

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Distraction as a mediator of productivity: Measuring the role of the internet.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/10-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

Author(s): Newmann-Godful, Michael

Institution: U Phoenix, US

Language: English

Abstract: The use of technology at the workplace has been confirmed both in practice and in theory to be an inalienable right for many organizational employees partly because of what these employees do, or the general role of technology in the organization (Sekar, 2011). As useful as technology may be, employees sometimes misuse it. Such misuse, over time could become addictive and or compulsive and such compulsivity often distracts employees from performing to their optimum, thereby affecting productivity in some cases according to several researchers (Griffith, 2010). Compulsive internet use among employees and the resultant distractions have, however, in some other instances, been associated with improved productivity depending on how the usage was perceived and actually carried out (Corker, 2009). It also depends on the nature of the organization and the job requirements of the individual who potentially "misuses" the technology. In this quantitative correlational study, the researcher has conducted correlation and regression analyses to investigate correlations among three variables of compulsive internet use (CIU), distraction, and work productivity among 200 clerical employees. Those employees were drawn conveniently from different organizations across the United States, through a survey designed and distributed through SurveyMonkey.com. The main results drawn from this study are: 1) Compulsive internet use positively predicted productivity of clerical employees. 2) Distraction positively predicted productivity of clerical employees. 3) Distraction positively predicted compulsive internet use of clerical employees. 4) Distraction mediated the relationship between compulsive internet use and productivity of clerical employees. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Internet](#)
[*Organizations](#)
[*Productivity](#)
[*Technology](#)
[Clerical Personnel](#)
[Distraction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

2. Functional alterations in the dopamine transporter of rodents following self-administration of cocaine, heroin and speedball.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Pattison, Lindsey P

Institution: Wake Forest U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine/heroin combinations (speedball) induce a synergistic elevation in extracellular dopamine (DA) concentrations ([DA]_e) in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) that can explain the continued patterns of abuse even after seeking treatment for heroin addiction. To further delineate the mechanism of this neurochemical synergism, in vivo fast-scan cyclic voltammetry (FSCV) was used to compare evoked DA release and DA transporter (DAT)-mediated reuptake kinetic parameters following acute administration of cocaine, heroin and speedball in drug-naïve rats, as well in rats with chronic self-administration (SA) history of cocaine, heroin and speedball. Together, the results have shown that speedball combinations likely induced DA autoreceptor feedback in attempt to regulate

increased [DA]e, and that there is also a significant increase in baseline reuptake rate by DAT following chronic speedball SA. In order to deduce the potential mechanism by which DAT is altered to increase reuptake rate, cocaine-like ligands were used in membrane binding assays and quantitative autoradiography for DAT in the NAc of rats to assess the long-term effects of chronic SA of cocaine, heroin and speedball on DAT high- and low-affinity binding sites. The results show a significant increase in affinity of the DAT low-affinity binding site and a shift in DAT binding site composition toward a greater percent of high-affinity binding sites following chronic speedball. These binding data suggest that long-term speedball SA induces a flexibility in the DAT substrate binding sites toward an outward facing conformation in order to increase maximal reuptake rate in compensation for chronically elevated [DA]e. Knowledge of these chronic alterations in DAT function may be able to provide insight into the development of novel pharmacotherapies for the treatment of polysubstance abuse, as well as for cocaine and heroin addictions alone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Receptor Binding](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Heroin Addiction](#)
[Rats](#)
[Reuptake](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Family therapy guidelines for Filipino Americans.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Bautista, Mary-Jo

Institution: The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, US

Language: English

Abstract: Filipino Americans are the second largest Asian American ethnic group in the United States and have a high prevalence of experiencing depression and substance abuse. However, Filipino Americans have lower rates of mental health utilization than their other Asian American counterparts. The rich and long history of colonization of the Philippines by the United States is predictive of higher levels of mental health help-seeking. Having a higher proficiency in English and being more familiar and assimilated to the American culture are just some factors that project a greater rate of mental health utilization. However, the lack of therapeutic modalities that encompass cultural sensitivity specific to Filipino Americans maintains such a low rate. This dissertation reviews the applicability of incorporating Filipino values within a Structural Family Therapy treatment guideline in hopes of increasing the rate of mental health utilization with Filipino Americans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*South Asian Cultural Groups](#)
[Family Therapy](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. The subjective experience of the developmental relationship between mother and alcoholic daughter: The daughter's view.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 74/9-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Stevens, Lisa J

Institution: The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, US

Language: English

Abstract: The relationship between a mother and her daughter is arguably the most important relationship in the daughter's developmental life. When a woman develops alcoholism, a disease of the mind and spirit has been contracted. When a woman enters recovery, many of the wounds that contributed to her alcoholism stem from her childhood. The most difficult wounds seem to stem from the mother-daughter relationship. This dissertation is a subjective look into the experience of seven sober alcoholic women who, despite all their hard work in recovery, continue to experience pain in the experience of their mothers. The intention is to hear this experience and perhaps be able to better treat these wounded women, in our role as a mother, as a therapist or as a fellow human being. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Venlafaxine](#)
[Daughters](#)
[Mother Child Relations](#)
[Mothers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. When the lie is the truth: Grounded theory analysis of an online support group for factitious disorder.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Apr 4, 2014)

Author(s): Lawlor, Aideen; Kirakowski, Jurek

Abstract: Factitious disorder (FD) is poorly understood because of the elusiveness of sufferers. What is known is based on speculation from observational case studies and this is evident by the manifold diagnostic and treatment issues associated with FD. This study sought to fill the gap in the literature and overcome the elusiveness of FD sufferers by analysing their text communications in two online communities. One hundred twenty four posts by 57 members amounting to approximately 38,000 words were analysed using grounded theory. The analysis showed that contrary to current theories of FD, motivation is conscious and not unconscious, members did experience symptoms associated with the disorder, and they were also upset by their behaviour and wanted to recover but were deterred by fear. Furthermore, using the excessive appetitive model by Orford (2001) it is hypothesised that the characteristics of FD described by the members were congruent with those associated with addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

6. Prevalence of internet addiction in a sample of southern italian high school students.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, April 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1557-1874;1557-1882 (Apr 15, 2014)

Author(s): Bruno, Antonio; Scimeca, Giuseppe; Cava, Lucia; Pandolfo, Gianluca; Zoccali, Rocco A; Muscatello, Maria R.A

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to assess the prevalence of Internet Addiction (IA) in a sample of Italian high school students accounting for age, gender, place of residence, and kind of internet activity. The Internet Addiction Test (IAT) was administered to a sample of 1,035 high schools students (ages ranging from 13 to 22 years; 47.92 % girls) from three southern Italian cities. The prevalence of pathological Internet use in our high

school students sample was 3.9 %, with males showing a higher likelihood of developing pathological Internet use. The most recurring Internet activities for excessive users were online games and online communication. No effect of age, place of residence, and region of residence was found. The results of this study reaffirm the importance of active involvement by experts dealing with addiction to implement programs for primary and secondary intervention among high school students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO

7. Rodent models for compulsive alcohol intake.

Citation: Alcohol, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0741-8329 (Mar 27, 2014)
Author(s): Hopf, F. Woodward; Lesscher, Heidi M.B
Abstract: Continued seeking and drinking of alcohol despite adverse legal, health, economic, and societal consequences is a central hallmark of human alcohol use disorders. This compulsive drive for alcohol, defined by resistance to adverse and deleterious consequences, represents a major challenge when attempting to treat alcoholism clinically. Thus, there has long been interest in developing pre-clinical rodent models for the compulsive drug use that characterizes drug addiction. Here, we review recent studies that have attempted to model compulsive aspects of alcohol and cocaine intake in rodents, and consider technical and conceptual issues that need to be addressed when trying to recapitulate compulsive aspects of human addiction. Aversion-resistant alcohol intake has been examined by pairing intake or seeking with the bitter tastant quinine or with footshock, and exciting recent work has used these models to identify neuroadaptations in the amygdala, cortex, and striatal regions that promote compulsive intake. Thus, rodent models do seem to reflect important aspects of compulsive drives that sustain human addiction, and will likely provide critical insights into the molecular and circuit underpinnings of aversion-resistant intake as well as novel therapeutic interventions for compulsive aspects of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Alcohol*

8. Development of the addiction dimensions for assessment and personalised treatment (adapt).

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Mar 22, 2014)
Author(s): Marsden, John; Eastwood, Brian; Ali, Robert; Burkinshaw, Pete; Chohan, Gagandeep; Copello, Alex; Burn, Daniel; Kelleher, Michael; Mitcheson, Luke; Taylor, Steve; Wilson, Nick; Whiteley, Chris; Day, Edward
Abstract: BACKGROUND: Convergent research reveals heterogeneity in substance use disorders (SUD). The Addiction Dimensions for Assessment and Personalised Treatment (ADAPT) is designed to help clinicians tailor therapies. METHODS: Multicentre study in 21 SUD clinics in London, Birmingham (England) and Adelaide (Australia). 132 clinicians rated their caseload on a beta version with 16 ordinal indicators of addiction severity, health and social problem complexity, and recovery strengths constructs. In Birmingham, two in-treatment outcomes were recorded after 15-months: 28-day drug use (Treatment Outcome Profile; n=703) and Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF; DSM-IV Axis V; n=695). Following item-level screening (inter-rater reliability [IRR]; n=388), exploratory structural equation models (ESEM), latent profile analysis (LPA), and mixed-effects

regression evaluated construct, concurrent and predictive validity characteristics, respectively. RESULTS: 2467 patients rated (majority opioid or stimulant dependent, enrolled in opioid medication assisted or psychological treatment). IRR-screening removed two items and ESEM models identified and recalibrated remaining indicators (root mean square error of approximation 0.066 [90% confidence interval 0.055-0.064]). Following minor re-specification and satisfactory measurement invariance evaluation, ADAPT factor scores discriminated patients by sample, addiction therapy and drug use. LPA identified three patient sub-types: Class 1 (moderate severity, moderate complexity, high strengths profile; 46.9%); Class 2 (low severity, low complexity, high strengths; 25.4%) and Class 3 (high severity, high complexity, low strengths; 27.7%). Class 2 had higher GAF ($z=4.30$). Class 3 predicted follow-up drug use ($z=2.02$) and lower GAF ($z=3.51$). CONCLUSION: The ADAPT is a valid instrument for SUD treatment planning, clinical review and outcome evaluation. Scoring and application are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

9. Integrating mindfulness into school-based substance use and other prevention programs.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(617-619), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Pentz, Mary Ann

Correspondence Address: Pentz, Mary Ann: Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, 2001 N. Soto Street, Ste. 302H, MC 9239, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90032, pentz@usc.edu

Institution: Department of Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present article sought for the implementation of mindfulness-based Interventions into the school-based substance use and other prevention programs. However, there are several challenges to integrating mindfulness into school-based prevention programs, and also preconditions that are required to make mindfulness training successful in the context of school-based prevention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

10. Implementing mindfulness-based relapse prevention in diverse populations: Challenges and future directions.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(612-616), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Amaro, Hortensia

Correspondence Address: Amaro, Hortensia: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Montgomery Ross Fisher Building, Room 220, 669 W 34th St., Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089-0411, hamaro@usc.edu

Institution: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present article focuses on the mindfulness-based relapse prevention in diverse populations. The article highlights some critical challenges for mindfulness-based intervention (MBI) research with a specific focus on the need for research to establish acceptability, fit, and efficacy of MBI approaches in relapse prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Mindfulness Intervention Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

11. Mindfulness for chronic pain and prescription opioid misuse: Novel mechanisms and unresolved issues.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(608-611), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Garland, Eric L; Black, David S

Correspondence Address: Garland, Eric L.: College of Social Work, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US, eric.garland@socwk.utah.edu

Institution: College of Social Work, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US; Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present article focuses on the mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs) for chronic pain and prescription opioid misuse. The article also presents some unresolved issues on MBIs. One pressing unresolved issue for the study of MBIs for co-occurring chronic pain and opioid misuse relates to the effects of MBIs on craving. The extant literature is divided as to whether mindfulness decreases craving in a bottom-up fashion, strengthens top-down control of craving, and/or increases awareness of craving. Another unresolved issue for the field of MBIs for chronic pain and opioid misuse relates to the role of positive psychological processes in ameliorating reward dysregulation. In sum, MBIs appear to target key mechanisms implicated in prescription opioid misuse among chronic pain patients. Additional randomized clinical trials and functional neuroimaging studies are needed to further elucidate the effects of MBIs (such as MORE) on opioid craving and natural reward processing. Future studies should also employ multivariate autoregressive latent trajectory analysis of ecological momentary assessments to probe the interactive and cross-lagged effects of MBIs on natural reward experience and craving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Mindfulness Intervention Neuroimaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

12. The thinking mind as addiction: Mindfulness as antidote.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(605-607), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Peltz, Lawrence; Black, David S

Correspondence Address: Peltz, Lawrence: Bournewood-Caulfield Partial Hospital Program, Boston University School of Medicine, 23 Warren Avenue Suite 140, Woburn, MA, US, 01801, wilfamilycounsel@aol.com

Institution: Bournewood-Caulfield Partial Hospital Program, Woburn, MA, US; Department of Preventive Medicine, USC Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present article focuses on the mindfulness, as an effective treatment method for the substance abuse disorders or addiction. Mindfulness is a skill that did not necessarily eliminate stress and pain altogether, but allowed patients to relate to their difficulties with more spaciousness and ease. Through the cultivation of some combination of concentration, relaxation, awareness, patience, and kindness, they felt better, with a greater sense of confidence and authority over their lives and health problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Mind](#)
[Thinking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

13. Unresolved issues in the application of mindfulness-based interventions for substance use disorders.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(601-604), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Witkiewitz, Katie; Black, David S

Correspondence Address: Witkiewitz, Katie: Department of Psychology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US, 87131, katiw@unm.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US; Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Albuquerque, NM, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Alberto Chiesa & Alessandro Serretti (see record 2014-09955-002). Chiesa and Serretti provided an excellent systematic review of 24 studies that provide some evidence that mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs) predict greater reductions in alcohol, stimulants, marijuana, tobacco, and opiates, as compared to control groups, as well as reductions in craving and increases in mindfulness. Yet, the authors also identified several areas of weaknesses with regard to generalizability of the findings and confidence in many results given numerous methodological weaknesses (i.e., small sample sizes, methodological rigor). In addition to the problem of methodological rigor for many of the reviewed studies, there are also a considerable number of hurdles for the evaluation, dissemination, and implementation of these interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)

[Databases](#)
[Intervention](#)

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

14. Differences in trait mindfulness across mental health symptoms among adults in substance use treatment.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(595-600), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Shorey, Ryan C; Brasfield, Hope; Anderson, Scott; Stuart, Gregory L

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Institution: University of Tennessee - Knoxville, Knoxville, TN, US; University of Tennessee - Knoxville, Knoxville, TN, US; Cornerstone of Recovery, Louisville, TN, US; University of Tennessee - Knoxville, Knoxville, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Mindfulness is a growing area of investigation among individuals manifesting substance use disorders, as mindfulness meditation may help to prevent relapse to substance use. The current study examined levels of trait mindfulness in substance users seeking treatment from May 2012 to August 2012 in a Tennessee residential center and whether patients with probable (i.e., diagnoses based on a self-report screening instrument) comorbid depression or PTSD reported lower mindfulness than patients without a probable comorbid diagnosis. Data were collected from a convenience sample of archival patient records (N = 125) and four instruments. The majority of patients were male (n = 84) and non-Hispanic Caucasian (92%); the mean age of the sample was 37.36 (SD = 12.47). Results showed that lower trait mindfulness was associated with increased levels of substance use, depression, and PTSD. Patients with a probable depression or PTSD diagnosis reported lower mindfulness than patients without these disorders. Patients with probable comorbid depression and PTSD reported the lowest levels of mindfulness. These findings suggest that altering levels of mindfulness may be important for individuals manifesting dual-diagnoses in substance user treatment. The study's limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Treatment](#)

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

15. Finding the right match: Mindfulness training may potentiate the therapeutic effect of nonjudgment of inner experience on smoking cessation.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(586-594), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Schuman-Olivier, Zev; Hoepfner, Bettina B; Evins, A. Eden; Brewer, Judson A

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Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Center for Therapeutic Neuroscience, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Mindfulness training (MT) is an emerging therapeutic modality for addictive disorders. Nonjudgment of inner experience, a component of mindfulness, may influence addiction treatment response. To test whether this component influences smoking cessation, tobacco smokers (n = 85) in a randomized control trial of MT vs. Freedom from Smoking (FFS), a standard cognitive-behaviorally-oriented treatment, were divided into split-half subgroups based on baseline Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire nonjudgment subscale. Smokers who rarely judge inner experience (nonjudgment > 30.5) smoked less during follow-up when randomized to MT (3.9 cigs/d) vs. FFS (11.1 cigs/d), p < .01. Measuring trait nonjudgment may help personalize treatment assignments, improving outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

16. Mindfulness training as an intervention for substance user incarcerated adolescents: A pilot grounded theory study.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(560-570), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Himmelstein, Sam; Saul, Stephen; Garcia-Romeu, Alberto; Pinedo, Daniel

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Institution: Mind Body Awareness Project, Oakland, CA, US; Insights Program of Star Vista, East Palo Alto, CA, US; Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine, Baltimore, MI, US; Department of Clinical Psychology, Sofia University, Oakland, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Mindfulness-based treatment for adolescents is a clinical and research field still in its infancy. Literature is needed to address specific subcultural populations to expand this growing field. Further, minimal literature addresses the process of teaching mindfulness to adolescents. The current study investigated how to effectively teach mindfulness to 10 incarcerated adolescent substance users (N = 10) in an urban California detention setting. A grounded theory approach was used to collect and analyze interview data over a 1-year period during 2011 and 2012 in order to develop an initial theory for teaching mindfulness to incarcerated adolescent substance users. Implications, limitations, and future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Grounded Theory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

17. Feasibility, acceptability, and preliminary outcomes of a mindfulness-based relapse prevention intervention for culturally-diverse, low-income women in substance use disorder treatment.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(547-559), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Amaro, Hortensia; Spear, Suzanne; Vallejo, Zayda; Conron, Kerith; Black, David S

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Language: English

Abstract: We examined feasibility, acceptability, and benefits of a mindfulness-based relapse prevention (MBRP) intervention in a racially and ethnically diverse sample of 318 low-income women in substance use disorder treatment (2003-2006). The study used a single group, repeated measures design. Participant satisfaction was high ($M = 3.4$, $SD = .3$), but completion was modest (36%). Linear regressions examining change in addiction severity and psychological functioning by dosage showed that higher dosage was associated with reduced alcohol ($= -.07$, $p < .05$), drug severity ($= -.04$, $p < .05$), and perceived stress ($= -2.29$, $p < .05$) at 12 months. Further research on MBRP efficacy for this population is warranted. The study's limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Lower Income Level](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

18. Randomized trial comparing mindfulness-based relapse prevention with relapse prevention for women offenders at a residential addiction treatment center.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(536-546), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Witkiewitz, Katie; Warner, Kaitlin; Sully, Betsy; Barricks, Adria; Stauffer, Connie; Thompson, Brian L; Luoma, Jason B

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Institution: Department of Psychology, Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US; Department of Psychology, Washington State University, Vancouver, WA, US; Department of Psychology, Washington State University, Vancouver, WA, US; Department of Psychology, Washington State University, Vancouver, WA, US; Department of Psychology, Washington State University, Vancouver, WA, US; Department of Psychology, Washington State University, Vancouver, WA, US; Portland Psychotherapy Clinic,

Research, & Training Center, Portland, OR, US; Portland Psychotherapy Clinic, Research, & Training Center, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reincarceration rates are high among substance-involved criminal offenders. This study (conducted during 2010-2011 in an urban area and funded by a Washington State University-Vancouver mini-grant) used a randomized design to examine the effectiveness of mindfulness-based relapse prevention (MBRP) as compared to relapse prevention (RP), as part of a residential addictions treatment program for women referred by the criminal-justice system (N = 105). At 15-week follow up, regression analyses found women in MBRP, compared to RP, reported significantly fewer drug use days and fewer legal and medical problems. Study limitations and future research directions for studying the efficacy of MBRP are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Criminals](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Residential Care Institutions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

19. Cognitive and affective mechanisms linking trait mindfulness to craving among individuals in addiction recovery.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(525-535), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Garland, Eric L; Roberts-Lewis, Amelia; Kelley, Karen; Tronnier, Christine; Hanley, Adam

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Institution: College of Social Work, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US; School of Social Work, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Triangle Residential Options for Substance Abusers, Durham, NC, US; School of Social Work, Smith College, Northampton, MA, US; College of Education, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present study aimed to identify affective, cognitive, and conative mediators of the relation between trait mindfulness and craving in data culled from an urban sample of 165 persons (in abstinence verified by urinalysis) entering into residential treatment for substance use disorders between 2010 and 2012. Multivariate path analysis adjusting for age, gender, education level, employment status, and substance use frequency indicated that the association between the total trait mindfulness score on the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire and alcohol/drug craving was statistically mediated by negative affect (measured by the PANAS, beta = -.13) and cognitive reappraisal (measured by the CERQ, beta = -.08), but not by readiness to change (measured by the URICA, beta = -.001). Implications for mindfulness-oriented treatment of persons with substance use disorders are discussed. The study's limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)

*Cognitive Behavior Therapy
 *Drug Abuse
 *Mindfulness
 Craving

Source: PsycINFO

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

20. Mindfulness-based treatment to prevent addictive behavior relapse: Theoretical models and hypothesized mechanisms of change.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(513-524), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Witkiewitz, Katie; Bowen, Sarah; Harrop, Erin N; Douglas, Haley; Enkema, Matthew; Sedgwick, Carly

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Language: English

Abstract: Mindfulness-based treatments are growing in popularity among addiction treatment providers, and several studies suggest the efficacy of incorporating mindfulness practices into the treatment of addiction, including the treatment of substance use disorders and behavioral addictions (i.e., gambling). The current paper provides a review of theoretical models of mindfulness in the treatment of addiction and several hypothesized mechanisms of change. We provide an overview of mindfulness-based relapse prevention (MBRP), including session content, treatment targets, and client feedback from participants who have received MBRP in the context of empirical studies. Future research directions regarding operationalization and measurement, identifying factors that moderate treatment effects, and protocol adaptations for specific populations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Addiction
 *Relapse Prevention
 *Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation
 *Mindfulness
 Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

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

21. Are mindfulness-based interventions effective for substance use disorders? A systematic review of the evidence.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(492-512), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Chiesa, Alberto; Serretti, Alessandro

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Institution: Department of Biomedical and NeuroMotor Sciences, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy; Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Messina, Messina, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs) are increasingly suggested as therapeutic approaches for effecting substance use and misuse (SUM). The aim of this article is to review current evidence on the therapeutic efficacy of MBIs for SUM. A literature search was undertaken using four electronic databases and references of retrieved articles. The search included articles written in English published up to December 2011. Quality of included trials was assessed. In total, 24 studies were included, three of which were based on secondary analyses of previously investigated samples. Current evidence suggests that MBIs can reduce the consumption of several substances including alcohol, cocaine, amphetamines, marijuana, cigarettes, and opiates to a significantly greater extent than waitlist controls, non-specific educational support groups, and some specific control groups. Some preliminary evidence also suggests that MBIs are associated with a reduction in craving as well as increased mindfulness. The limited generalizability of the reviewed findings is noted (i.e., small sample size, lack of methodological details, and the lack of consistently replicated findings). More rigorous and larger randomized controlled studies are warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Mindfulness Databases](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

22. Mindfulness-based interventions: An antidote to suffering in the context of substance use, misuse, and addiction.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, April 2014, vol./is. 49/5(487-491), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Black, David S

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Institution: Department of Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The cultivation of mindfulness as an approach to human perception through the practice of meditation has become an increasingly popular treatment for medical and psychological symptoms and as a topic of scientific investigation. Substance user programs are also increasingly embracing this treatment strategy as either a stand-alone therapeutic modality or a complement to ongoing treatment. In this article, I supply an introduction to the special theme issue concerning mindfulness and substance use intervention by first providing a brief historical account of the secular Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction program to introduce new readers to the more general topic of mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs), and to contextualize historical publishing trends observed in mindfulness research across the past four decades. I then examine the implications of MBIs for substance use, misuse, and addiction, especially in areas related to craving and suffering. To conclude, I outline the empirical and conceptual compendium of contributions offered in this special issue. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Addiction
 *Drug Abuse
 *Mindfulness
 Intervention
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

23. Health-risk behaviors and quality of life among young men.

Citation: Quality of Life Research: An International Journal of Quality of Life Aspects of Treatment, Care & Rehabilitation, April 2014, vol./is. 23/3(1009-1017), 0962-9343;1573-2649 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Dey, Michelle; Gmel, Gerhard; Studer, Joseph; Mohler-Kuo, Meichun
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Institution: Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
Language: English
Abstract: Purpose: To examine the associations between substance use and other health-risk behaviors and quality of life (QOL) among young men. Methods: The analytical sample consisted of 5,306 young Swiss men who participated in the Cohort Study on Substance Use Risk Factors. Associations between seven distinct self-reported health-risk behaviors (risky single-occasion drinking; volume drinking; cigarette smoking; cannabis use; use of any other illicit drugs; sexual intercourse without a condom; low physical activity) were assessed via chi-square analysis. Logistic regression analyses were conducted to study the associations between each particular health-risk behavior and either physical or mental QOL (assessed with the SF-12v2) while adjusting for socio-demographic variables and the presence of all other health-risk behaviors. Results: Most health-risk behaviors co-occurred. However, low physical activity was not or negatively related to other health-risk behaviors. Almost all health-risk behaviors were associated with a greater likelihood of compromised QOL. However, sexual intercourse without a condom (not associated with both physical and mental QOL) and frequent risky single-occasion drinking (not related to mental QOL after adjusting for the presence of other health-risk behaviors; positively associated with physical QOL) differed from this pattern. Conclusions: Health-risk behaviors are mostly associated with compromised QOL. However, sexual intercourse without a condom and frequent risky single-occasion drinking differ from this pattern and are therefore possibly particularly difficult to change relative to other health-risk behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Health Behavior
 *Physical Activity
 *Quality of Life
 Risk Factors
Source: PsycINFO

24. Prevalence and correlates of alcohol and cannabis use disorders in the United States: Results from the national longitudinal study of adolescent health.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2014, vol./is. 136/(158-161), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Haberstick, Brett C; Young, Susan E; Zeiger, Joanna S; Lessem, Jeffrey M; Hewitt, John K; Hopfer, Christian J
- Correspondence Address:** Haberstick, Brett C.: Institute for Behavioral Genetics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Campus Box 447, Boulder, CO, US, 80309-0447, Brett.Haberstick@Colorado.edu
- Institution:** Institute for Behavioral Genetics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Health Sciences Center, University of Colorado, Denver, CO, US; Institute for Behavioral Genetics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Institute for Behavioral Genetics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Institute for Behavioral Genetics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Health Sciences Center, University of Colorado, Denver, CO, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Limited current information on the epidemiology of lifetime alcohol and cannabis use disorders in the United States is available. Aims: To present detailed information about the prevalence and sociodemographic correlates of lifetime alcohol and cannabis use disorders rates in the United States. To examine gender differences in hazard ratios for the onset of alcohol and cannabis dependence. Methods: Participants in Wave IV of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (N = 15,500, age range: 24-32) were interviewed between 2008 and 2009. Participants who exceeded screening thresholds were queried about lifetime DSM-IV alcohol and marijuana abuse and dependence symptoms. Age of substance dependence onset was queried. Results: Lifetime rates of alcohol abuse and dependence were 11.8 and 13.2%. Lifetime rates of cannabis abuse and dependence were 3.9 and 8.3%. Lifetime alcohol and cannabis dependence onset peaks were 23 and 20. Correlates of lifetime alcohol abuse included being male (OR 1.4), African-American (OR 0.7), income in the 2nd or 3rd quartile (OR 0.7 and 0.6). Correlates of lifetime alcohol dependence were: being male (OR 1.8), African-American (OR 0.5), and never being married (OR 1.5), and regions outside of the west (Midwest OR 0.7, South OR 0.6, Northeast OR 0.6). Correlates of cannabis abuse and dependence were being male (OR 1.8 and 1.4). Conclusions: Lifetime alcohol and cannabis use disorders are highly prevalent in the US population. Men are at higher risk for alcohol and cannabis use disorders. Alcohol use disorders demonstrated specific sociodemographic correlates while marijuana use disorders did not. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Age Differences](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

25. Losing faith and finding religion: Religiosity over the life course and substance use and abuse.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2014, vol./is. 136/(127-134), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Moscati, Arden; Mezuk, Briana
- Correspondence Address:** Moscati, Arden: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, 800 East Leigh Street, Biotech 1, Suite 101, P.O. Box 980126, Richmond, VA, US, 23219, moscatiaa@vcu.edu

Institution: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Family Medicine and Population Health, Division of Epidemiology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Religion has only come into the light of scientific inquiry as a factor influencing health and behavior in the last few decades. While religiosity is a protective factor for contemporaneous substance misuse, the relationship between longitudinal changes in religiosity and substance use outcomes is understudied. Methods: Using data from the National Comorbidity Study-Replication (N = 6203), we examined how changes in religiosity from childhood to adulthood are related to use and abuse/dependence of licit (alcohol and tobacco) and illicit drugs. Multivariable logistic regression was used to account for potential confounders including demographic characteristics, familial disruption during childhood, and comorbid major depression. Results: Religiosity was inversely associated with use and misuse of both licit and illicit substances; however this relationship varied by level of childhood religiosity. Relative to stable levels of religiosity from childhood to adulthood, a 2-unit decrease in religiosity from childhood was associated with increased likelihood of illicit drug use in the past year (odds ratio (OR): 2.43, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.39-4.25). However, a 2-unit increase in religiosity was also associated with past-year illicit drug use (OR: 1.85, 95% CI: 1.09-3.13). Comparable associations were found with a range of recent and lifetime measures of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. Conclusions: Substantial gains or losses in religiosity from childhood to adulthood are associated with substance use and misuse. Findings support the use of a life course approach to understanding the relationship between religiosity and substance use outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Psychopathological Association: Long-term Outcomes in Psychopathology Research: Rethinking the Scientific Agenda. 103rd. Mar, 2013. Preliminary findings from this study were presented in poster form at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Life Span](#)
[*Religiosity](#)
[Faith](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

26. Recent cannabis use among adolescent and young adult immigrants in the Netherlands-The roles of acculturation strategy and linguistic acculturation.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2014, vol./is. 136/(79-84), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2014)

Author(s): Delforterie, Monique J; Creemers, Hanneke E; Huizink, Anja C

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Institution: VU University, Department of Developmental Psychology, Amsterdam, Netherlands; VU University, Department of Developmental Psychology, Amsterdam, Netherlands; VU University, Department of Developmental Psychology, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The present study examined the relation between two different acculturation measures (i.e., linguistic acculturation and the acculturation strategies integration,

separation and marginalization) and past year cannabis use. Additionally, we studied the mediating role of affiliation with cannabis-using peers. Method: Data were utilized from i4culture, a Dutch study on immigrant adolescents and young adults aged 15-24 years. Participants belonged to the five largest immigrant populations in the Netherlands, living in or around the four major Dutch cities: Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, and Utrecht. In total, 771 adolescents and young adults (mean age 19.29, SD = 2.61, 53.8% female) from Surinamese (n = 210, 27.2%), Moroccan (n = 209, 27.1%), Turkish (n = 110, 14.3%), Antillean (n = 109, 14.1%), and Asian (n = 133, 17.3%) backgrounds participated. With questionnaires, past year cannabis use, acculturation strategy, linguistic acculturation, and affiliation with cannabis-using peers were assessed. Results: Using logistic regression analyses, we found no relation between acculturation strategy and past year cannabis use (OR = 1.25, p = 0.38 for separation vs integration and OR = 0.86, p = 0.50 for marginalization vs integration). Linguistic acculturation was positively related to cannabis use (OR = 2.20, p < 0.01). Affiliation with cannabis-using peers partly mediated this relation (OR = 1.09, p < 0.01). Conclusions: Non-Western immigrant youngsters who speak the host culture's language at home are more likely to use cannabis than youngsters who speak their native language at home. The former group is more likely to affiliate with cannabis-using peers, which partly explains their increased risk of cannabis use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acculturation](#)
[*Age Differences](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Immigration](#)
[Linguistics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

27. Early adolescent patterns of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana polysubstance use and young adult substance use outcomes in a nationally representative sample.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2014, vol./is. 136/(51-62), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2014)

Author(s): Moss, Howard Barry; Chen, Chiung M; Yi, Hsiao-ye

Correspondence Address: Moss, Howard Barry: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, OD, 5635 Fishers Lane, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892-9304, psych.hmossmd@gmail.com

Institution: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD, US; Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, CSR Incorporated, VA, US; Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System, CSR Incorporated, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol, tobacco and marijuana are the most commonly used drugs by adolescents in the U.S. However, little is known about the patterning of early adolescent substance use, and its implications for problematic involvement with substances in young adulthood. We examined patterns of substance use prior to age 16, and their associations with young adult substance use behaviors and substance use disorders in a nationally representative sample of U.S. adolescents. Method: Using data from Wave 4 of the Add Health Survey (n = 4245), we estimated the prevalence of various patterns of early adolescent use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana use individually and in combination. Then we examined the effects of patterns of early use of these substances on subsequent young adult substance use behaviors and DSM-IV substance use disorders. Results: While 34.4% of individuals reported no substance use prior to age 16, 34.1% reported either early use of both alcohol and marijuana or alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes, indicating the relatively high prevalence of this type of polysubstance use behavior among U.S. adolescents. Early adolescent use of all three substances was most strongly

associated with a spectrum of young adult substance use problems, as well as DSM-IV substance use disorder diagnoses. Conclusions: This research confirms the elevated prevalence and importance of polysubstance use behavior among adolescents prior to age 16, and puts early onset of alcohol, marijuana and cigarette use into the context of use patterns rather than single drug exposures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Underage Drinking](#)
 Adolescent Attitudes

Source: PsycINFO

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

28. Randomized clinical trial of disulfiram for cocaine dependence or abuse during buprenorphine treatment.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2014, vol./is. 136/(36-42), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2014)

Author(s): Schottenfeld, Richard S; Chawarski, Marek C; Cubells, Joseph F; George, Tony P; Lappalainen, Jaakko; Kosten, Thomas R

Correspondence Address: Schottenfeld, Richard S.: Yale University School of Medicine, 34 Park St. S205, New Haven, NY, US, 06519, richard.schottenfeld@yale.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, NY, US; Departments of Genetics and Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; Division of Brain and Therapeutics, Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Faculty of Medicine, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, NY, US; Menninger Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Disulfiram may be efficacious for treating cocaine dependence or abuse, possibly through inhibiting dopamine -hydroxylase (DH). Consequently, this randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial of disulfiram during buprenorphine maintenance treatment evaluated the study hypothesis that disulfiram is superior to placebo and explored whether disulfiram response is greatest for participants with a single nucleotide polymorphism coding for genetically low DH (T-allele carriers). Methods: We randomized 177 buprenorphine-treated opioid dependent participants with cocaine dependence or abuse to 12 weeks of double-blind treatment with disulfiram 250 mg daily (n = 91) or placebo (n = 86). Of 155 participants genotyped, 84 were CC-homozygous, and 71 CT or TT genotypes. Primary outcomes included days per week cocaine use, number of cocaine-negative urine tests, and maximum consecutive weeks of cocaine abstinence. We analyzed an intention-to-treat comparison between disulfiram and placebo. We also explored potential pharmacogenetic interactions and examined treatment responses of four participant groups based on medication (disulfiram or placebo) by genotype (CC-homozygous or T-allele carrier) classification. Results: Disulfiram participants reported significantly less frequent cocaine use; the differences in cocaine-negative urine tests or consecutive weeks abstinence were not significant. Frequency of cocaine use was lowest in disulfiram-treated T-allele carriers; differences in cocaine-negative urine tests or consecutive weeks abstinence were not significant among the four medication-genotype groups. Conclusions: The findings provide limited support for the efficacy of disulfiram for reducing cocaine use and suggest that its mechanism of action may involve inhibition of DH. Further studies of its efficacy, mechanism of action, and pharmacogenetics of response are warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Disulfiram](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Narcotic Antagonists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

29. Suicide and substance use among female veterans: A need for research.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, March 2014, vol./is. 136/(1-10), 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2014)

Author(s): Chapman, Shawna L. Carroll; Wu, Li-Tzy

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

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The number of female veterans is increasing. Veterans Administration (VA) enrollment increased over 40% from past eras. However, little research has focused on their mental health. We reviewed literature to examine associations of substance use with suicide in female veterans, identify research gaps, and inform future studies. Methods: Google Scholar, Pub Med, and PsycINFO were searched using: substance use, female veteran, and suicide. Exclusion criteria (e.g., not discussing U.S. veterans) left 17 articles. Results: Nine studies examined completed suicide among veterans. In most recent years, rates of deaths were greater for veterans than nonveterans, including females. Completed suicide was associated with past trauma, young age, and a mental disorder. Studies have often not addressed substance use. Three studies examined completed suicide among VA treated veterans without examining substance use as an associated factor. Rates of completed suicides were also higher among veterans than nonveterans, including females. A large proportion of females also had a mental diagnosis. Five studies examined substance use and attempted or completed suicide among VA treated veterans. Veterans in poor mental health had increased odds of suicide mortality; women with a substance use disorder (SUD) had a higher hazard ratio for completed suicide than men with a SUD. Engagement in substance abuse treatment decreased odds of suicide attempt among veterans. Conclusion: Available data suggest that suicide rates are higher among female veterans than women in the general population. Substance use may increase the likelihood of suicidal behaviors among female veterans, particularly those with a mental diagnosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

30. Prescription opioid dependence: The clinical challenge.

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 71/3(338), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Mar 2014)
Author(s): Newman, Robert G
Correspondence Address: Newman, Robert G., 605 E 82nd St, New York, NY, US, 10028, rnewman@icaat.org
Institution: Beth Israel Medical Center, New York, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: Comments on an article by Stacey C. Sigmon et al. (see record 2014-02120-013). In their article, Sigmon et al. concluded that their findings "suggest that a meaningful subset of prescription opioid dependent outpatients may respond positively to a 4-week taper plus naltrexone maintenance intervention." It would seem this is an overly positive assessment. The trial seemed merely to confirm what has been known for decades: when treatment of opioid dependence ends, relapse is the rule rather than the exception, and this reality applies regardless of the duration of detoxification or associated medical or psychosocial support that is offered. It is this stark reality that must be conveyed to those seeking care, along with the fact that, as the authors acknowledge, "agonist maintenance is the recommended treatment for most opioid dependent patients." The challenge is not to determine which detoxification schedule is a bit better than another, but to ensure access to long-term treatment that so many dependent individuals want and need-and without which many will die. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Comorbidity of severe psychotic disorders with measures of substance use.

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 71/3(248-254), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Mar 2014)
Author(s): Hartz, Sarah M; Pato, Carlos N; Medeiros, Helena; Cavazos-Rehg, Patricia; Sobell, Janet L; Knowles, James A; Bierut, Laura J; Pato, Michele T; Genomic Psychiatry Cohort Consortium
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Institution: Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, US; University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, US; University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, US; University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US
Language: English

Abstract: Importance: Although early mortality in severe psychiatric illness is linked to smoking and alcohol, to our knowledge, no studies have comprehensively characterized substance use behavior in severe psychotic illness. In particular, recent assessments of substance use in individuals with mental illness are based on population surveys that do not include individuals with severe psychotic illness. Objective: To compare substance use in individuals with severe psychotic illness with substance use in the general population. Designs, Setting and Participants: We assessed comorbidity between substance use and severe psychotic disorders in the Genomic Psychiatry Cohort. The Genomic Psychiatry Cohort is a clinically assessed, multiethnic sample consisting of 9142 individuals with the diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder with psychotic features, or schizoaffective disorder, and 10 195 population control individuals. Main Outcomes and Measures: Smoking (smoked >100 cigarettes in a lifetime), heavy alcohol use (>4 drinks/day), heavy marijuana use (>21 times of marijuana use/year), and recreational drug use. Results: Relative to the general population, individuals with severe psychotic disorders have increased risks for smoking (odds ratio, 4.6; 95% CI, 4.3-4.9), heavy alcohol use (odds ratio, 4.0; 95% CI, 3.6-4.4), heavy marijuana use (odds ratio, 3.5; 95% CI, 3.2-3.7), and recreational drug use (odds ratio, 4.6; 95% CI, 4.3-5.0). All races/ethnicities (African American, Asian, European American, and Hispanic) and both sexes have greatly elevated risks for smoking and alcohol, marijuana, and drug use. Of specific concern, recent public health efforts that have successfully decreased smoking among individuals younger than age 30 years appear to have been ineffective among individuals with severe psychotic illness (interaction effect between age and severe mental illness on smoking initiation, $P = 4.5 \times 10^5$). Conclusions and Relevance: In the largest assessment of substance use among individuals with severe psychotic illness to date, we found the odds of smoking and alcohol and other substance use to be dramatically higher than recent estimates of substance use in mild mental illness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. "Does self-medication predict the persistence or rather the recurrence of alcohol dependence?": Reply.

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 71/2(205-206), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Crum, Rosa M; Mojtabai, Ramin; Sareen, Jitender

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Institution: Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Lynn Boschloo et al. (see record 2014-09589-013) on the original article (see record 2013-42556-011). Boschloo et al. suggested an interesting point regarding our analyses of the association between self medication and persistence of alcohol dependence using data from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC). As noted by Boschloo et al. in the definition of persistent alcohol dependence, the authors included individuals with lifetime dependence with or without 12-month dependence at baseline

and assessed the association between drinking self-medication among this group with alcohol dependence at follow-up. The association of self-medication drinking with alcohol dependence at wave 2 may vary depending on whether the participant had 12-month alcohol dependence at baseline. The authors assessed this query by conducting additional analyses from the NESARC sample. These additional analyses conducted in response to Boschloo et al.'s suggestion indicate that drinking to self-medicate mood symptoms was associated with both the persistence of alcohol dependence among those with current alcohol dependence at baseline and with the recurrence of dependence among individuals who had met the criteria in the more remote past but who were in remission at the time of the baseline interview. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Affective Disorders](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Self Medication](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Does self-medication predict the persistence or rather the recurrence of alcohol dependence?

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 71/2(205), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Boschloo, Lynn; van den Brink, Wim; Penninx, Brenda W. J. H

Correspondence Address: Boschloo, Lynn: University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Interdisciplinary Center Psychopathology and Emotion Regulation, PO Box 30001, Groningen, Netherlands, 9700 RB, l.boschloo@umcg.nl

Institution: University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Interdisciplinary Center Psychopathology and Emotion Regulation, Groningen, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by R. M. Crum et al. (see record 2013-42556-011). The study by Crum et al. provided convincing evidence that self-medication with alcohol indeed plays an important role in the incidence of alcohol dependence. To examine the persistence of alcohol dependence during a 3-year follow-up period, Crum et al selected all National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions participants with a 12-month or lifetime diagnosis of alcohol dependence at baseline. Because Hasin et al. previously showed that only 31.0% of National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions participants with lifetime alcohol dependence met criteria for dependence in the 12 months before baseline, it is likely that a substantial proportion of the present sample only had a history of alcohol dependence. This was supported by the current findings that only 18.9% of the sample use alcohol on a daily basis and 28.1% used 5 or more alcoholic drinks on drinking days in the 12 months before baseline. Because patients with current as well as remitted alcohol dependence were selected at baseline, the authors believe that this study did not consider pure persistence of alcohol dependence during follow-up but rather a mix of persistence and recurrence. This distinction is essential because it concerns two separate processes in the course of alcohol dependence with different clinical implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Affective Disorders](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Self Medication](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Race/ethnicity and geographic access to Medicaid substance use disorder treatment facilities in the United States.

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 71/2(190-196), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Cummings, Janet R; Wen, Hefei; Ko, Michelle; Druss, Benjamin G

Correspondence Address: Cummings, Janet R.: Department of Health Policy and Management, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, 1518 Clifton Rd NE, Room 650, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, jrcummi@emory.edu

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Language: English

Abstract: Importance: Although substance use disorders (SUDs) are prevalent and associated with adverse consequences, treatment rates remain low. Unlike physical and mental health problems, treatment for SUDs is predominantly provided in a separate specialty sector and more heavily financed by public sources. Medicaid expansion under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act has the potential to increase access to treatment for SUDs but only if an infrastructure exists to serve new enrollees. Objective: To examine the availability of outpatient SUD treatment facilities that accept Medicaid across US counties and whether counties with a higher percentage of racial/ethnic minorities are more likely to have gaps in this infrastructure. Designs, Setting and Participants: We used data from the 2009 National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services public use file and the 2011-2012 Area Resource file to examine sociodemographic factors associated with county-level access to SUD treatment facilities that serve Medicaid enrollees. Counties in all 50 states were included. We estimated a probit model with state indicators to adjust for state-level heterogeneity in demographics, politics, and policies. Independent variables assessed county racial/ethnic composition (ie, percentage black and percentage Hispanic), percentage living in poverty, percentage living in a rural area, percentage insured with Medicaid, percentage uninsured, and total population. Main Outcomes and Measures: Dichotomous indicator for counties with at least 1 outpatient SUD treatment facility that accepts Medicaid. Results: Approximately 60% of US counties have at least 1 outpatient SUD facility that accepts Medicaid, although this rate is lower in many Southern and Midwestern states than in other areas of the country. Counties with a higher percentage of black (marginal effect [ME], -3.1; 95%CI, -5.2% to -0.9%), rural (-9.2%; -11.1% to -7.4%), and/or uninsured (-9.5%; -13.0% to -5.9%) residents are less likely to have one of these facilities. Conclusions and Relevance: The potential for increasing access to SUD treatment via Medicaid expansion may be tempered by the local availability of facilities to provide care, particularly for counties with a high percentage of black and/or uninsured residents and for rural counties. Although states that opt in to the expansion will secure additional federal funds for the SUD treatment system, additional policies may need to be implemented to ensure that adequate geographic access exists across local communities to serve new enrollees. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ethnic Identity](#)
[*Geography](#)
[*Medicaid](#)
[*Treatment Facilities](#)
[Outpatient Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Functional, structural, and emotional correlates of impaired insight in cocaine addiction.

Citation: JAMA Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 71/1(61-70), 2168-622X;2168-6238 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Moeller, Scott J; Konova, Anna B; Parvaz, Muhammad A; Tomasi, Dardo; Lane, Richard D; Fort, Carolyn; Goldstein, Rita Z

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, US; Department of Psychiatry, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Importance: Individuals with cocaine use disorder (CUD) have difficulty monitoring ongoing behavior, possibly stemming from dysfunction of brain regions mediating insight and self-awareness. Objective: To investigate the neural correlates of impaired insight in addiction using a combined functional magnetic resonance imaging and voxel-based morphometry approach. Designs, Setting and Participants: This multimodal imaging study was performed at the Clinical Research Center at Brookhaven National Laboratory. The study included 33 CUD cases and 20 healthy controls. Main Outcomes and Measures: Functional magnetic resonance imaging, voxel-based morphometry, Levels of Emotional Awareness Scale, and drug use variables. Results: Compared with the other 2 study groups, the impaired insight CUD group had lower error-induced rostral anterior cingulate cortex (rACC) activity as associated with more frequent cocaine use, less gray matter within the rACC, and lower Levels of Emotional Awareness Scale scores. Conclusions and Relevance: These results point to rACC functional and structural abnormalities and diminished emotional awareness in a subpopulation of CUD cases characterized by impaired insight. Because the rACC has been implicated in appraising the affective and motivational significance of errors and other types of self-referential processing, functional and structural abnormalities in this region could result in lessened concern (frequently ascribed to minimization and denial) about behavioral outcomes that could potentially culminate in increased drug use. Treatments that target this CUD subgroup could focus on enhancing the salience of errors (eg, lapses). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neural Networks](#)
[Awareness](#)
[Insight](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. The promise: On the morality of the marginal and the illicit.

Citation:	Ethos, March 2014, vol./is. 42/1(51-64), 0091-2131;1548-1352 (Mar 2014)
Author(s):	Garcia, Angela
Institution:	Stanford University, Stanford, CA, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Moral engagement in the setting of drug addiction is often at odds with prevailing moral discourse and is treated in punitive terms. In this article, I explore how one moral gesture—a promise between a heroin-using mother and daughter—embodies the difficulty and ambiguity of moral experience in the context of addiction and offers insight into how it is profoundly shaped by social processes. By offering a close description of the promise over time, I show how morality is lived through sentiments and practices of care and commitment, which are vulnerable to isolation, punishment, and wounding. The story of the promise thus offers a way to reflect upon morality as the blurring of these different intensities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The American Anthropological Association; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Heroin Addiction *Morality *Mother Child Relations *Social Processes Daughters Experiences (Events) Mother Child Communication Mothers
Source:	PsycINFO
Full Text:	Available from <i>Wiley</i> in <i>Ethos</i>

37. The sober truth: Debunking the bad science behind 12-step programs and the rehab industry.

Citation:	The sober truth: Debunking the bad science behind 12-step programs and the rehab industry., 2014 (2014)
Author(s):	Dodes, Lance; Dodes, Zachary
Institution:	Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	(from the jacket) In <i>The Sober Truth</i> , acclaimed addiction specialist Dr. Lance Dodes exposes the deeply flawed science that the 12-step industry has used to support its programs. Dr. Dodes analyzes dozens of studies to reveal a startling pattern of errors, misjudgments, and biases. He also pores over the research to highlight the best peer-reviewed studies available and discovers that they reach a grim consensus on the program's overall success. But <i>The Sober Truth</i> is more than a book about addiction. It is also a book about science and how and why AA and rehab became so popular, despite the discouraging data. Dr. Dodes explores the entire story of AA's rise, from its origins in early fundamentalist religious and mystical beliefs to its present-day place of privilege in politics and media. <i>The Sober Truth</i> includes true stories from Dr. Dodes's thirty-five years of clinical practice, as well as firsthand accounts submitted by addicts through an open invitation on the Psychology Today website. These stories vividly reveal the experience of walking the steps and attending some of the nation's most famous rehabilitation centers. <i>The Sober Truth</i> builds a powerful response to the monopoly of the 12-step program and explodes the myth that these programs offer an acceptable or universal solution to the deeply personal problem of addiction. This book offers new and actionable information for addicts, their families, and medical providers, and lays out

better ways to understand addiction for those seeking a more effective and compassionate approach to this treatable problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Rehabilitation Centers](#)
[Religious Beliefs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. The neuropsychiatry of scurvy.

Citation: Psychosomatics: Journal of Consultation and Liaison Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 55/2(179-185), 0033-3182;1545-7206 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Wright, Amanda Daschbach; Stevens, Elizabeth; Ali, Maysun; Carroll, David W; Brown, Thomas M

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University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case study of 50-year-old Hispanic man with a history of chronic paranoid schizophrenia, hepatitis C, alcohol dependence, and tobacco dependence, presented with weakness, gait instability, and somnolence. Previously he was able to walk without assistance and per his mother's report had been stable on 37.5 mg of fluphenazine decanoate every 2 weeks for management of psychiatric symptoms. His last injection was 17 days before his critical presentation for weakness. The department of psychiatry was consulted on hospital day (HD)10 to assist with medication recommendations given his psychiatric history and treatment with fluphenazine decanoate. A review of his record revealed that he had parkinsonism and abnormal tongue movements documented since 2004. He had parkinsonism with resting tremor, flat affect, hypophonia, and markedly reduced psychomotor activity. Concern about his metabolic state and the possibility of a refeeding syndrome, given his alcohol use, led to a cautious introduction of enteral feeds on HD2 with vitamin supplementation. Given his multiple risk factors for vitamin C deficiency, he was given 200 mg of vitamin C with 4 mg of zinc intravenously daily. On HD24, he remained on a schedule of oral antipsychotic and both psychosis and extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) were absent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Extrapyramidal Symptoms](#)
[*Paranoid Schizophrenia](#)
[*Psychiatric Evaluation](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Neuropsychiatry](#)
[Parkinsonism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. The impact of substance use at psychosis onset on First Episode Psychosis course: Results from a 1 year follow-up study in Bologna.

Author(s): Sadeg, Nouredine; Darie, Alexandre; Vilamot, Bernard; Passamar, Marc; Frances, Bernard; Belhadj-Tahar, Hafid

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Institution: Laboratory Toxicology, Pontoise, France; Psychiatric Department, Centre Hospitalier Rene Dubos, Pontoise, France; Psychiatric Department of "Fondation Bonsauver d'Alby," Albi, France; Psychiatric Department of "Fondation Bonsauver d'Alby," Albi, France; CNRS UMR, Universite Paul Sabatie, Toulouse, France; Groupe Recherche & Expertise Toxicologiques (AFPREMED), Toulouse, France

Language: English

Abstract: The use of designer drugs commonly marketed as "Bath Salts" or "Energy" has dramatically risen in recent years. Fatalities and cases of aggressive behavior, even cannibalism have been recently reported in the media. However, these cases have been poorly documented. In this paper, we report a case of repetitive and similar acute psychotic episodes induced by Energy 3 intake. Comparative Analyses of Energy 3 sample and patient's serum by gas chromatography mass spectrometry detected the presence of 2 synthetic cathinone derivatives: methylenedioxypropylone and pentylone. Finally, this patient's clinical picture is characterized by the insidious development of dependence to this product. The absence of patient's personal addiction history, the late onset of this dependence, and its high intensity, suggest a high addiction potential of these substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acute Psychosis](#)
[*Addiction](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Toxic Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Association of chronic noncancer pain with substance abuse treatment outcomes among a community mental health center sample.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, March 2014, vol./is. 13/1(30-37), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Stevenson, Erin; Cole, Jennifer; Walker, Robert; Logan, T. K

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of this study is to examine the association of chronic noncancer pain (CNCP) with substance abuse treatment outcomes as measured by illicit drug use, unemployment, and arrests 12 months after an intake assessment. Methods: The sample included 1196 adults from 14 community-based substance abuse treatment programs that incorporated residential, outpatient, case management, and intensive outpatient services. Within the sample, 226 individuals reported the occurrence of CNCP at both treatment intake and 12-month followup. Binomial logistic regression analyses were used to examine substance abuse treatment outcomes comparing cases with CNCP (n = 226) to

cases without CNCP (n = 970). As mental health confounds both CNCP and substance abuse treatment issues, baseline covariates were used to control for self-reported depression and anxiety in the models. Results: Individuals in the sample at intake who were older, of white race, who reported past 12-month anxiety symptoms, use of illicit drugs, and who were unemployed, retired, or disabled were more likely to report CNCP. Binary logistic regression models indicate that within this sample, CNCP was associated with continued illicit drug use at 12-month follow-up, but not with arrests or unemployment status at follow-up. Conclusions: The higher rates of illicit drug use at intake and continued drug use at follow-up for individuals with CNCP may indicate the need for specific pain management assistance. Recommendations include providing standard CNCP screening and assessment as part of substance abuse treatment protocols along with resource referrals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Community Mental Health Centers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Addicted doctors: Prevention strategies.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, March 2014, vol./is. 13/1(25-29), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): George, Sanju; Kohli, Sarabjeet

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Institution: Bridge Substance Misuse Service, Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust, Birmingham, United Kingdom; Bridge Substance Misuse Service, Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Several studies conducted in the past have shown that doctors are at an increased risk of developing addictive disorders but, because of various reasons, they are very reluctant to seek help. Early detection and treatment are beneficial in reducing the impact that an addictive disorder can have on the doctors' career and family life. Methods: Through this opinion "piece" we aim to discuss the various preventative measures, based on the "levels of prevention" model, to target these professionals needing help. Conclusions: We propose that an overarching body overseeing the detection and treatment of addictive disorders in doctors is set up. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Factors that affect treatment initiation among individuals with serious mental illness and substance abuse disorder.

- Citation:** Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, March 2014, vol./is. 13/1(16-24), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** McClean, Jacob M; Anspikian, Ara; Winters, Brittany N; Tsuang, John W
- Correspondence Address:** Tsuang, John W.: Department of Psychiatry, Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Building B3,1000 West Carson Street, Torrance, CA, US, 90509, johntsuang@yahoo.com
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Torrance, CA, US; UCLA, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, Los Angeles, CA, US; Pepperdine University, Graduate School of Education and Psychology, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Torrance, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction: Studies have shown that approximately half of individuals with mental health disorders have a comorbid drug and alcohol diagnosis. Enrolling dually diagnosed patients in outpatient treatment programs has been a unique challenge for decades. Research identifying factors associated with patient treatment initiation has been limited. Clinicians have suspected that certain drugs, such as methamphetamine, may be a deterrent to treatment initiation. We wanted to identify factors that might be associated with the initiation of dually diagnosed patients in our outpatient dual diagnosis treatment program. Materials and Methods: Data for this study were obtained by retrospective review of 165 consecutive patient charts located in the Harbor-UCLA Dual Diagnosis Treatment Program during the fall of 2011. The factors we examined were age, sex, ethnicity, marital status, education, number of dependents, living situation, employment status, number of hospitalizations, substance abuse/psychiatric treatment background, previous suicide attempts, current medication, diagnosis, specific drug use history and legal history. The dependent variable in this study was treatment initiation. Results: On the basis of our chart review, we found 102 (62%) intake patients subsequently initiated treatment. After backward selection, 2 variables remained as independent predictors in the multivariate model: previous substance abuse treatment and history of methamphetamine use. Discussion: We found that previous substance abuse treatment and previous methamphetamine use were 2 significant predictor variables for initiation into our treatment program. Other possible factors such as sedative/hypnotic use in last 6 months, and alcohol use may also be significant factors in treatment initiation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Dual Diagnosis](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Mental Health](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

44. The evolution of a labyrinth walking program in corrections.

- Citation:** Journal of Forensic Nursing, April 2013, vol./is. 9/2(101-104), 1556-3693;1939-3938 (Apr-Jun 2013)
- Author(s):** Zucker, Donna M; Villemaire, Lorraine; Rigali, Catherine; Callahan, Kathryn
- Correspondence Address:** Zucker, Donna M., 651 Pleasant Street, Amherst, MA, US, 01003, donna@acad.umass.edu

Institution: University of Massachusetts Amherst, School of Nursing, Amherst, MA, US; Hampshire Sheriff's Office, South Hadley, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The development and expansion of labyrinth walking in corrections has signaled a milestone in the treatment of offenders, particularly those incarcerated for substance abuse-related offenses. In this article we describe the evolution of the labyrinth walking program from its inception highlighting: curriculum development and refinement, evidence-based and program evaluation findings. Methods used in working with key stakeholders are illustrated to both implement and evaluate labyrinth walking, and to identify future directions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: International Association of Forensic Nurses; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Correctional Institutions](#)
[*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Equilibrium](#)
[*Walking](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. The burden of caregivers of stroke patients and the factors affecting the burden.

Original Title: Inmeli hastalara bakim verenlerin yuku ve yuku etkileyen faktorler.

Citation: Noropsikiyatri Arsivi / Archives of Neuropsychiatry, 2013, vol./is. 50/2(169-174), 1300-0667 (2013)

Author(s): Yildirim, Serap; Engin, Esra; Baskaya, Vesile Aycan

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Language: Turkish

Abstract: Objective: The study was designed to determine the burden of caregivers of stroke patients and the factors affecting the burden. Methods: This descriptive research was conducted at Turkey Izmir Ataturk Education and Research Hospital, Clinic for Neurology with the participation of 80 caregivers who agreed to take part in the research between January 15 and March 15, 2007. Data were collected using an introductory information form and the Caregiver Burden Inventory. Results: The average Caregiver Burden Inventory subscales scores were time-addiction burden 15.31 + 4.07, developmental burden 8.19 + 4.46, physical burden 6.88 + 3.93, social burden 5.55 + 4.40, emotional burden 3.44 + 4.25. The average total burden score was 39.36 + 13.83. There was found relationship between the ages of caregivers and the time-addiction burden; the social security and emotional and total burden; the requesting state to receive caregiver training and emotional burden; and the encountered difficulties in coping strategies and the average score for the physical burden subscale ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: In accordance with the aforementioned results, it has been concluded that taking care of a family member in need is perceived as a task and responsibility in Turkish society. Parallel to this, caregivers are not aware of their burden throughout the process and have difficulty in expressing the hardships they experience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Archives of Neuropsychiatry, published by Galenos Publishing
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Caregiver Burden
 *Cerebrovascular Accidents
 *Family Members
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Noro-Psikiyatri Arsivi*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

46. Investigation of people's knowledge and attitudes towards childhood psychiatric disorders and specialists who work in this field.

Original Title: Cocukluk cagi psikiyatrik hastaliklari ve bu alanda calisan uzmanlar hakkında halkin bilgi ve tutumlarinin incelenmesi.

Citation: Noropsikiyatri Arsivi / Archives of Neuropsychiatry, 2013, vol./is. 50/2(154-160), 1300-0667 (2013)

Author(s): Gokcen, Cem; Sahingoz, Mine; Savas, Haluk Asuman

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Language: Turkish

Abstract: Objectives: This study aims to investigate the knowledge and attitudes of individuals who have elementary school-aged children towards childhood psychiatric disorders and to determine to what extent they could tell the difference between child psychiatrists and psychologists, the two different professional groups working in this field. Method: The study was conducted on individuals waiting for their children after school in central Konya. A questionnaire containing 29 questions was applied using the 'nonprobability sampling' method over 400 individuals who agreed to attend face-to-face interviews. Results: 92.3% of the participants responded to the question "Who is a child psychiatrist?" saying, "They are medical school graduates who have received specialist education and who are working towards the diagnosis and treatment of children's psychological health and disorders", while 52.5% responded to the question "Who is a psychologist?" using the same definition. The subjects considered 97.5% of childhood psychiatric disorders to be treatable. 62.3% of the respondents stated that they believed that the drugs used in treatment were addictive. The respondents gave the highest marks to the statement "I would take him/her to a child psychiatrist" to a question where Major Depression was defined, followed by the question "What would you do in such a situation?" and to a question where Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder symptoms were defined, with a rating of 50.8% and 44.8%, respectively; and 64.8% of the respondents replied "most frequently" to a question where the symptoms of panic disorder were given, followed by the question "I would take him/her to a pediatrician." Conclusion: We found that individuals with elementary school-aged children mostly failed to distinguish between child psychiatrists and psychologists, with a widespread conviction that the drugs used in the treatment process would result in addiction. In psychiatric disorders other than panic disorder, the most rated response was "I would take him/her to a child psychiatrist." which indicate that the first choice of recourse is the child psychiatrists in childhood psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Archives of Neuropsychiatry, published by Galenos Publishing
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Child Psychiatry
*Child Psychology
*Knowledge Level
*Mental Illness (Attitudes Toward)
*Parents
Therapeutic Processes

Source: PsycINFO

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

47. Addictive Internet use among Korean adolescents: A national survey.

Citation: PLoS ONE, February 2013, vol./is. 9/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 5, 2013)

Author(s): Heo, Jongho; Oh, Juhwan; Subramanian, S. V; Kim, Yoon; Kawachi, Ichiro

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Institution: Public Health Joint Doctoral Program, San Diego State University, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Medicine, Seoul National University, College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea; Department of Social and Behavioral Science, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US; Department of Health Policy and Management, Seoul National University, College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea; Department of Social and Behavioral Science, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: A psychological disorder called 'Internet addiction' has newly emerged along with a dramatic increase of worldwide Internet use. However, few studies have used population-level samples nor taken into account contextual factors on Internet addiction. Methods and Findings: We identified 57,857 middle and high school students (13-18 year olds) from a Korean nationally representative survey, which was surveyed in 2009. To identify associated factors with addictive Internet use, two-level multilevel regression models were fitted with individual-level responses (1st level) nested within schools (2nd level) to estimate associations of individual and school characteristics simultaneously. Gender differences of addictive Internet use were estimated with the regression model stratified by gender. Significant associations were found between addictive Internet use and school grade, parental education, alcohol use, tobacco use, and substance use. Female students in girls' schools were more likely to use Internet addictively than those in coeducational schools. Our results also revealed significant gender differences of addictive Internet use in its associated individual- and school-level factors. Conclusions: Our results suggest that multilevel risk factors along with gender differences should be considered to protect adolescents from addictive Internet use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.; HOLDER: Heo et al.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Attitudes
*Human Sex Differences
*Internet Addiction
*Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *PLoS One*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *PLoS ONE*

48. Excessive alcohol consumption and alcoholism in an indigenous zone of rural Mexico.

Original Title: El consumo excesivo de alcohol y el alcoholismo en una zona indigena del Mexico rural.

Citation: Psiquis, March 2013, vol./is. 22/2(53-72), 0188-736X (Mar-Apr 2013)

Author(s): Villalobos, Luis Berruecos

Correspondence Address: Villalobos, Luis Berruecos, berruecos.luis@gmail.com

Institution: Departamento de Relaciones, de la Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Unidad Xochimilco, Mexico

Language: Spanish

Abstract: With a population between 12 and 16 million inhabitants who speak 64 different indigenous languages, Mexico has, among other many problems, alcohol consumption and alcoholism in these rural zones, and also in urban zones, but with more serious consequences for rural zones, due to lack of medical attention, access to health and educative services; and abandonment in official policies to Mexican country, which constitutes an obstacle and challenge for the right to health. In this work we present the particular situation of health, and the lack of right to health guarantees in an indigenous community Nahua of the north of Puebla in Mexico, where their 2,000 inhabitants are immersed in this culture of alcohol consumption, with serious effects on familiar integration, job, and social structure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Indigenous Populations](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[Health Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. HIV/AIDS, psychopathology and substance addictions: The triple diagnosis in National Institute of Cancerology.

Original Title: VIH/SIDA, psicopatologia y toxicomanias: El diagnostico triple en el Instituto Nacional de Cancerologia.

Citation: Psiquis, March 2013, vol./is. 22/2(37-45), 0188-736X (Mar-Apr 2013)

Author(s): Romero, Claudia Tejada; Zabicky, Gady; Volkow, Patricia; Sotres, Jose Francisco Cortes; Vera, Rodrigo Figueroa

Institution: Hospital Psiquiatrico Fray Bernardino Alvarez, Mexico; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Mexico; Instituto Nacional de Cancerologia, Mexico; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente, Mexico; Hospital Psiquiatrico Fray Bernardino Alvarez, Mexico

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Triple diagnosis (HIV, substance disorders, and psychopathology) represents a common clinical comorbidity in our population, and it has been poorly studied. Objectives: To know frequency of triple diagnosis in HIV/AIDS patients from National Institute of Cancerology, as well as to describe and identify its psychiatric diagnoses and more frequent substance disorders. Materials and methods: Observational, descriptive, comparative, cross-sectional study with 60 patients from HIV/AIDS Clinic of National Institute of Cancerology. MINI International Neuropsychiatric Interview, AUDIT test, Fagerstrom test, Dunbar Scale of Quality of Life, and family APGAR were used to assess patients. Statistical analysis: percentages, one way ANOVA and 2. Results: 8 patients (13.3%) did not have any substance disorder or psychopathology; 27 (45%) had double diagnosis; 4 HIV and substance disorders, 23 HIV and psychopathology; 25 (41.7%) triple diagnosis. The more frequent psychiatric disorders were ADHD, affective and

anxiety disorders. The most frequent substance addictions were alcoholism and dependency to cannabinoids. Conclusions: It is undeniable the existence of triple diagnosis in Mexican population. The presence of psychopathology and substance disorders in HIV patients promotes greater number of medical complications and failures to antiretroviral treatment, without having demonstrable repercussions in quality of life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Religion and health in African Americans: The role of religious coping.

Citation: American Journal of Health Behavior, March 2014, vol./is. 38/2(190-199), 1087-3244;1945-7359 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Holt, Cheryl L; Clark, Eddie M; Debnam, Katrina J; Roth, David L

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Institution: University of Maryland, School of Public Health, Department of Behavioral and Community Health, College Park, MD, US; Saint Louis University, Department of Psychology, Saint Louis, MO, US; Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Mental Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Johns Hopkins University, Center on Aging and Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To test a model of the religion- health connection to determine whether religious coping plays a mediating role in health behaviors in a national sample of African Americans. Methods: Participants completed a telephone survey (N = 2370) assessing religious involvement, religious coping, health behaviors, and demographics. Results: Religious beliefs were associated with greater vegetable consumption, which may be due to the role of positive and negative religious coping. Negative religious coping played a role in the relationship between religious beliefs and alcohol consumption. There was no evidence of mediation for fruit consumption, alcohol use in the past 30 days, or smoking. Conclusions: Findings have implications for theory and health promotion activities for African Americans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Religion](#)
[*Religious Beliefs](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *American Journal of Health Behavior*

51. Temporal and visual source memory deficits among ecstasy/polydrug users.

Citation: Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental, March 2014, vol./is. 29/2(172-182), 0885-6222;1099-1077 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Fisk, John E; Gallagher, Denis T; Hadjiefthyvoulou, Florentia; Montgomery, Catharine

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: We wished to investigate whether source memory judgements are adversely affected by recreational illicit drug use. Method: Sixty-two ecstasy/polydrug users and 75 non ecstasy users completed a source memory task, in which they tried to determine whether or not a word had been previously presented and if so, attempted to recall the format, location and temporal position in which the word had occurred. Results: While not differing in terms of the number of hits and false positive responses, ecstasy/polydrug users adopted a more liberal decision criterion when judging if a word had been presented previously. With regard to source memory, users were less able to determine the format in which words had been presented (upper versus lower case). Female users did worse than female nonusers in determining which list (first or second) a word was from. Unexpectedly, the current frequency of cocaine use was negative associated with list and case source memory performance. Conclusions: Given the role that source memory plays in everyday cognition, those who use cocaine more frequently might have more difficulty in everyday tasks such as recalling the sources of crucial information or making use of contextual information as an aid to learning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Judgment](#)
[Memory Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental*

52. Predictors for treatment expectancies among young people who attend drug and alcohol services: A pilot study.

Citation: Clinical Psychologist, March 2014, vol./is. 18/1(33-42), 1328-4207;1742-9552 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Tran, Diem; Bhar, Sunil

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Institution: Drug Health Services, Western Health, Footscray, VIC, Australia; Faculty of Life and Social Sciences, Swinburne University of Technology, Hawthorn, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Problematic substance use among young people is a major public health problem. Despite availability of services, attrition rates among young people with substance use are high. Past studies have found treatment expectancies to be an important predictor of treatment retention and outcomes. Methods: The current pilot study aimed to explore predictors of treatment expectancies among 25 young people between 18 and 21 who attended a youth Drug Health Services in Victoria, Australia. Twenty-five participants were administered self-report questionnaires. Multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine the strongest predictors of treatment expectancies. Results: Treatment expectancies were most strongly predicted by satisfaction with past services. These expectancies were also associated with first impressions of the current service. Young people's expectancies about drug and alcohol treatment are shaped by past experiences with services and by early impressions of the current service. Conclusions:

This study highlights the importance of past and early service satisfaction for treatment expectancies. Given the small sample size employed in the current study, larger studies are required to support such findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Australian Psychological Society; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Expectations](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

53. Dialectical behavior therapy for at-risk adolescents: A practitioner's guide to treating challenging behavior problems.

Citation: Dialectical behavior therapy for at-risk adolescents: A practitioner's guide to treating challenging behavior problems., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Harvey, Pat; Rathbone, Britt H

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) If you work with adolescents who exhibit at-risk behavior, such as extreme moodiness, aggression, eating disorders, substance abuse, or even self-harm, then you know how important it is to take immediate action. However, treating troubled adolescents can be challenging. Drawing on evidence-based dialectical behavior therapy (DBT), this book provides an overview of DBT applications that can be used to treat an array of issues that at-risk adolescents face. The book also provides practical handouts and exercises that can be used in individual therapy sessions, skills training groups, school settings, and when working with parents and caregivers. The skills adolescents learn now can have a life-long impact. By showing them how to manage their emotions and deal with the stresses that are common in day-to-day life, you can help give these adolescents the tools they need to succeed and thrive. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Dialectical Behavior Therapy](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Moodiness](#)
[Self Injurious Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Correlates of depressive symptom severity in problem and pathological gamblers in couple relationships.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, March 2014, vol./is. 30/1(173-185), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Poirier-Arbour, Alisson; Trudel, Gilles; Boyer, Richard; Harvey, Pascale; Goldfarb, Maria Rocio

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Language: English

Abstract: Problem and pathological gamblers (PPG) often suffer from depressive symptoms. Gambling problems have negative consequences on multiple aspects of gamblers' lives, including family and marital relationships. The objectives of the current study were to (1) replicate the results of studies that have suggested a stronger and more significant relationship between gambling and depression in PPG than in non-problem gamblers (NPG) and (2) explore specific correlates of depressive symptom severity in PPG in couple relationships. Variables demonstrated to be significantly correlated with depressive symptoms in the general population were selected. It was hypothesized that gender, age, gambler's mean annual income, perceived poverty, employment status, clinical status (i.e., problem or pathological gambler versus non-problem gambler), trait anxiety, alcoholism, problem-solving skills, and dyadic adjustment would be significant predictors of depressive symptoms. Sixty-seven PPG were recruited, primarily from an addiction treatment center; 40 NPG were recruited, primarily through the media. Results revealed that PPG reported significantly greater depressive symptoms than did NPG. Further, elevated trait anxiety and poor dyadic adjustment were demonstrated to be significant and specific correlates of depressive symptom severity in PPG. These findings contribute to the literature on depressive symptomatology in PPG in relationships, and highlight the importance of the influence of the couple relationship on PPG. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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: [*Couples](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Experiential avoidance mediates the association between thought suppression and mindfulness with problem gambling.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, March 2014, vol./is. 30/1(163-171), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Riley, Ben

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Institution: Department of Health Sciences, Flinders University, Adelaide, SA, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Experiential avoidance (EA) has been shown to be an important etiological and maintenance factor in a wide range psychopathology that includes addictive, anxiety, depressive and impulse control disorders. One common form of EA is thought suppression. Problem gambling causes enormous problems for afflicted individuals and has major social costs for their families and the community. Despite increasing interest in the contribution of EA to a broad range of psychological problems, its association with problem gambling has not previously been empirically investigated. The purpose of this cross-sectional study was to investigate the relationship between EA, thought suppression, and mindfulness among a group of 103 treatment seeking problem gamblers. Of particular interest was the extent to which EA accounted for the relationships between problem gambling and the two theoretically opposing constructs: thought suppression and mindfulness. Results showed EA was predictive of problem gambling. Thought

suppression was positively associated and mindfulness negatively associated with problem gambling, and these relationships were mediated by EA. Directions for future research are suggested which include the application of treatments for problem gambling that undermine EA, such as acceptance and mindfulness based therapies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Australia; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Avoidance](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Thought Suppression](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Self-identification as a moderator of the relationship between gambling-related perceived norms and gambling behavior.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, March 2014, vol./is. 30/1(125-140), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Foster, Dawn W; Neighbors, Clayton; Rodriguez, Lindsey M; Lazowitz, Brenda; Gonzales, Rubi

Correspondence Address: Foster, Dawn W.: Department of Psychology, University of Houston, Houston, TX, US, 77204-5022, dwfoster@uh.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Houston, Houston, TX, US; Department of Psychology, University of Houston, Houston, TX, US; Department of Psychology, University of Houston, Houston, TX, US; Department of Psychology, University of Houston, Houston, TX, US; Department of Psychology, University of Houston, Houston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: This research was designed to evaluate social influences and perceived social norms on gambling behavior among undergraduate students. Furthermore, this research was designed to replicate and extend previous research demonstrating that young adults overestimate the prevalence of gambling among peers, and that the magnitude of overestimation is positively associated with own use (Larimer and Neighbors, Psychol Addict Behav 17:235-243, 2003). We expected that; (1) gambling college students would identify more strongly with other gambling students compared to other students in general; (2) identification with other gambling students would predict gambling behaviors over and above perceived prevalence of gambling; and (3) identification with other gambling students would moderate the association between perceived social norms and gambling behavior. Participants included 1,486 undergraduate students who completed measures assessing gambling quantity and frequency, gambling-related perceived descriptive norms, and identification with groups. Results revealed that perceived norms for gambling were associated with gambling and revealed that students identified more strongly with other students than either gamblers or student gamblers. However, gambling behavior was more strongly associated with identification with gambling students than students in general. There was consistent support for the perspective that social identity moderates the association between perceived norms for gambling and gambling behavior. This research builds on previous examinations of social influences related to gambling and suggests that it may be important to consider the overall prevalence of a given behavior before considering norms-based intervention approaches. Interventions utilizing social norms for gambling may be advised to consider references other than just the typical student. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 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: [*Gambling](#)

Self Concept
Social Influences
Social Norms

Source: PsycINFO

57. Predictors of treatment outcome among Asian pathological gamblers (PGs): Clinical, behavioural, demographic, and treatment process factors.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, March 2014, vol./is. 30/1(89-103), 1050-5350;1573-3602 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Guo, Song; Manning, Victoria; Thane, Kyaw Kyaw Wai; Ng, Andrew; Abdin, Edimansyah; Wong, Kim Eng

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Language: English

Abstract: Research on predictors of treatment outcome among pathological gamblers (PGs) is inconclusive and dominated by studies from Western countries. Using a prospective longitudinal design, the current study examined demographic, clinical, behavioural and treatment programme predictors of gambling frequency at 3, 6 and 12-months, among PGs treated at an addiction clinic in Singapore. Measures included the Hospital anxiety and depression scale, gambling symptom assessment scale (GSAS), personal well-being index (PWI), treatment perception questionnaire and gambling readiness to change scale. Treatment response in relation to changes in symptom severity, personal wellbeing and abstinence were also assessed. Abstinence rates were 38.6, 46.0 and 44.4 % at 3, 6 and 12-months respectively. Significant reductions in gambling frequency, GSAS, and improvement in PWI were reported between baseline and subsequent outcome assessments, with the greatest change occurring in the initial three months. No demographic, clinical, behavioural or treatment programme variable consistently predicted outcome at all three assessments, though treatment satisfaction was the most frequent significant predictor. However, being unemployed, having larger than average debts, poor treatment satisfaction and attending fewer sessions at the later stages of treatment were associated with significantly poorer outcomes, up to 1-year after initiating treatment. These findings show promise for the effectiveness of a CBT-based treatment approach for the treatment of predominantly Chinese PGs. Clinical implications and suggestions for future research are discussed. Taken together, the findings suggest early treatment satisfaction is paramount in improving short-term outcomes, with baseline gambling behaviour and treatment intensity playing a more significant role in the longer term. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Readiness to Change](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. "HIV surveillance and injecting drug users in Greece": Comment.

- Citation:** The Lancet, February 2014, vol./is. 383/9918(693-694), 0140-6736 (Feb 22, 2014)
- Author(s):** Nikolopoulos, Georgios; Tsiodras, Sotirios; Botsi, Chryssoula; Malliori, Meni; Kremastinou, Tzeni
- Correspondence Address:** Tsiodras, Sotirios: Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, Athens, Greece, 15123, tsiodras@med.uoa.gr
- Institution:** Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, Athens, Greece; Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, Athens, Greece; Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, Athens, Greece; University Medical School, Athens, Greece; Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, Athens, Greece
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by Evangelos C. Alexopoulos (see record 2013-34892-024). Alexopoulos questioned the performance of the surveillance in Greece with regard to the HIV outbreak in injecting drug users (IDUs). It was important to mention that, although duplicates were unavoidable in reporting systems worldwide, the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention provides surveillance of the highest standards. Recently, the European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention verified the credibility of the Greek reporting system regarding HIV surveillance. Molecular analyses showed the circulation of new HIV strains during the outbreak and the clustering of infections in IDUs, thus differentiating transmission patterns before and after 2010 in Greece. This outbreak has been an opportunity for collaboration between the Hellenic Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, the Greek Organisation Against Drugs, and other stakeholders to contain the epidemic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Infectious Disorders](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Economics](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Lancet* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
Available from *Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals* in [Lancet, The](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [Lancet, The](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *Elsevier* in [Lancet, The](#)
Available from *The Lancet* in [Lancet, The](#)

59. HIV surveillance and injecting drug users in Greece.

- Citation:** The Lancet, February 2014, vol./is. 383/9918(693), 0140-6736 (Feb 22, 2014)
- Author(s):** Pharris, Anastasia; Amato, Andrew; Giesecke, Johan
- Correspondence Address:** Pharris, Anastasia: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden, 17176, anastasia.pharris@ecdc.europa.eu
- Institution:** European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden; European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden; European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by Evangelos. C. Alexopoulos (see record 2013-34892-024). Alexopoulos questioned the validity of HIV surveillance data in an outbreak of HIV in injecting drug users (IDUs) in Athens, Greece. In an in-depth assessment of the situation

of HIV in Greece, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control found the HIV surveillance system of the Hellenic Center for Disease Control and Prevention to be functioning well, with adequate mechanisms in place to identify unique new cases and to exclude duplicates from surveillance reports. Once the outbreak was identified, efforts were intensified to test and scale up prevention in IDUs in Athens. This outbreak was occurring at a time when Greece was experiencing severe financial constraints, making the allocation of limited public health resources a challenge. It was essential that Greece sustains and scales up funding for outreach, needle and syringe exchange programs, and opiate substitution therapy to try to reduce HIV transmission in IDUs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Intravenous Injections](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Economics](#)
[Infectious Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Lancet* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
 Available from *Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals* in [Lancet, The](#)
 Available from *ProQuest* in [Lancet, The](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Lancet, The](#)
 Available from *The Lancet* in [Lancet, The](#)

60. Different dopaminergic abnormalities underlie cannabis dependence and cannabis-induced psychosis.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 75/6(430-431), 0006-3223 (Mar 15, 2014)

Author(s): Murray, Robin M; Mehta, Mitul; Di Forti, Marta

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Institution: Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College, London, United Kingdom; Department of Neuroimaging, Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Michael A. P. Bloomfield (see record 2013-23883-001). The article by Bloomfield et al. published in this issue of Biological Psychiatry attempts to clarify the above-described confusion by using PET and fluorodopa to examine dopamine synthesis capacity in 19 regular (nonpsychotic) cannabis users who experienced transient psychotic like symptoms when they consumed cannabis, and compare the findings with 19 nonuser sex-matched and age-matched control subjects. The authors postulated that "regular cannabis users sensitive to cannabis' psychotogenic effects would exhibit elevated dopamine synthesis capacity compared with nonuser control subjects, and this would be directly related to cannabis-induced psychotic-like symptom severity." Their finding that chronic cannabis use is associated with reduced dopamine synthesis capacity is in accord with the general evidence from studies of substance abusers that dependence is associated with decreased striatal dopamine and dopamine markers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Dopamine](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Psychiatric Symptoms
 *Schizophrenia
 Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Biological Psychiatry*

61. The mismatch negativity: A translational probe of auditory processing in cannabis users.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 75/6(428-429), 0006-3223 (Mar 15, 2014)
Author(s): O'Donnell, Brian F; Mackie, Ken
Correspondence Address: O'Donnell, Brian F.: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University, 1101 East 10th Street, Bloomington, IN, US, bodonnel@indiana.edu
Institution: Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US; Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US
Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Lisa-marie Greenwood et al. (see record 2013-24098-001). In this issue of Biological Psychiatry, Greenwood et al. use the mismatch negativity (MMN) component of the auditory event-related potential to assess auditory perception and sensory memory processes in cannabis users. Greenwood et al. used an elegant design to evaluate the MMN in relation to three types of features (deviants) previously studied in schizophrenia: duration, frequency, and intensity. An important question is whether MMN deficits in chronic users observed by Greenwood et al. are similar to deficits provoked by acute administration. However, with respect to the present study, Greenwood et al. detected an effect of reduction of MMN amplitude at a frontal site (Fz), which did not show a difference to acute administration. Longitudinal studies could determine whether the deficits observed by the authors predate cannabis use, reverse with discontinuation, or predict increased subsequent risk for psychotic disorders. The provocative findings of the authors should also spur research at the cellular level. A major challenge in interpretation of human electrophysiologic abnormalities is the explication of these deficits within neural circuits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Cannabis
 *Drug Abuse
 *Psychiatric Symptoms
 *Schizophrenia
 Neurotransmission
 Mismatch Negativity

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Biological Psychiatry*

62. A brief summary of the articles appearing in this issue of Biological Psychiatry.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 75/6(427), 0006-3223 (Mar 15, 2014)
Author(s): No authorship indicated
Language: English
Abstract: Presents a brief summary of the articles appearing in this issue of Biological Psychiatry. The articles in this issue focus mainly on substance use and its related effects on physical and mental health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Biological Psychiatry](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Physical Health](#)
[Short Term Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

63. Is food addiction a valid phenomenon through the lens of the DSM-5?

Citation: Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 48/3(216-218), 0004-8674;1440-1614 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Pai, Nagesh; Vella, Shae-Leigh; Richardson, Katie

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Institution: Graduate School of Medicine, Wollongong, NSW, Australia; University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW, Australia; Wollongong Hospital, Wollongong, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: This opinion discusses the validity of food addiction as it relates to each of the broad categories of substance use criteria espoused in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM)-5. The article highlights the debate regarding whether food addiction is a 'true' and valid addiction from the perspective of the DSM-5. Food addiction in relation to the nosology of substance abuse is also discussed. In summary it is apparent that there is compelling evidence for the notion of food addiction as a 'true' addiction. Conversely it seems premature to make a definitive conclusion about the validity of the phenomenon; as validity ultimately depends upon an understanding of the aetiology of the condition. Food addiction should be seen as a 'true' addiction while requiring further research to delineate the aetiology of the condition and subsequently verify the validity of the disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Food](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Etiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry](#)

64. Increased risk of alcohol dependency in a cohort of National Guard troops with PTSD: A longitudinal study.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Research, March 2014, vol./is. 50/(18-25), 0022-3956 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Kline, Anna; Weiner, Marc D; Ciccone, Donald S; Interian, Alejandro; Hill, Lauren St; Losonczy, Miklos

Correspondence Address: Kline, Anna: VA NJ Health Care System, 116A, Lyons, NJ, US, 07090, Anna.kline@va.gov

Institution: Department of Veterans Affairs, New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons, NJ, US; Bloustein Center for Survey Research, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, US; University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, US; Department of Veterans Affairs, New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons, NJ, US; Department of Veterans Affairs, New Jersey Health Care System, Lyons, NJ, US; Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Studies show high rates of co-morbid post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and alcohol use disorder (AUD) but there is no consensus on the causal direction of the relationship. Some theories suggest AUD develops as a coping mechanism to manage PTSD symptoms and others that AUD is a vulnerability factor for PTSD. A third hypothesis posits independent developmental pathways stemming from a shared etiology, such as the trauma exposure itself. We examined these hypotheses using longitudinal data on 922 National Guard soldiers, representing a subsample (56%) of a larger pre- and post-deployment cross-sectional study of New Jersey National Guard soldiers deployed to Iraq. Measures included the PTSD Checklist (PCL), DSM-IV-based measures of alcohol use/misuse from the National Household Survey of Drug Use and Health and other concurrent mental health, military and demographic measures. Results showed no effect of pre-deployment alcohol status on subsequent positive screens for new onset PTSD. However, in multivariate models, baseline PTSD symptoms significantly increased the risk of screening positive for new onset alcohol dependence (AD), which rose 5% with each unit increase in PCL score (AOR = 1.05; 95% CI = 1.02-1.07). Results also supported the shared etiology hypothesis, with the risk of a positive screen for AD increasing by 9% for every unit increase in combat exposure after controlling for baseline PTSD status (AOR = 1.09; 95% CI = 1.03-1.15) and, in a subsample with PCL scores < 34, by 17% for each unit increase in exposure (AOR = 1.17; 95% CI = 1.05-1.31). These findings have implications for prevention, treatment and compensation policies governing co-morbidity in military veterans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

65. Hostility as a predictor of affective changes during acute tobacco withdrawal.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, March 2014, vol./is. 16/3(335-342), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Quinn, Austin; Sekimura, Stephanie; Pang, Raina; Trujillo, Michal; Kahler, Christopher W; Leventhal, Adam M

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Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Hostility-a personality trait reflective of cynical attitudes and a general mistrust of others-is associated with smoking status and relapse risk. Yet, the mechanisms linking hostility and smoking are not entirely clear. In this lab study, we tested a socioaffective model that purports that high-hostility individuals smoke to cope with maladaptive social mood states (i.e., anger and low friendliness), which become expressed and exacerbated during acute tobacco withdrawal. Methods: Following a

baseline visit at which trait hostility was assessed, adult smokers (n = 153, >10 cig/day) attended two counterbalanced lab visits: a deprived session following 16 hr of deprivation, and a nondeprived session. At both lab visits, affect and withdrawal symptoms were assessed at a single time point. Results: Higher trait hostility predicted larger deprivation-induced increases in several forms of negative affect (anxiety, depression, confusion; $s > .20$, $ps < .01$) and a composite tobacco withdrawal symptom index ($= .16$, $p = .04$) but did not predict changes in positive emotions. These effects persisted after statistically controlling for gender, nicotine dependence, and depression. Other aspects of trait aggression (i.e., verbal aggression, physical aggression, anger) did not predict deprivation-induced changes in affect and withdrawal other than state anger. Discussion: High-hostility individuals appear to experience generalized exacerbations in several negative affective states during acute tobacco withdrawal. Increases in negative affect during tobacco withdrawal may motivate negative reinforcement-mediated smoking and could underlie tobacco addiction in high-hostility smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Hostility](#)
[*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Affective Valence](#)
[Anger](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Emotional States](#)
[Personality Traits](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Poor working memory and reduced blood pressure levels in concurrent users of khat and tobacco.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, March 2014, vol./is. 16/3(279-287), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Nakajima, Motohiro; Hoffman, Richard; al'Absi, Mustafa

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Institution: University of Minnesota Medical School, Duluth, MN, US; University of Minnesota Medical School, Duluth, MN, US; University of Minnesota Medical School, Duluth, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: The purpose of this study was to examine the extent in which concurrent use of khat and tobacco was associated with decrements in working memory. We also tested whether cardiovascular activity during a cognitive task was related to performance outcomes, as research has shown linkages between maladaptive physiological adjustments and cognitive functions. Methods: Seventy-four concurrent users of khat and tobacco, 49 khat-only users, and 52 nonusers (M age + SD: 23.8 + 4.8) completed a laboratory session including 10 min of a mental arithmetic challenge task. Systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure and heart rate were collected throughout the task. Analyses of variance and correlational analyses were conducted. Results: We found that concurrent users evidenced the lowest number of correct responses on the math task among these 3 groups ($ps < .05$). Concurrent users also showed fewer number of attempts than khat-only users ($ps < .01$) and lower accuracy rate than nonusers ($ps < .05$). The performance of khat-only users and nonusers were comparable on these 3 measures ($p > .76$). Overall blood pressure levels were lower in concurrent users than in nonusers ($p < .05$). Correlational analysis found that lower SBP during the math task was associated with fewer number of correct responses and attempts and lower accuracy rate on the task ($ps < .05$). Multiple regression analysis controlling for gender found that concurrent use

predicted math performance ($ps < .05$). Reported duration and frequency of khat and tobacco use and nicotine dependence predicted performance measures ($ps < .05$).
 Conclusions: These findings suggest potential linkages between concurrent use of khat and tobacco and impaired working memory. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Blood Pressure](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Short Term Memory](#)
[Cardiovascular System](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Current state of psychiatry in Saudi Arabia.

Citation: International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine, 2013, vol./is. 46/3(223-242), 0091-2174;1541-3527 (2013)

Author(s): Koenig, Harold G; Al Zaben, Faten; Sehlo, Mohammad Gamal; Khalifa, Doaa Ahmed; Al Ahwal, Mahmoud Shaheen

Correspondence Address: Koenig, Harold G.: Duke University Medical Center, Box 3400, Durham, NC, US, 27710, Harold.Koenig@duke.edu

Institution: Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: In 1983, an article and accompanying editorial was published on the state of psychiatry in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which was described as "a mental health system in statu nascendi." Methods: We provide a 30-year update on advances in mental health care in KSA. Data are reported from a wide range of sources, including the 2007 Saudi Arabian Mental and Social Health Atlas, which compares services in KSA with the rest of the world. Results: We examine how the current mental health system operates in KSA, including recent changes in mental healthcare policy and development of a national mental healthcare plan. Discussed are current needs based on the prevalence and recognition of mental disorders; availability of services and providers (psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses, psychologists, and social workers); education and training in psychiatry; developments in consultation-liaison, addictions, child-adolescent, and geriatric psychiatry; and progress in mental health research. Conclusions: Mental healthcare in Saudi Arabia has come a long way in a very short time, despite cultural, religious, social, and political challenges, although there still remain areas where improvement is needed. The development of psychiatry in KSA serves as a model for countries in the Middle East and around the world. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[*Health Care Policy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Gender-sensitive substance abuse treatment and arrest outcomes for women.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, March 2014, vol./is. 46/3(332-339), 0740-5472 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Kissin, Wendy B; Tang, Zhiqun; Campbell, Kevin M; Claus, Ronald E; Orwin, Robert G
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- Institution:** Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Olympia, WA, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The present study links an empirically-developed quantitative measure of gender-sensitive (GS) substance abuse treatment to arrest outcomes among 5109 substance abusing women in mixed-gender short-term residential programs in Washington State. Frailty models of survival analysis and three-level hierarchical linear models were conducted to test the beneficial effects of GS treatment on decreasing criminal justice involvement. Propensity scores were used to control for the pre-existing differences among women due to the quasi-experimental nature of the study. Men's arrest outcomes were used to control for confounding at the program level. Results show that women in more GS treatment programs had a lower risk of drug-related arrests, and women in more GS treatment programs who also completed treatment had a significant reduction in overall arrests from 2 years before- to 2 years after treatment, above and beyond the reduction in arrests due to treatment alone. Implications and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Involvement](#)
[Legal Arrest](#)
[Residential Care Institutions](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

69. Determinants of buprenorphine treatment for opioid dependence.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, March 2014, vol./is. 46/3(315-319), 0740-5472 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Murphy, Sean M; Fishman, Paul A; McPherson, Sterling; Dyck, Dennis G; Roll, John R
- Correspondence Address:** Murphy, Sean M.: Department of Health Policy and Administration, Washington State University, P.O. Box 1495, Spokane, WA, US, 99210-1495, sean.murphy@wsu.edu
- Institution:** Department of Health Policy and Administration, Washington State University, Spokane, WA, US; Group Health Research Institute, Seattle, WA, US; College of Nursing, Washington State University, Spokane, WA, US; Washington State University, Spokane, WA, US; Washington State University, Spokane, WA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study assessed the social, demographic and clinical determinants of whether an opioid-dependent patient received buprenorphine versus an alternative therapy. A retrospective cohort analysis of opioid-dependent adults enrolled in Group Health

Cooperative between January 1, 2006 and December 1, 2010 was performed. Increasing the number of physicians with DATA waivers in a region and living in a relatively-populated area increased the likelihood of being treated with buprenorphine, indicating that lack of access is a potential barrier. Comorbidity also appeared to be a factor in receipt of treatment, with the effect varying by diagnosis. Finally, patients with an insurance plan allowing health services to be sought from any provider, with increased cost sharing, were significantly more likely to receive buprenorphine, implying that patient demand is a factor. Programs integrating patient education, physician training, and support from addiction specialists would be likely facilitators of increasing access to this cost-effective treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Social Processes](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

70. Counseling with addicted men.

Citation: A counselor's guide to working with men., 2014(263-283) (2014)
Author(s): Haberstroh, Shane; Duffey, Thelma
Institution: Department of Counseling, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Counseling, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Addiction and recovery affect men in distinct ways. Men respond to substances differently than women, carry a greater risk for developing addiction (SAMHSA, 2012), and relapse at greater frequencies than women (CSAT, 2013). Masculinity, identity, and development play key roles in how a man's addiction progresses, the course of his treatment, and the chances for successful recovery (CSAT, 2013). When counselors establish mutually respectful, empathic, and trusting relationships, they can make a difference in the lives of men and their families who suffer from addictive disorders. Working with addicted men requires counselors to evaluate their own perspectives on masculinity, gain solid therapeutic skills, understand the process of addiction, and familiarize themselves with recovery principles (CSAT, 2013). Men may be comfortable with counseling activities that produce tangible and relevant outcomes (CSAT, 2013) as they learn to navigate the nuances of their interpersonal relationships and emotions. Finally, addiction is a treatable condition, and there are many resources to help counselors conceptualize (a) the addictive process, (b) related mental health concerns, (c) specific issues facing men, and (d) various treatment approaches. When men and their families recover, they create nurturing contexts for others, which may stem the tide of addiction (CSAT, 2013). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Counseling](#)
[*Gender Identity](#)
[*Masculinity](#)
[Development](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. A counselor's guide to working with men.

Citation: A counselor's guide to working with men., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Englar-Carlson, Matt [Ed]; Evans, Marcheta P [Ed]; Duffey, Thelma [Ed]

Institution: Center for Boys and Men, California State University, Fullerton, CA, US; School of Professional Studies, Our Lady of the Lake University, San Antonio, TX, US; Department of Counseling, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Focusing on the unique opportunities and challenges associated with counseling men, this book examines a variety of critical issues pertaining to the psychology of men and masculinity and presents successful, evidence-based strategies for treatment. Nationally recognized scholars and clinicians with expertise in treating men show how to break down barriers to connecting with male clients and give them the help they need. After an introductory primer on counseling men, Part One focuses on treating men in couples counseling, group work, and career counseling, as well as counseling men about their health. Part Two explores the intersections of identity for sexual minority men, older men, and fathers, and discusses spiritual work with men in life transitions. Part Three addresses the concerns of men in the military, prevention of sexual violence, and treating men with addictions and trauma-related issues. Part Four provides the specific clinical frames of female counselors using relational-cultural theory with men, and examines using motivational and masculine-sensitive therapy with men. Examples and vignettes interspersed throughout the text provide clinical relevance, and reflective questions in each chapter encourage readers to explore their own biases and ideas about working with men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Counselors](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Masculinity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Functional changes of the reward system underlie blunted response to social gaze in cocaine users.

Citation: PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, February 2014, vol./is. 111/7(2842-2847), 0027-8424 (Feb 18, 2014)

Author(s): Preller, Katrin H; Herdener, Marcus; Schilbach, Leonhard; Stampfli, Philipp; Hulka, Lea M; Vonmoos, Matthias; Ingold, Nina; Vogeley, Kai; Tobler, Philippe N; Seifritz, Erich; Quednow, Boris B

Correspondence Address: Preller, Katrin H.: Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, 8032, preller@bli.uzh.ch

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Economics, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Social interaction deficits in drug users likely impede treatment, increase the burden of the affected families, and consequently contribute to the high costs for society associated with addiction. Despite its significance, the neural basis of altered social interaction in drug users is currently unknown. Therefore, we investigated basal social gaze behavior in cocaine users by applying behavioral, psychophysiological, and functional brain-imaging methods. In study I, 80 regular cocaine users and 63 healthy controls completed an interactive paradigm in which the participants' gaze was recorded by an eye-tracking device that controlled the gaze of an anthropomorphic virtual character. Valence ratings of different eye-contact conditions revealed that cocaine users show diminished emotional engagement in social interaction, which was also supported by reduced pupil responses. Study II investigated the neural underpinnings of changes in social reward processing observed in study I. Sixteen cocaine users and 16 controls completed a similar interaction paradigm as used in study I while undergoing functional magnetic resonance imaging. In response to social interaction, cocaine users displayed decreased activation of the medial orbitofrontal cortex, a key region of reward processing. Moreover, blunted activation of the medial orbitofrontal cortex was significantly correlated with a decreased social network size, reflecting problems in real-life social behavior because of reduced social reward. In conclusion, basic social interaction deficits in cocaine users as observed here may arise from altered social reward processing. Consequently, these results point to the importance of reinstatement of social reward in the treatment of stimulant addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Social Interaction](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Functional changes of the reward system underlie blunted response to social gaze in cocaine users.

Citation: PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, February 2014, vol./is. 111/7(2842-2847), 0027-8424 (Feb 18, 2014)

Author(s): Preller, Katrin H; Herdener, Marcus; Schilbach, Leonhard; Stampfli, Philipp; Hulka, Lea M; Vonmoos, Matthias; Ingold, Nina; Vogeley, Kai; Tobler, Philippe N; Seifritz, Erich; Quednow, Boris B

Correspondence Address: Preller, Katrin H.: Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, 8032, preller@bli.uzh.ch

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany; Department of Economics, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, and Psychosomatics, Psychiatric Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Social interaction deficits in drug users likely impede treatment, increase the burden of the affected families, and consequently contribute to the high costs for society associated

with addiction. Despite its significance, the neural basis of altered social interaction in drug users is currently unknown. Therefore, we investigated basal social gaze behavior in cocaine users by applying behavioral, psychophysiological, and functional brain-imaging methods. In study I, 80 regular cocaine users and 63 healthy controls completed an interactive paradigm in which the participants' gaze was recorded by an eye-tracking device that controlled the gaze of an anthropomorphic virtual character. Valence ratings of different eye-contact conditions revealed that cocaine users show diminished emotional engagement in social interaction, which was also supported by reduced pupil responses. Study II investigated the neural underpinnings of changes in social reward processing observed in study I. Sixteen cocaine users and 16 controls completed a similar interaction paradigm as used in study I while undergoing functional magnetic resonance imaging. In response to social interaction, cocaine users displayed decreased activation of the medial orbitofrontal cortex, a key region of reward processing. Moreover, blunted activation of the medial orbitofrontal cortex was significantly correlated with a decreased social network size, reflecting problems in real-life social behavior because of reduced social reward. In conclusion, basic social interaction deficits in cocaine users as observed here may arise from altered social reward processing. Consequently, these results point to the importance of reinstatement of social reward in the treatment of stimulant addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Social Interaction](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Eye Fixation](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Prevalence of alcohol and other drugs and the concentrations in blood of drivers killed in road traffic crashes in Sweden.

Citation: Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, March 2014, vol./is. 42/2(177-183), 1403-4948;1651-1905 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Ahlner, Johan; Holmgren, Anita; Jones, Alan Wayne

Correspondence Address: Jones, Alan Wayne: Department of Forensic Genetics and Forensic Toxicology, National Board of Forensic Medicine, Artillerigatan 12, Linköping, Sweden, SE-581 33, wayne.jones@liu.se

Institution: Department of Forensic Genetics and Forensic Toxicology, National Board of Forensic Medicine, Linköping, Sweden; Department of Forensic Genetics and Forensic Toxicology, National Board of Forensic Medicine, Linköping, Sweden; Department of Forensic Genetics and Forensic Toxicology, National Board of Forensic Medicine, Linköping, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Drunk or drug-impaired drivers represent a major public health and societal problem worldwide. Because over 95% of drivers killed on the roads in Sweden are autopsied, reliable information is available about the use of alcohol and/or other drug before the crash. Methods: This retrospective 4-year study (2008-2011) used a forensic toxicology database (TOXBASE) to evaluate the concentrations of alcohol and other drugs in blood samples from drivers killed in road-traffic crashes. Results: The mean age of all victims (N = 895) was 48 + 20 years, and the majority were male (86%). In 504 drivers (56%), the results of toxicological analysis were negative and these victims were older; mean age (+ SD) 47 + 20 years, than alcohol positive cases (35 + 14 years) and illicit drug users (34 + 15 years). In 21% of fatalities, blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) was above the statutory limit for driving (0.2 g/L), although the median BAC was appreciably higher (1.72 g/L). Illicit drugs (mainly amphetamine and cannabis) were identified in ~7% of victims, either alone (2.5%), together with alcohol (1.8%) or a

prescription drug (2%). The psychoactive prescription drugs identified were mainly benzodiazepines, z-hypnotics and tramadol, which were found in the blood of 7.6% of crash victims. Conclusions: The high median BAC in fatally-injured drivers speaks strongly towards alcohol-induced impairment as being responsible for the crash. Compared with alcohol, the prevalence of illicit and psychoactive prescription drugs was fairly low despite a dramatic increase in the number of drug-impaired drivers arrested by the police after a zero-tolerance law was introduced in 1999. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Nordic Societies of Public Health; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Blood Alcohol Concentration](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drivers](#)
[*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Motor Traffic Accidents](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
Source: PsycINFO

75. **Diagnosis made easier: Principles and techniques for mental health clinicians (2nd ed.).**

Citation: Diagnosis made easier: Principles and techniques for mental health clinicians (2nd ed.), 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Morrison, James

Institution: Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) With information in hand about a new patient, a mental health clinician faces the question: How can I translate my knowledge and impressions into the most accurate diagnosis? This popular practitioner guide and course text takes the reader step by step through diagnostic decision making in adult mental health. Acclaimed for his clinical expertise and his lucid, conversational style, James Morrison draws on his experience evaluating thousands of patients. The book emphasizes the crucial role of diagnosis in informing effective treatment. Up to date and authoritative, the second edition has been fully revised for DSM-5. Morrison enumerates clear-cut principles for integrating diagnostic information from a variety of sources. He discusses ways to determine when symptoms may be linked to substance use or physical illness, and what comorbid conditions may be present. Guidelines and decision trees are presented for constructing a wide-ranging differential diagnosis; creating a safety hierarchy; and deriving a valid, clinically useful working diagnosis. Chapters address specific issues in diagnosing the conditions routinely seen in mental health practice: mood disorders, anxiety disorders, psychoses, cognitive disorders, addictions, and personality and relationship problems. Special topics include how to assess risks for violence, suicide, and noncompliance. More than 100 vivid vignettes-from the straightforward to the toughest cases-bring the methods to life; a separate chapter features additional detailed case histories for use as practice exercises. This trusted book meets a key need for graduate students, residents, and practitioners in psychiatry, clinical psychology, clinical social work, psychiatric nursing, and mental health counseling. It is an ideal text for graduate-level courses on psychiatric diagnosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[*Psychodiagnosis](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Decision Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Relationships can drive some to drink: Relationship-contingent self-esteem and drinking problems.

- Citation:** Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, March 2014, vol./is. 31/2(270-290), 0265-4075;1460-3608 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Rodriguez, Lindsey M; Knee, C. Raymond; Neighbors, Clayton
- Correspondence Address:** Rodriguez, Lindsey M.: Department of Psychology, University of Houston, 126 Heyne Building, Houston, TX, US, 77204, LRodriguez23@uh.edu
- Institution:** University of Houston, Houston, TX, US; University of Houston, Houston, TX, US; University of Houston, Houston, TX, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** How much and why individuals in romantic relationships drink alcohol may be a function of both personal and relational influences. The current research examined factors that predict vulnerability to health-related risky behavior (i.e., drinking to cope and drinking problems) in response to relationship difficulties. We consider the possibility that for individuals whose self-worth is contingently tied to the fluctuations of their relationship, feeling less satisfied may predict increased drinking problems; moreover, this may be mediated by drinking to cope. This study evaluated relationship-contingent self-esteem (RCSE) as a moderator of the association between relationship satisfaction and coping motives, which was expected to predict alcohol problems in couples. Both members in committed relationships (N = 78 dyads) reported relationship satisfaction, RCSE, drinking to cope motives, and alcohol problems in a cross-sectional survey. Actor-Partner Interdependence Model analyses revealed significant mediated moderation among men, such that higher RCSE interacted with lower relationship satisfaction to predict stronger coping motives, in turn predicting increased drinking problems. Implications and future directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Relationship Quality](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Self Esteem](#)
[Romance](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

77. A study of multiple behavioral addictions in a substance abuse sample.

- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, March 2014, vol./is. 49/4(479-484), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Najavits, Lisa; Lung, John; Froias, Autumn; Paull, Nancy; Bailey, Genie
- Correspondence Address:** Najavits, Lisa: Treatment Innovations, Newton Centre, MA, US, info@seekingsafety.org
- Institution:** Treatment Innovations, Newton Centre, MA, US; Treatment Innovations, Newton Centre, MA, US; Stanley Street Treatment and Resources, Fall River, MA, US; Stanley Street Treatment and Resources, Fall River, MA, US; Stanley Street Treatment and Resources, Fall River, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Behavioral addictions (BAs) are underrecognized, even in addiction programs. We assessed BAs in a substance abuse sample (n = 51; data collection 2011-2012). A self-report Behavioral Addictions Screen, assessing eight BAs, was administered using an automated telephone system. Most endorsed at least one BA, with the most common shopping/spending; eating; work; computer/internet; and sex/pornography. Lowest were gambling, self-harm, and exercise. Some BAs were correlated with others. Gender,

ethnicity, age, and positive depression and posttraumatic stress disorder screens were associated with specific BAs. Future research could address interpretation of "addiction," comparison to diagnostic interviews, relationship to substance use disorders, and larger samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

78. The contribution of internal resources, external resources, and emotional distress to use of drugs and alcohol among Israeli Jewish urban adolescents.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2014, vol./is. 49/4(475-478), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2014)
Author(s): Lipschitz-Elhawi, Racheli; Itzhaky, Haya
Correspondence Address: Itzhaky, Haya: School of Social Work, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel, 52900, itzhah@mail.biu.ac.il
Institution: School of Social Work, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel; School of Social Work, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel
Language: English
Abstract: The contribution of selected background variables (age, gender), internal resources (mastery, emotional maturity), external resources (parental and peer support), and emotional distress to alcohol and drug use among 160 Israeli Jewish urban high school students were examined. Analyzing the variables with hierarchical regression, emotional distress contributed most significantly to both alcohol and drug use, and the contribution of age was somewhat less significant for both of them. Emotional distress also contributed indirectly to drug use through an interaction with one's sense of mastery. Gender, internal resources, and external resources contributed differentially to alcohol and drug use. Whereas gender and internal resources contributed only to drug use, external resources contributed only to alcohol use. Specifically, peer support contributed positively to alcohol use whereas parental support contributed negatively. The discussion provides explanations for these research findings and their implications, and the research's limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Distress](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[High School Students](#)
[Internal External Locus of Control](#)
[Student Characteristics](#)
[Urban Environments](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

79. Drug misuse among university students in the UK: Implications for prevention.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2014, vol./is. 49/4(448-455), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Bennett, Trevor Hugh; Holloway, Katy Rose

Correspondence Address: Bennett, Trevor Hugh: University of South Wales, FBS, Pontypridd, United Kingdom, CF37 1DL, trevor.bennett@southwales.ac.uk

Institution: University of South Wales, FBS, Pontypridd, United Kingdom; Centre for Criminology, University of South Wales, Pontypridd, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The aim of the research was to identify the types of drugs currently being used by university students, their involvement in multiple drug misuse and drug combinations, and the consequences of drug misuse in terms of associated harms. Methods: The research was based on an email survey of all first- and second-year students registered as undergraduates at a university in south Wales during October 2012. Results: The results of the research showed that drug misuse on the university campus studied was widespread in terms of the types and patterns of drug misuse. The most troublesome findings concern the high levels of multiple drug use, the use of some of the most dangerous drugs (including crack and powder cocaine and heroin, as well as ketamine), and the list of recorded harms experienced as a result of drug misuse. Conclusions: The article concludes that little attention has been paid outside of the United States to drug use among university students or to interventions designed to prevent it. However, there are signs that government policy in the United Kingdom is beginning to pay attention to the specific problems of drug misuse among university students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Government Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

80. Substance use among victimized women on probation and parole.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2014, vol./is. 49/4(435-447), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Golder, Seana; Hall, Martin T; Logan, T. K; Higgins, George E; Dishon, Amanda; Renn, Tanya; Winham, Katherine M

Correspondence Address: Golder, Seana: Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, 207 Brigman Hall, Louisville, KY, US, 40292, seana.golder@louisville.edu

Institution: Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; Department of Behavioral Science, College of Medicine, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Victimized women within the criminal justice system are an important group and understanding their substance use is critical. Substance use was examined among 406 victimized women on probation and parole in an urban community from 2010 to 2013. Ninety-three percent reported lifetime use of an illicit substance, whereas 58% and 45% reported use of at least one illicit substance in the past 2 years and 12 months,

respectively. Among probationers, having been in a controlled environment was associated with a higher prevalence of illicit substance use as compared to parolees. Implications for practice, policy, and future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Parole](#)
[*Probation](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Human Females](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

81. Subtypes of attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and cannabis use.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2014, vol./is. 49/4(427-434), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2014)
Author(s): Loflin, Mallory; Earleywine, Mitch; De Leo, Joseph; Hobkirk, Andrea
Correspondence Address: Loflin, Mallory: Department of Psychology, University at Albany, 1200 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY, US, 12208, mloflin@albany.edu
Institution: Department of Psychology, University at Albany, Albany, NY, US; Department of Psychology, University at Albany, Albany, NY, US; Department of Psychology, University at Albany, Albany, NY, US; Department of Psychology, University at Albany, Albany, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: The current study examined the association between subtypes of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and cannabis use within a sample of 2811 current users. Data were collected in 2012 from a national U.S. survey of cannabis users. A series of logistic regression equations and chi-squares were assessed for proportional differences between users. When asked about the ADHD symptoms they have experienced when not using cannabis, a higher proportion of daily users met symptom criteria for an ADHD diagnosis of the subtypes that include hyperactive-impulsive symptoms than the inattentive subtype. For nondaily users, the proportions of users meeting symptom criteria did not differ by subtype. These results have implications for identifying which individuals with ADHD might be more likely to self-medicate using cannabis. Furthermore, these findings indirectly support research linking relevant cannabinoid receptors to regulatory control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Subtypes \(Disorders\)](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

82. Direct and indirect symptom severity indicators of alcohol dependence and the personality concept of the biosocial model.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2014, vol./is. 49/4(418-426), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Ando, Balint; Rozsa, Sandor; Kurgyis, Eszter; Szkaliczki, Andrea; Demeter, Ildiko; Szikszay, Petronella; Demetrovics, Zsolt; Janka, Zoltan; Almos, Peter Z

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Language: English

Abstract: Temperament and character factors are strongly related to the developmental, clinical, and treatment aspects of alcohol dependence. This study had the aim of revealing the underlying personality structure and individual differences in the symptoms of alcohol dependence measured by multiple severity indicators. Patients with alcohol dependence exhibited higher levels of novelty seeking and harm avoidance, and lower levels of persistence, self-directedness, and cooperativeness. Especially novelty seeking was connected with more severe alcohol dependence. These characteristics could be useful targets of interventions and Temperament and Character Inventory is therefore a useful measurement to identify patients with more severe alcohol-related problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Clinical Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

83. Substance misuse following Roux-en-Y gastric bypass surgery.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2014, vol./is. 49/4(405-417), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Reslan, Summar; Saules, Karen K; Greenwald, Mark K; Schuh, Leslie M

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Institution: Department of Psychology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI, US; Department of Psychology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, Substance Abuse Research Division, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, US; Bariatric Center of Excellence, St. Vincent Carmel Hospital, Carmel, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Post-bariatric surgery patients are overrepresented in substance abuse treatment, particularly those who have had the Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (RYGB) procedure. The severity of the substance use disorder (SUD; i.e., warranting inpatient treatment) and related consequences necessitate a better understanding of the variables associated with

post-RYGB SUDs. This investigation assessed factors associated with post-RYGB substance misuse. Post-RYGB patients (N = 141; at least 24 months postsurgery) completed an online survey assessing variables hypothesized to contribute to post-RYGB SUDs. Fourteen percent of participants met criteria for postoperative substance misuse. Those with a lower percent total weight loss (%TWL) were more likely to endorse substance misuse. Family history of substance misuse was strongly associated with postoperative substance misuse. Eating-related variables including presurgical food addiction and postsurgical nocturnal eating, subjective hunger, and environmental responsiveness to food cues were also associated with a probable postoperative SUD. These findings have clinical utility in that family history of substance misuse can be easily assessed, and at-risk patients can be advised accordingly. In addition, those who endorse post-RYGB substance misuse appear to have stronger cognitive and behavioral responses to food, providing some support for the theory of behavioral substitution (or "addiction transfer"). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Obesity Society's Annual Scientific Meeting. 2012. A poster based on the findings of this study was presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Surgical Patients](#)
[*Bariatric Surgery](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

84. Are sexes affected differently by ketamine? An exploratory study in ketamine users.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2014, vol./is. 49/4(395-404), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Liang, Hua Jun; Lau, Chieh Grace; Tang, Ka Lam Alan; Chan, Fu; Ungvari, Gabor Sandor; Tang, Wai Kwong

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China; Department of Psychiatry, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China; Department of Psychiatry, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China; Department of Psychiatry, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China; University of Notre Dame Australia, Marian Centre, Perth, WAU, Australia; Department of Psychiatry, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Language: English

Abstract: One hundred primary ketamine users and 100 controls were recruited in Hong Kong between December 2009 and December 2011. Cognitive assessment included general intelligence, working, verbal, and visual memory, and executive functions. A Univariate General Linear Model was used to compare cognitive performance between the male and female ketamine users and controls. The female users appeared to have a higher risk of visual memory impairment than their male counterparts. Further studies are warranted to clarify the mechanism of the sex-specific effect of ketamine on cognitive functions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Human Sex Differences
 *Ketamine
 *Memory
 Executive Function

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

85. Is low BMI associated with specific drug use among injecting drug users?

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2014, vol./is. 49/4(374-382), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): McIlwraith, Fairlie; Betts, Kim Steven; Jenkinson, Rebecca; Hickey, Sophie; Burns, Lucinda; Alati, Rosa

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Language: English

Abstract: Body mass index (BMI) of a sample of people who regularly inject drugs (N = 781) was examined to gauge the impact of specific types of drug use. Cross-sectional interviews were undertaken in 2010 as part of a national monitoring program funded by the Australian Government. Latent class analysis identified three groups of drug users, with heroin users at 3.4 times the risk of being underweight compared with amphetamine users, and amphetamine users were at almost twice the odds of being obese compared with lower level morphine users. Nutrition should play a part in harm minimization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Body Mass Index
 *Drug Abuse
 *Intravenous Drug Usage
 Risk Factors
 Underweight

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

86. Are "legal highs" users satisfied? Evidence from online customer comments.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, March 2014, vol./is. 49/4(364-373), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Bruneel, Christophe-Alain; Lakhdar, Christian Ben; Vaillant, Nicolas G

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Institution: Universite Catholique de Lille (FLSEG), Lille, France; Universite Catholique de Lille (FLSEG), Lille, France; Universite Catholique de Lille (FLSEG), Lille, France

Language: English

Abstract: This article describes the results of a clustering analysis of more than 2,100 comments posted by online purchasers of "Legal Highs" on five websites in 2012. The aim is to investigate the reasons for satisfaction/dissatisfaction on the part of legal highs users. Our results show that the reasons for satisfaction depend on the price/quality ratio and the real effects of the product (compared to illicit drugs). Dissatisfaction seems to stem from the disparity between the advertising of the product and its real quality. We conclude that online purchasers are certainly illicit drug users who consider legal highs as substitution products. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Advertising](#)
[*Consumer Behavior](#)
[*Consumer Satisfaction](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Electronic Commerce](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Internet Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

87. Acupuncture and relaxation response for craving and anxiety reduction among military veterans in recovery from substance use disorder.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2014, vol./is. 23/2(129-136), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2014)

Author(s): Chang, Bei-Hung; Sommers, Elizabeth

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Institution: VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US; Boston University, School of Public Health, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Substance use disorder (SUD) is a major health issue, especially among military veterans. We previously reported the effects of auricular acupuncture and the relaxation response (RR) on reducing craving and anxiety following 10-week interventions among veterans who were in recovery from SUDs. Our current analysis examines effects following each intervention session and RR daily practice. Methods: We conducted a three-arm randomized controlled trial on residents of a homeless veteran rehabilitation program. Sixty-Seven enrolled participants were randomly assigned to acupuncture (n = 23), RR (n = 23), or usual care (n = 21). Participants in the two intervention groups rated their degree of craving for substance on a scale of 1-10 and anxiety levels on a scale of 1-4 (total score 20-80) before and after each intervention session. Mixed effects regression models were used for analysis. Results: Craving and anxiety levels decreased significantly following one session of acupuncture (-1.04, p = .0001; -8.83, p < .0001) or RR intervention (-.43, p = .02; -4.64, p = .03). The level of craving continued to drop with additional intervention sessions (regression coefficient b = -.10, p = 0.01, and b = -.10, p = .02 for acupuncture and RR groups, respectively). Number of daily practice days of RR-eliciting techniques is also associated with reduction in craving ratings (b = -.02, p = .008). Conclusions: Findings demonstrate the value of attending regular acupuncture and RR-eliciting intervention sessions, as well as the daily practice of RR-eliciting techniques. Scientific Significance: Substance addiction is a complex disease and effective treatment remains a challenge. Our study findings add to the scientific evidence of these two non-pharmaceutical approaches for SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association. 2008. Parts of the results of the manuscript were presented as abstracts at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acupuncture](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Relaxation](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

88. Prescription drug diversion among substance-impaired pharmacists.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2014, vol./is. 23/2(123-128), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2014)

Author(s): Merlo, Lisa J; Cummings, Simone M; Cottler, Linda B

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Numerof and Associates, Inc., St. Louis, MO, US; Department of Epidemiology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Prescription drug addiction is a significant problem affecting healthcare professionals. The purpose of the present study was to identify common mechanisms of prescription drug diversion by pharmacists, in order to facilitate the development of effective prevention programs and policies for this high-risk group. Methods: A total of 32 pharmacists (71% male) who were being monitored by their State professional health program (PHP) due to substance-related impairment participated in anonymous guided group discussions. Results: Participants documented six primary methods of drug diversion by pharmacists: (1) taking expired drugs that can no longer be sold by the pharmacy and are awaiting disposal; (2) assuming responsibility for managing the pharmacy inventory and/or changing inventory records to prevent detection of missing drugs; (3) forging prescriptions for themselves, family members, friends, or customers in order to gain access to the drugs; (4) using "sleight of hand" techniques to acquire drugs while filling prescriptions or shelving products; (5) blatantly stealing drugs from the pharmacy, even in front of coworkers or video cameras, and (6) collecting patients' unused medications and keeping them. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: Efforts to address the problem of prescription drug abuse and diversion by pharmacists should be expanded in order to safeguard pharmacies and the patients they serve. Future research should extend this study to larger samples and assess best practices for decreasing prescription drug diversion by pharmacists with addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Impaired Professionals](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Best Practices](#)
[Pharmacists](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

89. The waterpipe: A new way of hooking youth on tobacco.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, March 2014, vol./is. 23/2(103-107), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Mar-Apr 2014)

Author(s): Maziak, Wasim

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Institution: Department of Epidemiology, Robert Stempel College of Public Health and Social Work, Florida International University, Miami, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Tobacco smoking continues to be the number one preventable cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Several evidence-based interventions and policies have been successful in reducing cigarette smoking in developed countries. Globally, however, many beginning smokers are introduced to tobacco by means other than cigarettes. In particular, waterpipe smoking (a.k.a. hookah, narghile, shisha) has been dramatically increasing among youth worldwide. Methods: In this short review, I will introduce the reader to this emerging tobacco use method and focus on its addictive properties, and how this pertains to the development of effective interventions to curb its spread. Results and Conclusions: Waterpipe smoking is likely to be associated with much of the harmful effects of cigarette smoking, is addictive, and can serve as a bridge to cigarettes. Due to its unique features, waterpipe-specific interventions and policies are needed to curb the global waterpipe epidemic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Death and Dying](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Morbidity](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

90. Evaluation and treatment of sex addiction.

Citation: Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy, March 2014, vol./is. 40/2(77-91), 0092-623X;1521-0715 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Rosenberg, Kenneth Paul; Carnes, Patrick; O'Connor, Suzanne

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, US; Pine Grove Behavioral Health, Hattiesburg, MS, US; Arizona Schools of Professional Psychology, Argosy University, Phoenix, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: There have been several diagnostic labels for persistent, excessive sexual behaviors, often referred in the popular media as sex addiction. Two related diagnoses, Internet addictive disorder and hypersexual disorder, were considered for, but not included in the 5th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. However, most clinicians,

even those trained in sexual disorders or addiction medicine, have little to no training in treating sexual compulsivity and cybersex addiction. The authors present the historical context, proposed diagnostic criteria, evaluation protocols, comorbid disorders, speculations about the neuroscience, and treatment recommendations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Neurosciences](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

91. Assessing the impact of methadone maintenance treatment (mmt) on post-release recidivism among male federal correctional inmates in Canada.

Citation: Criminal Justice and Behavior, March 2014, vol./is. 41/3(380-394), 0093-8548;1552-3594 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Macswain, Mary-Ann; Farrell-MacDonald, Shanna; Cheverie, Madelon; Fischer, Benedikt

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Institution: Correctional Service Canada, Montague, PE, Canada; Correctional Service Canada, Montague, PE, Canada; Correctional Service Canada, Montague, PE, Canada; Faculty of Health Sciences, Toronto University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) can benefit post-release outcomes for correctional populations with opioid dependence, yet few outcome data exist for Canada. This retrospective study examined return to custody (RTC) outcomes following correctional release among three samples of male federal offenders with problematic opioid use (n = 856): offenders who continued MMT post-release (MMT-C) and offenders who discontinued MMT post-release (MMT-T) after being initiated on correctional MMT, and a non-MMT treated control group (MMT-N). MMT status was determined by community-based urinalysis; administrative data were used for outcomes. While the rate of continued MMT was lower, the MMT-C group had a 36% lower risk of RTC than the MMT-N group; RTC risk was not significantly different between the MMT-T and the MMT-N groups. Continuous MMT for correctional offenders with opioid dependence appears to be related to decreased post-release recidivism, and thus to social reintegration outcomes. Better understanding and improvement of corrections-to-community transition dynamics concerning MMT are required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Correctional Institutions](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Prisoners](#)

[Risk Factors](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

92. Which criminogenic need changes are most important in promoting desistance from crime and substance use?

Citation: Criminal Justice and Behavior, March 2014, vol./is. 41/3(276-299), 0093-8548;1552-3594 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Wooditch, Alese; Tang, Liansheng Larry; Taxman, Faye S

Correspondence Address: Wooditch, Alese: George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, MS 6D12, Fairfax, VA, US, 22030, awooditc@gmu.edu

Institution: Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, US; George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, US; Criminology, Law, and Society Department, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Andrews and Bonta identified the following criminogenic needs as important to reducing offending: substance use, antisocial cognition, antisocial associates, family and marital relations, employment, and leisure and recreational activities. This study examines dynamic criminogenic need changes across a 12-month period and identifies which need changes are the best predictors of criminal offending and illicit drug use among a sample of drug-involved probationers who participated in an intervention (N = 251). Probationers had significant changes in several need areas, and treatment participation moderated some changes. Probationers who had reductions in criminally involved family members they associate with, improved work performance, and decreased alcohol use had the greatest reductions in offending. Those who increased time spent engaged in leisure and recreational activities were less likely to self-report subsequent drug use. These findings suggest that certain dynamic need changes may be more important than others, and designing interventions to impact these needs might improve outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[*Criminals](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Cognition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

93. Factors associated with the outcome of drug addiction treatment.

Citation: Psychiatria Danubina, 2013, vol./is. 25/Suppl 2(337-340), 0353-5053 (2013)

Author(s): Delic, Mirjana; Pregelj, Peter

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Institution: University Psychiatric Hospital, Ljubljana, Slovenia; University Psychiatric Hospital, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Language: English

Abstract: Despite different treatment approaches many patients with drug addiction continue to use drugs during and after treatment. Approximately 50 percent of the patients in substance abuse treatment do not complete the first month of treatment, and this is associated with poor outcome. Attempts have been made to improve outcomes of addiction treatment by addressing patient characteristics that predict continued drug use. Appropriate instruments have been developed in order to facilitate assessment and outcome research. It could be

concluded that different psychosocial factors could serve as a predictor of drug addiction treatment outcome. However the interplay of these factors is still poorly understood and further research is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Client Characteristics](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. Tryptophan hydroxylase 2 (TPH 2) single nucleotide polymorphisms, suicide, and alcohol-related suicide.

Citation: Psychiatria Danubina, 2013, vol./is. 25/Suppl 2(332-336), 0353-5053 (2013)

Author(s): Zupanc, Tomaz; Pregelj, Peter; Paska, Alja Videtic

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Institution: University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Forensic Medicine, Ljubljana, Slovenia; University Psychiatric Hospital Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia; University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Medicine, Institute of Biochemistry, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Suicide has been identified as a serious public health problem that is often accompanied by alcohol misuse and dependence. It seems that suicide is a result of an interplay between distal (e.g. genetic loading, family history of suicide) and proximal factors (e.g. existence of psychiatric disorder, events conferring acute stress), as well as their interactions. However, like suicide, alcohol dependence seems to be a multifactorial disorder caused by genetic and environmental factors. Serotonergic dysfunction has been implicated to be involved in the pathophysiology of substance abuse, and has also an important role in suicidal behaviour. Studies investigating suicide, alcohol-related suicide and the rate limiting enzyme of serotonin synthesis, tryptophan hydroxylase 2 (TPH2), remain to date rather limited. Results: Recent studies of TPH2 showed a range of strong, mild or no association with suicide and alcohol-related suicide, depending on a study group and genetic variants tested. Overall, to date the clinical effects seems to be quite modest. Among suicide victims with more impulsive and verbal aggressive behaviour more alcohol misuse or dependency was present. Conclusions: Suicide and alcoholism are often comorbid disorders with a complex nature. They are both strongly linked to serotonin modulation, and therefore association studies of SNPs in genes from the serotonergic system could provide an insight into the genetic background of such disorders. However, based on current results we cannot draw any conclusions, but further research to clarify the interplay between serotonergic system dysfunction, suicide, alcohol dependence, impulsivity and the role of TPH2 enzyme is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Hydroxylases](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[*Tryptophan](#)
[Nucleotides](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. General level of knowledge about brief solution focused therapy (BSFT) in Polish addiction treatment centers.

- Citation:** Psychiatria Danubina, 2013, vol./is. 25/Suppl 2(236-240), 0353-5053 (2013)
- Author(s):** Szczegielniak, Anna; Bracik, Joanna; Mroz, Sylwia; Urbanski, Marcin; Cichoblażinski, Leszek; Krysta, Krzysztof; Pyrkosz, Katarzyna; Chudy, Norbert; Krupka-Matuszczyk, Irena
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- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Students' Scientific Society, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Students' Scientific Society, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Students' Scientific Society, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Students' Scientific Society, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland; Faculty of Management, Czestochowa University of Technology, Czestochowa, Poland; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Students' Scientific Society, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Students' Scientific Society, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The aim of this study was to estimate the level of knowledge about Brief Solution Focused Therapy (BSFT) among therapists and patients during treatment and identification of existing barriers to the introduction of the method. Subjects and methods: 64 therapists were examined in total; 37 women (57%) and 27 males (43%). The study involved also 191 patients, 160 men (83.77%) and 31 women (16.23%). All the surveys were anonymous and were collected in health centers within the province of Silesia. Results: More than 2/3 of therapists have heard of the method, but do not know the specifics of it. The most important sources of knowledge are other therapists, literature, and mass media. According to the respondents the most important barriers to alcohol addiction treatment include cultural barriers, such as embarrassment or fear of stigmatization. Younger Patients and those treated for a shorter period, state that they know the name of the current method of treatment to a lesser extent than other subgroups. About 10% of people have not heard about the BSFT method of treatment. Conclusions: The level of knowledge about the BSFT method suggests the need to promote this model among both therapists and patients. An introduction of BSFT can improve the treatment of alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Medicinska naklada-Zagreb, Croatia
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Knowledge Level](#)
[*Solution Focused Therapy](#)
[*Treatment Facilities](#)
[Stigma](#)
[Therapists](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

96. Problems associated with the use of social networks-A pilot study.

- Citation:** Psychiatria Danubina, 2013, vol./is. 25/Suppl 2(212-215), 0353-5053 (2013)
- Author(s):** Szczegielniak, Anna; Palka, Karol; Krysta, Krzysztof
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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The definition of addiction is that it is an acquired, strong need to perform a specific activity or continued use of mood alerting substances. Increasing discussion about the development of Internet addiction, which like other addictions, have their roots in depression, impaired assessment esteem and social anxiety shows that it affects all users of the global network, regardless of gender or age. The aim of the study was to assess the impact of social networking on the ongoing behavior of respondents- the first step of a study on the possibility of dependence on social networks. Subjects and Methods: The study was based on an authors questionnaire placed on popular polish websites on February 2013. Questions related to the types and frequency of specific activities undertaken by the private profiles of users. Results: The study involved 221 respondents, 193 questionnaires were filled in completely and correctly, without missing any questions. 83.24% admitted to using social networking sites, 16.76% indicated that they never had their own profile. An overwhelming number of respondents are a member of Facebook (79.17%), specialized portals related to their profession or work were used by only 13.89%, Our-class (6.25%) and Twitter was a primary portal for one person only. Nobody marked a participation in dating services. Conclusion: There is a big difference between the addiction to the Internet and addictions existing within the Internet; the same pattern applies to social networking. There is a need to recognize the "social networking" for a particular activity, irrespective of Facebook, Twitter and Nasza-Klasa, which are commercial products. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

97. Impulsivity in panic disorder: Neuropsychological correlates.

Citation: Psychiatria Danubina, 2013, vol./is. 25/Suppl 2(149-152), 0353-5053 (2013)

Author(s): Jakuszkowiak-Wojten, Katarzyna; Galuszko-Wegielnik, Maria; Raczak, Alicja; Cubala, Wieslaw Jerzy; Wiglusz, Mariusz Stanislaw; Herstowska, Marta; Landowski, Jerzy

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Impulsivity plays a prominent role in numerous psychopathological states and poses an important clinical dilemma. However, different aspects of impulsivity are related to mood disorders, addictions, personality disorders, eating disorders, the relationship between anxiety and impulsivity is controversial and not well explored. The impact of anxiety on cognitive functioning is less explored than in other disorders (e.g.

depression). The findings on cognitive functioning and impulsivity in anxiety disorders are inconsistent and are most likely due to methodological differences between the studies. Material and methods: Eleven patients diagnosed with panic disorder (DSM-IV-TR) and nine healthy volunteers were enrolled to the study. Both groups did not differ significantly in terms of age, gender and educational level. The experimental group comprised of psychotropic drug naive patients. The severity of PD was measured with Panic and Agoraphobia Scale. Impulsiveness was evaluated with the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale-11th version (BIS-11). To assess cognitive functions CANTAB (Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery) was used and Paired Associate Learning (PAL) test was chosen for episodic memory evaluation. Results: Mean BIS-11 scores observed in the group of psychotropic drug naive patients with panic disorder were 71.36 (SD 7.31). Mean BIS-scores recorded in the control group were 60.77 (SD 9.57). The correlation between impulsivity and PAL results in the experimental group was found at the level $r = 0.708723$; $p < 0.05$. The respective value for the controls was $r = 0.200839$; $p < 0.05$. Conclusions: Impulsivity in the experimental group was higher than adjusted average for the control group. Our findings indicate also the correlation between impulsivity and cognitive deficits in panic disorder in psychotropic drug naive patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)
[*Panic Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. The cost of alcohol in the workplace in Belgium.

Citation: Psychiatria Danubina, 2013, vol./is. 25/Suppl 2(118-123), 0353-5053 (2013)

Author(s): Tecco, Juan; Jacques, Denis; Annemans, Lieven

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: It has been suggested that alcohol problems have a major impact in the workplace. It has long been recognized that misuse can have serious consequences for the productivity of workers. The extent of the problem is still an uncalculated cost. Few studies provide clear evidence of a cause, effect or relationship between substance abuse and workplace costs and valuable guidance to employers in evaluating the cost of substance abuse in their workplaces is missing. Objective: To estimate the awareness, policies and cost to employers of drinking in the workplace in Belgium and to illustrate the potential gains from drinking cessation provision. Costs vary with type of industry and policy in place; therefore, to estimate these costs, results from a survey were combined with evidence drawn from a review of literature. Study design: An Internet survey of 216 workplaces in Belgium, based on a stratified random sample of workplaces with 50 or more employees, was conducted in 2005. Further information was collected from 150 occupational physicians. Additional evidence was compiled from a review of the literature of drinking-related costs. Results: 216 General Directors or HR Directors completed a questionnaire related to awareness, policy and costs. 150 occupational physicians completed a questionnaire related to awareness and policy. Companies are unaware or underestimate alcohol misuse among their employees. At least 84% of companies have no education or information policy about substance abuse. Absenteeism, accidents and turnover account for 0.87% of the wage bill. Reduced productivity/ (presenteeism accounts for 2.8%. The construction industry, postal services, hospitality

industry (hotel/restaurants and catering) and sanitation industry (collection, street cleaning) are the most problematic sectors. Conclusion: Awareness: many companies are totally unaware of the impact of substance abuse and those that are aware underestimate the problem. Sectors are heterogeneous; some are more problematic than others. Policy: although there is a link between policy and consumption, few companies have a clear substance abuse policy. Cost: reduced productivity is perceived as the most important cost. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Working Conditions](#)
[*Occupational Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Preventing toxicomania and addictive behaviour in adolescence.

Citation: Psychiatria Danubina, 2013, vol./is. 25/Suppl 2(109-112), 0353-5053 (2013)

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Drug addicts are more and more stigmatized in our society. Recent data show a connection between substance abuse and other behaviors considered normal, such as passionate love. Adolescence is characterized by a biopsychosocial, cognitive and neurodevelopmental immaturity. This article aims to understand if these subjects are more likely to develop addictions to certain products or addictive behaviors such as passionate love. It also offers a better understanding of the current models for prevention of substance abuse during adolescence. Methods: After defining the roles played, in the brain, by dopamine and by the reward circuit, as well as the different stages of development of the human brain, we compared neurobiological data and imaging studies both in cases of passionate love and substance addiction during adolescence. Results: The brain imaging studies highlight the role of the prefrontal cortex in the cognitive and behavioral aspects of the addictive phenomenon. Now, the maturation of the prefrontal cortex occurs during adolescence, as do significant peaks in the expression of dopamine. These studies also suggest an increase in cortical activation (nucleus accumbens and amygdala) when processing emotional information, which is also increased during adolescence. Conclusion: Taken together, the results show a parallel between addiction and love relations, both at the level of neuroscience and imaging. A greater emotional lability and sensitivity may play a role in the higher incidence of substance abuse and dependence in love observed at this age. Preventing the use of illegal substances among young people therefore requires a very specific approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neural Development](#)
[*Toxicomania](#)
[Love](#)

[Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Association of early drinking onset with subsequent alcohol abuse.

Citation: Psychiatria Danubina, 2013, vol./is. 25/Suppl 2(99-101), 0353-5053 (2013)

Author(s): Bratek, Agnieszka; Beil, Julia; Jarzabek, Karolina; Banach, Monika; Krysta, Krzysztof; Krupka-Matuszczyk, Irena

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: In the recent years the phenomenon of early alcohol initiation is observed. This problem is often underestimated, in spite of its numerous negative consequences
Subjects and methods: The research study was based on authors anonymous questionnaire including questions referring to: age of alcohol initiation, age of the first blackout after drinking alcohol, the place and circumstances of alcohol initiation and the reason of drinking alcohol for the first time. The study group consisted of 125 people, 83 men and 42 women, aged from 22 to 68 participating in treatment programs for alcohol addiction.
Results: In the study group it occurred before the age of 15 more often than in the control group (49% vs. 42%). The same correlation exists for the alcohol initiation before 12 years of age (13% vs. 8%) and is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). What's very alarming drinking alcohol for the first time took place for some of the respondents before the age of 10 and also significantly more often in the study group (6% vs. 2%, $p < 0.05$).
Conclusions: The obtained results allow to conclude that in patients addicted to alcohol the initiation took place earlier than in the study group (age 13-15 vs. 16-18). Also, very early alcohol initiation (< 12 years) occurred more frequently in the study group (12.8% vs 8.2%). Based on our research, we confirmed that early drinking onset is associated with subsequent alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Consumption of alcohol and risk of alcohol addiction among students in Poland.

Citation: Psychiatria Danubina, 2013, vol./is. 25/Suppl 2(78-82), 0353-5053 (2013)

Author(s): Wilczynski, Krzysztof; Witowski, Lukasz; Pawlik, Aleksandra; Krysta, Krzysztof; Krupka-Matuszczyk, Irena

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol consumption in our society is a known, and a widely discussed problem, due to the proven negative impact of excessive usage of spirits on health. Aim of the study was to evaluate the rate of consumption, and risk of an alcoholic disease among Polish students. Subjects and methods: Study was carried out using an authors' own questionnaire, made of a queries about amount and frequency of alcohol consumption, risky behaviors and knowledge about alcoholism. Research was conducted through community portals (f.e. facebook.com), and within 3 weeks time (from a 10th of January to 31st of January 2013) 1300 students from different Polish universities participated in it. Out of them, after removal of inadequate questionnaires, group of 1259 students (822 females, 437 males) was selected for further analysis. Average age equaled to 21.5, with the maximum of 27 and minimum of 18 years. For the statistical analysis StatSoft "Statistica" 10.0 software was used. Results: The study shows that 95.5% of students use alcohol (mostly beer and vodka) and they tend to overuse it. 28.86% of respondents drank excessively more than 3 times during the month preceding research, 46% of subjects also had an alcoholic palimpsest more than once, 12.7% need an alcohol to enjoy a party and 0.83% of respondents can't control the amount of a one-time alcohol consumption. 3.32% of students may be in the group of a high alcoholism risk. Conclusions: Alcohol consumption is a common problem among Polish students. Most of respondents, mostly males, drink excessively and potentially risky for their health. There is a remarkable group of students endangered with alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

102. The impact of family environment on the development of alcohol dependence.

Citation: Psychiatria Danubina, 2013, vol./is. 25/Suppl 2(74-77), 0353-5053 (2013)

Author(s): Bratek, Agnieszka; Beil, Julia; Banach, Monika; Jarzabek, Karolina; Krysta, Krzysztof

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcoholism is a family disease. Many studies confirm that a family history of alcoholism is associated with the development of later alcohol dependence. The aim of this study is to analyze the impact of family structure and relations between its members

in the development of alcohol addiction in children grown up in these families. Subjects and methods: The research study was based on authors' anonymous questionnaire including questions referring to: family structure, parents' divorce, prevalence of alcoholism in the family, parents' attitude towards alcohol and parent-child relationships. The study group consisted of 125 people, 83 men and 42 women, aged from 22 to 68 participating in treatment programs for alcohol addiction. The control group consisted of 231 people, 136 men and 95 women, age from 17 to 65, with no history of alcoholism. Results: The study group participants stated less frequently that they had been raised by both parents (78% vs 87%, $p < 0.05$). In this group one of the parents significantly more frequently abused alcohol (43% vs 19%; $p < 0.05$) or both parents abused alcohol (15% vs 1%; $p < 0.05$). The participants also claimed to be more often punished for their failures, abused physically/verbally and could less often depend on their parents. Conclusions: Based on these results we concluded that patients addicted to alcohol were more often raised by a single parent, they were more likely to have alcohol-dependent parents and relationships with their parents were more often impaired. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family Members](#)
[*Family Structure](#)
[*Home Environment](#)
[*Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

103. Dual diagnosis capability in mental health and addiction treatment services: An assessment of programs across multiple state systems.

Citation: Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, March 2014, vol./is. 41/2(205-214), 0894-587X;1573-3289 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): McGovern, Mark P; Lambert-Harris, Chantal; Gotham, Heather J; Claus, Ronald E; Xie, Haiyi

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Language: English

Abstract: Despite increased awareness of the benefits of integrated services for persons with co-occurring substance use and psychiatric disorders, estimates of the availability of integrated services vary widely. The present study utilized standardized measures of program capacity to address co-occurring disorders, the dual diagnosis capability in addiction treatment and dual diagnosis capability in mental health treatment indexes, and sampled 256 programs across the United States. Approximately 18 % of addiction treatment and 9 % of mental health programs met criteria for dual diagnosis capable services. This is the first report on public access to integrated services using objective measures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. May, 2012. Philadelphia. PA, US. The data reported in this manuscript were presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Rehabilitation
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Dual Diagnosis
 *Mental Health Services
 *Program Evaluation
 Alcoholism

Source: PsycINFO

104. Beyond clergy: Congregations' sponsorship of social services for people with mental disorders.

Citation: Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research, March 2014, vol./is. 41/2(146-157), 0894-587X;1573-3289 (Mar 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: This study examines U.S. congregations' sponsorship of social services for people with mental disorders using data from a nationally representative sample of congregations. The analysis finds that 8.0 % of congregations sponsor social services for people with mental disorders, and that congregations' religious tradition influences the likelihood that they sponsor them. Most of the services assist people with substance use disorders. Coupled with findings from previous studies, we conclude that most of the support and care people with mental disorders receive from congregations comes from clergy rather than formal social services. Organizations interested in partnering with congregations to provide social services for people with mental disorders should take note of the findings about the programs already underway and their patterning in order to accurately pinpoint nexuses of congregational receptivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association. 2012. Denver. CO, US. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Clergy
 *Mental Disorders
 *Social Services
 Drug Abuse
 Government Agencies

Source: PsycINFO

105. "Trauma, delinquency, and substance use: Co-occurring problems for adolescent girls in the juvenile justice system": Corrigendum.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, March 2014, vol./is. 23/2(144), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Smith, Dana K; Saldana, Lisa

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Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Trauma, delinquency, and substance use: Co-occurring problems for adolescent girls in the juvenile justice system" by Dana K. Smith and Lisa Saldana (Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, 2013[Nov], Vol 22[5], 450-465). In the original article, there was an error in Figure 1. The corrected Figure 1 is present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-24279-008). Girls in the juvenile justice system are known to have high rates of co-occurring childhood abuse, trauma, and substance abuse. Girls with this constellation of problems are at high risk for serious adverse outcomes, including problems with drug dependence and abuse. The relationship among childhood sexual abuse, childhood physical abuse, other types of childhood trauma, and rates of substance use during adolescence were examined for girls in the juvenile justice system. As expected, childhood sexual abuse was significantly related to girls' substance use during adolescence. In contrast to prior research, no link was found between physical abuse, lifetime trauma, and substance use. Limitations and future directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Female Delinquency](#)
[*Juvenile Justice](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Predictive validity test of the Adolescent Domain Screening Inventory.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, March 2014, vol./is. 23/2(130-136), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Mar 2014)

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Institution: Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study assesses the Adolescent Domain Screening Inventory (ADSI) to identify adolescents at high risk of substance use. Method: The sampling frame consisted of 26,781 surveys, and a secondary analysis was conducted. A random 25% sample was used, leaving 6,661 cases. Binary logistic regressions were run to determine the predictive validity of the total ADSI and its 4 domains. Results: The ADSI correctly predicted high risk 93% of the time and problematic use 84.3% of the time. Conclusions: The results indicate the ADSI should be considered for use to assess adolescents for high risk status for substance use, or to identify those already engaged in substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Inventories](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Screening](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. Drug use risk behavior co-occurrence among United States high school students.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, March 2014, vol./is. 23/2(87-90), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Di Bona, Vito Lorenzo; Erausquin, Jennifer Toller

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Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Prevalence estimates for drug use health risk behaviors among high school students are widely available, but relatively few studies describe how and to what extent these risk behaviors occur together. Furthermore, little research has examined whether the co-occurrence of health risk behaviors varies by key demographic characteristics such as gender and race/ethnicity. The purpose of this study is to develop prevalence estimates for combinations of co-occurring drug use health risk behaviors among United States high school students, and to investigate demographic differences in co-occurrence. Methods: Survey data from a representative sample of United States high school students (N = 16,410) were analyzed. This research is on four health risk behaviors: tobacco use, alcohol use, marijuana use, and cocaine use. Explicit descriptions of the risk behavior combinations that students engage in are presented, and comparisons are made among gender, grade, and racial/ethnic student groups using chi-squared tests. Results and Conclusions: Study results suggest that most adolescents do not engage in multiple risk behaviors simultaneously and that race, gender, and grade level significantly impact the prevalence of co-occurring risk behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Ethnic Identity](#)
[High School Students](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. The role of substance use initiation in adolescent development of subsequent substance-related problems.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, March 2014, vol./is. 23/2(78-86), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Magid, Viktoriya; Moreland, Angela D

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Institution: Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: A systematic review was conducted on the role of substance use initiation in subsequent use and substance-related problems among adolescents. Specifically, we examine previous studies to identify whether age of onset predicts subsequent levels of misuse; we also posit reasons for this association that have been suggested within the literature. In addition, the manuscript reviews literature suggesting that early onset of substance use

may serve as an outcome of more distal predictors (mediators) for substance use, as well as shows findings that early onset may be predicted by other underlying factors. We also examine additional aspects of the relationship, including the context and characteristics of the adolescents' first substance-using experience. Finally, we review currently available prevention programs with specific focus on prevention of early substance use initiation and subsequent use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Emotional facial expression recognition and expressivity in type I and type II alcohol dependent patients.

Citation: Journal of Nonverbal Behavior, March 2014, vol./is. 38/1(89-105), 0191-5886;1573-3653 (Mar 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol dependent patients (ADs) are known to encounter severe interpersonal problems. Nonverbal communication skills are important for the development of healthy relationships. The present study aimed to explore emotional facial expression (EFE) recognition and posed and spontaneous EFE expressivity in male ADs divided into two groups according to Cloninger's typology and the impact of their interpersonal relationship quality on the potential nonverbal deficits. Twenty type I ADs, twenty-one type II ADs, and twenty control participants took part in an EFE recognition task and an EFE expressivity task that considered personal emotional events (spontaneous expressivity) and EFE in response to a photo or word cue (posed expressivity). Coding was based on judges' ratings of participants' emotional facial expressions. Participants additionally completed a questionnaire on interpersonal relationship quality. No difference between the three groups emerged in the EFE recognition task. Type II ADs showed heightened deficits compared with type I ADs in EFE expressivity: Judges perceived less accurate posed EFE in response to a cue word and less intense and positive spontaneous EFE in type II ADs compared to control participants. In addition, type II ADs reported more relationship difficulties compared to both type I ADs and control participants. These interpersonal relationship difficulties were related to some of the EFE expressivity deficits of AD-IIs. This study underlines the important differences between the interpersonal functioning of AD subtypes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

[*Facial Expressions](#)
[Patients](#)
[Subtypes \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. Predictors of transience among homeless emerging adults.

Citation: Journal of Adolescent Research, March 2014, vol./is. 29/2(213-240), 0743-5584;1552-6895 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Ferguson, Kristin M; Bender, Kimberly; Thompson, Sanna J

Correspondence Address: Ferguson, Kristin M.: Silberman School of Social Work, Hunter College, City University of New York, 2180 Third Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10035, kferg@hunter.cuny.edu

Institution: City University of New York (CUNY), Hunter College, Silberman School of Social Work, New York, NY, US; University of Denver, Graduate School of Social Work, Denver, CO, US; University of Texas, School of Social Work, Austin, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study identified predictors of transience among homeless emerging adults in three cities. A total of 601 homeless emerging adults from Los Angeles, Austin, and Denver were recruited using purposive sampling. Ordinary least squares regression results revealed that significant predictors of greater transience include White ethnicity, high school degree or equivalent, homeless residence in the 6 months prior to the study, longer period of homelessness, history of arrest and juvenile detention, earning income through informal sources, history of physical abuse, alcohol/drug addiction, and resilience characteristics. Quantitative findings were expanded upon with data from in-depth interviews with 145 of these homeless emerging adults regarding their reasons and motivations for transience. Identifying predictors of transience will facilitate customizing interventions that, when needed, aim to stabilize homeless emerging adults, prevent their mobility, and/or offer mobile services to them on the road. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Ethnic Identity](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)
[*Social Issues](#)
[Educational Degrees](#)
[Prediction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Adolescent Research*

111. Does take-home naloxone reduce non-fatal overdose?

Citation: The Lancet, January 2014, vol./is. 383/9912(124-125), 0140-6736 (Jan 11, 2014)

Author(s): Bennett, Trevor; Holloway, Katy; Bird, Sheila M

Correspondence Address: Bird, Sheila M.: MRC Biostatistics Unit, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB2 0SR, sheila.bird@mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk

Institution: University of South Wales, Centre for Criminology, Pontypridd, United Kingdom; University of South Wales, Centre for Criminology, Pontypridd, United Kingdom; MRC Biostatistics Unit, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This article finds the effects of take-home naloxone in reduction of non-fatal overdose. After a year assessment of community or prison-based prescription of take-home naloxone (THN) to opiate users in Wales, the Welsh Government rolled out nationally the prescription of THN later in 2011. The main aim was to reduce opiate related overdose

deaths from about 85 per year. National data on the prevalence of non-fatal overdose in Wales are lacking. A national survey of non-fatal overdose was designed among injecting opiate users who attended needle exchange schemes to create a baseline measure of the prevalence of nonfatal overdose that could be useful to monitor the impact of THN and other harm-reduction interventions. For the most recently survived opiate overdoses, naloxone was given by paramedics, by non paramedics, or by both. The surveys are a minimally biased way of obtaining information on non-fatal overdoses, but at least 60% response rate and good geographical representation are desirable. The main challenge here was managing trust in data entry as respondents' answers were entered onto a research-only part of a database that is otherwise used to log client attendances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Overdoses](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Naloxone](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Lancet* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
 Available from *Elsevier ScienceDirect Journals* in [Lancet, The](#)
 Available from *ProQuest* in [Lancet, The](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *Elsevier* in [Lancet, The](#)
 Available from *The Lancet* in [Lancet, The](#)

112. Substance use comorbidity in patients with schizophrenia.

Citation: Psychiatric Annals, October 2013, vol./is. 43/10(454-457), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Vitacco, Michael J; Buckley, Peter F

Correspondence Address: Vitacco, Michael J.: Georgia Regents University, 997 St Sebastian Way, Augusta, GA, US, 30912, mvitacco@gru.edu

Institution: Georgia Regents University, Augusta, GA, US; Georgia Regents University, Augusta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comorbid substance use is common in people with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. This article aims to provide an overview of recent empirical research on two notable areas influencing clinicians and researchers. First, we discuss explanatory models that aim to improve our understanding of the high prevalence between substance use and schizophrenia. Second, we review implications for the treatment of substance use comorbidity in people with schizophrenia and complications that stem from substance use in these patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

113. When your adult child breaks your heart: Coping with mental illness, substance abuse, and the problems that tear families apart.

- Citation:** When your adult child breaks your heart: Coping with mental illness, substance abuse, and the problems that tear families apart., 2013 (2013)
- Author(s):** Young, Joel L; Adamec, Christine
- Institution:** Rochester Center for Behavioral Medicine, Rochester Hills, MI, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the introduction) This book focuses on the parents of adult children with serious issues. Some of these children become violent, although most are not homicidal. Others dispense their anger, depression, and rage on themselves, and spend time teetering on the suicidal brink. Still others harm their own children because their judgment is impaired by mental illness or substances such as alcohol, illegal drugs, or misused prescription drugs. Behind each of these scenes are devastated parents, always laboring about how best to help and uncertain about the coming chaos. When Your Adult Child Breaks Your Heart is not just a self-help book for parents who are unhappy with their relationships with their adult children. There are a million ways to be disappointed. You may be unhappy that your child did not get through school and has settled on a mediocre job. You might bemoan that he gave up too easily on his athletic career. She might have married someone outside your faith or you might disapprove of how your grandchildren are being raised. These all can be distressing problems, but they have been discussed elsewhere and are not the focus of this volume. Many of the available books dedicated to the adult child/parent relationship are written or adult children who are caring for their elderly parents and who worry about their parents' health and well-being. We reverse the equation. When Your Adult Child Breaks Your Heart provides information and advice for parents whose adult children are pushing them to the limits. In this approach, it is the parents of the adult children who are in need of information. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Adult Offspring](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Parent Child Relations](#)
[*Parents](#)
[Family](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

114. Beyond motivation: Initial validation of the Commitment to Sobriety Scale.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, February 2014, vol./is. 46/2(257-263), 0740-5472 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Kelly, John F; Greene, M. Claire
- Correspondence Address:** Kelly, John F.: Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US, 02114, kellyjohn@verizon.net
- Institution:** Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** From an addiction treatment and recovery standpoint maladaptive motivational hierarchies lie at the core of the challenge in mobilizing salutary behavior change. Motivation has been conceptualized as dynamic, interactive and modifiable, as well as multidimensional. Measures of recovery motivation have been developed and validated, but are generally only modest and variable predictors of future behavior. A related, but potentially more potent, construct, is that of commitment to sobriety as it denotes a clearer re-ranking of motivational hierarchies such that the recovery task is now given a

top priority potentially less susceptible to the risks associated with undulating future circumstance. This study investigated the psychometric properties of a novel commitment to sobriety scale (CSS). Results revealed a coherent, psychometrically valid, and reliable tool that outperformed an existing commitment to abstinence scale (ATAQ; J. Morgenstern, R.M. Frey, B.S. McCrady, E. Labouvie, & C.J. Neighbors, 1996) and a gold standard measure of motivation (SOCRATES; W.R. Miller & J.S. Tonigan, 1996). This study highlights commitment to sobriety as an important addiction construct. Researchers and theoreticians may find the CSS useful in helping to explain how individuals achieve recovery, and practitioners may find clinical utility in the CSS in helping identify patients in need of more intensive or alternative intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Motivation](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Commitment](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Test Reliability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

115. Substance abuse treatment for HIV infected young people: An open pilot trial.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, February 2014, vol./is. 46/2(244-250), 0740-5472 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Esposito-Smythers, Christianne; Brown, Larry K; Wolff, Jennifer; Xu, Jiahong; Thornton, Sarah; Tidey, Jennifer; Adolescent Medicine Trials Network for HIV/AIDS Interventions (ATN 069)

Correspondence Address: Esposito-Smythers, Christianne: George Mason University, Department of Psychology, MSN 3F5, Fairfax, VA, US, cesposil@gmu.edu

Corporate/Institutional Author: Adolescent Medicine Trials Network for HIV/AIDS Interventions (ATN 069)

Institution: Psychology Department, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, US; Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Westat, Rockville, MD, US; Brown University, Center for Alcohol & Addiction Studies, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to test an integrated cognitive behavioral and contingency management (CBT/CM) intervention for young people living with HIV (YPLH) with an alcohol and/or cannabis use disorder in an open pilot trial. Seventeen participants (ages 18-24) were recruited from three HIV community clinics. Assessments were completed at pre-and post-treatment as well as 3 month follow-up. Eighty percent of participants were retained in the study. Results suggest that the CBT/CM intervention was acceptable, feasible, and could be delivered with fidelity. Further, participants reported significant reductions in alcohol use, withdrawal symptoms, dependence symptoms and related problems, as well as co-occurring depressive symptoms and delinquent behavior across assessment periods. A trend was evident for reductions in marijuana use and related problems. Overall, these preliminary results suggest that a substance abuse CBT/CM intervention tailored to YPLH is acceptable, feasible, and holds promise for symptomatic improvement. Further testing of this type of protocol is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

116. Assessing the generalizability of the CSAT-sponsored GAIN dataset: Are the CSAT sites representative of adolescent treatment programs in the U.S.?

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, February 2014, vol./is. 46/2(238-243), 0740-5472 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Hunter, Sarah B; Griffin, Beth Ann; Booth, Marika S; Ramchand, Rajeev; McCaffrey, Daniel F

Correspondence Address: Hunter, Sarah B.: RAND, 1776 Main Street, 3 MW, Santa Monica, CA, US, 90407, shunter@rand.org

Institution: Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Santa Monica, CA, US; Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Arlington, VA, US; Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Santa Monica, CA, US; Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Arlington, VA, US; Drug Policy Research Center, RAND, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The CSAT-sponsored GAIN dataset represents one of the largest longitudinal datasets of adolescent substance use treatment currently available. Understanding the characteristics of the included treatment programs is needed to help inform whether the data are generalizable to adolescent treatment more broadly. Data from a national sample of adolescent treatment programs were compared to the CSAT-funded programs to assess generalizability and understand trends over time in quality service provision. The results indicated that CSAT-funded programs had higher rates of comprehensive mental health assessments, discharge planning, HIV, STD and TB testing, and HIV/AIDS education and support. Conversely, CSAT and non-CSAT-funded programs had similar rates of comprehensive substance use screening and assessment, family and aftercare counseling, drug and alcohol urine screening, case management support, and licensing. The results also showed that service provision has not changed much over the past decade and is in critical need of improvement to reflect expert-informed quality standards. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychology](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Quality of Services](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Program Development](#)
[Treatment Planning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

117. The relationship between Clinical Trial Network protocol involvement and quality of substance use disorder treatment.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, February 2014, vol./is. 46/2(232-237), 0740-5472 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Abraham, Amanda J; Knudsen, Hannah K; Roman, Paul M

Correspondence Address: Abraham, Amanda J.: Department of Health Policy and Management, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US, 30602, aabraham@uga.edu

Institution: Department of Health Policy and Management, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US; Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Sociology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The National Institute on Drug Abuse's Clinical Trials Network (CTN) is a practice-based research network that partners academic researchers with community based substance use disorder (SUD) treatment programs designed primarily to conduct effectiveness trials of promising interventions. A secondary goal of the CTN is to widely disseminate results of these trials and thus improve the quality of SUD treatment in the US. Drawing on data from 156 CTN programs, this study examines the association between involvement in CTN protocols and overall treatment quality measured by a comprehensive index of 35 treatment services. Negative binomial regression models show that treatment programs participating in a greater number of CTN protocols had significantly higher levels of treatment quality, an association that held after controlling for key organizational characteristics. These findings contribute to the growing body of research on the role of practice-based research networks in promoting health care quality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Quality of Services](#)
[Program Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

118. Managing care for patients with substance abuse disorders at community health centers.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, February 2014, vol./is. 46/2(227-231), 0740-5472 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Gurewich, Deborah; Prottas, Jeffrey; Sirkin, Jenna T

Correspondence Address: Gurewich, Deborah: University of Massachusetts Medical School, Center for Health Policy and Research, 313 South Street, Shrewsbury, MA, US, 01545, gurewich@umassmed.edu

Institution: University of Massachusetts Medical School, Center for Health Policy and Research, Shrewsbury, MA, US; Schneider Institutes for Health Policy, Heller School, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA, US; Schneider Institutes for Health Policy, Heller School, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Coordinating medical and substance use disorder (SUD) services is associated with good health and treatment outcomes but it is not widely practiced. This may be due to a lack of real-world models for coordinating care. This study examined the operational practices associated with a sample of community health centers (CHCs) identified as effectively coordinating SUD services relative to other CHCs. Case studies were used to describe the process of identifying patient need and linking patients with SA treatment services, and to generate propositions about operational approaches for effectively coordinating care. Integrating behavioral health staff within the primary care team was identified as

especially critical for facilitating key care transitions. Additional operational approaches that aim to improve care transitions within and across care settings were identified. Future study will be needed to understand the significance of these approaches in terms of health and treatment outcomes. On-going coordination activities among primary care and SUD provided for shared patients remained a challenge for all sites. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Addiction Health Services Research Annual Conference. 2012. New York. NY, US. Preliminary findings were orally presented at the aforementioned conference. They were also presented in a poster at the 2011 Academy Health Meeting in Seattle, WA. We thank Kathy Muhr for her assistance in preparing this manuscript for submission.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Quality of Care](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

119. Differences in the acceptability of non-abstinence goals by type of drug among American substance abuse clinicians.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, February 2014, vol./is. 46/2(214-218), 0740-5472 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Rosenberg, Harold; Davis, Alan K

Correspondence Address: Rosenberg, Harold: Department of Psychology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH, US, 43403, hrosenb@bgsu.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH, US; Department of Psychology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: To assess whether acceptability of non-abstinence outcome goals varied depending on the specific drug a client consumes (alcohol, cannabis, amphetamine, heroin, cocaine, MDMA/ecstasy, polydrug), severity of diagnosis (DSM-IV Abuse vs. Dependence), and finality of outcome goal (intermediate vs. final), we recruited 432 clinicians to complete a web-based questionnaire. More respondents rated non-abstinence acceptable as an intermediate goal for clients diagnosed with alcohol abuse (44%) or cannabis abuse (43%) than for clients diagnosed as abusing the other listed drugs (23 to 31%). Similarly, larger proportions of respondents rated non-abstinence as acceptable as a final goal for clients diagnosed with alcohol abuse (30%) or cannabis abuse (24%) than for clients diagnosed as abusing the other drugs (11 to 13%). Only 9 to 13% of respondents rated non-abstinence as an acceptable final goal for clients diagnosed with dependence, but 20% to 30% rated non-abstinence as acceptable as an intermediate goal for clients diagnosed as dependent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

120. Predicting substance abuse treatment completion using a new scale based on the theory of planned behavior.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, February 2014, vol./is. 46/2(174-182), 0740-5472 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Zemore, Sarah E; Ajzen, Icek
- Correspondence Address:** Zemore, Sarah E.: Alcohol Research Group, 6475 Christie Ave., Suite 400, Emeryville, CA, US, 94608-1010, szemore@arg.org
- Institution:** Alcohol Research Group, Emeryville, CA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** We examined whether a 9-item scale based on the theory of planned behavior (TPB) predicted substance abuse treatment completion. Data were collected at a public, outpatient program among clients initiating treatment (N = 200). Baseline surveys included measures of treatment-related attitudes, norms, perceived control, and intention; discharge status was collected from program records. As expected, TPB attitude and control components independently predicted intention (model R-squared = .56), and intention was positively associated with treatment completion even including clinical and demographic covariates (model R-squared = .24). TPB components were generally associated with the alternative readiness scales as expected, and the TPB remained predictive at higher levels of coercion. Meanwhile, none of the standard measures of readiness (e.g., the URICA and TREAT) or treatment coercion were positively associated with treatment participation. Results suggest promise for application of the TPB to treatment completion and support use of the intention component as a screener, though some refinements are suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Predictability \(Measurement\)](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[*Treatment Termination](#)
[*Reasoned Action](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Outpatients](#)
[Retention](#)
[Social Desirability](#)
[Stages of Change](#)
[Treatment Duration](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

121. How effective is continuing care for substance use disorders? A meta-analytic review.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, February 2014, vol./is. 46/2(87-97), 0740-5472 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Blodgett, Janet C; Maisel, Natalya C; Fuh, Ingrid L; Wilbourne, Paula L; Finney, John W
- Correspondence Address:** Blodgett, Janet C.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, (152MPD) 795 Willow Rd., Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, Janet.Blodgett@va.gov
- Institution:** Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US; Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US; Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US; Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US; Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Given the often chronic nature of substance use disorders, patients sometimes receive less intensive continuing care following an initial period of more intensive treatment. This meta-analysis estimated the effect of continuing care and formally tested several proposed moderators (intervention duration, intensity, modality, and setting) of that effect. A systematic search identified 33 controlled trials of continuing care; 19 included a no/minimal treatment condition and were analyzed to assess the overall effect of continuing care versus control. Continuing care had a small, but significant, positive effect size, both at the end of the continuing care interventions ($g = 0.187$, $p < 0.001$) and at follow-up ($g = 0.271$, $p < 0.01$). Limited by a small number of studies, analyses did not identify any significant moderators of overall effects. These results show that continuing care can provide at least modest benefit after initial treatment. We discuss study characteristics that may have reduced the magnitude of the overall continuing care effect estimate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Treatment Duration](#)
[*Treatment Planning](#)
[Aftercare](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

122. Sexually abused children.

Citation: Translating psychological research into practice., 2014(487-494) (2014)

Author(s): Many, Michele; Stepka, Phillip; Celano, Marianne; Petersen-Coleman, Marissa N; Pate, Lindsay

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center-New Orleans, New Orleans, LA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center-New Orleans, New Orleans, LA, US; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Cases of alleged child sexual abuse (CSA) often are regarded by clinicians with caution. This reflects a number of problems that CSA presents. These include the lack of a standardized definition of CSA, difficulties in accurately measuring the incidence and prevalence of CSA, the low rate of substantiated cases versus reported cases, the low rate of contemporaneous disclosure overall, and the persistence of recantation. Unlike other forms of abuse, CSA often lacks physical findings and thus is less likely to be substantiated by Child Protective Services or law enforcement. Thus the treating clinician may lack clarity about whether abuse has occurred or not. Also, CSA is seldom an isolated trauma, often presenting as physical and emotional abuse, nested within other adverse events such as neglect, domestic violence, and/or substance abuse in the household. Children who present with a history of CSA may exhibit a range of symptoms or no symptoms at all. Symptomatology is related to the frequency and duration of the abuse, relationship to the abuser, what form the abuse took (i.e., fondling vs. penetration), the child's perception of threat, and whether there are concurrent environmental. and interpersonal stressors. The most common symptoms are those consistent with any trauma: loss of developmental milestones, hypervigilance, numbing, and reexperiencing. In young children, reexperiencing can present as repetitive, joyless play themes replicating the traumatic event without resolution. Children may also present

with symptoms of hyperarousal including irritability, clinginess, aggression, and emotional dysregulation. Sexualized behavior problems may be present as well, but is also found in nonsexually abused children exposed to physical abuse, neglect, domestic violence, and/or substandard parenting practices. No symptom picture is thought to be diagnostic of CSA, but the presence of trauma symptoms along with precocious sexual knowledge may indicate that CSA has occurred. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Play Therapy](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)
[Domestic Violence](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Victimization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

123. Heart disease interventions.

Citation: Translating psychological research into practice., 2014(327-333) (2014)

Author(s): Hughes, Joel W; Goldstein, Carly M; Farrer, Erin M

Institution: Department of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; Department of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; Summa Health System, Akron, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Individuals with cardiovascular disease can experience a high disease burden characterized by complex medication regimens, frequent medical appointments, expensive bills, and demoralization. About 80% to 90% of deaths from heart disease involve at least one major risk factor influenced by lifestyle. Alcohol/drug abuse, nicotine addiction, anger/hostility, anxiety, depression, chronic stress, cognitive impairment, insomnia, loneliness/social isolation, obesity, and poor patient self management, i.e., nonadherence to medications, dietary recommendations, exercise prescriptions, and self-care activities are just a few of the problems health care professionals routinely encounter when treating individuals with heart disease. Many of these behavioral and psychological factors impede treatment, reduce quality of life, and result in referrals to behavioral medicine providers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Heart Disorders](#)
[*Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Lifestyle](#)
[Chronic Stress](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Panic Attack](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Gambling.

Citation: Translating psychological research into practice., 2014(175-182) (2014)

Author(s): Thomas, Shane A; Browning, Colette J; Fricke, Gina

Institution: Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; School of Primary Health Care, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Peace and Power Counseling, Omaha, NE, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The DSM-5 (American Psychiatric Association, 2013) defines Gambling Disorder as "Persistent and recurrent gambling behavior leading to clinically significant impairment or distress" with at least 4 out of 9 associated criteria required to be attained in order to merit the diagnosis. There are now 3 levels of severity of this disorder specified in DSM-5 ("mild," "moderate," and "severe"). In the United States, problem gambling is often considered to be a subclinical form of pathological gambling but in many other jurisdictions, the term "problem gambling" (PG) is used to encompass all people with a significant gambling problem. Although problem gambling can be expressed in a variety of gambling modalities, the evidence is that electronic gaming machines figure prominently among the gambling patterns of problem gamblers and there is concern that online gambling forms may lead to even more problem gambling in the future. Problem gamblers often experience important social consequences. Divorce rates are high, family violence and relationship problems more generally are common sequelae. Bankruptcy rates and participation in criminal activity related to money are also higher among this group than in the general community. PG has been demonstrated to have a high prevalence of comorbidity with other psychological problems, mental health disorders, and addictions with highly elevated rates of a range of disorders including alcohol use disorders, mood disorders and depression, bipolar disorder/manic episodes, substance use disorders, illicit drug abuse/dependence, nicotine dependence, anxiety disorders, and antisocial personality disorder. However, evidence is limited for the causal nexus in these comorbidities. The etiology of PG is poorly understood with some claiming that PG is actually a loose cluster of conditions with varying etiologies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Multimodal Treatment Approach](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Distress](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

125. Substance abuse in adolescents.

Citation: Translating psychological research into practice., 2014(99-104) (2014)

Author(s): Burrow-Sanchez, Jason; Wrona, Megan; Finstad, Erica M

Institution: Department of Educational Psychology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US; Department of Educational Psychology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US; Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Substance use can become a clinical disorder for adolescents and is diagnosed according to the severity of the problem using behavioral criteria set forth in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). The vast majority of adolescents who experiment with or use substances do not go on to develop a substance use disorder. In 2009, according to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), approximately 7% of youth in the United States aged 12 to 17 could be diagnosed with a substance abuse or dependence disorder. An adolescent will meet diagnostic criteria for a substance abuse disorder when he or she develops a maladaptive pattern of substance use that has led to clinically significant impairment in one of the following areas in the past year: problems with fulfilling role obligations at school (e.g., constant tardiness, missing class), work, or home; engaging in physically hazardous situations (e.g., driving while intoxicated); recurrent legal problems related to

substance use; or continued use despite interpersonal (e.g., constant arguing with parents) or social problems (e.g., losing friends) related to his or her use. A more severe diagnosis, substance dependence, exists if an adolescent demonstrates at least three of the following: signs of tolerance (i.e., using more of the drug to achieve intoxication); signs of withdrawal (i.e., negative physical symptoms when stopped using the drug); use of substances in larger amounts or for a longer period of time; frequent and unsuccessful attempts to reduce use; a great deal of time spent in obtaining substances; reduction in important social activities (e.g., not attending school, giving up sports); or continuing to use the drug despite problems related to the use (e.g., continued use despite court involvement) over the past 12 months. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
 Adolescent Development
 Diagnosis
 Evidence Based Practice
 Symptoms

Source: PsycINFO

126. The therapist's guide to addiction medicine: A handbook for addiction counselors and therapists.

Citation: The therapist's guide to addiction medicine: A handbook for addiction counselors and therapists., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Solof, Barry

Institution: Michael's House, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Written in clear and compelling language, this book gives therapists and counselors the information and tools needed to help their clients successfully recover from addiction. It highlights current trends in addiction treatment, as well as addresses a wide range of related topics, including neurochemistry, drugs of abuse, and process addiction, such as gambling, food, and sex. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Counselors](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Rehabilitation](#)
[*Therapists](#)
 Medical Sciences
 Neurochemistry
 Recovery (Disorders)

Source: PsycINFO

127. A practitioner's guide to rational emotive behavior therapy (3rd ed.).

Citation: A practitioner's guide to rational emotive behavior therapy (3rd ed.), 2014 (2014)

Author(s): DiGiuseppe, Raymond A; Doyle, Kristene A; Dryden, Windy; Backx, Wouter

Institution: Psychology Department, St. John's University, New York City, NY, US; Albert Ellis Institute (AEI), New York City, NY, US; Goldsmiths, University of London, London, United Kingdom; Dutch Institute for REBT, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Extensively updated to include clinical findings over the last two decades, this third edition of *A Practitioner's Guide to Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy* reviews the philosophy, theory, and clinical practice of REBT. This model is based on the work of Albert Ellis, who had an enormous influence on the field of psychotherapy over his 50 years of practice and scholarly writing. Designed for both therapists-in-training and seasoned professionals, this practical treatment manual and guide introduces the basic principles of REBT, explains general therapeutic strategies, and offers many illustrative dialogues between therapist and patient. The volume breaks down each stage of therapy to present the exact procedures and skills therapists need, and numerous case studies illustrate how to use these skills. The authors describe both technical and specific strategic interventions, and they stress taking an integrative approach. The importance of building a therapeutic alliance and the use of cognitive, emotive, evocative, imaginal, and behavioral interventions serves as the unifying theme of the approach. Intervention models are presented for the treatment of anxiety, depression, trauma, anger, personality disorders, and addictions. Psychologists, clinical social workers, mental health counselors, psychotherapists, and students and trainees in these areas will find this book useful in learning to apply REBT in practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Intervention](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Therapeutic Alliance](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)
[General Practitioners](#)

Source: PsycINFO

128. Neuropsychology of illicit drug use and impulse control disorders.

Citation: *Clinical neuropsychology: A pocket handbook for assessment* (3rd ed.), 2014(605-632) (2014)

Author(s): Alosco, Michael L; Garcia, Sarah; Miller, Lindsay; Gunstad, John

Institution: Department of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; Department of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; Department of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; Department of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A rapidly growing literature shows unexpected and important similarities between substance use and impulse control disorders. The sections in this chapter summarize the cognitive impairment and neuroimaging findings in persons with these disorders. Specifically, this chapter first discusses the prevalence and diagnostic systems for illicit drug use and abuse and then reviews the neurocognitive effects of the most commonly abused illicit drugs, including cannabis, cocaine, amphetamines and methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), opioids, benzodiazepines, and polysubstance abuse. The effects of alcohol are not discussed, as this topic is addressed in Chapter 16. Finally, a review of the cognitive and brain consequences of impulse control disorders-obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), Tourette's and tic disorders, gambling, kleptomania, trichotillomania, intermittent explosive disorder, pyromania, and paraphilias-concludes the chapter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Impulse Control Disorders](#)
[*Neuroimaging](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)

[Diagnosis](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

129. Alcohol-related neuropathology.

Citation: Clinical neuropsychology: A pocket handbook for assessment (3rd ed.), 2014(363-382) (2014)

Author(s): Waldron-Perrine, Brigid; Adams, Kenneth M

Institution: Rehabilitation Institute of Michigan, Detroit, MI, US; Mental Health Service, VA Ann Arbor Healthcare System, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcoholism and alcohol-related syndromes are responsible for a wide variety of neurocognitive deficits, and as a result neuropsychological testing has been used extensively to evaluate individuals with alcohol-related syndromes. This chapter provides basic information needed for neuropsychological assessment of patients presenting with alcohol-related syndromes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Neurocognition](#)
[*Neuropathology](#)
[*Neuropsychological Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

130. Gambling and hospital lotteries: Looking out for losers.

Citation: Canadian Medical Association Journal, September 2013, vol./is. 185/12(1019), 0820-3946;1488-2329 (Sep 3, 2013)

Author(s): Fletcher, John

Institution: Department of Family Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial discusses the role of gambling and hospital lotteries. It is tempting to believe that times have changed and that problem gambling is now uncommon, affecting only a small proportion of the people who participate. However, a news article in the July issue of Canadian Medical Association Journal (CMAJ) paints a different picture. Across Canada, about 4% of the population may be classified as problem gamblers. The proportion of gambling revenue these players generate is 23%. Gambling may not have the direct biological effects of other addictive behaviors, but it is potentially unlimited in its capacity to drain addicts' finances in a short time, rendering them and their dependents paupers. Consuming more than a few hundred dollars' worth of alcohol or cigarettes in a weekend is difficult, whereas spending thousands of dollars on gambling in the same amount of time is quite easy. Few governments have introduced effective measures to limit the harm caused by gambling, in contrast to measures aimed at curbing tobacco and alcohol consumption. For many people, purchasing a lottery ticket is a bit of fun made all the better when it is for a good cause. For others, it is a ticket on a journey of misery, marital breakdown and mental illness. As good corporate citizens, hospitals should show Canada what it means to run ethical lotteries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Canadian Medical Association or its licensors; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

[Hospitals](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Canadian Medical Association. Journal; CMAJ*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *CMAJ: Canadian Medical Association Journal*

131. Smoking prevention and cessation.

Citation: Smoking prevention and cessation., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): La Torre, Giuseppe [Ed]

Correspondence Address: La Torre, Giuseppe: Department of Public Health and Infectious Diseases, "Sapienza" University of Rome, Piazzale Aldo Mono 5, Rome, Italy, 00185, giuseppe.latorre@uniroma1.it

Institution: Department of Public Health and Infectious Diseases, "Sapienza" University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) The cravings, the compulsive behaviors, the potential fatal health consequences: once considered relatively harmless, tobacco use is now understood to have addictive properties similar to those of hard drugs. Dependence on tobacco and nicotine from smoking, chewing, or other means affects millions around the world, and for countless people it remains resistant to efforts to quit despite the level of intervention or number of attempts. Smoking Prevention and Cessation addresses this long standing problem on various biological, societal, and psychological fronts. This extensively researched volume traces the mechanics of smoking initiation, nicotine dependence and withdrawal, and motivation to quit. Chapters analyze smoking as a global public health issue, review the epidemiology of smoking-related disease, and evaluate prevention and cessation interventions (pharmacology included) as applied to different settings and populations. Researchers and graduate students in public health, health promotion, behavioral medicine, and smoking cessation will find Smoking Prevention and Cessation a unique reference packed with evidence-based insights and practical, workable ideas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[Readiness to Change](#)

Source: PsycINFO

132. Smoking behaviour and associated factors of illicit cigarette consumption in a border province of southern Thailand.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, July 2013, vol./is. 22/4(255-260), 0964-4563 (Jul 2013)

Author(s): Ketchoo, Chittawet; Sangthong, Rassamee; Chongsuvivatwong, Virasakdi; Geater, Alan; McNeil, Edward

Correspondence Address: Ketchoo, Chittawet: Ban Danlod Primary Care Hospital, Tamod District Health Office, Tamod District, Phatthalung, Thailand, 93160, drjimmyarm@hotmail.com

Institution: Ban Danlod Primary Care Hospital, Tamod District Health Office, Phatthalung, Thailand; Epidemiology Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Songkla University, Songkla,

Thailand; Epidemiology Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Songkla University, Songkla, Thailand; Epidemiology Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Songkla University, Songkla, Thailand; Epidemiology Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Songkla University, Songkla, Thailand

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Illicit cigarette consumption has increased worldwide. It is important to understand this problem thoroughly. Objectives: To investigate behaviours and factors associated with illicit cigarette consumption in southern Thailand. Design: A survey and qualitative study were conducted in a border province in southern Thailand next to Malaysia. A modified snowballing technique was used to recruit 300 illicit and 150 non-illicit cigarette smokers. A questionnaire was used to interview subjects. Illicit cigarette packs were obtained in order to identify their characteristics. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression was used for data analysis. Results: Smoking of illicit cigarettes has become accepted in the communities. They were available in supermarkets and vendor shops. Friends and other illicit smokers known by illicit cigarette smokers were an important source of information for access to illicit cigarette products. The main factors associated with smoking illicit cigarettes, compared with smoking non-illicit cigarettes, were younger age, higher education and higher average monthly expenditure on cigarettes (most illicit smokers smoked illicit cigarettes (average price per packet = 33 THB (US\$1.1), while most non-illicit smokers smoked hand-rolled cigarettes (average price per packet = 7 THB (US\$0.2)) and knowledge of other illicit cigarette smokers. The low price of illicit cigarettes was the main reason for their use. Selling strategies included sale of singles, sale in shops and direct sale through social networking. Conclusions: Illicit cigarette consumption has become more acceptable especially among young adult smokers. Age and extent of social networks are important factors associated with smoking illicit cigarettes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

133. Stahl's essential psychopharmacology: Neuroscientific basis and practical applications (4th ed.).

Citation: Stahl's essential psychopharmacology: Neuroscientific basis and practical applications (4th ed.), 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Stahl, Stephen M

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) With this fully revised Fourth Edition, Dr. Stahl returns to the essential roots of what it means to become a neurobiologically empowered psychopharmacologist, expertly guided in the selection and combination of treatments for individual patients in practice. Embracing the unifying themes of "symptom endophenotypes," dimensions of psychopathology that cut across syndromes, and "symptoms and circuits," every aspect of the text has been updated to the frontiers of current knowledge, with the clarity of explanation and illustration that only Dr. Stahl can bring. Integrating much of the basic neuroscience into the clinical chapters, and with major additions in the areas of psychosis, antipsychotics, antidepressants, impulsivity, compulsivity, and addiction, this is the single most readily readable source of information on disease and drug mechanisms. This remains the essential text for all students and professionals in mental health seeking to understand and utilize current therapeutics, and to anticipate the future for novel medications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book
Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
Source: PsycINFO

134. How to work with sex offenders: A handbook for criminal justice, human service, and mental health professionals (2nd ed.).

Citation: How to work with sex offenders: A handbook for criminal justice, human service, and mental health professionals (2nd ed.), 2013 (2013)
Author(s): Flora, Rudy; Keohane, Michael L
Institution: Private Practice, Flora Counseling Services, VA, US; Virginia Highlands Community College, VA, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the cover) How to Work with Sex Offenders is a cutting-edge, state-of-the-art book that provides mental health professionals best practice techniques on how to clinically evaluate, interview, and treat this challenging patient population. Successful models of individual, family, and group models of psychotherapy are provided for the reader. In addition, this handbook walks the reader through the investigation, arrest, prosecution, and court hearing process, from start to finish. Thoroughly revised, this new edition builds on additional research data and new information, adding advanced chapters on female offenders, Internet offenders, pornography, sexual addiction, rape, and child and adolescent sexual misconduct. This is a must-read for undergraduate and graduate students, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, child protection service workers, therapists, and other professionals who work with sex offenders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book
Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Criminal Justice](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[*Social Services](#)
[Mental Health Personnel](#)
Source: PsycINFO

135. The STOP domestic violence program: Innovative skills, techniques, options, and plans for better relationships: Group leader's manual (3rd ed., rev. and updated).

Citation: The STOP domestic violence program: Innovative skills, techniques, options, and plans for better relationships: Group leader's manual (3rd ed., rev. and updated), 2013 (2013)
Author(s): Wexler, David B
Institution: Relationship Training Institute, CA, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the cover) The latest revision of the highly successful Domestic Violence 2000, STOP Domestic Violence integrates innovative interventions and client-centered guidelines to successfully treat male domestic violence offenders. Developed and field-tested for over twenty-five years among military and civilian populations, Wexler's program offers therapists, social workers, and other counselors a new level of sound, psychologically based interventions that reach the very men who often seem so unapproachable in a treatment setting. Treatment providers will find new sessions on the effect of trauma on domestic violence, survivor guilt, the use of mindfulness and gratitude, and intimacy training, as well as a supplementary program that integrates a Level II substance abuse focus into treatment. Presented in a 26- or 52-week

psychoeducational session, the manual is packed with updated skills-training exercises, articles, video clips, handouts, homework, and other resources that push participants to examine the role of dominance and control and gives them the tools to better manage the powerful relationship issues with which they struggle. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Domestic Violence](#)
[*Innovation](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)
 Drug Abuse
 Gratitude
 Guilt
 Intimacy
 Survivors
 Trauma
 Mindfulness

Source: PsycINFO

136. The protective shield and the Paraskeue.

Original Title: O Paraexcitacoes (Reizschutz) e a Paraskeue.

Citation: Psicologia em Estudo, July 2012, vol./is. 17/3(425-433), 1413-7372;1807-0329 (Jul-Sep 2012)

Author(s): Rodrigues Belo, Fabio Roberto

Correspondence Address: Rodrigues Belo, Fabio Roberto, Rua Germano Torres, 166, Sala 707, Cruzeiro, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, CEP 30310-040, fabiobelo76@gmail.com

Institution: Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Minas Gerais, Brazil

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The notion of the protective shield (Reizschutz), as formulated by Freud, has a strong biological bias. It is possible to redescribe it through Jean Laplanche's theory of generalized seduction, showing its constitution in the ordinary relations with the other. The exam of the literature about the notion clearly shows the ethical and esthetical dimensions of this concept. Authors relate conducts such as anorexia, drug addiction, hypochondria and criminal behavior as the results of a poor constitution of the protective shield. In this sense, it is possible to connect this concept to the Greek notion of Paraskeue, a moral shield produced throughout life, as studied by Michel Foucault. We conclude to be desirable redescribing the concept, integrating it to the history of the care of the self's practices in order to emphasize ethical and esthetical features present in the clinical exercise of reconstructing the protective shield. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Freud \(Sigmund\)](#)
[*Phonetics](#)
[*Psychoanalytic Theory](#)
[*Seduction](#)
 Criminal Behavior

Source: PsycINFO

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

Citation: Breaking women: Gender, race, and the new politics of imprisonment., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): McCorkel, Jill A

Institution: Villanova University, Villanova, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) In *Breaking Women*, Jill A. McCorkel draws upon four years of research in a major U.S. women's prison to uncover why tougher drug policies have so greatly affected those incarcerated there, and how the very nature of punishment in women's correctional facilities has been deeply altered as a result. Through compelling interviews with prisoners and state personnel, McCorkel reveals that popular "habilitation" drug treatment programs, designed to be responsive to the supposed gendered and culturally specific needs of women offenders, are punitive and degrading. Forcing women to accept a view of themselves as inherently damaged addicts in exchange for an earlier release, these programs often leave prisoners feeling lost and alienated and fail to provide any meaningful therapeutic alternative to mass incarceration. A fascinating yet sobering study, *Breaking Women* offers a vivid account of the contemporary penal system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Female Criminals](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[Criminal Justice](#)
[Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Politics](#)
[Prisons](#)

Source: PsycINFO

138. Beyond human nature: How culture and experience shape the human mind.

Citation: Beyond human nature: How culture and experience shape the human mind., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Prinz, Jesse J

Institution: Committee for Interdisciplinary Science Studies, City University of New York, Graduate Center, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) In this era of genome projects and brain scans, it is easy to overestimate the role of biology in human psychology-to believe that DNA is destiny. *Beyond Human Nature* liberates us from such reductive thinking, focusing on the most extraordinary aspect of human nature: that our minds influence, and are profoundly influenced by, our environment. Drawing on cutting-edge research in neuroscience, psychology, and anthropology, Jesse J. Prinz reveals that we can't blame mental illness or addiction on our genes, and that societal factors, more than our original genetic cocktails, shape gender differences in cognitive ability and sexual behavior. Yet without the learning machines nature has given us, nurture would have zero effect. "By nature," Prinz concludes, "we transcend nature." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Genetics](#)
[*Genome](#)
[*Human Nature](#)
[*Mind](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[Biology](#)
[Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO