an imagery technique at the point of encoding can enhance their performance. Design: An independent group design was used to compare individuals with alcohol dependence with social drinkers. Setting: One UK residential substance misuse service. Participants: Twenty-four abstinent 'individuals with alcohol dependence' and 24 social drinkers matched on age, gender and years of education. Measurements: The virtual week (VW); story recall; a category fluency task; trail-making test (TMT); a single digit cancellation task (SDCT); spot-the-word; State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI); Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II); and the Severity of Alcohol Dependence Questionnaire (SAD-Q) Findings: Event-based PM task performance of individuals with alcohol dependence was associated strongly with indices of alcohol usage ($P < 0.001$), and was impaired significantly compared to that of social

drinkers ($P < 0.001$). Imagining improved social drinkers' time-based PM but not that of individuals with alcohol dependence. Conclusions: Individuals with alcohol dependence may experience prospective memory deficits which may be due to difficulties with effective strategy application. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Imagery](#)
[*Performance](#)
[*Simulation](#)
[*Prospective Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

72. Hyperactivation of right inferior frontal cortex in young binge drinkers during response inhibition: A follow-up study.

Citation: *Addiction*, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1796-1808), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Lopez-Caneda, Eduardo; Cadaveira, Fernando; Crego, Alberto; Gomez-Suarez, Ana; Corral, Montserrat; Parada, Maria; Caamano-Isorna, Francisco; Holguin, Socorro Rodriguez

Correspondence Address: Lopez-Caneda, Eduardo: Departamento de Psicología Clínica e Psicobiología, Facultad de Psicología, Campus Universitario Sur, Santiago de Compostela, Galicia, Spain, 15782, eduardo.lopez@usc.es

Institution: Lopez-Caneda, Eduardo: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Galicia; Cadaveira, Fernando: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Galicia; Crego, Alberto: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Galicia; Gomez-Suarez, Ana: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Galicia; Corral, Montserrat: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Galicia; Parada, Maria: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Galicia; Caamano-Isorna, Francisco: Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, University of Santiago de Compostela, Galicia; Holguin, Socorro Rodriguez: Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Galicia

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The objective of this study was to examine brain activity, with particular attention to prefrontal function, during response execution and inhibition in youths who have engaged in binge drinking (BD) for at least 2 years. Design: Event-related potentials (ERPs) were recorded twice within 3 years, during performance of a Go/NoGo task. Setting: The study was part of a longitudinal study of the neurocognitive effects of BD. Participants: A total of 48 undergraduate students, 25 controls (14 females) and 23 binge drinkers (10 females), with no personal or family history of alcoholism or psychopathological disorders. Measurements: The Go-P3 and NoGo-P3 components of the ERPs were examined by principal component analysis and exact low-resolution tomography analysis (eLORETA). Findings: Binge drinkers showed larger Go-P3 amplitudes than controls in the first and second evaluations ($P = 0.019$). They also showed larger NoGo-P3 amplitude in the second evaluation ($P = 0.002$). eLORETA analyses in the second evaluation revealed significantly greater activation of the right inferior frontal cortex (rIFC) in binge drinkers than in controls during successful inhibition ($P < 0.05$). Conclusions: Young binge drinkers appear to show abnormal brain activity as measured by event-related potentials during response execution and inhibition which may represent a neural antecedent of difficulties in impulse control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Brain](#)
[*Evoked Potentials](#)
[*Frontal Lobe](#)
[*Response Inhibition](#)
 Alcoholism

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

73. An analysis of ethical issues in using wastewater analysis to monitor illicit drug use.

Citation: Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1767-1773), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Hall, Wayne; Prichard, Jeremy; Kirkbride, Paul; Bruno, Raimondo; Thai, Phong K.; Gartner, Coral; Lai, Foon Yin; Ort, Christoph; Mueller, Jochen F

Correspondence Address: Hall, Wayne: University of Queensland, UQ Centre for Clinical Research, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital Site, Herston, QLD, Australia, 4029, w.hall@uq.edu.au

Institution: Hall, Wayne: University of Queensland, UQ Centre for Clinical Research, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital Site, Herston, QLD; Prichard, Jeremy: Law Faculty, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS; Kirkbride, Paul: Australian Federal Police, Forensic and Data Centres, Canberra, ACT; Bruno, Raimondo: School of Psychology, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS; Thai, Phong K.: University of Queensland, National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology (Entox), Coopers Plains, QLD; Gartner, Coral: University of Queensland, UQ Centre for Clinical Research, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital Site, Herston, QLD; Lai, Foon Yin: University of Queensland, National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology (Entox), Coopers Plains, QLD; Ort, Christoph: University of Queensland, Advanced Water Management Centre (AWMC), St Lucia, QLD; Mueller, Jochen F.: University of Queensland, National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology (Entox), Coopers Plains, QLD

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To discuss ethical issues that may arise in using WWA to monitor illicit drug use in the general population and in entertainment precincts, prisons, schools and work-places. Method: Review current applications of WWA and identify ethical and social issues that may be raised with current and projected future uses of this method. Results: Wastewater analysis (WWA) of drug residues is a promising method of monitoring illicit drug use that may overcome some limitations of other monitoring methods. When used for monitoring purposes in large populations, WWA does not raise major ethical concerns because individuals are not identified and the prospects of harming residents of catchment areas are remote. When WWA is used in smaller catchment areas (entertainment venues, prisons, schools or work-places) their results could, possibly, indirectly affect the occupants adversely. Researchers will need to take care in reporting their results to reduce media misreporting. Fears about possible use of WWA for mass individual surveillance by drug law enforcement officials are unlikely to be realized, but will need to be addressed because they may affect public support adversely for this type of research. Conclusions: Using wastewater analysis to monitor illicit drug use in large populations does not raise major ethical concerns, but researchers need to minimize possible adverse consequences in studying smaller populations, such as workers, prisoners and students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Professional Ethics](#)
[*Social Issues](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

74. Anthropology and addiction: An historical review.

Citation: Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1747-1755), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)
Author(s): Singer, Merrill
Correspondence Address: Singer, Merrill: Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, US, 06269, merrill.singer@uconn.edu
Institution: Singer, Merrill: Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: This paper reviews the world anthropology of drugs and alcohol use literature, identifying key issues addressed by anthropologists, methods and theoretical models in use, trends in focus over time and future directions. Methods: Papers and books that comprise the literature were identified through computer search using the keywords: ethnography of drug use (and variants, e.g. drug ethnography, qualitative approaches in drug research), ethnography of drinking, anthropology and drug use, and anthropology and drinking. Search engines included Google Scholar, EBSCOHost, AnthroSource and PubMed. Identified sources were read and integrated into the review. Results and Conclusions: The literature search identified a rich and growing literature on the anthropology of drinking and drug use. The research and published literature on the anthropology of drug use has grown and diversified since the 1970s, found acceptance in the wider multi-disciplinary domain of alcohol and drug studies and developed beyond the socio-cultural model to include life-style, critical medical anthropology and experiential explanatory models. Anthropological research has helped to shape the field of addiction science, e.g. ethnographic studies show that the lived worlds and self-identities of drug users have cultural order and socially constructed purpose and meaning, and experiential research shows that some addictions or aspects of addictions can be affirmative, creative and sustainable, at least at the individual level. The human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome pandemic has significantly increased anthropological research on drug-related issues world-wide. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Anthropology](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Trends](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

75. Addiction research centres and the nurturing of creativity: The Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction at the National Institute for Health and Welfare in Finland: Diverse problems, diverse perspectives.

Citation: Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1741-1746), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)
Author(s): Hakkarainen, Pekka; Kiianmaa, Kalervo; Kuoppasalmi, Kimmo; Tigerstedt, Christoffer
Correspondence Address: Hakkarainen, Pekka: Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction, National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), PO Box 30, Helsinki, Finland, FI-00271, pekka.hakkarainen@thl.fi
Institution: Hakkarainen, Pekka: Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction, National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Helsinki; Kiianmaa, Kalervo: Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction, National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Helsinki; Kuoppasalmi, Kimmo: Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction, National Institute for Health and

Welfare (THL), Helsinki; Tigerstedt, Christoffer: Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction, National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Helsinki

Language:

English

Abstract:

The Department of Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction started operations on 1 January 2009, when the National Institute of Public Health (KTL) and the National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES) were merged. The newly formed institute, called the National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), operates under the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. The scope of the research and preventive work conducted in the Department covers alcohol, drugs, tobacco and gambling issues. The two main tasks of the Department are (i) to research, produce and disseminate information on alcohol and drugs, substance use, addictions and their social and health-related effects and (ii) to develop prevention and good practices with a view to counteracting the onset and development of alcohol and drug problems and the damaging effects of smoking and other addictions. The number of staff hovers at approximately 60 people. The Department is organized into three units, one specialized in social sciences (the Alcohol and Drug Research Unit), another in laboratory analytics (the Alcohol and Drug Analytics Unit) and the third primarily in preventive work (the Addiction Prevention Unit). These units incorporate a rich variety and long traditions of both research and preventive work. The mixture of different disciplines creates good opportunities for interdisciplinary research projects and collaboration within the Department. Also, the fact that in the same administrative context there are both researchers and people specialized in preventive work opens up interesting possibilities for combining efforts from these two branches. Nationally, the Department is a key player in all its fields of interest. It engages in a great deal of cooperation both nationally and internationally, and among its strengths are the high-quality, regularly collected long-term data sets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Addiction
*Alcohols
*Creativity
*Prevention
*Public Health

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

76. Broadening our horizon: Response to commentaries.**Citation:**

Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1739-1740), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)

Author(s):

El-Guebaly, Nady; Mudry, Tanya; Zohar, Joseph; Tavares, Hermano; Potenza, Marc N

Correspondence Address:

El-Guebaly, Nady, nady.el-guebaly@albertahealthservices.ca

Institution:

El-Guebaly, Nady: Foothills Medical Centre, Calgary, AB; Mudry, Tanya: Faculty of Education, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB; Zohar, Joseph: Chaim Sheba Medical Centre, Tel Hashomer; Tavares, Hermano: Department of Psychiatry, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo; Potenza, Marc N.: Connecticut Mental Health Center, Problem Gambling Clinic at Yale, New Haven, CT

Language:

English

Abstract:

Reply by the current author to the comments made by Murat Yucel and Leonardo F. Fontenelle (see record 2012-24821-005), Garda Reith (see record 2012-24821-006), and Warren K. Bickel (see record 2012-24821-007) on the original article (see record 2012-24821-004). Dr Bickel correctly assumed that starting from current Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) debates we considered emerging domains of psychopathology research, including endophenotypes and transdiagnosis processes. We appreciate his reminder of other new initiatives that may further our understanding of

psychopathologies, particularly if addressed systematically. Dr. Fontenelle further our assumptions about the difficulties arising from semantic and other differences in attempting to capture the construct of compulsivity. Dr Reith's comments remind us that individuals are also shaped by their environment. We favor a comprehensive bio-psychosocial perspective with social factors being additional relevant factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Compulsions](#)
[*Neurotransmitters](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

77. The emerging new science of psychopathology.

Citation: Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1738-1739), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Bickel, Warren K

Correspondence Address: Bickel, Warren K.: Addiction Recovery Research Center, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute, 2 Riverside Circle, Roanoke, VA, US, 24016, wkbickel@vtc.vt.edu

Institution: Bickel, Warren K.: Addiction Recovery Research Center, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute, Roanoke, VA

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by N. el-Guebaly et al. (see record 2012-24821-004). The authors provides an interesting and important transitional motif in the evolution of psychopathology research. These authors ask which other disorder does pathological gambling (PG) more closely resemble-addiction or obsessive-compulsive disorder? The article wishes to examine the similarity between a target disorder and two other disorders. The authors do not address three new complementary views of psychopathology. The efforts of the authors will develop the contours and methods of what will constitute the new science of psychopathology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Compulsions](#)
[*Neurotransmitters](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

78. Beyond addiction or compulsion: The continuing role of environment in the case of pathological gambling.

Citation: Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1736-1737), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Reith, Gerda

Correspondence Address: Reith, Gerda: University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G12 8RT, g.reith@socsci.gla.ac.uk

Institution: Reith, Gerda: University of Glasgow, Glasgow

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by N. el-Guebaly et al. (see record 2012-24821-004). Debates as to whether pathological gambling (PG) is closer in nature to substance abuse disorders (SUDs) than obsessive compulsive disorders (OCDs), as well as discussions regarding the appropriateness of concepts such as addiction, impulsivity and compulsivity in describing the disorder, are timely and interesting in the context of the DSM-V's proposed reclassification of the syndrome. This broader perspective also has implications for interventions. Debates about the relative merits of OCD and SUD as applied to PG are interesting, but their value will be diminished if they are not considered alongside these wider environmental perspectives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Compulsions](#)
[*Neurotransmitters](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

79. Compulsivity as an endophenotype: The search for a hazy moving target.

Citation: Addiction, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1735-1736), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Yucel, Murat; Fontenelle, Leonardo F

Correspondence Address: Yucel, Murat: Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre (MNC), Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne, National Neuroscience Facility, AG Building, Level 3, 161 Barry Street, Carlton, VIC, Australia, 3053, murat@unimelb.edu.au

Institution: Yucel, Murat: Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre (MNC), Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne, National Neuroscience Facility, Carlton, VIC; Fontenelle, Leonardo F.: Anxiety and Depression Research Program, Institute of Psychiatry, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by N. el-Guebaly et al. (see record 2012-24821-004). The authors present evidence that pathological gambling (PG) is a condition that shares more phenomenological, neurobiological, psychological and treatment-related commonalities with substance use disorders (SUDs) than with obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). The concept of compulsivity is useful for communication between clinicians, it is too ambiguous and confusing for research studies of the topic. Secondly, while several well-validated clinical and research instruments are available for measuring impulsivity, similar instruments for measuring compulsivity are almost non-existent. Thirdly, compulsivity (like impulsivity) may be an unstable 'moving target', meaning that it cannot be an 'endophenotype' per se which, by definition, is an enduring trait that is unrelated to illness state or stage. Finally, individual differences in clinical presentation and treatment response are often the rule rather than an exception. The author begins to provide empirical foundations to guide these decisions and facilitate better delineation of the 'boundaries' in future conceptualizations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Compulsions](#)

*Neurotransmitters
 *Pathological Gambling
 Drug Therapy

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*

80. Compulsive features in behavioural addictions: The case of pathological gambling.

Citation: *Addiction*, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1726-1734), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)
Author(s): el-Guebaly, Nady; Mudry, Tanya; Zohar, Joseph; Tavares, Hermano; Potenza, Marc N
Correspondence Address: el-Guebaly, Nady: Department of Psychiatry, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada, T2N 4T7, nady.el-guebaly@albertahealthservices.ca
Institution: el-Guebaly, Nady: Department of Psychiatry, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB; Mudry, Tanya: Division of Applied Psychology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB; Zohar, Joseph: Department of Psychiatry, Chaim Sheba Medical Centre, Tel Hashomer; Tavares, Hermano: Department of Psychiatry, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo; Potenza, Marc N.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: To describe, in the context of DSM-V, how a focus on addiction and compulsion is emerging in the consideration of pathological gambling (PG). Methods: A systematic literature review of evidence for the proposed re-classification of PG as an addiction. Results: Findings include: (i) phenomenological models of addiction highlighting a motivational shift from impulsivity to compulsivity associated with a protracted withdrawal syndrome and blurring of the ego-syntonic/ego-dystonic dichotomy; (ii) common neurotransmitter (dopamine, serotonin) contributions to PG and substance use disorders (SUDs); (iii) neuroimaging support for shared neurocircuitries between 'behavioural' and substance addictions and differences between obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), impulse control disorders (ICDs) and SUDs; (iv) genetic findings more closely related to endophenotypic constructs such as compulsivity and impulsivity than to psychiatric disorders; (v) psychological measures such as harm avoidance identifying a closer association between SUDs and PG than with OCD; (vi) community and pharmacotherapeutic trials data supporting a closer association between SUDs and PG than with OCD. Adapted behavioural therapies, such as exposure therapy, appear applicable to OCD, PG or SUDs, suggesting some commonalities across disorders. Conclusions: PG shares more similarities with SUDs than with OCD. Similar to the investigation of impulsivity, studies of compulsivity hold promising insights concerning the course, differential diagnosis and treatment of PG, SUDs, and OCD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. *Addiction*-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Alcohol Withdrawal
 *Compulsions
 *Neurotransmitters
 *Pathological Gambling
 Drug Therapy

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction*

81. Research methods and statistical techniques in addiction.

Citation: *Addiction*, October 2012, vol./is. 107/10(1724-1725), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2012)
Author(s): Stapleton, John; West, Robert; Marsden, John; Hall, Wayne
Correspondence Address: Stapleton, John, j.stapleton@ucl.ac.uk

Institution: Stapleton, John: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, London; West, Robert: Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, London; Marsden, John: National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, London; Hall, Wayne: School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD

Language: English

Abstract: Addiction has, for several years, been publishing articles that address issues of methodology under the rubric 'Methods and Techniques'. We have appointed, on a trial basis, a Statistics and Methodology Editor who will have two roles. One will be to ensure that all articles that we publish have been through thorough statistical review and the other is to spearhead the commissioning on Methods and Techniques articles on key topics for the field. With regard to the first role, unless they have been declined on other grounds, all submitted articles will receive a review of the data analysis methods and presentation. With regard to the second role, the Statistics and Methodology Editor will work with the Senior Editorial team of the journal in commissioning articles on topics that we judge to be important in moving the field forward. We are open to suggestions for topics and authors to write articles. We hope for state-of-science primers where the topic warrants it, but also anticipate some developing and controversial areas to be tackled-possibly 'for debate'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Addiction-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Methodology](#)
[*Statistical Analysis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

82. Buprenorphine maintenance in pregnancy.

Citation: Asian Journal of Psychiatry, September 2010, vol./is. 3/3(157), 1876-2018;1876-2026 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Jhanjee, Sonali; Prakash, Brahm

Correspondence Address: Jhanjee, Sonali, sonali_arj@hotmail.com

Institution: Jhanjee, Sonali: National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; Prakash, Brahm: National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 40-year old female presented for treatment for heroin use of 8 years duration along with her husband, who was also dependent on heroin. She had sought treatment in private clinics and had two brief failed abstinence attempts before presenting for treatment in a mobile clinic which provided maintenance treatment with buprenorphine for opioid dependent patients. She was introduced to buprenorphine and later stabilized on 6 mg buprenorphine per day. The patient was regular in her follow up and marked improvement in psychosocial parameters was noted while on maintenance treatment. She conceived when she was on take home dispensing of buprenorphine naloxone combination therapy and had received maintenance treatment for about 1 year 3 months. She was advised against discontinuing maintenance treatment when pregnant and was shifted to daily dispensing of plain buprenorphine preparation. The patient was consistently stable, keeping all appointments, and taking part in the necessary psychiatric and obstetric examinations. The patient delivered a healthy newborn in the 38th week of pregnancy. This case report adds to the growing literature on the safety of buprenorphine in pregnancy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Maintenance Therapy](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Disparity between heroin addicts enrolled in maintenance treatment and detoxification treatment and its implication.

Citation: Asian Journal of Psychiatry, September 2010, vol./is. 3/3(138-141), 1876-2018;1876-2026 (Sep 2010)

Author(s): Chang, Kun-Chia; Loh, El-Wui; Tang, Hsin-Pei; Chen, Chia-Min; Huang, Chun-Jung; Lan, Tsuo-Hung; Chiang, Ming-Tse; Kuo, Sheng-Wen; Chiu, Hsien-Jane

Correspondence Address: Chiu, Hsien-Jane: Jianan Mental Hospital, Department of Health, #80, Lane 870, Jhung-Shan Road, Rende Township, Tainan, Taiwan, 717, chiu8@mail2000.com.tw

Institution: Chang, Kun-Chia: Jianan Mental Hospital, Department of Health, Tainan; Loh, El-Wui: Division of Mental Health and Addiction Medicine, Institute of Population Health Sciences, National Health Research Institutes, Zhunan; Tang, Hsin-Pei: Jianan Mental Hospital, Department of Health, Tainan; Chen, Chia-Min: Jianan Mental Hospital, Department of Health, Tainan; Huang, Chun-Jung: Division of Mental Health and Addiction Medicine, Institute of Population Health Sciences, Zhunan; Lan, Tsuo-Hung: Division of Mental Health and Addiction Medicine, Institute of Population Health Sciences, Zhunan; Chiang, Ming-Tse: Department of Psychiatry, Chia-Yi Veterans Hospital, Chia-Yi; Kuo, Sheng-Wen: Division of Mental Health and Addiction Medicine, Institute of Population Health Sciences, Zhunan; Chiu, Hsien-Jane: Jianan Mental Hospital, Department of Health, Tainan

Language: English

Abstract: Fundamentally, detoxification treatment aims to stop substance use behavior among the opioid addicts, while maintenance treatment aims to promote a healthier addiction behavior among the subjects by providing safer chemical substitutes. In this study, we evaluated the differences of social-demographics and clinical features between heroin addicts enrolled in detoxification and maintenance treatment. Data of 748 heroin addicts admitted for maintenance treatment or detoxification treatment between January 2004 and October 2007 were retrieved. Statistical analyses showed that older mean age, school dropout, drug offence, property offence, HCV and HIV infections, and older age of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine co-use, were significantly associated with maintenance treatment. Only a small number of patients chose detoxification treatment to treat their problems. The preference of maintenance treatment rather than detoxification treatment can be partially explained by financial concerns, either because the maintenance treatment is free or cheaper. Overall speaking, patients in detoxification treatment were relatively healthier in the aspects of social-demographics and clinical features compared to patients in maintenance treatment. Finding of this study should be concerned when designing treatment profiles, modifying of original treatment profiles or identifying target problems of a treatment profile. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Maintenance Therapy](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Alcohol and drugs in epilepsy: Pathophysiology, presentation, possibilities, and prevention.

Citation: Epilepsia, September 2012, vol./is. 53/Suppl 4(48-57), 0013-9580;1528-1167 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Leach, John Paul; Mohanraj, Rajiv; Borland, William

Correspondence Address: Leach, John Paul: Institute of Neurology, Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G77 5PD, johnpaul.leach@ggc.scot.nhs.uk

Institution: Leach, John Paul: Institute of Neurology, Southern General Hospital, Glasgow; Mohanraj, Rajiv: Greater Manchester Neurosciences Centre, Salford Royal Hospital, Manchester; Borland, William: Drug Investigation Unit, Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Gartnavel General Hospital, Glasgow

Language: English

Abstract: The potentially serious outcomes from ingestion of and dependence on toxins make this an important topic for epileptologists. We must be aware of the potential for harm from compounds that may be freely available, yet patients may try to conceal their use. Problematic compounds may cause seizures either acutely or on withdrawal: Their use may reduce effectiveness of antiepileptic drugs, or may simply promote and enhance chaotic lifestyles. Any or all of these factors may worsen seizure control or even directly cause seizures. This article highlights the pathophysiology behind provoked seizures, provides clues to diagnosis, and then outlines the steps that clinicians should take to reduce the deleterious effects of toxic compounds. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International League Against Epilepsy; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epilepsy](#)
[*Epileptic Seizures](#)
[*Pathophysiology](#)
[*Toxins](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Epilepsia](#)

85. Assessing executive and community functioning among homeless persons with substance use disorders using the Executive Function Performance Test.

Citation: Occupational Therapy International, September 2012, vol./is. 19/3(135-143), 0966-7903 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Raphael-Greenfield, Emily

Correspondence Address: Raphael-Greenfield, Emily: Columbia University, Programs in Occupational Therapy, Neurological Institute, Room 820, 710 West 168th Street, New York, NY, US, 10032, eir12@columbia.edu

Institution: Raphael-Greenfield, Emily: Columbia University, Programs in Occupational Therapy, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: This study investigates the utility of an occupational therapy assessment of executive and performance functioning and indicators of community adjustment among adults with histories of homelessness and substance abuse. A sample of 60 individuals living in a supported housing programme was interviewed about community living experiences and was assessed using the Executive Function Performance Test (EFPT). A descriptive and correlational study design was used. Measurable levels of cognitive and task impairment were documented, in older adults, non-US citizens and those diagnosed with cognitive impairments. Those who had completed a supported education/employment programme (Total EFPT $t = -2.83, 0.008$) performed better as did those who were employed (Total

EFPT $t = -2.33, 0.03$), met regularly with their case managers (cooking $t = -2.07, 0.04$), had hobbies (paying bills $r = -0.31, 0.02$) and had longer periods of abstinence (organization/planning $t = -3.59, 0.001$). Limitations of the study include the unanticipated need by the clients for additional translation services. Future directions include a randomized controlled intervention study using the EFPT. An implication of this study for occupational therapists working with homeless clients who abuse substances is the importance of assessing and treating their cognitive impairments as well as providing these services within housing first agencies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Occupational Therapy](#)
[*Performance Tests](#)
[*Executive Function](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Social relations and experiences of social isolation among socially marginalized people.

Citation: Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, September 2012, vol./is. 29/6(839-858), 0265-4075;1460-3608 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Pedersen, Pia Vivian; Andersen, Pernille Tanggaard; Curtis, Tine

Correspondence Address: Pedersen, Pia Vivian: National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Oster Farimagsgade 5A, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1353, K, pvp@niph.dk

Institution: Pedersen, Pia Vivian: University of Southern Denmark, Copenhagen; Andersen, Pernille Tanggaard: University of Southern Denmark, Copenhagen; Curtis, Tine: Local Government Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: We aimed to obtain a greater understanding of the characteristics of social relations and experiences of social isolation among homeless people, substance users and other socially marginalized users of shelters and drop-in centres in Denmark. Based on in-depth interviews with 46 shelter/centre users, we created a typology of five groups: the socially related and content, the satisfied loners, the socially related but lonely, the socially isolated and the in-betweens. The characteristics of the groups did not seem related to interviewees' degree of social marginalization. Professionals played a pivotal role, providing social support and help to improve interviewees' life circumstances. The findings provide insight into the social lives of shelter/centre users that is useful for developing initiatives to improve their social wellbeing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Social Interaction](#)
[*Social Isolation](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)
[*Marginalization](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Homeless](#)
[Social Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*

87. Celebrity worship, materialism, compulsive buying, and the empty self.

Citation: Psychology & Marketing, September 2012, vol./is. 29/9(674-679), 0742-6046;1520-6793 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Reeves, Robert A; Baker, Gary A; Truluck, Chris S

Correspondence Address: Reeves, Robert A.: Department of Psychology, Augusta State University, Augusta, GA, US, 30904, rreeves@aug.edu

Institution: Reeves, Robert A.: Augusta State University, Augusta, GA; Baker, Gary A.: Champlain College, Burlington, VT; Truluck, Chris S.: Augusta State University, Augusta, GA

Language: English

Abstract: This study tested common predictions from the absorption-addiction model of celebrity worship and the empty self theory. A sample of 171 university students completed a set of scales that included celebrity worship, materialism, and compulsive buying, as well as self-concept clarity, and several other measures of well-being, such as boredom proneness, self-esteem, and life satisfaction. As predicted, materialism and compulsive buying were significantly correlated with celebrity worship, extending research on the empty self theory. Celebrity worship, materialism, and compulsive buying were significantly related to lower self-concept clarity and to lower levels of well-being, supporting both absorption-addiction and empty self theories. The results provide clear evidence for absorption-addiction and empty self theory predictions of a compromised identity. Implications for future research were discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Celebrities](#)
[*Compulsions](#)
[*Consumer Behavior](#)
[*Self Concept](#)
[*Materialism](#)
[Life Satisfaction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Introduction to the special issue: Psychology, marketing, and celebrities.

Citation: Psychology & Marketing, September 2012, vol./is. 29/9(637-638), 0742-6046;1520-6793 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Reeves, Robert A

Correspondence Address: Reeves, Robert A.: Department of Psychology, Augusta State University, Augusta, GA, US, 30904, rreeves@aug.edu

Institution: Reeves, Robert A.: Augusta State University, Augusta, GA

Language: English

Abstract: The papers in this issue represent a selection of celebrity research relevant to Psychology & Marketing. Quite a few important strategic and managerial issues are also presented in the papers of this issue. The first two papers in this issue concern the popular topic of the match or congruence between celebrity endorsers and the product or service being promoted. The next set of papers discuss test new models of endorser effects, the effects of negative publicity on celebrity endorsements, and common predictions derived from the absorption- addiction model of celebrity worship. The last papers focus on a new scale to measure the desire for fame, and an increasingly popular aspiration on celebrity endorsement. The final paper make recommendations for future research. This issue will hopefully provide academics and researchers an efficient path to familiarity with research and theory on celebrity, as well as directions for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Advertising](#)
[*Celebrities](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Psychology](#)
 Fame

Source: PsycINFO

89. Deep brain stimulation as a therapy for alcohol addiction.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(709-727), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Munte, Thomas F; Heinze, Hans-Jochen; Visser-Vandewalle, Veerle

Correspondence Address: Munte, Thomas F.: Clinic for Neurology, Ratzeburger Allee 160, Lubeck, Germany, 23538, Thomas.muente@med.ovgu.de

Institution: Munte, Thomas F.: Clinic for Neurology, Lubeck; Heinze, Hans-Jochen: Department of Neurology, University of Magdeburg, Magdeburg; Visser-Vandewalle, Veerle: School for Mental Health and Neuroscience, Maastricht Institute for Neuromodulative Development, Maastricht University, Maastricht

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Deep brain stimulation (DBS) has been firmly established as a therapy for movement disorders. Recently, evidence from case reports and small case series also suggests DBS to be effective in psychiatric disorders including addiction. Here we review the rationale of DBS in addiction and the selection of possible targets. We then consider evidence from animal models as well as human case studies. We conclude that DBS in particular of the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) represents a promising treatment option in addiction which deserves further investigation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)
 Addiction
 Animal Models
 Nucleus Accumbens

Source: PsycINFO

90. Adolescent substance misuse: Neurobiology and evidence-based interventions.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(685-708), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Newton, Nicola C; O'Leary-Barrett, Maeve; Conrod, Patricia J

Correspondence Address: Newton, Nicola C.: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, 22-32 King Street, Randwick, NSW, Australia, 2052, nickien@unsw.edu.au

Institution: Newton, Nicola C.: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Randwick, NSW; O'Leary-Barrett, Maeve: Psychology Department, McGill University, Montreal; Conrod, Patricia J.: Department of Psychiatry, Universite de Montreal, CHU Hopital Ste Justine, Montreal

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter reviews empirical research on risk-factors for adolescent onset of substance use and misuse, with a particular focus on a recent body of literature aimed at understanding the link between early onset substance use, neuropsychological impairment and future addiction risk. The evidence suggests a causal pathway with some studies showing that adolescents might be more sensitive to the neurotoxic effects of substances, which contributes to their heightened addiction vulnerability. While questions remain pertaining to the extent to which cognitive precursors to early onset substance use

account for these impairments, the evidence from a few studies suggests that early substance misuse produces some cognitive or emotional processing impairment beyond these premorbid deficits. The possible interaction between premorbid deficits and the effects of substance use on cognitive development might also explain why early onset substance use so rapidly spirals into substance abuse and dependence and provides a strong rationale for preventing early onset substance use, particularly among those at risk. This chapter then reviews the different approaches to drug and alcohol prevention, the evidence-base for current programs and the essential intervention components that lead to beneficial outcomes and high implementation fidelity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Neural Pathways](#)
[Neuropsychology](#)
[Neurotoxicity](#)
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[Premorbidity](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

91. New approaches to addiction treatment based on learning and memory.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(671-684), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Kiefer, Falk; Dinter, Christina

Correspondence Address: Kiefer, Falk: Department of Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, Square J5, Mannheim, Germany, 68159

Institution: Kiefer, Falk: Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim; Dinter, Christina: Department of Addictive Behavior and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Preclinical studies suggest that physiological learning processes are similar to changes observed in addicts at the molecular, neuronal, and structural levels. Based on the importance of classical and instrumental conditioning in the development and maintenance of addictive disorders, many have suggested cue-exposure-based extinction training of conditioned, drug-related responses as a potential new treatment of addiction. It may also be possible to facilitate this extinction training with pharmacological compounds that strengthen memory consolidation during cue exposure. Another potential therapeutic intervention would be based on the so-called reconsolidation theory. According to this hypothesis, already-consolidated memories return to a labile slate when reactivated, allowing them to undergo another phase of consolidation-reconsolidation, which can be pharmacologically manipulated. These approaches suggest that the extinction of drug-related memories may represent a viable treatment strategy in the future treatment of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)

*Learning
 *Memory
 Conditioned Responses
 Physiology
 Treatment
 Memory Consolidation

Source: PsycINFO

92. A translational approach to novel medication development for protracted abstinence.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(647-670), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Mason, Barbara J; Higley, Amanda E

Correspondence Address: Mason, Barbara J.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, bmason@scripps.edu

Institution: Mason, Barbara J.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA; Higley, Amanda E.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol dependence is a chronic relapsing disorder. Despite significant strides in the development of efficacious behavioral and pharmacological treatments for alcohol dependence, relapse rates remain very high. In this chapter, we review validated animal and human laboratory models for assessing risk of relapse in alcohol dependence and neurobiological treatment targets derived from such models. We suggest a translational approach to evaluate potential pharmacological treatments, using existing medications to validate and refine research paradigms across clinical and pre-clinical domains, with the aim of providing an accelerated framework for medications development in alcohol dependence. Lastly, empirical findings from proof-of-concept human laboratory studies are reviewed as we discuss the importance of selecting human laboratory models with predictive validity for the mechanism of action of the drug undergoing evaluation for efficacy in alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Drug Abstinence
 *Drug Therapy
 *Neurobiology
 Alcoholism
 Animal Models
 Experimental Laboratories
 Relapse (Disorders)
 Statistical Validity
 Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation
 Risk Assessment

Source: PsycINFO

93. The challenge of studying parallel behaviors in humans and animal models.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(611-645), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Stephens, David N; Crombag, Hans S; Duka, Theodora

Correspondence Address: Stephens, David N.: School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom, BN1 9QG, d.stephens@sussex.ac.uk

Institution: Stephens, David N.: School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton; Crombag, Hans S.: School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton; Duka, Theodora: School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton

Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the chapter) The use of animal models is essential in carrying out research into clinical phenomena such as addiction. However, the complexity of the clinical condition inevitably means that even the best animal models are inadequate representations of the condition they seek to mimic. Such mismatches may account for apparent inconsistencies between discoveries in animal models, including the identification of potential novel therapies, and the translation of such discoveries to the clinic. We argue that it is overambitious to attempt to model human disorders such as addiction in animals, and especially in rodents, where "validity" of such models is often limited to superficial similarities, referred to as "face validity" that reflect quite different underlying phenomena and biological processes from the clinical situation. Instead, we suggest a more profitable approach may be to identify (a) well-defined intermediate human behavioral phenotypes that reflect defined, limited aspects of the human clinical disorder, and (b) to develop animal models that are homologous with those discrete human behavioral phenotypes in terms of psychological processes, and underlying neurobiological mechanisms. Examples of current weaknesses and suggestions for more limited approaches that may allow better homology between the test animal and human condition are made. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings:	*Addiction *Animal Models Animal Ethology Behavior Disorders Experimentation Neurobiology Phenotypes Rodents
Source:	PsycINFO

94. New pharmacological treatment strategies for relapse prevention.

Citation:	Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(583-609), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)
Author(s):	Spanagel, Rainer [Ed]; Vengeliene, Valentina
Correspondence Address:	Spanagel, Rainer: Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Square J5, Mannheim, Germany, 68159, rainer.spanagel@zi-mannheim.de
Institution:	Spanagel, Rainer: Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim; Vengeliene, Valentina: Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Medical Faculty Mannheim, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the chapter) Here we discuss treatment strategies that are based on pharmacological interventions to reduce craving and relapse in alcohol-dependent patients. We will first provide a historical overview about relapse prevention strategies. We will then review the development of disulfiram, naltrexone, acamprosate, and nalmefene and discuss their neurobiological modes of action. Then the concept of convergent genomic analysis will be introduced for the discovery of new molecular treatment targets. Finally, we will provide convincing evidence for the use of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor channel blockers as substitution drugs. Important conclusions of this review are: (i) learning from other addictive substances is very helpful-e.g., substitution therapies as applied to opiate addiction for decades could also be translated to alcoholics, (ii) the glutamate theory of alcohol addiction provides a convincing framework for the use of NMDA receptor antagonists as substitution drugs for alcohol-dependent patients, (iii) a combination of behavioral and pharmacological therapies may be the optimal approach

for future treatment strategies-one promising example concerns the pharmacological disruption of reconsolidation processes of alcohol cue memories, (iv) given that many neurotransmitter systems are affected by chronic alcohol consumption, numerous druggable targets have been identified; consequently, a "cocktail" of different compounds will further improve the treatment situation, (v) in silico psychopharmacology, such as drug repurposing will yield new medications, and finally, (vi) the whole organism has to be taken into consideration to provide the best therapy for our patients. In summary, there is no other field in psychiatric research that has, in recent years, yielded so many novel, druggable targets and innovative treatment strategies than for alcohol addiction. However, it will still be several years before the majority of the "treatment-seeking population" will benefit from those developments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Behavior Therapy](#)
[Craving](#)
[Genome](#)
[Glutamic Acid](#)
[N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[Neurotransmitters](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Acamprosate](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Translational approaches to medication development.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(543-582), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Bartlett, Selena; Heilig, Markus

Correspondence Address: Bartlett, Selena: Preclinical Development Group, Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California San Francisco, 5858 Horton Street, Emeryville, CA, US, 94608, SelenaB@gallo.ucsf.edu

Institution: Bartlett, Selena: Preclinical Development Group, Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California San Francisco, Emeryville, CA; Heilig, Markus: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol accounts for major disability worldwide and available treatments are insufficient. A massive growth in the area of addiction neuroscience over the last several decades has not resulted in a corresponding expansion of treatment options available to patients. In this chapter, we describe our experience with building translational research programs aimed at developing novel pharmacotherapies for alcoholism. The narrative is based on experience and considerations made in the course of building these programs, and work on four mechanisms targeted by our libraries: cholinergic nicotine receptors, receptors for corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH), neurokinin 1 (NK1) receptors for substance P (SP) and hypocretin/orexin receptors. Around this experience, we discuss issues we believe to be critical for successful translation of basic addiction neuroscience into treatments, and complementarities between academic and other actors that in our assessment need to be harnessed in order to bring treatments to the clinic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Experimentation](#)

[*Neurosciences](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Cholinergic Receptors](#)
[Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Neurokinins](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Substance P](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Orexin](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Chronic alcohol consumption, abstinence and relapse: Brain proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy studies in animals and humans.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(511-540), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Meyerhoff, Dieter J; Durazzo, Timothy C; Ende, Gabriele

Correspondence Address: Meyerhoff, Dieter J.: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, US, dieter.meyerhoff@ucsf.edu

Institution: Meyerhoff, Dieter J.: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, CA; Durazzo, Timothy C.: Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, CA; Ende, Gabriele: Department of Neuroimaging, Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter summarizes the peer-reviewed literature of proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (H MRS) studies on the effects of chronic and excessive alcohol consumption in both the animal and human brain. After a brief summary of the neuropathology of alcohol use disorders (AUD), we describe the primary brain metabolites measured by in vivo H MRS. We then focus on published MRS studies of animal models of alcohol dependence and of treatment-seeking humans with AUD. We also summarize the scant MRS research on the much larger fraction of treatment-naive individuals with AUD and the similarities and discrepancies relative to treatment-seekers. It is exceedingly apparent that premorbid and/or comorbid disorders/ conditions, especially chronic smoking, among individuals with AUD contribute to the considerable variability in the pattern and magnitude of neurobiological and neurocognitive abnormalities in AUD. Therefore, we also review studies on the neurobiological consequences of the combined effects of chronic drinking and smoking in AUD. Finally, as AUD is characterized by a chronically relapsing/remitting course over lifetime and identification of those at greatest risk for relapse is important, we review H MRS studies on brain spectroscopic measures that contribute to the prediction of relapse in AUD. We conclude with an overall assessment of the MRS research literature on brain alcohol effects, the role of animal and human studies in understanding the disease, and discuss the need of widely integrative MRS studies of cohorts that include individuals with comorbidities that are reflective of the general population with AUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings:
[*Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Spectroscopy](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Brain](#)

Neurobiology
 Neurochemistry
 Neuropathology
 Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

97. Stimulant and sedative effects of alcohol.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(489-509), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Hendler, Reuben A; Ramchandani, Vijay A; Gilman, Jodi; Hommer, Daniel W

Correspondence Address: Hommer, Daniel W.: Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892, dan.hommer@mail.nih.gov

Institution: Hendler, Reuben A.: Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Ramchandani, Vijay A.: Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Gilman, Jodi: Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Hommer, Daniel W.: Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol produces both stimulant and sedating effects in humans. These two seemingly opposite effects are central to the understanding of much of the literature on alcohol use and misuse. In this chapter we review studies that describe and attempt to measure various aspects of alcohol's subjective, autonomic, motor, cognitive and behavioral effects from the perspective of stimulation and sedation. Although subjective sedative and stimulatory effects can be measured, it is not entirely clear if all motor, cognitive and behavioral effects can be unambiguously assigned to either one or the other category. Increased heart rate and aggression seem strongly associated with stimulation, but motor slowing and cognitive impairment can also show a similar time course to stimulation, making their relation to sedation problematic. There is good agreement that alcohol's ability to induce striatal dopamine release is the mechanism underlying alcohol's stimulatory effects; however, the change in brain function underlying sedation is less well understood. In general, stimulatory effects are thought to be more rewarding than sedative effects, but this may not be true for anxiolytic effects which seem more closely related to sedation than stimulation. The two major theories of how response to alcohol predicts risk for alcoholism both postulate that individuals at high risk for alcohol use disorders have a reduced sedative response to alcohol compared to individuals not at high risk. In addition one theory proposes that alcoholism risk is also associated with a larger stimulatory response to alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Alcohols
 *Sedatives
 *Stimulation
 Alcoholism
 Cognitive Impairment
 Dopamine
 Heart Rate
 Motor Performance
 Tranquilizing Drugs

Source: PsycINFO

98. The dopamine system in mediating alcohol effects in humans.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(461-488), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Charlet, K; Beck, A; Heinz, A

Correspondence Address: Charlet, K.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Chariteplatz 1, Berlin, Germany, katrin.charlet@charite.de

Institution: Charlet, K.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Beck, A.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin; Heinz, A.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charite Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Recent brain-imaging studies revealed that the development and maintenance of alcohol dependence is determined by a complex interaction of different neurotransmitter systems and multiple psychological factors. In this context, the dopaminergic reinforcement system appears to be of fundamental importance. We focus on the excitatory and depressant effects of acute versus chronic alcohol intake and its impact on dopaminergic neurotransmission. Furthermore, we describe alterations in dopaminergic neurotransmission as associated with symptoms of alcohol dependence. We specifically focus on neuroadaptations to chronic alcohol consumption and their effect on central processing of alcohol-associated and reward-related stimuli. Dysfunctional reward processing, impaired reinforcement learning and increased salience attribution to alcohol associated stimuli enable alcohol cues to drive alcohol seeking and consumption. Finally, we will discuss how the neurobiological and neurochemical mechanisms of alcohol-associated alterations in reward processing and learning can interact with personality traits, cognition and emotion processing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication](#)
[Cognition](#)
[Cues](#)
[Learning](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Neurochemistry](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)
[Neurotransmission](#)
[Personality Traits](#)
[Reinforcement](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Stimulus Salience](#)
[Drug Seeking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Invertebrate models of alcoholism.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(433-457), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Scholz, Henrike; Mustard, Julie A

Correspondence Address: Scholz, Henrike: Department for Animal Physiology, University of Cologne Biocenter, Zulpicher Strasse 47b, Koln, Germany, 50674

Institution: Scholz, Henrike: Department for Animal Physiology, University of Cologne Biocenter, Koln; Mustard, Julie A.: School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ

Language: English

Abstract:	(from the chapter) For invertebrates to become useful models for understanding the genetic and physiological mechanisms of alcoholism related behaviors and the predisposition towards alcoholism, several general requirements must be fulfilled. The animal should encounter ethanol in its natural habitat, so that the central nervous system of the organism will have evolved mechanisms for responding to ethanol exposure. How the brain adapts to ethanol exposure depends on its access to ethanol, which can be regulated metabolically and/or by physical barriers. Therefore, a model organism should have metabolic enzymes for ethanol degradation similar to those found in humans. The neurons and supporting glial cells of the model organism that regulate behaviors affected by ethanol should share the molecular and physiological pathways found in humans, so that results can be compared. Finally, the use of invertebrate models should offer advantages over traditional model systems and should offer new insights into alcoholism-related behaviors. In this review we will summarize behavioral similarities and identified genes and mechanisms underlying ethanol-induced behaviors in invertebrates. This review mainly focuses on the use of the nematode <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> , the honey bee <i>Apis mellifera</i> and the fruit fly <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> as model systems. We will discuss insights gained from those studies in conjunction with their vertebrate model counterparts and the implications for future research into alcoholism and alcohol-induced behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings:	*Alcoholism *Invertebrates *Models Bees Behavior Drosophila Ethanol Genetics Metabolites Physiology Predisposition
Source:	PsycINFO

100. Modeling relapse in animals.

Citation:	Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(403-432), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)
Author(s):	Martin-Fardon, Remi; Weiss, Friedbert
Correspondence Address:	Weiss, Friedbert: Molecular and Integrative Neurosciences Department, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, bweiss@scripps.edu
Institution:	Martin-Fardon, Remi: Molecular and Integrative Neurosciences Department, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA; Weiss, Friedbert: Molecular and Integrative Neurosciences Department, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the chapter) Alcohol addiction is a chronically relapsing disorder characterized by compulsive alcohol seeking and use. Alcohol craving and long-lasting vulnerability to relapse present a great challenge for the successful treatment of alcohol addiction. Therefore, relapse prevention has emerged as a critically important area of research, with the need for effective and valid animal models of relapse. This chapter provides an overview of the repertoire of animal models of craving and relapse presently available and employed in alcoholism research. These models include conditioned reinstatement, stress-induced reinstatement, ethanol priming-induced reinstatement, conditioned place preference, Pavlovian spontaneous recovery, the alcohol deprivation effect, and seeking-taking chained schedules. Thus, a wide array of animal models is available that permit investigation of behaviors directed at obtaining access to alcohol, as well as neurobehavioral mechanisms and genetic factors that regulate these behaviors. These

models also are instrumental for identifying pharmacological treatment targets and as tools for evaluating the efficacy of potential medications for the prevention of alcohol craving and relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Animal Ethology](#)
[Compulsions](#)
[Deprivation](#)
[Experimentation](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Models](#)
[Relapse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Modeling relapse situations in the human laboratory.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(379-402), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Sinha, Rajita

Correspondence Address: Sinha, Rajita: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, 34 Park Street, Room S110, New Haven, CT, US, 06519, rajita.sinha@yale.edu

Institution: Sinha, Rajita: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) It is well known that alcoholism is a chronic relapsing illness. While stress significantly impacts alcoholism risk, there is also evidence that increasing levels of alcohol use affect peripheral and central stress and reward pathways thereby selling up a reciprocal relationship among the effects of alcohol consumption of the development, course of and recovery from alcoholism. This chapter reviews our efforts in assessing the integrity of stress pathways in alcoholism by examining whether altered responses of the stress pathways play a role in relapse risk. Using validated human laboratory procedures to model two of the most common situations that contribute to relapse risk, we review how such models in the laboratory can predict subsequent alcohol relapse. Empirical findings from human laboratory and brain imaging studies are reviewed to show that specific stress-related dysregulation accompanies the alcohol craving stale in alcohol-dependent individuals, and such dysregulation along with increases in alcohol seeking are predictive of increased alcohol relapse risk. Finally, the significant implications of these findings for the development of novel treatment interventions that target stress processes and alcohol craving to improve alcoholism relapse outcomes are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Experimental Laboratories](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Craving](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Neural Pathways](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Simulation](#)

[Stress](#)
[Drug Seeking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

102. Animal models of excessive alcohol consumption in rodents.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(355-377), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Becker, Howard C

Correspondence Address: Becker, Howard C.: Department of Psychiatry, Charleston Alcohol Research Center, Medical University of South Carolina, Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 67 President Street, IOP/CDAP-456N, MSC 861, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, beckerh@musc.edu

Institution: Becker, Howard C.: Department of Psychiatry, Charleston Alcohol Research Center, Medical University of South Carolina, Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Charleston, SC

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Numerous animal models have been developed to study excessive alcohol consumption in rodents. Use of such models has played a valuable role in elucidating biological underpinnings and environmental factors that mediate/promote excessive levels of alcohol drinking. A major obstacle in this work has been the need to overcome the natural tendency of rodents to either avoid alcohol or consume it in limited amounts that typically do not produce overt signs of intoxication. A variety of experimental approaches that entail modifying genetic and/or environmental factors have been employed to address this general problem and demonstrate excessive levels of alcohol consumption. Five different approaches that characterize animal models of excessive alcohol consumption are described: models that involve (a) scheduled access to alcohol; (b) scheduled periods of alcohol deprivation; (c) scheduled intermittent access to alcohol; (d) scheduled-induced polydipsia; and (e) dependence and withdrawal experience. Each of the models possesses unique experimental features that engender excessive levels of alcohol consumption. Both advantages and disadvantages for each model are described along with discussion of future challenges to be considered in developing more optimal models. Ultimately, the validity and usefulness of these models will lie in their ability to serve as a platform for studying biological underpinnings and environmental influences that drive increased motivation for alcohol seeking and consumption, as well as evaluation of treatment strategies that effectively reduce excessive levels of alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Rodents](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Deprivation](#)
[Environmental Effects](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Polydipsia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

103. Modeling alcohol self-administration in the human laboratory.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(315-353), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Zimmermann, Ulrich S; O'Connor, Sean; Ramchandani, Vijay A

Correspondence Address: Zimmermann, Ulrich S.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital, Technische Universitat, Dresden, Germany, Ulrich.Zimmermann@uniklinikum-dresden.de

Institution: Zimmermann, Ulrich S.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital, Technische Universitat, Dresden; O'Connor, Sean: Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN; Ramchandani, Vijay A.: Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This review focuses on 27 studies employing experimental alcohol self-administration (ASA) in humans which were published between 1989 and 2010. Twelve studies enrolling healthy, non-dependent social drinkers (HSD) were aimed at evaluating physiological and behavioral determinants of alcohol-induced reward or modeling situations of increased risk to develop alcohol use disorders. The remaining 15 studies tested the effect of medications such as naltrexone, nalmefene, nicotine, mecamylamine, varenicline, gabapentin, aripiprazole, and rimonabant on ASA. The participants were either HSD or non-treatment-seeking alcoholics (NTSA). In 25 of these studies, the subjects ingested alcohol orally and reached a mean peak blood alcohol concentration (BAC) during baseline conditions between 43 and 47 mg% (0.043-0.047%). Two recent studies employed computer-assisted self-infusion of ethanol (CASE), where subjects press a button to request multiple sequential alcohol exposures intravenously instead of drinking. This method has been demonstrated to be safe and provides increased experimental control of BAC and keeps subjects blind concerning the amount already self-administered. Peak exposures in the CASE studies ranged from 60 to 80 mg% in HSD and up to 240 mg% in NTSA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[*Models](#)
[Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Behavior](#)
[Blood Alcohol Concentration](#)
[Drinking Behavior](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Ethanol](#)
[Experimental Laboratories](#)
[Physiology](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Social Drinking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. Advanced transgenic approaches to understand alcohol-related phenotypes in animals.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(271-311), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Bilbao, Ainhoa

Correspondence Address: Bilbao, Ainhoa: Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, ZI J5, Mannheim, Germany, 68159, bilbao@zi-mannheim.de

Institution: Bilbao, Ainhoa: Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) During the past two decades, the use of genetically manipulated animal models in alcohol research has greatly improved the understanding of the mechanisms underlying alcohol addiction. In this chapter, we present an overview of the progress made in this field by summarizing findings obtained from studies of mice harboring global and conditional mutations in genes that influence alcohol-related phenotypes. The first part reviews behavioral paradigms for modeling the different phases of the alcohol addiction cycle and other alcohol-induced behavioral phenotypes in mice. The second part reviews the current data available using genetic models targeting the main neurotransmitter and neuropeptide systems involved in the reinforcement and stress pathways, focusing on the phenotypes modeling the alcohol addiction cycle. Finally, the third part will discuss the current findings and future directions, and proposes advanced transgenic mouse models for their potential use in alcohol research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Experimentation](#)
[Mice](#)
[Neuropeptides](#)
[Neurotransmitters](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Genetically selected alcohol preferring rats to model human alcoholism.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(251-269), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Ciccocioppo, Roberto

Correspondence Address: Ciccocioppo, Roberto: Pharmacology Unit, School of Pharmacy, University of Camerino, Madonna delle Carceri 9, Camerino, Italy, 62032, roberto.ciccocioppo@unicam.it

Institution: Ciccocioppo, Roberto: Pharmacology Unit, School of Pharmacy, University of Camerino, Camerino

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Animal models have been successfully developed to mimic and study alcoholism. These models have the unique feature of allowing the researcher to control for the genetic characteristics of the animal, alcohol exposure and environment. Moreover, these animal models allow pharmacological, neurochemical and behavioral manipulations otherwise impossible. Unquestionably, one of the major contributions to the understanding of the neurobiological basis of alcoholism comes from data that have been obtained from the study of genetically selected alcohol preferring rat lines and from the consequences that alcohol drinking and environmental manipulations, (i.e., protracted alcohol drinking, intoxication, exposure to stress, etc.) have on them. In fact, if on the one hand generic factors may account for about 50-60% of the risk of developing alcohol dependence, on the other hand protracted alcohol exposure is a necessary precondition to actually develop the disease, while environmental vulnerability factors may be crucial for disease progression. The present article will offer an overview of the different genetically selected alcohol preferring rat lines developed and used to study alcoholism. The predictive, face and construct validity of these animal models and the translational significance of findings achieved through their use will be critically discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Animal Models](#)

*Genetics
 Environmental Effects
 Neurobiology
 Rats
 Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

106. Non-human primate models of alcohol-related phenotypes: The influence of genetic and environmental factors.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(223-249), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Barr, Christina S

Correspondence Address: Barr, Christina S.: Section of Comparative Behavioral Genomics, NIH/NIAAA/LNG, Rockville, MD, US, 20852, cbarr@mail.nih.gov

Institution: Barr, Christina S.: Section of Comparative Behavioral Genomics, NIH/NIAAA/LNG, Rockville, MD

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Because of their complex social structures, behaviors, and genetic similarities to humans, nonhuman primates are useful for studying how genetic factors influence alcohol consumption. The neurobiological systems that influence addiction vulnerability may do so by acting on alcohol response, reward pathways, behavioral dyscontrol, and vulnerability to stress and anxiety. Rhesus macaques show individual differences in alcohol response and temperament, and such differences are influenced by genetic variants that are similar functionally to those present in humans. Genes at which variation moderates these phenotypes include those encoding monoamine oxidase A (MAOA-LPR), the serotonin transporter (HTTLPR), corticotropin releasing hormone (CRH-248C/T and -2232 C/G), Neuropeptide Y (NPY-1002 T/G), and the μ -opioid receptor (OPRM1 C77G). These provide opportunities for modeling how genetic and environmental factors (i.e., stress, individual's sex, or alcohol exposure) interact to influence alcohol consumption. Studies in primates may also reveal selective factors have driven maintenance or fixation of alleles that increase risk for alcohol use disorders in modern humans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Alcohols
 *Animal Models
 *Environmental Effects
 *Genetics
 *Phenotypes
 Addiction
 Corticotropin Releasing Factor
 Monoamine Oxidases
 Neuropeptide Y
 Opiates
 Primates (Nonhuman)
 Rewards
 Serotonin
 Alleles

Source: PsycINFO

107. Modeling the diagnostic criteria for alcohol dependence with genetic animal models.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(187-221), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Crabbe, John C; Kendler, Kenneth S; Hitzemann, Robert J

Correspondence Address: Crabbe, John C.: Portland Alcohol Research Center, Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US, 97239, crabbe@ohsu.edu

Institution: Crabbe, John C.: Portland Alcohol Research Center, Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR; Kendler, Kenneth S.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Hitzemann, Robert J.: Portland Alcohol Research Center, Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A diagnosis of alcohol dependence (AD) using the DSM-IV-R is categorical, based on an individual's manifestation of three or more symptoms from a list of seven. AD risk can be traced to both genetic and environmental sources. Most genetic studies of AD risk implicitly assume that an AD diagnosis represents a single underlying genetic factor. We recently found that the criteria for an AD diagnosis represent three somewhat distinct genetic paths to individual risk. Specifically, heavy use and tolerance versus withdrawal and continued use despite problems reflected separate genetic factors. However, some data suggest that genetic risk for AD is adequately described with a single underlying genetic risk factor. Rodent animal models for alcohol-related phenotypes typically target discrete aspects of the complex human AD diagnosis. Here, we review the literature derived from genetic animal models in an attempt to determine whether they support a single-factor or multiple-factor genetic structure. We conclude that there is modest support in the animal literature that alcohol tolerance and withdrawal reflect distinct genetic risk factors, in agreement with our human data. We suggest areas where more research could clarify this attempt to align the rodent and human data. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Drug Tolerance](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Rodents](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. What is in that drink: The biological actions of ethanol, acetaldehyde, and salsolinol.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(163-184), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Deehan, Gerald A Jr.; Brodie, Mark S; Rodd, Zachary A

Correspondence Address: Deehan, Gerald A., Jr.: Institute of Psychiatric Research, Indiana University School of Medicine, 791 Union Drive, Indianapolis, IN, US, 46202-4887, gdeehan@iupui.edu

Institution: Deehan, Gerald A.: Institute of Psychiatric Research, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN; Brodie, Mark S.: Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Illinois, Chicago, IL; Rodd, Zachary A.: Institute of Psychiatric Research, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol abuse and alcoholism represent substantial problems that affect a large portion of individuals throughout the world. Extensive research continues to be conducted in an effort to identify the biological basis of the reinforcing properties of alcohol in order to develop effective pharmacotherapeutic and behavioral interventions. One theory that has developed within the alcohol field over the past four decades

postulates that the reinforcing properties of alcohol are due to the action of the metabolites/products of alcohol within the central nervous system (CNS). The most extreme version of this theory suggests that the biologically active metabolites/products of alcohol, created from the breakdown from alcohol, are the ultimate source of the reinforcing properties of alcohol. The contrary theory proposes that the reinforcing properties of alcohol are mediated completely through the interaction of the ethanol molecule with several neurochemical systems within the CNS. While there are scientific findings that offer support for both of these stances, the reinforcing properties of alcohol are most likely generated through a complex series of peripheral and central effects of both alcohol and its metabolites. Nonetheless, the development of a greater understanding for how the metabolites/products of alcohol contribute to the reinforcing properties of alcohol is an important factor in the development of efficacious pharmacotherapies for alcohol abuse and alcoholism. This chapter is intended to provide a historical perspective of the role of acetaldehyde (the first metabolite of alcohol) in alcohol reinforcement as well as review the basic research literature on the effects of acetaldehyde (and acetaldehyde metabolites/products) within the CNS and how these function with regard to alcohol reward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Acetaldehyde](#)
[*Central Nervous System](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Metabolites](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[History](#)
[Neurochemistry](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Neurocircuitry involved in the development of alcohol addiction: The dopamine system and its access points.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(127-161), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Soderpalm, Bo; Ericson, Mia

Correspondence Address: Soderpalm, Bo: Addiction Biology Unit, Section of Psychiatry and Neurochemistry, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden, bo.soderpalm@neuro.gu.se

Institution: Soderpalm, Bo: Addiction Biology Unit, Section of Psychiatry and Neurochemistry, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg; Ericson, Mia: Addiction Biology Unit, Section of Psychiatry and Neurochemistry, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The brain reward system, and especially the mesolimbic dopamine pathway, plays a major role in drug reinforcement and is most likely involved in the development of drug addiction. All major drugs of abuse, including ethanol, acutely activate the mesolimbic dopamine system. Both this acute drug-induced dopamine elevation, the dopamine elevations observed after presentations of drug-associated stimuli and alterations of dopamine function induced by chronic drug administration are of importance. Whereas the mechanisms of actions for central stimulants, opioids and nicotine in their dopamine activating effects are fairly well established, the corresponding mechanisms with respect to ethanol have been elusive. Here we review the actions of ethanol in the mesolimbic dopamine system, focusing on ethanol's interaction with ligand-gated ion-channel receptors, opiate receptors, the ghrelin system and the possible involvement of acetaldehyde. Preclinical studies have provided the opportunity to dissect these interactions in some detail and although we do not fully comprehend the actions of

ethanol there have been some great advances resulting in increased knowledge of the complexity of ethanol's mechanism of action in this system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[Acetaldehyde](#)
[Ethanol](#)
[Limbic System](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Ghrelin](#)
[Ligand-gated Ion Channel](#)
Source: PsycINFO

110. Signaling pathways mediating alcohol effects.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(87-126), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)
Author(s): Ron, Dorit; Messing, Robert O
Correspondence Address: Messing, Robert O.: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California San Francisco, 5858 Horton Street, Suite 200, Emeryville, US, 94608, romes@gallo.ucsf.edu
Institution: Ron, Dorit: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California San Francisco, Emeryville, CA; Messing, Robert O.: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, University of California San Francisco, Emeryville, CA
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Ethanol's effects on intracellular signaling pathways contribute to acute effects of ethanol as well as to neuroadaptive responses to repeated ethanol exposure. In this chapter we review recent discoveries that demonstrate how ethanol alters signaling pathways involving several receptor tyrosine kinases and intracellular tyrosine and serine-threonine kinases, with consequences for regulation of cell surface receptor function, gene expression, protein translation, neuronal excitability and animal behavior. We also describe recent work that demonstrates a key role for ethanol in regulating the function of scaffolding proteins that organize signaling complexes into functional units. Finally, we review recent exciting studies demonstrating ethanol modulation of DNA and histone modification and the expression of microRNAs, indicating epigenetic mechanisms by which ethanol regulates neuronal gene expression and addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Ethanol](#)
[*Cell Signaling](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Animal Ethology](#)
[DNA](#)
[Gene Expression](#)
[Kinases](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Neurons](#)
[Proteins](#)
[Tyrosine](#)
[mRNA](#)
Source: PsycINFO

111. Synaptic effects induced by alcohol.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(31-86), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Lovinger, David M; Roberto, Marisa

Correspondence Address: Lovinger, David M.: Laboratory for Integrative Neuroscience, NIAAA, 5625 Fishers Lane, Room TS-13A, Rockville, MD, US, 20852, lovindav@mail.nih.gov

Institution: Lovinger, David M.: Laboratory for Integrative Neuroscience, NIAAA, Rockville, MD; Roberto, Marisa: Committee on Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Ethanol (EtOH) has effects on numerous cellular molecular targets, and alterations in synaptic function are prominent among these effects. Acute exposure to EtOH activates or inhibits the function of proteins involved in synaptic transmission, while chronic exposure often produces opposing and/or compensatory/homeostatic effects on the expression, localization, and function of these proteins. Interactions between different neurotransmitters (e.g., neuropeptide effects on release of small molecule transmitters) can also influence both acute and chronic EtOH actions. Studies in intact animals indicate that the proteins affected by EtOH also play roles in the neural actions of the drug, including acute intoxication, tolerance, dependence, and the seeking and drinking of EtOH. This chapter reviews the literature describing these acute and chronic synaptic effects of EtOH and their relevance for synaptic transmission, plasticity, and behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Ethanol](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[Acute Alcoholic Intoxication](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Tolerance](#)
[Neuropeptides](#)
[Drug Seeking](#)
[Long-term Potentiation](#)
[Synaptic Plasticity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Theoretical frameworks and mechanistic aspects of alcohol addiction: Alcohol addiction as a reward deficit disorder.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013(3-30), 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Koob, George F

Correspondence Address: Koob, George F.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, The Scripps Research Institute, 10550 North Torrey Pines Road, SP30-2400, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, gkoob@scripps.edu

Institution: Koob, George F.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcoholism can be defined by a compulsion to seek and take drug, loss of control in limiting intake, and the emergence of a negative emotional state when access to the drug is prevented. Alcoholism impacts multiple motivational mechanisms and can be conceptualized as a disorder that includes a progression from impulsivity (positive reinforcement) to compulsivity (negative reinforcement). The compulsive drug seeking associated with alcoholism can be derived from multiple neuroadaptations, but the thesis argued here is that a key component involves the construct of negative reinforcement.

Negative reinforcement is defined as drug taking that alleviates a negative emotional state. The negative emotional state that drives such negative reinforcement is hypothesized to derive from dysregulation of specific neurochemical elements involved in reward and stress within the basal forebrain structures involving the ventral striatum and extended amygdala, respectively. Specific neurochemical elements in these structures include not only decreases in reward neurotransmission, such as decreased dopamine and γ -aminobutyric acid function in the ventral striatum, but also recruitment of brain stress systems, such as corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF), in the extended amygdala. Acute withdrawal from chronic alcohol, sufficient to produce dependence, increases reward thresholds, increases anxiety-like responses, decreases dopamine system function, and increases extracellular levels of CRF in the central nucleus of the amygdala. CRF receptor antagonists also block excessive drug intake produced by dependence. A brain stress response system is hypothesized to be activated by acute excessive drug intake, to be sensitized during repeated withdrawal, to persist into protracted abstinence, and to contribute to the compulsivity of alcoholism. Other components of brain stress systems in the extended amygdala that interact with CRF and that may contribute to the negative motivational state of withdrawal include norepinephrine, dynorphin, and neuropeptide Y. The combination of loss of reward function and recruitment of brain stress systems provides a powerful neurochemical basis for a negative emotional state that is responsible for the negative reinforcement driving, at least partially, the compulsivity of alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Negative Reinforcement](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[Brain](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Neuropeptide Y](#)
[Norepinephrine](#)
[Physiological Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction.

Citation: Behavioral neurobiology of alcohol addiction., 2013, 1866-3370;1866-3389 (2013)

Author(s): Sommer, Wolfgang H [Ed]; Spanagel, Rainer [Ed]

Institution: Sommer, Wolfgang H.: Institut für Psychopharmakologie, Zentralinstitut für Seelische Gesundheit, Mannheim; Spanagel, Rainer: Institut für Psychopharmakologie, Zentralinstitut für Seelische Gesundheit, Mannheim

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) The question of how alcohol alters mood states and why this may end up becoming an addiction has puzzled alcohol researchers for decades. In this volume, a group of highly distinguished experts and leaders in alcohol addiction research presents our current state of knowledge and remaining research challenges, as well as interesting viewpoints on future research directions aimed to stimulate communication and convergence between clinical and preclinical researchers, and to renew interest in the vibrant field of alcohol addiction research among a broad scientifically minded audience. Five Current Topics are discussed in this volume: Neurobiological mechanisms of alcoholism, Genetics, Clinical phenotypes and their preclinical models, Brain imaging, and Translational approaches for treatment development, both pharmacological and non-pharmacological. These areas have in our opinion substantially brought alcohol research forward and influenced our thinking about how to reach our common paramount goal, namely to offer effective treatment solutions for an extensive group of patients with

largely unmet medical needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Behavior](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[Emotional States](#)
[Experimentation](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Models](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)
[Pharmacology](#)
[Phenotypes](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

114. Psychological and neuropsychological assessment in the juvenile justice system: Recommendations for protocols.

Citation: Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law & Society, September 2012, vol./is. 25/3(239-249), 1478-601X;1478-6028 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Hendrix, Kristin S; Carney Doebbeling, Caroline; Aalsma, Matthew C

Correspondence Address: Hendrix, Kristin S.: Children's Health Services Research, Indiana University School of Medicine, 410 West 10th Street, HS Suite 1020, Indianapolis, IN, US, 46202, kshendri@iupui.edu

Institution: Hendrix, Kristin S.: Children's Health Services Research, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN; Carney Doebbeling, Caroline: MDWise, Inc., Indianapolis, IN; Aalsma, Matthew C.: Adolescent Medicine, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN

Language: English

Abstract: The authors present a framework in order to improve decision-making for the use of psychological and neuropsychological assessments for youth in the juvenile justice system. Included is a review of the psychological, substance use, and traumatic brain injury literature of youth in the juvenile justice system. Thereafter, key terminology related to psychological and forensic evaluations, and an overview of how juvenile justice systems are organized in the USA are discussed. Lastly, recommendations regarding psychological and neuropsychological assessments of youth in juvenile justice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Juvenile Justice](#)
[*Neuropsychological Assessment](#)
[*Psychological Assessment](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Traumatic Brain Injury](#)

Source: PsycINFO

115. The role of treating nicotine addiction prior to treatment of periodontal diseases.

Citation: ASEAN Journal of Psychiatry, January 2011, vol./is. 12/1(111-114), 2231-7805;2231-7791 (Jan-Jun 2011)

Author(s): Yahya, Nurul Asyikin; Nordin, Amer Siddiq Amer

Correspondence Address: Yahya, Nurul Asyikin: Department of Dental Public Health, Faculty of Dentistry, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 50300, nasy74@gmail.com

Institution: Yahya, Nurul Asyikin: Department of Dental Public Health, Faculty of Dentistry, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, Kuala Lumpur; Nordin, Amer Siddiq Amer: University Malaya Centre of Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Objective: Tobacco use is a significant risk factor for oral diseases. Periodontal disease has been known to be associated with tobacco use for over twenty years. Despite that, dentists and particularly periodontist does not include tobacco use cessation as part of their initial treatment in treating periodontal disease or placing implants in patients who use tobacco. The increase in prevalence and severity of periodontitis among smokers cannot be explained by differences in the amount of plaque between smokers and nonsmokers. A possible explanation is that smoking may alter the quality of the flora. Dental professionals also have a crucial role to play in tobacco cessation counseling, particularly for patients with chronic periodontitis. More patients will be affected by periodontitis than will ever be affected by oral cancer. Methods and Results: Reviews of literatures were done on a clearly formulated question on the need of smoking cessation intervention to increase positive outcome of treatment on periodontal disease. Conclusion: Various epidemiological studies strongly suggest that tobacco use cessation is beneficial to patients following periodontal treatments for a better outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

116. Study habits, family environment and their relationship to drug use in students.

Original Title: Habitos de estudio, ambiente familiar y su relacion con el consumo de drogas en estudiantes.

Citation: Psicologia y Salud, July 2009, vol./is. 19/2(237-245), 1405-1109 (Jul-Dec 2009)

Author(s): Cardenas, Vanessa Araiza; Rodriguez, Arturo Silva; Cabrera, Norma Coffin; Renteria, Lourdes Jimenez

Correspondence Address: Cardenas, Vanessa Araiza, Blv. Pochtecas, mz., 461 It 41, Col. Ciudad Azteca, 3 secc, Ecatepec, Mexico, 55120, varaiza_cardenas@hotmail.com

Institution: Rodriguez, Arturo Silva: Desarrollo y Produccion de Plataformas y Contenidos de Aprendizaje, UNAM, Tlalnepantla; Cabrera, Norma Coffin: Desarrollo y Produccion de Plataformas y Contenidos de Aprendizaje, UNAM, Tlalnepantla

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to evalutate the relationship among drug consumption, study habits and family conflicts in Mexcian students. The Familiar Scale Environment and the Checklist Silva were used to evaluate 273 students between 11 and 17 years old. The analysis of data was carried out with the coefficient correlation of Pearson and Test t Student. The results show that there is any relationship among consumption of drugs, study habits and family environment. There were found significant differences between the indicators of study habits and consumption of drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)

*Family Conflict
 *Study Habits
 Data Collection
 Student Characteristics

Source: PsycINFO

117. Consumption of psycho-active drugs and their influence on the violent behavior patterns.

Original Title: Influencia del consumo de sustancias psicoactivas en los patrones de comportamiento violento.

Citation: Psicología y Salud, July 2009, vol./is. 19/2(223-235), 1405-1109 (Jul-Dec 2009)

Author(s): Acosta, Fernando Juarez; Galindo Sandoval, Bertha Cecilia; Gamboa, Yaneth Santos

Correspondence Address: Acosta, Fernando Juarez: Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de San Buenaventura, Carrera 56C, No. 51-90, Medellin, Colombia, fernandoJuarez2@yahoo.com

Institution: Acosta, Fernando Juarez: Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de San Buenaventura, Medellin; Galindo Sandoval, Bertha Cecilia: Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia-Tunja, Tunja; Gamboa, Yaneth Santos: Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia-Tunja, Tunja

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The influence of psychoactive substances on the patterns of violence behavior in 373 participants was analyzed using several questionnaires to evaluate behavioral patterns. It was found that the most consumed drug and the one that is consumed firstly and with a great impact was the alcohol, followed by tobacco and marijuana. Four groups according to the severity of consumption were obtained. Three violent patterns were identified, arranged by frequency, runs and stability of behavior, being the most frequent behaviors the verbal aggression and attitudes or rage episodes toward the academic problems and the familiar and interpersonal relationships. Physical aggression and rage, as well as the group with the lowest consumption, influenced on the lowest pattern. A weak influence on the successive patterns was also observed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Aggressive Behavior
 *Drug Abuse
 *Marijuana
 *Verbal Abuse
 *Violence
 Anger
 Interpersonal Relationships

Source: PsycINFO

118. Unmet mental health and substance abuse treatment needs of sexual minority elders.

Citation: Journal of Homosexuality, May 2012, vol./is. 59/5(656-674), 0091-8369;1540-3602 (May 2012)

Author(s): Jessup, Martha; Dibble, Suzanne

Correspondence Address: Jessup, Martha: Department of Social & Behavioral Sciences and Institute for Health & Aging, University of California, San Francisco School of Nursing, 3333 California Street, Suite 340, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143-0646, marty.jessup@ucsf.edu

Institution: Jessup, Martha: Department of Social & Behavioral Sciences and Institute for Health & Aging, University of California, San Francisco School of Nursing, San Francisco, CA; Dibble, Suzanne: Department of Social & Behavioral Sciences and Institute for Health & Aging, University of California, San Francisco School of Nursing, San Francisco, CA

Language: English

Abstract: In a survey exploring the reliability and validity of a screening tool, we explored the substance abuse and mental health issues among 371 elders; 74 were sexual minorities. Analyses by age group indicated that elders 55-64 years had significantly more problems with substance abuse, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts compared to those 65 and older. Bisexuals reported significantly greater problems with depression, anxiety, and suicidality than either heterosexual or lesbian or gay elders. Mental health and substance abuse treatment utilization was low among all elders with problems. Implications for assessment, access to care, and group-specific services delivery are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Geriatrics](#)
[*Health Service Needs](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Screening](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Homosexuality](#)
[Minority Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

119. Treatment program for dual-diagnosis substance abusers.

Original Title: Program terapeutyczny dla pacjentow z podwojna diagnoza, naduzywajacych substancji psychoaktywnych.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, September 2007, vol./is. 41/5(727-736), 0033-2674 (Sep-Oct 2007)

Author(s): Kandel, Isack

Correspondence Address: Kandel, Isack, Maaleh Shomron, Israel, IL-44852

Institution: Kandel, Isack: Academic College of Judea and Samaria, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Ariel

Language: Polish

Abstract: Dual-diagnosis mentally ill patients, i.e. those characterized with substance abuse problems combined with mental health problems, are a challenge both for systems treating substance abusers and for mental health services. These patients are not easily integrated in either of these healthcare systems and/or are treated only for one aspect of their problem by each of these systems. For such patients it is necessary to create a separate treatment model, combining care of the problem of substance abuse and attention to the patient's mental pathology, according to his individual personality traits. For purposes of this programme a treatment setting operating on the model of a therapeutic community is proposed. This setting will open an affiliated treatment programme for dual-diagnosed patients in a separate treatment programme that is not part of the therapeutic community but will be affiliated with it and will accept dual-diagnosis patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

120. Impact of alcohol dependence on the course and psychopathology of schizophrenia.

Original Title: Wplyw uzaleznienia od alkoholu na przebieg i obraz kliniczny schizofrenii.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, September 2007, vol./is. 41/5(715-726), 0033-2674 (Sep-Oct 2007)

Author(s): Konarzewska, Beata; Poplawska, Regina; Galinska, Beata; Szulc, Agata; Markowski, Tomasz

Correspondence Address: Konarzewska, Beata: Klinika Psychiatrii Akademii Medycznej, pl. Brodowicza 1, Choroszcz, Poland, 16-070

Institution: Konarzewska, Beata: Klinika Chorob Psychiczych, AM w Bialymstoku, Bialymstoku; Poplawska, Regina: Klinika Chorob Psychiczych, AM w Bialymstoku, Bialymstoku; Galinska, Beata: Klinika Chorob Psychiczych, AM w Bialymstoku, Bialymstoku; Szulc, Agata: Klinika Chorob Psychiczych, AM w Bialymstoku, Bialymstoku; Markowski, Tomasz: Klinika Chorob Psychiczych, AM w Bialymstoku, Bialymstoku

Language: Polish

Abstract: Aim: The study was undertaken to investigate possible influence of alcoholism on the course and psychopathology of schizophrenia. Method: A representative sample of 61 subjects was selected from schizophrenic patients with a history of alcohol dependence (dual diagnosis) registered in the period of 1997-2000. They were compared with 60 control patients with a single diagnosis of schizophrenia. In two groups, with the interview and clinical scales, the onset, course and psychopathology of schizophrenia were assessed. Results: Male patients with schizophrenia and alcohol dependence had a later mean age at onset of mental illness, women-a higher rate of alcohol abuse in the family compared to the control groups. In men with dual diagnosis, the negative symptoms were less prominent. Women with schizophrenia and alcohol dependence reported more depressive symptomatology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Disease Course](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

121. Cognitive dysfunctions in patients with alcohol dependence.

Original Title: Zaburzenia funkcji poznawczych u pacjentow uzaleznionych od alkoholu.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, September 2007, vol./is. 41/5(693-702), 0033-2674 (Sep-Oct 2007)

Author(s): Nowakowska, Katarzyna; Jablkowska, Karolina; Borkowska, Alina

Correspondence Address: Nowakowska, Katarzyna: Zaklad Psychologii Lekarskiej, Uniwersytetu Medycznego w Lodzi, ul. Pomorska 251, budynek C5, Lodzi, Poland, 92-213

Institution: Nowakowska, Katarzyna: Zaklad Psychologii Lekarskiej, UM w Lodzi, Lodzi; Jablkowska, Karolina: Zaklad Psychologii Lekarskiej, UM w Lodzi, Lodzi; Borkowska, Alina: Zaklad Psychologii Lekarskiej, UM w Lodzi, Lodzi

Language: Polish

Abstract: Aim: The assessment of cognitive functions connected with prefrontal cortex activity and the intensity of depressed symptoms in patients with alcohol dependence after discontinuation of alcohol use and after a least one year of abstinence. Method: 88 patients with alcohol dependence were evaluated. In 51 subjects assessment was performed directly after discontinuation of alcohol drinking and in 37 subjects, after at least one-year of abstinence. The control group consisted in 30 healthy persons matched with age, gender and education for the experimental group. The intensity of alcohol addiction was assessed using the SADD and MAST scale, while intensity of the depression symptoms was measured with the Beck Depression Inventory. Neuropsychological assessment included the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) and N-back test for different aspects of working memory and executive functions estimation.

Results: Significant disturbances of working memory and executive functions in patients with alcohol dependence, both with short-term and long-term abstinence in relation to healthy subjects were noted. No significant differences between patients with short-term and long-term abstinence on the performance in neuropsychological tests was observed, except better results of nonperseverative errors obtained by patients with long-term abstinence. Longer duration of the alcohol addiction correlated with a worse, however higher level of education with a better performance in neuropsychological tests. The intensity of depression did not correlate with the level of cognitive impairment in the neuropsychological tests. Conclusions: The results obtained indicate core and enduring cognitive deficits connected with disturbances in prefrontal cortex activity in patients with alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[Time](#)

Source: PsycINFO

122. Antidepressant discontinuation syndrome--A problem for the clinician and the patient.

Original Title: Zespół odstawienia po lekach antydepresyjnych--Problem dla lekarza i pacjenta.

Citation: Psychiatria Polska, September 2007, vol./is. 41/5(601-613), 0033-2674 (Sep-Oct 2007)

Author(s): Heitzman, Janusz; Solak, Magdalena

Correspondence Address: Heitzman, Janusz: Katedra Psychiatrii Doroslych, ul. Kopernika 21 A, Krakow, Poland, 31-501

Institution: Heitzman, Janusz: Katedra Psychiatrii CM UJ, Krakow; Solak, Magdalena: Katedra Psychiatrii CM UJ, Krakow

Language: Polish

Abstract: Antidepressant drugs are widely used in the treatment of many psychiatric disorders. The decision to discontinue medication after a successful course of treatment, as well as accidental or planned interruptions to treatment, may, in susceptible patients, result in troublesome symptoms which are generally termed "discontinuation". Discontinuation symptoms are now known to be associated with most classes of antidepressants if medication is discontinued without appropriate down-tapering of dose and/or dose frequency. Symptoms of discontinuation may be mistaken for physical illness, relapse into psychiatric disorder or "addictive" potential of antidepressants. Patients' and their families' psychoeducation is still considered a key factor in the management of antidepressant discontinuation syndrome. Prior to initiating treatment or early in its course, clinicians should educate patients about possibility and nature of discontinuation symptoms, the importance of taking medication consistently. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Syndromes](#)
[*Treatment Termination](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

123. Profiles of female alcohol users in a specialized outpatient clinic.

- Original Title:** Perfil de mulheres usuarias de alcool em ambulatorio especializado em dependencia quimica.
- Citation:** Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, 2008, vol./is. 57/1(9-15), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (2008)
- Author(s):** Elbreder, Marcia Fonsi; Laranjeira, Ronaldo; de Siqueira, Marluce Miguel; Barbosa, Dulce Aparecida
- Correspondence Address:** Elbreder, Marcia Fonsi, Rua Botucatu, 390 - 04023-061 - Vila Clementino, Sao Paulo, Brazil, mcfonsi@uol.com.br
- Institution:** Elbreder, Marcia Fonsi: UNIAD da UNIFESP; Laranjeira, Ronaldo: UNIAD da UNIFESP; de Siqueira, Marluce Miguel: Nucleo de Educacao Aberta e a Distancia (Nead), Universidade Federal do Espirito Santo (UFES); Barbosa, Dulce Aparecida: Programa de Pos-graduacao em Educacao (PPGE) da UNIFESP
- Language:** Portuguese
- Abstract:** Although the number of women who use, abuse of and become addicted to alcohol is increasing, they are still not the main target of the health care services as their distinctive characteristics regarding psychoactive substances have not been taken into account by the public health policy decision-makers. Objective: To characterise those women who use alcohol as well as to identify the pattern of alcohol consumption, clinical interventions, and previous treatments performed in this patient population. Methods: This retrospective cohort study reviewed medical records of alcohol users who had sought treatments offered by UNIAD and UNIFESP between 2000-2006. A total of 192 patients were included in this study according to criteria for treatment dropout. Results: The groups were found to have similar socio-demographic characteristics. Consumption of both fermented and distilled beverages were significantly higher in the dropout group ($p = 0.002$). Alcohol addiction was found to be significantly more severe in both groups ($p < 0.001$). Use of auxiliary medication ($p < 0.001$) and search for psychiatric consultation ($p < 0.001$) were significantly higher in the non-dropout group. Conclusion: Alcoholic women who abandoned the treatment during the first month, compared to those who did not, made more use of both fermented and distilled beverages, had consumed less units per week, used less auxiliary medications, and sought less treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Public Health](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

124. An application of hypnotherapy with alcoholic patients.

- Original Title:** Une application de l'hypnose aupres de sujets alcooliques.
- Citation:** Revue Quebecoise de Psychologie, 2007, vol./is. 28/3(269-280), 0225-9885 (2007)
- Author(s):** Masson, Joanic
- Correspondence Address:** Masson, Joanic: Unite Mobile d'Alcoologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Place Victor Pauchet, Amiens, France, 80054, cedex 1, joanic.masson@cegetel.net
- Institution:** Masson, Joanic: Unite Mobile d'Alcoologie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Amiens
- Language:** French
- Abstract:** This article aims to show how hypnotherapy can help the alcoholic patient get rid of his alcohol dependence. Our reflections are based on a clinical research carried out at a detoxification centre. It investigates the meeting between twelve subjects and hypnosis, an existential approach based on real-life experiences, emotions and cognitions. Our findings show that 1) hypnosis allows the alcoholic person to become again the agent of his desires by modifying his representations and that 2) the change process starts and

takes hold through the client's ability to let go of his experiences. Letting go seems to be a therapeutic invariant characteristic of hypnotic practice which contributes to increasing the somato-emotional experiences that give meaning to the patient's history. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Hypnotherapy](#)
[Cognition](#)
[Life Experiences](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

125. Alcohol, drugs, and crime.

Citation: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, October 2006, vol./is. 28/Suppl 2(S69-S73), 1516-4446;1809-452X (Oct 2006)

Author(s): Chalub, Miguel; de Borba Telles, Lisieux E

Correspondence Address: Chalub, Miguel, Rua Francisco Sa, 23 sala 605-Copacabana, RJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22080-010, mchalub@webcorner.com.br

Institution: Chalub, Miguel: Heitor Carrilho Prison Psychiatric Hospital, Rio de Janeiro State Department of Penitentiary Administration, Rio de Janeiro; de Borba Telles, Lisieux E.: Mauricio Cardoso Institute of Forensic Psychiatry, Porto Alegre

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This article describes two complex and doubly preoccupying situations in terms of public health, either, for its high prevalence and/or its consequences. These problems are the psychoactive substance use disorder and crime. The form will be told as diverse researchers associate them, as well as the situation of the exam of users and alcohol dependents and drugs. Method: A revision of publications was become fulfilled on the subject, using Medline and Lilacs as data bases, covering the period of 1986 the 2006. The keywords used had been: "Alcoholism", "drug dependence", "drug abuses" and "crime". Summaries of congresses, articles and excellent books on the subject, published for different authorities in the subject, in diverse phases of research, had been consulted and enclosed. Conclusion: The diverse research coincide in the affirmation of an association between psychoactive substances use disorders and crime. What it is possible to evidence is the high ratio of violent acts when the alcohol or the illicit drugs is used by aggressors, its victims or in both. When it carries through an expert examination in authors who allege some relation of the practiced act with alcohol consumption/drugs, this exam must take in consideration the substance in use, the clinical symptom for caused it, as well as verifying the presence of a diagnosis, the existence of causal nexus and possible alterations in the understanding capacity and/or determination of the agent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Crime](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO