

# Search Results

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## Search History

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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. The sober self: Discourse and identity of recovering alcoholics in the Western Highlands of Guatemala.**

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**Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)

**Author(s):** Pezzia, Carla

**Institution:** U Texas at San Antonio, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In this dissertation, I focus on how political, economic, and cultural histories influence experiences of alcohol abuse and alcoholism recovery amongst indigenous community members in Panajachel, Guatemala. My research goals were twofold: 1) to document and understand the political, economic, and sociocultural processes that impact the prevalence of alcoholism, treatment options and experiences, and sobriety attempts among Panajachelense problem drinkers and 2) to use this information to contribute to ongoing efforts to expand and improve mental health outreach to problem drinkers in the area. I combine ethnographic and epidemiological methodologies within a critically engaged phenomenological framework to document the enduring influence of discriminatory discourses on the lived experience of alcohol addiction and recovery in a historically oppressed population, namely the Kaqchikel Maya. Utilizing ethnographic, epidemiological, and critical discourse analysis from data derived from fifteen months of fieldwork, I argue that national historical discourses that equated indigeneity with alcoholism continue to impact perceptions of alcoholic individuals at the local level. While both men and women are affected by alcoholism, national and local discourses typically focus on male drinking. Moreover, prevalence data I collected highlight how alcoholism disproportionately affects men in Panajachel. As such, the primary focus of this dissertation is centered on male alcoholic individuals in the process of recovery. I demonstrate how the phenomenological shift from an alcoholic identity to a sober self is influenced and constructed by historical political and contemporary social and economic processes amongst the Kaqchikel Maya in Panajachel. The difficult negotiation of sobriety arises from a state of disequilibrium between the external identity of "alcoholic" and the internal experience of the "sober self." The Sober Self is defined by a phenomenological shift in the natural attitude of the individual that radiates to those he is connected to within his lifeworld. Yet this transformation into the Sober Self is riddled with political, economic, and social barriers that define the experience of alcoholism and impede the process of recovery. Discrimination toward alcoholic individuals poses significant barriers to recovery. Additionally, available treatment models in the region do not meet the needs of the typical alcoholic Panajachelense. The notion of the Sober Self expands upon emerging anthropological literature on self-transformation based in non-Americanized therapeutic processes for sobriety. This dissertation provides one of the first detailed portraits of the experience of alcoholism and recovery in indigenous communities within the Highlands of Guatemala. It builds upon previous anthropological work on alcoholism that limited discussion to the role of the church and Alcoholics Anonymous as primary mechanisms to achieve sobriety in the region. The work presented in this dissertation is meant to highlight the need for more comprehensive treatment programs in order to address the alcohol-related health, social, and economic issues found throughout the Western Highlands of Guatemala. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Communities](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Economics](#)  
[History](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**2. The effects of the stay in school truancy program on academic success in Harris county, Texas.**

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- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Rosales, Carol Ann
- Institution:** Texas A&M U - Commerce, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Chronic truancy can have dire consequences from crime and unwanted pregnancy to drug abuse and poor economic futures. Mental illness, lack of parental support, unwanted pregnancy or marriage issues, undocumented immigrant status, drug abuse, and crime are reasons students become chronically truant. Accountability measures passed down from the state and federal levels have affected schools and reduced their accountability ratings because of chronic truancy. Parents and students are also held responsible in court. As a result, schools must find solutions that positively affect students and bring them back to school. Truancy prevention programs are one solution that many schools have implemented to reduce truancy and increase attendance, graduation, and completion rates. A variety of truancy prevention programs exist that hold schools and students accountable for absences. In Texas, Harris County has the only Department of Education (DOE) recommended program in the state, the Stay in School Truancy Program. At the time of this study, 12 school districts and one charter school participated in The Stay in School Truancy Program offered by Harris County. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effects of The Stay in School Truancy Prevention Program on student attendance, achievement, dropout data, and completion rates from the Texas Education Agency (TEA) compared to school districts that do not use any truancy prevention program. This study sought to confirm whether pressured accountability measures and solutions to create truancy prevention programs benefit students. Students who participated in this program, provided by a collaboration of school, county, and legal volunteers, received assistance in the form of mental healthcare services, social services, and, in some cases, legal aid. This support helps students become more successful in school. A causal-comparative design with repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted using data collected from TEA on academic success, attendance, completion, and dropout rates to determine the effectiveness of the Stay in School Truancy Program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Crime](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[School Based Intervention](#)  
[School Truancy](#)  
[Schools](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Neurofunctional changes in adolescent cannabis users with and without bipolar disorder.

- Citation:** Addiction, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 18, 2014)
- Author(s):** Bitter, Samantha M; Adler, Caleb M; Eliassen, James C; Weber, Wade A; Welge, Jeffrey A; Burciaga, Joaquin; Shear, Paula K; Strakowski, Stephen M; DelBello, Melissa P
- Abstract:** Abstract Aims To compare regional brain activation among adolescents with bipolar disorder and co-occurring cannabis use disorder. Design Cross-sectional study. Setting Cincinnati, OH, USA. Participants Adolescents with bipolar disorder (BP, n = 14), adolescents with cannabis use disorder (MJ, n = 13), adolescents with co-occurring cannabis use and bipolar disorders (BPMJ, n = 25) and healthy adolescents (HC, n = 15). Measurements Cannabis craving, substance use, Blood Oxygenation Level Dependent (BOLD) signal assessed by the Marijuana Craving Questionnaire (MCQ), Teen-Addiction Severity Index (T-ASI) and a cannabis cue-reactivity task during a functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) session, respectively. Findings The BP group exhibited significantly greater brain activation than the BPMJ group in the right amygdala (F =



4.14,  $P = 0.046$ ), left nucleus accumbens ( $F = 3.8$ ,  $P = 0.02$ ), left thalamus ( $F = 3.8$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ) and the right thalamus ( $F = 6.2$ ,  $P = 0.02$ ). The BP group exhibited significantly greater activation than the HC group in the left nucleus accumbens ( $F = 11.5$ ,  $P = 0.0001$ ), right thalamus ( $F = 4.9$ ,  $P = 0.03$ ) and the left striatum ( $F = 3.6$ ,  $P = 0.04$ ). Left amygdala activation of the BPMJ group trended towards being significantly negatively correlated with the number of joints smoked ( $R = -0.4$ ,  $P = 0.06$ ). Conclusions Bipolar adolescents with comorbid cannabis use do not exhibit the same over-activation of the regions involved in emotional processing as seen in adolescents with bipolar disorder alone. The absence of these findings in patients with comorbid bipolar and cannabis use disorders suggests that these individuals may have a unique endophenotype of bipolar disorder or that cannabis use may alter brain activation uniquely in bipolar disorder patients who use cannabis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 4. Extinction of cue-evoked drug-seeking relies on degrading hierarchical instrumental expectancies.

**Citation:** Behaviour Research and Therapy, August 2014, vol./is. 59/(61-70), 0005-7967 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Hogarth, Lee; Retzler, Chris; Munafò, Marcus R; Tran, Dominic M. D; Troisi, Joseph R II; Rose, Abigail K; Jones, Andrew; Field, Matt

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There has long been need for a behavioural intervention that attenuates cue-evoked drug-seeking, but the optimal method remains obscure. To address this, we report three approaches to extinguish cue-evoked drug-seeking measured in a Pavlovian to instrumental transfer design, in non-treatment seeking adult smokers and alcohol drinkers. The results showed that the ability of a drug stimulus to transfer control over a separately trained drug-seeking response was not affected by the stimulus undergoing Pavlovian extinction training in experiment 1, but was abolished by the stimulus undergoing discriminative extinction training in experiment 2, and was abolished by explicit verbal instructions stating that the stimulus did not signal a more effective response-drug contingency in experiment 3. These data suggest that cue-evoked drug-seeking is mediated by a propositional hierarchical instrumental expectancy that the drug-seeking response is more likely to be rewarded in that stimulus. Methods which degraded this hierarchical expectancy were effective in the laboratory, and so may have therapeutic potential. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)

\*Relapse (Disorders)  
 \*Transfer (Learning)  
 \*Drug Seeking  
 Alcoholism  
 Cues  
 Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

### 5. Longitudinal patterns of problematic computer game use among adolescents and adults-a 2-year panel study.

**Citation:** Addiction, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Jul 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** Scharkow, Michael; Festl, Ruth; Quandt, Thorsten

**Abstract:** Abstract Aims To investigate the longitudinal patterns (stability and change) of problematic computer game use and its interdependencies with psychosocial wellbeing in different age groups. Design Three-wave, annual panel study using computer-assisted telephone surveys. Setting Germany. Participants A total of 112 adolescents aged between 14 and 18 years, 363 younger adults between 19-39 years and 427 adults aged 40 years and older (overall n = 902). Measurements Problematic game use was measured with the Gaming Addiction Short Scale (GAS), which covers seven criteria including salience, withdrawal and conflict. Additionally, gaming behaviour and psychosocial wellbeing (social capital and support, life satisfaction and success) were measured in all three panel waves. Findings The generally low GAS scores were very stable in yearly intervals [average autocorrelation across waves and age groups:  $r = 0.74$ , confidence interval (CI) = 0.71, 0.77]. Only nine respondents (1%, CI = 0.5, 1.9) consistently exhibited symptoms of problematic game use across all waves, while no respondent could be classified consistently as being addicted according to the GAS criteria. Changes in problematic gaming were not related consistently to changes in psychosocial wellbeing, although some cross-lagged effects were statistically significant in younger and older adult groups. Conclusions Within a 2-year time-frame, problematic use of computer games appears to be a less stable behaviour than reported previously and not related systematically to negative changes in the gamers' lives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 6. Characteristics and quality of life of opioid-dependent pregnant women in austria.

**Citation:** Archives of Women's Mental Health, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1434-1816;1435-1102 (Jul 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** Metz, Verena E; Comer, Sandra D; Wuerzl, Johanna; Pribasnic, Anna; Fischer, Gabriele

**Abstract:** This study investigated pregnant opioid-dependent women undergoing maintenance therapy, applying a multidisciplinary, case-management approach at the Addiction Clinic of the Medical University of Vienna, Austria. It aimed at characterizing the patients' basic demographic and clinical parameters and evaluating their overall quality of life (QoL) prepartum and postpartum. Three hundred ninety women were treated between 1994 and 2009 with buprenorphine (n = 77), methadone (n = 184), or slow-release oral morphine (SROM) (n = 129) on an outpatient basis throughout their pregnancy and postpartum period. All patients were subject to standardized prepartum and postpartum medical and psychiatric assessments, including QoL assessments using a German adaptation of the Lancashire QoL Profile (Berliner Lebensqualitaetsprofil), and regular supervised urine toxicologies. No medication group differences were revealed regarding basic demographic or clinical data. Mean maintenance doses (SD) at time of delivery were as follows: 64 mg (36 mg) methadone, 10 mg (6 mg) buprenorphine, 455 mg (207 mg)

SROM. However, buprenorphine-medicated women showed significantly less concomitant benzodiazepine consumption than methadone- or SROM-maintained women ( $p = 0.005$ ), and significantly less concomitant opioid consumption than methadone-maintained women ( $p = 0.033$ ) during the last trimester. Overall QoL was good prepartum and postpartum in all measured domains except "finances" and "prospect of staying in the same housing situation," and no differences were observed in QoL among the three medication groups ( $p = 0.177$ ). QoL improved significantly after delivery in most of the domains ( $p < 0.001$ ). Although opioid-dependent pregnant women face high-risk pregnancies and show variability in addiction severity, they report good QoL independent of the medication administered. These results show that individually tailored treatment interventions are effective for this patient population and suggest a QoL improvement after delivery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Wien; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:**  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 7. Evidence-based guidelines on the therapeutic use of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rtms).

**Citation:** Clinical Neurophysiology, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1388-2457 (Jun 5, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Lefaucheur, Jean-Pascal; Andre-Obadia, Nathalie; Antal, Andrea; Ayache, Samar S; Baeken, Chris; Benninger, David H; Cantello, Roberto M; Cincotta, Massimo; de Carvalho, Mamede; De Ridder, Dirk; Devanne, Herve; Di Lazzaro, Vincenzo; Filipovic, Sasa R; Hummel, Friedhelm C; Jaaskelainen, Satu K; Kimiskidis, Vasilios K; Koch, Giacomo; Langguth, Berthold; Nyffeler, Thomas; Oliviero, Antonio; Padberg, Frank; Poulet, Emmanuel; Rossi, Simone; Rossini, Paolo Maria; Rothwell, John C; Schonfeldt-Lecuona, Carlos; Siebner, Hartwig R; Slotema, Christina W; Stagg, Charlotte J; Valls-Sole, Josep; Ziemann, Ulf; Paulus, Walter; Garcia-Larrea, Luis

**Abstract:** A group of European experts was commissioned to establish guidelines on the therapeutic use of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) from evidence published up until March 2014, regarding pain, movement disorders, stroke, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, consciousness disorders, tinnitus, depression, anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, craving/addiction, and conversion. Despite unavoidable inhomogeneities, there is a sufficient body of evidence to accept with level A (definite efficacy) the analgesic effect of high-frequency (HF) rTMS of the primary motor cortex (M1) contralateral to the pain and the antidepressant effect of HF-rTMS of the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC). A Level B recommendation (probable efficacy) is proposed for the antidepressant effect of low-frequency (LF) rTMS of the right DLPFC, HF-rTMS of the left DLPFC for the negative symptoms of schizophrenia, and LF-rTMS of contralesional M1 in chronic motor stroke. The effects of rTMS in a number of indications reach level C (possible efficacy), including LF-rTMS of the left temporoparietal cortex in tinnitus and auditory hallucinations. It remains to determine how to optimize rTMS protocols and techniques to give them relevance in routine clinical practice. In addition, professionals carrying out rTMS protocols should undergo rigorous training to ensure the quality of the technical realization, guarantee the proper care of patients, and maximize the chances of success. Under these conditions, the therapeutic use of rTMS should be able to develop in the coming years. (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 [Clinical Neurophysiology](#)

#### 8. Failure to utilize feedback causes decision-making deficits among excessive internet gamers.

**Citation:** Psychiatry Research, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Jun 28, 2014)

**Author(s):** Yao, Yuan-Wei; Chen, Pin-Ru; Chen, Chang; Wang, Ling-Jiao; Zhang, Jin-Tao; Xue, Gui; Deng, Lin-Yuan; Liu, Qin-Xue; Yip, Sarah W; Fang, Xiao-Yi

**Abstract:** Internet gaming addiction (IGA) is an increasing mental health issue worldwide. Previous studies have revealed decision-making impairments in excessive Internet gamers (EIGs) with high symptoms of IGA. However, the role of feedback processing in decision-making deficits among EIGs remains unknown. The present study aimed to investigate the effect of feedback processing on decision-making deficits under risk among EIGs, using the Game of Dice Task (GDT) and a modified version of the GDT in which no feedback was provided. Twenty-six EIGs and 26 matched occasional Internet gamers (OIGs) were recruited. The results showed: (a) OIGs performed better on the original GDT than on the modified GDT (no feedback condition); however, EIGs performed similarly on both tasks; (b) EIGs and OIGs performed equally on the modified GDT; however, EIGs chose more disadvantageous options than OIGs on the original GDT; (c) EIGs utilized feedback less frequently on the original GDT relative to OIGs. These results suggest that EIGs are not able to utilize feedback to optimize their decisions, which could underlie their poor decision-making under risk. (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](#)

#### 9. To play or not to play: A personal dilemma in pathological gambling.

**Citation:** Psychiatry Research, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Jun 28, 2014)

**Author(s):** Giorgetta, Cinzia; Grecucci, Alessandro; Rattin, Andrea; Guerreschi, Cesare; Sanfey, Alan G; Bonini, Nicolao

**Abstract:** Research has shown that healthy people would rather avoid losses than gamble for even higher gains. On the other hand, research on pathological gamblers (PGs) demonstrates that PGs are more impaired than non-pathological gamblers in choice under risk and uncertainty. Here, we investigate loss aversion by using a rigorous and well-established paradigm from the field of economics, in conjunction with personality traits, by using self-report measures for PGs under clinical treatment. Twenty pathological gamblers, at the earlier and later stages of clinical treatment, were matched to 20 non-gamblers (NG). They played a "flip coin task" by deciding across 256 trials whether to accept or reject a 50-50 bet with a variable amount of gains and losses. They completed questionnaires aimed at assessing impulsivity. Compared to NG, pathological gamblers, specifically those in the later stages of therapy, were more loss averse and accepted a lower number of gambles with a positive expected value, whereas their impulsivity traits were significantly higher. This study shows for the first time that changes in loss aversion, but not in personality traits, are associated with the time course of pathology. These findings can be usefully employed in the fields of both gambling addiction and decision-making. (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](#)

#### 10. Stimulant ADHD medication and risk for substance abuse.

**Citation:** Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 55/8(878-885), 0021-9630;1469-7610 (Aug 2014)

**Author(s):** Chang, Zheng; Lichtenstein, Paul; Halldner, Linda; D'Onofrio, Brian; Serlachius, Eva; Fazel, Seena; Langstrom, Niklas; Larsson, Henrik

**Correspondence Address:** Chang, Zheng: Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institute, P.O. Box 281, Stockholm, Sweden, SE-171 77, zheng.chang@ki.se

**Institution:** Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US; Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Centre for Psychiatric Research and Education, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Psychiatry, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: There are persistent concerns of long-term effects of stimulant ADHD medication on the development of substance abuse. Methods: Using Swedish national registers, we studied all individuals born between 1960 and 1998 and diagnosed with ADHD (26,249 men and 12,504 women). We investigated the association between stimulant ADHD medication in 2006 and substance abuse during 2009. Substance abuse was indexed by substance-related death, crime, or hospital visits. Results: ADHD medication was not associated with increased rate of substance abuse. Actually, the rate during 2009 was 31% lower among those prescribed ADHD medication in 2006, even after controlling for medication in 2009 and other covariates (hazard ratio: 0.69; 95% confidence interval: 0.57-0.84). Also, the longer the duration of medication, the lower the rate of substance abuse. Similar risk reductions were suggested among children and when investigating the association between stimulant ADHD medication and concomitant short-term abuse. Conclusions: We found no indication of increased risks of substance abuse among individuals prescribed stimulant ADHD medication; if anything, the data suggested a long-term protective effect on substance abuse. Although stimulant ADHD medication does not seem to increase the risk for substance abuse, clinicians should remain alert to the potential problem of stimulant misuse and diversion in ADHD patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Prescribing \(Drugs\)](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*

#### 11. When the child proof cap has been left off the medicine bottle-Dramatherapy with young people affected by parental drug and alcohol problems.

**Citation:** Dramatherapy, November 2013, vol./is. 35/3(174-185), 0263-0672;2157-1430 (Nov 2013)

**Author(s):** Chown, Toby

**Correspondence Address:** Chown, Toby: Young Oasis, 3 Morley St, Brighton, United Kingdom, BN2 9RA, toby.chown@brightonoasisproject.co.uk

**Institution:** Young Oasis, Brighton, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Young people affected by drug and alcohol use in their family face profound challenges. This paper looks at how young people are affected by their parents' drug and alcohol problems and how dramatherapy can offer a space for them to engage with problems such as conflicted loyalties, neglect, abandonment, rage, isolation and premature responsibility. It draws on four years of experience offering individual and group dramatherapy to young people, and current approaches to the problem from psychology, social work, psychotherapy and the arts therapies. Each help to understand and illustrate the uses of a psychological and dramatic space to engage with the diverse problems parental drug and alcohol use create for a child. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The British Association of Dramatherapists; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Children of Alcoholics](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Parent Child Relations](#)  
[\\*Psychodrama](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Childhood Development](#)  
[Parents](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 12. Quantitative EEG and neurofeedback in children and adolescents: Anxiety disorders, depressive disorders, comorbid addiction and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and brain injury.

**Citation:** Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America, July 2014, vol./is. 23/3(427-464), 1056-4993 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Simkin, Deborah R; Thatcher, Robert W; Lubar, Joel

**Correspondence Address:** Simkin, Deborah R., 4641 Gulfstarr Drive, Suite 106, Destin, FL, US, 32541, deb62288@aol.com

**Institution:** Committee on Integrative Medicine, American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Attention, Memory and Cognition Center, Destin, FL, US; Neuroimaging Laboratory, Applied Neuroscience Research Institute, Seminole, FL, US; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article explores the science surrounding neurofeedback. Both surface neurofeedback (using 2-4 electrodes) and newer interventions, such as real-time z-score neurofeedback (electroencephalogram [EEG] biofeedback) and low-resolution electromagnetic tomography neurofeedback, are reviewed. The limited literature on neurofeedback research in children and adolescents is discussed regarding treatment of anxiety, mood, addiction (with comorbid attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder), and traumatic brain injury. Future potential applications, the use of quantitative EEG for determining which patients will be responsive to medications, the role of randomized controlled studies in neurofeedback research, and sensible clinical guidelines are considered. (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:** [\\*Biofeedback](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Electroencephalography](#)  
[\\*Neurotherapy](#)  
[Electrodes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America*

### 13. Who uses a prescription drug monitoring program and how? Insights from a statewide survey of Oregon clinicians.

**Citation:** The Journal of Pain, July 2014, vol./is. 15/7(747-755), 1526-5900 (Jul 2014)  
**Author(s):** Irvine, Jessica M; Hallvik, Sara E; Hildebran, Christi; Marino, Miguel; Beran, Todd; Deyo, Richard A  
**Correspondence Address:** Irvine, Jessica M.: Acumentra Health, 2020 SW Fourth Avenue, Suite 520, Portland, OR, US, 97201-4960, jirvine@acumentra.org  
**Institution:** Acumentra Health, Portland, OR, US; Acumentra Health, Portland, OR, US; Acumentra Health, Portland, OR, US; Department of Family Medicine, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, US; Public Health Division, Oregon Health Authority, Portland, OR, US; Department of Family Medicine, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs) are relatively new but potentially useful tools to enhance prudent prescribing of controlled substances. However, little is known about the types of clinicians who make the most use of PDMPs, how these programs are incorporated into clinicians' work flow, or how clinicians and patients respond to the information. We therefore surveyed a random sample of Oregon providers, with 1,065 respondents. Clinicians in emergency medicine, primary care, and pain and addiction specialties were the largest number of registrants, but many frequent prescribers of controlled substances were not registered to use the PDMP. Among users, 95% reported accessing the PDMP when they suspected a patient of abuse or diversion, but fewer than half would check it for every new patient or every time they prescribe a controlled drug. Nearly all PDMP users reported that they discuss worrisome PDMP data with patients; 54% reported making mental health or substance abuse referrals, and 36% reported sometimes discharging patients from the practice. Clinicians reported frequent patient denial or anger and only occasional requests for help with drug dependence. More research is needed to optimize how clinicians use PDMPs across settings and how clinicians and patients respond to the data. Perspective: This study examined differences between PDMP users and nonusers and how clinicians in various specialties use PDMPs in practice. A better understanding of effective PDMP use will facilitate access to treatment for patients with pain while curbing the prescription drug epidemic and may ultimately reduce abuse, misuse, and overdose death. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Pain Society; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinicians](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Monitoring](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Program Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in *Journal of Pain*

### 14. Effects of Kerack used in addict Iranian people on fertility of adult mice.

**Citation:** Tehran University Medical Journal, August 2013, vol./is. 71/5(293-302), 1683-1764;1735-7322 (Aug 2013)

**Author(s):** Amini, Mehdi; Roghani, Mehrdad; Shirinbayan, Peymaneh; Joghataei, Mohammad Taghi; Farhoudian, Ali; Roshanpajouh, Mohsen; Koruji, Morteza

- Correspondence Address:** Koruji, Morteza: Dept. of Anatomical Sciences, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Hemmat Campus, Tehran, Iran, skoruji@tums.ac.ir
- Institution:** Department of Animal Biology, Islamic Azad University, Kazeroun Branch, Kazeroun, Iran; Department of Physiology, School of Medicine, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran; Pediatric Neuro-Rehabilitation Research Center, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Cellular and Molecular Research Center, Iran University of Medical Science, Tehran, Iran; Research Center for Substance Use and Dependence (DARIUS Institute), University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Iran; Development Center of Prevention, State Welfare Organization of Iran, Tehran, Iran; Cellular and Molecular Research Center, Iran University of Medical Science, Tehran, Iran
- Language:** Farsi (Iranian)
- Abstract:** Background: Infertility is one of the most serious social problems. Illicit drug use can be an important cause of male factor infertility. Kerack which its use is rising up in Iran refers to a high purity street-level heroin (heroin Kerack). Heroin Kerack used in Iran is an opioid and has harmful effects on body organs. The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of Kerack used in Iran on fertility adult mice. Methods: In this study, 25 male mice were divided into five groups (control, sham and three experimental). Experimental groups of Kerack-dependent mice (received ascending dose of Kerack for seven days) were divided into three categories, experimental I, II and III. Experimental I was given Kerack at a dose of 5 mg/kg, experimental II 35 mg/kg and experimental III 70 mg/kg, intraperitoneally twice a day for a period of 35 days. The sham group received normal saline and lemon juice (2.6 l/ml) whilst the control group just received water and food. Mice were then scarified and sperm removed from cauda epididymis were analyzed for sperm count, motility, morphology (normal/abnormal) and viability. Testes were also removed, weighed and processed for light microscopic studies. Results: The results showed that fertility were significantly decreased in addicted mice compared with control groups ( $P < 0.05$ ). Epididymal sperm parameters and thickness of seminiferous epithelium were significantly decreased in experimental groups (dose-dependent) compared with sham and control groups ( $P < 0.05$ ). Gonadosomatic index was significantly reduced with high dose Kerack injected (70 mg/kg) in comparison with control testes ( $P < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: This study has shown the deleterious effects of Kerack used in addicted Iranian people on fertility for the first time. This effect is especially on epididymal sperm parameters in adult mice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Infertility](#)  
[\\*Sperm](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Social Issues](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

#### 15. OPRM1 polymorphism and lifetime suicide attempts among stabilized, methadone-maintained outpatients.

- Citation:** Psychiatry Research, August 2014, vol./is. 218/1-2(259-260), 0165-1781 (Aug 15, 2014)
- Author(s):** Icick, R; Lepine, J. P; Bellivier, F; Vorspan, F; Peoc'h, K; Laplanche, J. L; Ksouda, K; Bloch, V
- Correspondence Address:** Icick, R.: CSAPA "Espace Murger", Service de Psychiatrie d'Adultes, Groupe Hospitalier Saint-Louis-Lariboisiere-Fernand Widal, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Paris, France, Romain.icick@lrb.aphp.fr
- Institution:** CSAPA "Espace Murger", Service de Psychiatrie d'Adultes, Groupe Hospitalier Saint-Louis-Lariboisiere-Fernand Widal, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Paris, France; CSAPA "Espace Murger", Service de Psychiatrie d'Adultes, Groupe Hospitalier Saint-Louis-Lariboisiere-Fernand Widal, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Paris, France; CSAPA "Espace Murger", Service de



Psychiatrie d'Adultes, Groupe Hospitalier Saint-Louis-Lariboisiere-Fernand Widal, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Paris, France; CSAPA "Espace Murger", Service de Psychiatrie d'Adultes, Groupe Hospitalier Saint-Louis-Lariboisiere-Fernand Widal, Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Paris, France; Inserm UMR-S 1144, Universites Paris Descartes-Paris Diderot, Paris, France; Inserm UMR-S 1144, Universites Paris Descartes-Paris Diderot, Paris, France; Inserm UMR-S 1144, Universites Paris Descartes-Paris Diderot, Paris, France; Inserm UMR-S 1144, Universites Paris Descartes-Paris Diderot, Paris, France

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

The article explores that Opiate dependence (OD) is associated with suicide rates up to 14 times higher than in the general population, with a lifetime prevalence of Suicide Attempts (SA) between 17% and 47%. Comorbid depression and substance use disorders (SUDs) as well as childhood adversity have been associated with lifetime SA in OD. Heroin and methadone are both direct agonists of the mu opioid receptor (OPRM1), of which c.A118G Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) has been associated with completed suicide in a case control study of Japanese subjects, but not with non-fatal suicidal behavior among patients of European ancestry with various SUDs. The main strength of this study was the stringent selection of a homogenous sample of patients, which led to some limitations, including a relatively small sample size and potential recall bias inherent to lifetime data collection. Further research will consider other genetic risk factors together with extensive individual assessment, in order to build relevant patterns of suicidal behavior in patients with complex addictive disorders. Eventually our results suggest that SA may be prevented in opiate dependent patients by carefully screening for and treating major depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:**

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

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*[Attempted Suicide](#)  
 \*[Drug Abuse](#)  
 \*[Major Depression](#)  
 \*[Methadone Maintenance](#)  
 \*[Polymorphism](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Genetics](#)  
[Outpatients](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**Available from *Elsevier* in [Psychiatry Research](#)**16. Key aspects for successful performance of community agents in outreach interventions with young drug users.****Original Title:**

Aspectos clave en el desempeño exitoso de agentes comunitarios en intervenciones de outreach con jóvenes consumidores de drogas.

**Citation:**

Psykhé: Revista de la Escuela de Psicología, May 2014, vol./is. 23/1(1-14), 0717-0297;0718-2228 (May 2014)

**Author(s):**

Jaramillo, Andrea; Hidalgo, Carmen Gloria; Armijo, Ivan; Hayden, Viviana; Santis, Rodrigo; Lasagna, Andrea

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de Chile, Santiago, Chile; Escuela de Psicología, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** Two outreach interventions conducted with young drug users in Santiago, Chile are presented: a systemic family outreach intervention (SFOI) and another based on the usual outreach work (OW). The key elements involved in the successful performance of 8 community agents are discussed, as revealed by a qualitative analysis of the records of the selection, training, and ongoing supervision processes that they received. Agents recruited 138 drug users, achieving a retention rate of 93% at 6 months of intervention and 81% after a year of follow up. The working alliance established between young people and community workers was assessed in 3 phases of the intervention through the Horvath questionnaire, comparing both types of intervention by Mixed ANOVA of Repeated Measures. The results indicate that while in SFOI the alliance was sustained over time, in OW it decreased; however, it is possible to develop a quality outreach work with community agents who are professionalized and paid. An agents' successful profile includes being a young adult, with territorial and cultural proximity to the target population, community motivation, and good relational skills with young people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Psykhe; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Community Services](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Outreach Programs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 17. Review of Counseling for substance abuse.

**Citation:** Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, December 2013, vol./is. 57/3(89-91), 0090-1482 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Sharma, Manoj

**Correspondence Address:** Sharma, Manoj: University of Cincinnati, Teachers College, 526, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45221-0068, manoj.sharma@uc.edu

**Institution:** University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Substance Abuse Counseling. Theory and Practice (5th Ed.) by P. Stevens and R. L. Smith (2013). Substance abuse counseling is gaining popularity as there is growing problem of substance abuse. This is a textbook in its fifth edition directed toward substance abuse counseling. The book is linked to MyCounselingLab which has videos based on real world cases and scenarios with associated questions. Access to MyCounselingLab is available bundled with the book or it can also be accessed as stand-alone. This is a very useful student friendly feature which adds to the value of this textbook. On the whole, students in counseling will find this textbook to be useful as they begin to master aspects related to substance abuse counseling. Students in associated fields such as social work or health education can also use selected content from this book in their education. The book could benefit by employing some pedagogical features which could strengthen the textbook value of this book. Practitioners in counseling could also find this book to be valuable in their work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Counseling](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Social Work Education](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of Alcohol & Drug Education*

#### 18. Review of Substance abuse for counselors.

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**Citation:** Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, December 2013, vol./is. 57/3(86-88), 0090-1482 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Sharma, Manoj

**Correspondence Address:** Sharma, Manoj: University of Cincinnati, Teachers College, 526, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45221-0068, manoj.sharma@uc.edu

**Institution:** University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Substance Abuse. Information for School Counselors, Social Workers, Therapists, and Counselors (5th Ed.) by G. L. Fisher and T. C. Harrison (2013). Substance abuse is a growing public health problem in our society and more counselors need to be trained on this subject. It is in this context that this book is quite useful. The book is divided into many chapters which makes it suitable for a course in the semester system. Each chapter has case examples, summary, Internet resources, and a section on further discussion. The textbook is connected to MyCounselingLab which connects course content to video and case-based real world scenarios and provides assignments and activities and multiple choice quizzes. All these features make this textbook pedagogically sound. On the whole this is a comprehensive textbook for students in the field of counseling who need to learn about substance abuse. They will find this book to be practical and easy to understand. The pedagogical features in this book and accompanying examples in MyCounselingLab are enhancing the value of this book. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*School Counselors](#)  
[\\*Social Workers](#)  
[\\*Therapists](#)  
[Teaching](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of Alcohol & Drug Education*

#### 19. Assessing the impact of addictions education on attitudes of students: A preliminary investigation.

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**Citation:** Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, December 2013, vol./is. 57/3(18-26), 0090-1482 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Warren, Jane; Cisler, Amanda; Weatherford, Jennifer; Zakaria, Noor Syamilah

**Institution:** Department of Professional Studies, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY, US;  
Department of Professional Studies, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY, US;  
Department of Professional Studies, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY, US;  
Department of Professional Studies, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a study which aims to support the proposition that education can change attitude measures toward addictions and shows how education impacted students' attitude measures toward addictions. The findings of the study indicated a significant an increase

in treatment intervention and a significant decrease in permissiveness measures suggesting that addictions education may change attitudes. Students' feedback from their class experiences provided insight about their enhanced understanding of the difficulties individuals have when making change. They described how their understanding of the pain and challenges of use, abuse, and recovery was expanded by listening to the real-life stories of persons in recovery. Hearing the devastating impacts of alcohol and drug use from the speakers allowed them to vicariously understand the impact of substance use and abuse. In addition, the students experienced their own trials and triumphs with their change behaviors. This study contributes to the research indicating that an addictions counseling course may affect students' attitudes towards substance abuse treatment and persons with substance abuse problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Attitude Change](#)  
[\\*Education](#)  
[\\*Student Attitudes](#)  
[Feedback](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
 Available from *EBSCOhost* in *Journal of Alcohol & Drug Education*

## 20. The false self in psychological genesis of borderline pathologies? Clinical response test and epistemological reflection.

**Original Title:** O falso self na genese psiquica das patologias-limite? Ensaio de resposta clinica e reflexao epistemologica.

**Citation:** Revista Portuguesa de Psicanalise, January 2014, vol./is. 34/1(17-26), 0873-9129 (Jan-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Farate, Carlos

**Correspondence Address:** Farate, Carlos, carlos.farate@sapo.pt

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** The psychotherapeutic management of patients suffering from the combined effects of a serious and early flaw of the narcissistic ego integrity that evolves towards the weakening of their personality structure can be rather well addressed by the appropriate use of Winnicott's notion of "false self". It becomes therefore rather important not only to inscribe such notion in the theoretical framework of Winnicott's theories, but also to discuss its importance both for the clinical understanding and for the therapeutic management of the borderline spectrum of patients. To achieve such goal we begin by defining what can be the psychoanalyst's observational/countertransference position within the unconscious field creating (underlying) the psychotherapeutic relation. There are indeed different perspectives on this matter depending mainly on the topic and genetic dimensions of the theoretical positioning each author adopts to deal with the crucial issue of the analyst's place within the analytic setting. The range of perspectives goes from Freud's original external (superegoic) positioning to Bion's assumption of a working alliance with the patient's analytic (reflexive) personality, and includes Klein's radical option for a primitive self/internal object observing/interpretative position and Winnicott's true self/"good enough environment" stance, together with his predominant focus on the patient's deprived infantile self 'holding' needs. In order to adequately discuss the notion of false self, it is important to previously address the theoretical framework of Winnicott's approach to the concept of self. Such approach is in line with a personalistic Self-psychology perspective based on an understanding of the progressive structuring of personality (from the original 'psyche-soma' to the final 'total ego' through the gradual integration of 'ego nuclei', i.e., the narcissistic, affective and instrumental foundations of personality). Yet, false self may turn into a rather heuristic notion for the comprehensive

management of borderline patients, especially if we assume that there may be a common psychopathological ground for a borderline range of disorders (borderline, narcissistic or schizoid personality disorders, manic-depressive and depressive psychotic states, psychopathic behaviours, addictive behaviours) based on the triumvirate: flaw in narcissistic ego integrity; depressive fragmentation of self--boundaries with areas of self-object (confusional) overlapping; subdued boundaries between Self agencies and primary and secondary processes. In such cases the false self will be useful not only as clinical analyzer for the level of regression and the narcissistic integrity deficiencies of the patient's infantile ego, but also as technical instrument for the analyst's countertransference management of the patient's regressive ego needs inside the analytic session (in order to keep intact the analytic function or, as Winnicott puts it, the analyst's "dynamic factor" as secondary structuring environment for the 'encapsulated' authentic self of the patient). A clinical illustration is presented to further clarify the theoretical points advanced in this work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Borderline Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Countertransference](#)  
[\\*Psychoanalysis](#)  
[\\*Psychotherapeutic Techniques](#)  
[Epistemology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 21. Antiepileptics in women of childbearing age and during pregnancy. Comparison of specialized information with the current state of knowledge in Germany and Switzerland.

**Original Title:** Antiepileptika bei frauen im gebarfahigen alter und in der schwangerschaft: Vergleich der fachinformationen in deutschland und der schweiz mit dem aktuellen wissensstand.

**Citation:** Der Nervenarzt, June 2014, vol./is. 85/6(738-746), 0028-2804;1433-0407 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Winterfeld, U; Gotta, V; Rothuizen, L. E; Panchaud, A; Rossetti, A. O; Buclin, T

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**Language:** German

**Abstract:** Background: Healthcare professionals regularly read the summary of product characteristics (SmPC) as one of the various sources of information on the risks of drug use in women of childbearing age and during pregnancy. The aim of this article is to present an overview of the teratogenic potential of various antiepileptic drugs and to compare these data with the information provided by the SmPCs. Methods: A literature search on the teratogenic risks of 19 antiepileptic agents was conducted and the results were compared with the information on the use in women of childbearing age and during pregnancy provided by the SmPCs of 38 commercial products available in Switzerland and Germany. Results: The teratogenic risk is discussed in all available SmPCs. Quantification of the risk for birth defects and the numbers of documented pregnancies are mostly missing. Reproductive safety information in SmPCs showed poor concordance

with risk levels reported in the literature. Recommendations concerning the need to monitor plasma levels and possibly perform dose adjustments during pregnancy to prevent treatment failure were missing in five Swiss and two German SmPCs. Discussion: The information regarding use in women of childbearing age and during pregnancy provided by the SmPCs is heterogeneous and poorly reflects the current state of knowledge. Regular updates of SmPCs are warranted in order for these documents to be of reliable use for health care professionals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anticonvulsive Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Pregnancy](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Treatment](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Neuroimaging in video game addiction: A systematic review.

**Original Title:** Neuroimagem na dependencia de jogos eletronicos: Uma revisao sistematica.  
**Citation:** Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, January 2014, vol./is. 63/1(57-71), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (Jan-Mar 2014)  
**Author(s):** Lemos, Igor Lins; Beserra Diniz, Paula Rejane; Prieto Peres, Julio Fernando; Sougey, Everton Botelho  
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**Language:** Portuguese  
**Abstract:** Objective: To perform a systematic review of manuscripts that used neuroimage to study the video game addiction in order to identify the main altered brain regions. Methods: Searches were realized in the following databases: ScieELO, BVVS, Lilacs, Science Direct On Line and PubMed. There was no minimum date for the research, being considered articles founded until July 2013. The descriptors used for this systematic review were: "PET", "SPECT", "MRI", "DTI", "EEG", "imaging", "neuroimaging", "spectroscopy", "functional magnetic resonance", "structural magnetic resonance", "tractography", "voxel" and "brain", individually crossed with descriptors "gaming" and "video game addiction". Results: Of the 52 articles founded. 16 were selected: nine used fMRI, four used sRMI, one used PET and two used EEG. In relation of the functional and structural changes, they were more often observed in the frontal lobe (dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, orbitofrontal cortex, prefrontal gyrus, middle frontal gyrus), parietal, temporal (parahippocampal gyrus), basal ganglia, thalamus, insula and cerebellum. Conclusion: Regardless the methods utilized, the studies pointed convergences regarding reciprocity brain. These neural changes are similar to those observed in patients with substance addiction and internet addiction, especially during craving. Although only recently neuroimaging researches on game addicts were realized, we count at the moment with significant findings aligned with the understanding of the neural mechanisms associated with video game addiction and its inclusion as a nosological category in psychiatric scope. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Computer Games](#)

\*Internet Addiction  
 \*Prefrontal Cortex  
 \*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging  
 \*Spectroscopy

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Nalmefene: Clinical and real world evidence in the treatment of alcohol dependence.

**Original Title:** Nalmefene: profilo clinico e real world evidence nel trattamento della dipendenza da alcol.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopathology / Giornale di Psicopatologia, March 2014, vol./is. 20/1(80-91), 1592-1107 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Maremmani, I; Presta, S; Petracca, A; Di Nicola, M; Maremmani, A. G. I; Ruggeri, F; Janiri, L

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**Language:** Italian

**Abstract:** Alcohol dependence is a major public health problem with a huge social and economic burden. However, alcohol dependence is both underdiagnosed and undertreated, as it is estimated that less than 10% of people diagnosed with alcohol dependence or abuse in Europe receive any form of treatment. Among the factors that have contributed to this undertreatment is the fact that the therapeutic strategy has always been based on achieving and maintaining abstinence from alcohol, a goal often difficult to achieve. Recently it has been made available a new therapeutic approach to alcohol dependence, nalmefene, based on the reduction of alcohol consumption. In fact, nalmefene is the first drug to be approved in Europe for as-needed use to reduce alcohol consumption in alcohol-dependent adults with a high drinking risk level and who continue to have a high drinking risk level 2 weeks after initial assessment. Nalmefene reduces the reinforcing effects of alcohol, helping to reduce alcohol consumption, through the modulation of the opioid system. Efficacy and tolerability of as-needed nalmefene for the reduction of alcohol consumption was evaluated in 3 double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials conducted in Europe: two (ESENSE 1 and ESENSE 2) evaluated the efficacy of 6 months as-needed treatment and a third (SENSE) examined the efficacy of one year as-needed treatment with nalmefene in patients with alcohol dependence. All patients took part in a motivational and adherence-enhancing psychosocial support (BRENDA). Post hoc subgroup analysis of ESENSE 1, ESENSE 2 and SENSE trials were conducted in patients who had at least a high drinking risk level according to WHO (> 60 g/day for men and > 40 g/day for women) at both screening and randomization (i.e. the target population). In the pooled target population of ESENSE 1 and ESENSE 2, there was a superior effect of nalmefene compared to placebo in reducing both the number of heavy drinking days ( $p < 0.0001$ ) and total alcohol consumption ( $p < 0.0001$ ) at the end of treatment, as well as in improving ( $p < 0.05$ ) the adjusted mean change in the CGI-S score and the adjusted mean CC/-/ score. Significantly improved ( $p < 0.01$ ) levels of ALT were demonstrated in patients treated with nalmefene compared to those treated with placebo in the analysis of the target population of ESENSE 1 and ESENSE 2. The reduction of GGT levels was significantly greater ( $p < 0.001$ ) with nalmefene compared to placebo in the subgroup of the target population of ESENSE 1 study, but not in the ESENSE 2 study. SENSE trial gave results similar to ESENSE 1 and 2 studies. As-needed nalmefene was generally well tolerated in patients with alcohol dependence. These studies demonstrate the clinical efficacy and tolerability of nalmefene in patients with alcohol dependence: the effect is larger in patients with at least a high drinking risk level at the start of treatment. Nalmefene has the potential to engage in treatment patients who otherwise would not

have sought help, thus representing a new pharmacological treatment paradigm. In terms of treatment goal (reduction of alcohol consumption) and dosing regimen (as-needed) in alcohol dependent patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Narcotic Antagonists](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **24. From psychopathology to neurocircuits: What we can learn from DBS? The case of obsessive-compulsive disorder.**

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopathology / Giornale di Psicopatologia, March 2014, vol./is. 20/1(27-32), 1592-1107 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Pallanti, S; Grassi, G; Cravaro, V. Ramella; Goodman, W. K

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objectives: The aim of this review is to provide a brief summary of the existing data on the safety and effectiveness of deep brain stimulation (DBS) for treatment-resistant and treatment-refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Another purpose is to discuss the neurobiological mechanisms of DBS and their implications for the understanding of OCD neurobiology and its link to OCD psychopathology. In particular, we will focus on DBS of the nucleus accumbens because of the involvement of this area in the reward system, which seems to be impaired in OCD patients. Finally, we will provide a new psychopathological conceptualization of OCD. Methods: Extensive review of the DBS literature for OCD patients was performed on PubMed. Results: According to many neuroimaging studies, the neural circuit that seems to be most involved in OCD is the cortico-striatum-thalamo-cortical circuit (CSTC). Therefore, to date, five different components of this circuit have been tested as targets in DBS of OCD and show different efficacy: anterior limb of the internal capsule (AUG), nucleus accumbens (Nacc), ventral capsule/ventral striatum (VG/VS), subthalamic nucleus (STN) and the inferior thalamic peduncle (ITP). Conclusions: DBS is a promising tool in the treatment of refractory OCD patients. The existing data show that the nucleus accumbens and the anterior limb of the Internal capsule are the most promising targets for this treatment. Furthermore, DBS has shown new and interesting perspectives in the discovery of the neurobiological underpinnings of OCD. These new insights can provide a new psychopathological conceptualization of OCD, reconsidering this disorder as a primary anxiety disorder, rapidly moving as a behavioural addiction. However, further studies are needed to better clarify the long-term efficacy and safety of the procedure, and to better characterize the ideal patients that might have a good response to DBS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[\\*Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)  
[\\*Psychopathology](#)  
[\\*Biological Neural Networks](#)  
[\\*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO



**25. Testing demographic differences for alcohol use initiation among adolescents for the decisional balance and situational temptation prevention inventories.**

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, September 2014, vol./is. 39/9(1367-1371), 0306-4603 (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Sillice, Marie A; Paiva, Andrea L; Babbitt, Steven F; McGee, Heather A; Rossi, Joseph S; Redding, Colleen A; Meier, Kathryn S; Oatley, Karin; Velicer, Wayne F
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Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US;  
Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Alcohol use by middle school-aged students is a public health concern because of the numerous adverse social, health and psychological outcomes. Prevention programs attempt to intervene before alcohol use begins. A tailored, computer-delivered program for the prevention of alcohol use and a series of new transtheoretical model measures were developed, including decisional balance (Pros and Cons) of alcohol use and Situational Temptations to Try Alcohol. This study investigated if there were any demographic differences on these measures in a sample of 6th grade middle school students from 20 schools (N =4151) at baseline. Three factorial analysis of variance tests were conducted to explore the impact of race (whites vs. non-whites), ethnicity (Hispanics vs. Non-Hispanics) and gender (males vs. females). A significant two-way interaction effect was found between gender and ethnicity for Pros of Alcohol Use. A significant three-way interaction effect was found between gender, race and ethnicity for Cons of Alcohol Use. Main effects were found for the three demographic factors for Situational Temptations to Try Alcohol. However, the effect sizes for the interaction effects and main effects were very small (all below  $2 = .01$ ), suggesting that race/ethnicity and gender alone may not be highly influential factors in the Decisional Balance for the Prevention of Alcohol and Situational Temptations to Try Alcohol in adolescence. The implications for these results and alcohol use prevention among this group are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Middle School Students](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Measurement](#)  
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

**26. Development of the internet addiction scale based on the internet gaming disorder criteria suggested in DSM-5.**

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, September 2014, vol./is. 39/9(1361-1366), 0306-4603 (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Cho, Hyun; Kwon, Min; Choi, Ji-Hye; Lee, Sang-Kyu; Choi, Jung Seok; Choi, Sam-Wook; Kim, Dai-Jin

- Correspondence Address:** Kim, Dai-Jin: Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, Catholic University of Korea, 202 Banpo-daero, Seocho-gu, Seoul, South Korea, 137-701, kdj922@chollian.net
- Institution:** Addiction Research Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, South Korea; Addiction Research Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, South Korea; Addiction Research Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, Hallym University Chuncheon Sacred Heart Hospital, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, Gangnam Eulji Hospital, Eulji University, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, South Korea
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study was conducted to develop and validate a standardized self-diagnostic Internet addiction (IA) scale based on the diagnosis criteria for Internet Gaming Disorder (IGD) in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder, 5th edition (DSM-5). Items based on the IGD diagnosis criteria were developed using items of the previous Internet addiction scales. Data were collected from a community sample. The data were divided into two sets, and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed repeatedly. The model was modified after discussion with professionals based on the first CFA results, after which the second CFA was performed. The internal consistency reliability was generally good. The items that showed significantly low correlation values based on the item-total correlation of each factor were excluded. After the first CFA was performed, some factors and items were excluded. Seven factors and 26 items were prepared for the final model. The second CFA results showed good general factor loading, Squared Multiple Correlation (SMC) and model fit. The model fit of the final model was good, but some factors were very highly correlated. It is recommended that some of the factors be refined through further studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Test Construction](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Measurement](#)  
[Psychometrics](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

### 27. Binge drinking, stimulant use and HIV risk in a sample of illicit drug using heterosexual Black men.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, September 2014, vol./is. 39/9(1342-1345), 0306-4603 (Sep 2014)
- Author(s):** Keen, Larry II; Dyer, Typhanye Penniman; Whitehead, Nicole Ennis; Latimer, William
- Correspondence Address:** Keen, Larry, II, 1225 Center Drive, Room3140, Gainesville, FL, US, 32611
- Institution:** Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Maryland, MD, US; Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US
- Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Relatively little research has examined the effects of binge drinking and HIV risk in heterosexual Black men. Even less research has explored this relationship in illicit drug using heterosexual Black men who are at an elevated risk of contracting and transmitting HIV through various vectors, including risky sexual behavior, in the Black community. Purpose: The purpose of the current study is to examine the associations between binge drinking, drug use and HIV status in a community-based sample of 127 self-identified heterosexual Black men. Results: Overall, 17% reported binge drinking in the past month. Both stimulant use (AOR 7.29; 95% CIs, 2.07, 25.70), and binge drinking (AOR=5.28; 95% CIs, 1.34, 20.91) were associated with HIV status. Conclusion: These findings will inform prevention interventions to reduce the HIV risk among Black heterosexual men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*At Risk Populations](#)  
[\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[Heterosexuality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 28. Characteristics of adolescent intermittent and daily smokers.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, September 2014, vol./is. 39/9(1337-1341), 0306-4603 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Rubinstein, Mark L; Rait, Michelle A; Sen, Saunak; Shiffman, Saul

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Intermittent smoking is common among adolescent smokers, but little is known about adolescent intermittent smokers (ITS). This study describes a cohort of adolescent ITS and compares them to adolescent daily smokers (DS) for the purpose of providing a more detailed characterization of adolescent ITS, specifically patterns of smoking, level of self-reported addiction, and experience with cessation Methods: Participants were 124 ITS and 55 DS. ITS were defined as smoking at least monthly but <30days per month; and DS as smoking daily. Participants completed demographic, smoking and addiction surveys including the HONC and mFTQ. Results: ITS started smoking at an older age, smoked fewer cigarettes per day and scored significantly lower on addiction scales, but had similar difficulty to DS in quitting smoking with similar numbers of reported quit attempts. These differences remained after adjusting for years of smoking. ITS were more likely to smoke in social situations, while DS were more likely to smoke when angry. Both groups were equally likely to report smoking when drinking alcohol. Conclusions: We documented significant differences in smoking related behaviors between adolescent ITS and DS. Importantly, we also found that, despite low level infrequent smoking, ITS reported difficulty in quitting smoking. Given the risks from light and intermittent smoking, it is essential that we develop a greater understanding of adolescent ITS, including their difficulty in quitting and the contextual factors influencing their smoking, so that we may develop new targeted interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Client Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Life Experiences](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 29. Injection and non-injection drug use and infectious disease in Baltimore city: Differences by race.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, September 2014, vol./is. 39/9(1325-1328), 0306-4603 (Sep 2014)

**Author(s):** Keen, Larry; Khan, Maria; Clifford, Lisa; Harrell, Paul T; Latimer, William W

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: The current study examines differences in the prevalence of biologically-confirmed hepatitis C virus (HCV), HIV, and coinfection between Black and White adult cocaine/heroin users across three drug use subgroups identified in previous research (Harrell et al., 2012): non-injection smoking crack/nasal heroin users, heroin injectors, and polydrug injectors. Results: 59% of the 482 participants in the study were male. Significant race differences emerged between drug use subgroup memberships. Non-injection smoking crack/nasal heroin users were predominantly Black (75%), while heroin injectors and polydrug injectors were predominantly White (69% and 72%, respectively). Polydrug injectors accounted for nearly three quarters of the HCV positive diagnoses in Whites. Though HIV disease status, stratified by race, did not differ significantly between drug use subgroups, the non-injection smoking crack/nasal heroin subgroup contained over half of the HIV positive diagnoses in the sample and was predominantly Black. Despite much lower rates of injection, Blacks (8%) had a higher prevalence of coinfection than Whites (3%;  $X^2(2)=6.18, p=.015$ ). Conclusions: The current findings are consistent with trends in the recent HIV transmission statistics where sexual activity has overtaken injection drug use as a HIV risk factor. The current findings also provide further support to the notion of injection drug use as an exceedingly high-risk behavior for HCV and coinfection, specifically those who are polysubstance injectors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Infectious Disorders](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Hepatitis](#)  
[Heroin](#)

[HIV](#)  
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)

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

**30. Age cohort differences in the nonmedical use of prescription zolpidem: Findings from a nationally representative sample.**

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, September 2014, vol./is. 39/9(1311-1317), 0306-4603 (Sep 2014)  
**Author(s):** Schepis, Ty S  
**Correspondence Address:** Schepis, Ty S.: Department of Psychology, Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, TX, US, 78666, [schepis@txstate.edu](mailto:schepis@txstate.edu)  
**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Texas State University, San Marcos, TX, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Recent warnings from the FDA have highlighted the potential risks associated with zolpidem use. These risks may be especially acute in nonmedical users of zolpidem, but little work has examined the characteristics of such nonmedical users. This study aims to investigate the correlates of nonmedical use of zolpidem (NUPZ) across the lifespan and potential age cohort-based differences in NUPZ correlates. Methods: Data from the 2009-2011 versions of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health were used (n=174,667). Analyses used weighted design-based logistic regressions to examine a set of substance use and mental health correlates within five separate age cohorts and differences in correlate magnitude between these cohorts. Results: Most examined substance use and mental health variables were significant correlates of NUPZ, though odds ratio (OR) magnitude tended to drop with increasing age. Age-based differences were most apparent for substance use correlates of both lifetime and past year NUPZ, with significantly higher ORs in adolescent nonmedical users. Mental health variables operated more consistently across age, with OR magnitudes that were generally in the same range, regardless of age cohort. Conclusions: Age-based differences in NUPZ correlates suggest motives may change for NUPZ through the lifespan, though this cannot be established with the cross-sectional data used in this work. Clinicians screening for NUPZ should emphasize such screening in high-risk individuals with substance use and/or mental health problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Liability](#)  
[\\*Mental Health](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Life Span](#)

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

**31. Acculturation and perceived discrimination: Predictors of substance use trajectories from adolescence to emerging adulthood among Hispanics.**

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, September 2014, vol./is. 39/9(1293-1296), 0306-4603 (Sep 2014)  
**Author(s):** Unger, Jennifer B; Schwartz, Seth J; Huh, Jimi; Soto, Daniel W; Baezconde-Garbanati, Lourdes  
**Correspondence Address:** Unger, Jennifer B.: Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, University of Southern California, Keck School of Medicine, 2001 N. Soto St., SSB 302P, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089, [unger@usc.edu](mailto:unger@usc.edu)

**Institution:** Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, University of Southern California, Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; Center for Family Studies, Department of Public Health Sciences, Leonard M. Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, US; Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, University of Southern California, Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, University of Southern California, Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US; Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, University of Southern California, Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Purpose: Previous studies have documented associations between cultural factors and substance use among Hispanic adolescents. Negative cultural experiences such as discrimination have been associated with an increased risk of substance use among Hispanic adolescents, whereas positive cultural resources, such as maintenance of Hispanic cultural orientations, have shown protective effects. However, few studies have examined the continuing influence of cultural factors on substance use from adolescence to emerging adulthood. Methods: We surveyed a cohort of Hispanic adolescents in Southern California in 9th, 10th, and 11th grades, and 3-4 years after high school. Growth curve analyses were conducted to examine the effects of U.S. acculturation, Hispanic acculturation, ethnic identity, and perceived discrimination on change in tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use over time. Results: Higher perceived discrimination at baseline was significantly associated with a higher intercept (initial level) of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use. Higher initial level of Hispanic acculturation was significantly associated with a lower slope of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use. Conclusions: Cultural phenomena such as acculturation and perceived discrimination can continue to affect substance use through the transition to emerging adulthood. Health education interventions are needed to help Hispanics navigate this developmental transition without engaging in substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Acculturation](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Race and Ethnic Discrimination](#)  
["\\*Latinos/Latinas"](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Alcohols](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 32. The hypothesis that anorexia nervosa is a passion: Clarifications and elaborations.

**Citation:** Philosophy, Psychiatry, & Psychology, December 2013, vol./is. 20/4(375-379), 1071-6076;1086-3303 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Charland, Louis C; Hope, Tony; Stewart, Anne; Tan, Jacinta

**Correspondence Address:** Charland, Louis C., charland@uwo.ca

**Institution:** Oxford Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics, Oxford, United Kingdom; Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust, Oxford, United Kingdom; Swansea University, Swansea, Wales

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Responds to the comments made by Hannah Bowden (see record 2014-23283-010) and George Szmukler (see record 2014-23283-011), on the current authors' original article

(see record 2014-23283-009). The authors are grateful for these two insightful commentaries, which both see novelty and value in the manner in which the authors invoke the hypothesis that anorexia nervosa is a passion, to help explain data from the Anorexia Experiences Study, which provides the basis of the authors' inquiry. In this response, the authors wish to clarify and elaborate on their hypothesis; in particular, the difference between passions and moods, the manner in which their hypothesis touches on issues of authenticity and identity, and the compelling parallel with addiction. The authors also wish to emphasize that, in proposing the hypothesis that anorexia nervosa is a passion, the primary aim is not so much to exclude or replace alternative theoretical approaches. The authors focus, really, is to argue that the hypothesis that anorexia nervosa is a passion adds something rich and unique to our current understanding of that condition, which is not fully or adequately captured by alternative accounts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Johns Hopkins University Press; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anorexia Nervosa](#)  
[\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Emotions](#)  
[\\*Weight Gain](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 33. Anorexia nervosa as a 'passion'-Or an 'addiction.'

**Citation:** Philosophy, Psychiatry, & Psychology, December 2013, vol./is. 20/4(371-374), 1071-6076;1086-3303 (Dec 2013)  
**Author(s):** Szmukler, George  
**Correspondence Address:** Szmukler, George, george.szmukler@kcl.ac.uk  
**Institution:** Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Louis C. Charland et al. (see record 2014-23283-009). Charland, Hope, Stewart, and Tan (2013), in an original contribution, present a case that anorexia nervosa (AN) might be best construed as a passion. Their description of passion is based on that of Ribot (1907), who offered a tripartite characterization of the 'affective life': The relatively fleeting or unstable feelings and emotions, and by contrast, the passions-longlasting (months or years), intense, and playing a significant role in motivating and organizing a person's long-term behavior around an idee fixe with its associated values and beliefs. Ribot's description is further developed by the authors who offer more detailed criteria for identifying a passion. They suggest that seeing the condition as a passion provides a promising way forward for our understanding and treatment of AN. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Johns Hopkins University Press; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anorexia Nervosa](#)  
[\\*Decision Making](#)  
[\\*Emotions](#)  
[\\*Weight Gain](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 34. Common sense, science, and 'spirituality.'

**Citation:** Philosophy, Psychiatry, & Psychology, December 2013, vol./is. 20/4(325-328), 1071-6076;1086-3303 (Dec 2013)  
**Author(s):** Segal, Gabriel M. A  
**Correspondence Address:** Segal, Gabriel M. A., gabrielsegal@gabrielsegal.free-online.co.uk

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Responds to the comments made by George Graham (see record 2014-23283-002) and Nick Heather (see record 2014-23283-003) on the current author's original article (see record 2014-23283-001). In the author's wordings, on close examination, alcoholism looks like a mental disorder. Severe alcoholism certainly does. The alcoholic's desire- and belief-forming systems are functioning in a most abnormal and disorderly way. From a computational perspective, a desire-forming system has a software bug. The severe alcoholic is psychologically very ill indeed. The reason he acts like a lunatic is that he is one. This may matter because sick people deserve benefits and time off work. It also matters because the alcoholic can often be forgiven for behaving as he does. He is ill. He really does not wish to be as he is, or to act as he does. He often drinks very much against his will. He really does not want to make the choices he makes. He wants to choose not to drink, but fails. 'Wanting' a drink is rather like itching: imagine itching badly all the time and trying not to scratch. The social learning paradigm does not work. Alcoholics are not taught to drink in school. And humans do not acquire behavioral dispositions by processes of Pavlovian or Skinnerian conditioning. Incentive-sensitization is much more than a permanent S-S or S-R link. How much a cue will make an alcoholic 'want' to drink depends on his general state of mind at the time. Pavlovian conditioning or connection strength is an important factor, but not the only one. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Johns Hopkins University Press; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 35. Is alcohol addiction usefully called a disease?

**Citation:** Philosophy, Psychiatry, & Psychology, December 2013, vol./is. 20/4(321-324), 1071-6076;1086-3303 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Heather, Nick

**Correspondence Address:** Heather, Nick, nick.heather@northumbria.ac.uk

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Faculty of Health & Life Sciences, Northumbria University, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Gabriel M. A. Segal (see record 2014-23283-001). The present author agrees with Segal that some of the alternatives to the disease model that have been offered under the banner of 'choice models' of addiction (e.g., Davies 1997; Heyman 2009) fail to confront the baffling nature of addictive behavior or the fact that it is sometimes continued in the face of truly devastating consequences. Segal's own model of alcoholism as a disease is highly idiosyncratic and would surely be disavowed by most proponents of a disease perspective on alcoholism, including, one suspects, the great majority of affiliates of the fellowship of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA). He strips away from the disease concept almost all the features that have previously been seen as essential to it. Thus, for Segal, it is no longer necessary that problem drinking is chronic, irreversible, or progressive; and alcoholics are not physically dependent on alcohol, can recover without treatment or a recovery program, and can be held legally or morally responsible for their drinking and its consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Johns Hopkins University Press; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal



**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 36. Alcoholism in theory.

**Citation:** Philosophy, Psychiatry, & Psychology, December 2013, vol./is. 20/4(317-319), 1071-6076;1086-3303 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Graham, George

**Correspondence Address:** Graham, George, ggraham@gsu.edu

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Gabriel M. A. Segal (see record 2014-23283-001). In his ambitious and complex paper, Segal offered several central elements of a theory of alcoholism. In this commentary, the commentator outlines Segal's aspirations or goals for his theory, comment on features of the aspirations, and offer some suggestions or emendations. The present commentary is not the place to embark on a detailed discussion of Segal's claims about the specific character of the impaired self-control or imprudent decision making of an alcoholic. But the commentator does propose or suggest that, in a manner that is drawn from the first-personal phenomenology of alcoholism, the impairment may be a function, in part, of less than helpful emotional responses on the part of an active alcoholic toward their reflectively desired abstinent and future self. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Johns Hopkins University Press; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 37. Alcoholism, disease, and insanity.

**Citation:** Philosophy, Psychiatry, & Psychology, December 2013, vol./is. 20/4(297-315), 1071-6076;1086-3303 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Segal, Gabriel M. A

**Correspondence Address:** Segal, Gabriel M. A., gabrielsegal@gabrielsegal.free-online.co.uk

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** It is argued that alcoholism, and substance addiction generally, is a disease. It is not of its nature chronic or progressive, although it is in serious cases. It is better viewed as a psychological disease than a neurological one. It is argued that each time an alcoholic takes a drink, this is the result of choice; however, in cases of serious affliction, such choices are compulsive and may be called 'involuntary' in that they are made against the subject's will, motivated by an overwhelmingly powerful desire that he wishes he did not have and not to act on. Alternative accounts in terms social learning theory and behavioral economics are critiqued. The conception of alcoholism as a tripartite disease composed of a 'physical allergy,' a mental obsession, and a 'spiritual malady' is defended from a contemporary scientific point of view. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Johns Hopkins University Press; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 38. Prescription of addictive and non-addictive drugs to home-dwelling elderly.

**Citation:** Drugs & Aging, June 2014, vol./is. 31/6(453-459), 1170-229X;1179-1969 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Kann, Inger Cathrine; Lundqvist, Christofer; Luras, Hilde

**Correspondence Address:** Lundqvist, Christofer: Health Services Research Centre (HOKH), Akershus University Hospital, PO Box 95, Lorenskog, Norway, 1478, a.c.lundqvist@medisin.uio.no

**Institution:** Health Services Research Centre (HOKH), Akershus University Hospital, Lorenskog, Norway; Health Services Research Centre (HOKH), Akershus University Hospital, Lorenskog, Norway; Health Services Research Centre (HOKH), Akershus University Hospital, Lorenskog, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Complex medical conditions are frequent among seniors, and their medical treatment represents a challenge. Older patients have a high rate of consumption of prescription drugs, greater risks of medication interactions, and a higher likelihood of side effects. Many common drugs used by the elderly also have addictive potential. Prescription patterns involving general practitioners (GPs) are not sufficiently known. Objective: Our objective was to examine the regular GP role in the prescription of addictive and non-addictive drugs to home-dwelling older people in Norway. Design: The study was designed as a panel data study. Setting Data on all prescription drugs dispensed at pharmacies to patients 70 years and older from the Norwegian Prescription Database were merged with data on GPs and GPs' patient lists from the Regular General Practitioner Database. The dataset included 624,308 patients and 4,520 GPs in the period from 2004 to 2007. Outcome measures: Outcome measures included quantities of addictive and non-addictive drugs prescribed and dispensed per patient by the regular GP, other GPs, non-GP specialists, and hospital doctors; the number of prescribers per patient; and time trend over the observation period. Results: On average, 319 defined daily doses of medication were prescribed per quarter to an older patient, 6 % of which were classified as possibly addictive medications. Of all drugs, 72 % were prescribed by the patients' regular GP, 77 % of addictives and 71 % of non-addictives. Drug quantities prescribed increased with multiple prescribers and did so to a greater extent for addictives than for nonaddictives. Time trends show an increasing number of prescribers and increasing drug quantities over the observation period. Conclusion: The regular GP prescribes the major portion of non-addictive and, especially, addictive medications to older patients and thus holds a key role in the coordination of prescriptions to this group. Focusing on the role of the GP is important in view of the increasing time trends. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*General Practitioners](#)  
[\\*Home Environment](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Aging](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Drugs & Aging](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Drugs & Aging*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
 Available from *Springer Adis NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Drugs & Aging*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS

### 39. Older adults in specialist drug treatment service.

**Original Title:** Eldre pasienter i tverrfaglig spesialisert rusbehandling.

**Citation:** Tidsskrift for Norsk Psykologforening, October 2013, vol./is. 50/10(986-988), 0332-6470 (Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Lunde, Linn-Heidi

**Correspondence Address:** Lunde, Linn-Heidi, liheilu@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Haukeland Universitetssykehus Institutt for Klinisk Psykologi, Universitetet i Bergen, Bergen, Norway

**Language:** Norwegian

**Abstract:** Recent research has shown that substance use among older adults is increasing. Furthermore, it has been suggested that substance use disorders in older adults are both underdeteced and undertreated and that older adults are less likely to be referred to specialist drug treatment compared to younger adults. The present descriptive study aimed to shed light on this issue by examining the prevalence of referrals of patients aged 60 years and above to a specialist drug treatment service at Haukeland University Hospital in Norway during 2010. The results show that out of 1828 referrals only 94 involved older adults 60 years and older. Although the data is sparse, this examination may contribute to increased awareness of older adults with substance use disorders and the need for better recognition, diagnosis and appropriate onward referral. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Aging](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 40. Abstracts from the 2013 AMERSA National Meeting: "Innovations for meeting new challenges," November 7-9, 2013.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 35/2(194-216), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** No authorship indicated

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents the collection of abstracts for the 2013 AMERSA National Meeting, "Innovations for Meeting New Challenges", November 7-9, 2013. The presentations consist of research, programmatic, and curricular topics on subjects relating to substance abuse disorders and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 41. Intimate partner violence among individuals in methadone maintenance treatment.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 35/2(190-193), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** de Dios, Marcel A; Anderson, Bradley J; Caviness, Celeste M; Stein, Michael

**Correspondence Address:** de Dios, Marcel A.: Department of Health Disparities Research, MD Anderson Cancer Center, 1400 Pressler Street, FCT9.5010, Houston, TX, US, 77030-3721, made@mdanderson.org

**Institution:** Department of Health Disparities Research, Division of Cancer Prevention and Population Sciences, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, US; Butler Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Butler Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Butler Hospital, Providence, RI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** ABSTRACT. Background: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a highly prevalent and concerning problem among methadone maintenance populations, and previous studies have shown a relationship between a history of IPV and increased substance use and affective disturbances. Methods: The current study examined (1) the association between recent IPV victimization and alcohol and cocaine use and (2) the relationship between recent IPV victimization and depression in a sample of smokers (N = 203) in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT). Participants in this study completed a battery of assessments that included standard questionnaires of trauma, alcohol and substance use, and depression. Parallel logistic and linear regression models were used to estimate the adjusted association of IPV victimization and depressive symptoms and evaluate the adjusted association of victimization with recent substance use. Results: Participants recently victimized by partners were shown to have significantly higher mean Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) scores (b = 0.54, 95% confidence interval [CI]: [0.07; 1.02], P <.05) and were found to have a 6 times greater likelihood of cocaine use (odds ratio [OR] = 6.65, 95% CI: [1.61; 27.46], P <.01) after controlling for age, gender, education, opiate use, and ethnicity. Conclusions: These findings support the notion that IPV victimization can potentially increase depression and other substance use among MMT patients, which can have a deleterious impact on treatment. (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:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Intimate Partner Violence](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 42. A survey of synthetic cannabinoid consumption by current cannabis users.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 35/2(184-189), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Gunderson, Erik W; Haughey, Heather M; Ait-Daoud, Nassima; Joshi, Amruta S; Hart, Carl L

**Correspondence Address:** Gunderson, Erik W.: Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Box 800623, Charlottesville, VA, US, 22908, ewg2n@virginia.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Neurobehavioral Sciences, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US; Division on Substance Abuse, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

- Abstract:** ABSTRACT. Background: Despite growing concern about the increased rates of synthetic cannabinoid (SC) use and their effects, only limited data are available that addresses these issues. This study assessed the extent of SC product use and reported effects among a cohort of adult marijuana and tobacco users. Methods: A brief telephone interview was conducted with individuals who had given permission to be contacted for future research while screening for a cannabis/nicotine dependence medication development study (NCT01204723). Results: Respondents (N = 42; 88% participation rate) were primarily young adults, male, racially diverse, and high school graduates. Nearly all currently smoked tobacco and cannabis, with 86% smoking cannabis on 5 or more days per week. Nearly all (91%) were familiar with SC products, half (50%) reported smoking SC products previously, and a substantial minority (24%) reported current use (i.e., past month). Despite a federal ban on 5 common SCs, which went into effect on March 1, 2011, a number of respondents reported continued SC product use. Common reasons reported for use included, but were not limited to, seeking a new "high" similar to that produced by marijuana and avoiding drug use detection via a positive urine screen. The primary side effects were trouble thinking clearly, headache, dry mouth, and anxiety. No significant differences were found between synthetic cannabinoid product users (ever or current) and nonusers by demographics or other characteristics. Conclusions: Among current marijuana and tobacco users, SC product consumption was common and persisted despite a federal ban. The primary reasons for the use of SC-containing products seem to be to evade drug detection and to experience a marijuana-like high. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Annual Conference for the Association for Association of Medical Education and Research on Substance Abuse National Conference. 35th. Nov, 2011. Arlington. VA, US. These data were presented, in part, at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Health Screening](#)  
[\\*Marijuana](#)  
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

#### 43. Profile of addicted patients who reenter treatment programs.

- Citation:** Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 35/2(176-183), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Lopez-Goni, Jose J; Fernandez-Montalvo, Javier; Cacho, Raul; Arteaga, Alfonso
- Correspondence Address:** Lopez-Goni, Jose J.: Departamento de Psicologia y Pedagogia, Universidad Publica de Navarra, Campus de Arrosadia s/n, Pamplona, Spain, 31006, josejavier.lopez@unavarra.es
- Institution:** Departamento de Psicologia y Pedagogia, Universidad Publica de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain; Departamento de Psicologia y Pedagogia, Universidad Publica de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain; Departamento de Psicologia y Pedagogia, Universidad Publica de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain; Departamento de Psicologia y Pedagogia, Universidad Publica de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** ABSTRACT. Background: Clinical experience shows that some patients who suffer from drug addiction are readmitted to treatment programs multiple times because of relapses that occur after they leave these programs. Patients who reenter treatment programs repeatedly may do so because they have problems or difficulties that were not addressed or that were not satisfactorily solved during previous treatment periods. This study explored the differential profile of addicted patients who reenter treatment programs.

Methods: A sample of 252 addicted patients (203 male and 49 female) who sought outpatient treatment was assessed. Data regarding sociodemographic factors, drug consumption factors (assessed using the EuropASI), psychopathological factors (assessed using the Symptom Checklist-90-Revised [SCL-90-R]), and personality variables (assessed using the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory II [MCMI-II]) were collected. Results: A 65.9% (n = 166) of drug-addicted patients were readmitted into treatment programs. All of the variables for which data were collected were compared between these treatment repeaters and patients who were admitted for the first time. Significant differences between the 2 groups of patients were found for some of the variables that we examined. Treatment repeaters were generally older and had a poorer employment situation than first-time admits. Treatment repeaters were also more likely to report polyconsumption and to have sought treatment for alcohol abuse. Moreover, some of the scores for several EuropASI, SCL-90-R, and MCMI-II variables were statistically significantly different from those of the first-time admits. Conclusions: According to these results, patients who reenter treatment programs often present with more severe addiction problems. All of these data suggest that treatment programs should incorporate a detailed analysis regarding the existence and nature of prior treatments into the baseline protocols and they should offer follow-up services to patients who have completed their treatments. The implications of these results for further research and clinical practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Recidivism](#)  
[\\*Treatment Termination](#)  
[Clinical Practice](#)  
[Measurement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 44. Estimating the causal effect of conduct disorder on the time from first substance use to substance use disorders using G-estimation.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 35/2(141-146), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Sung, Minje; Erkanli, AI; Costello, E. Jane

**Correspondence Address:** Sung, Minje: Department of Business Administration, Ajou University, San 5 Woncheon-Dong Yeongtong-Gu, Suwon, Kyungki-Do, Korea, 443-749, sungmj@ajou.ac.kr

**Institution:** Department of Business Administration, Ajou University, Suwon, Korea; Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, Duke University Medical School, Durham, NC, US; Developmental Epidemiology Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical School, Durham, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** ABSTRACT. Background: The effect of conduct disorder (CD) as a major risk factor of substance use disorder (SUD), controlling for other psychiatric problems, has been well established in the literature. However, other psychiatric problems are associated as confounders with an increased risk of SUD. When confounding exists, the use of the standard survival analysis approach would lead to a biased estimate of the effect of a time-varying exposure on the time to event. Methods: The authors used a G-estimation approach to estimate the causal effect of CD while controlling for time-varying confounders. Results: The present study (N = 1420) found a substantial difference in the estimated hazard ratio of CD (4.49 vs. 1.93) when the results from G-estimation and Cox regression were compared. Conclusions: G-estimation fixed the problem of underestimating the hazard ratio of conduct disorder (CD) while controlling for all measured covariates. (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:** [\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Conduct Disorder](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Mental Disorders](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 45. Experiences of marijuana-vaporizer users.

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**Citation:** Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 35/2(127-128), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Apr 2014)  
**Author(s):** Malouff, John M; Rooke, Sally E; Copeland, Jan  
**Correspondence Address:** Malouff, John M.: Department of Psychology, University of New England, Armidale, NSW, Australia, 2351, jmalouff@une.edu.au  
**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of New England, Armidale, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Center, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Drug and Alcohol Research Center, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** ABSTRACT. Background: Using a marijuana vaporizer may have potential harm-reduction advantages on smoking marijuana, in that the user does not inhale smoke. Little research has been published on use of vaporizers. Methods: In the first study of individuals using a vaporizer on their own initiative, 96 adults anonymously answered questions about their experiences with a vaporizer and their use of marijuana with tobacco. Results: Users identified 4 advantages to using a vaporizer over smoking marijuana: perceived health benefits, better taste, no smoke smell, and more effect from the same amount of marijuana. Users identified 2 disadvantages: inconvenience of setup and cleaning and the time it takes to get the device operating for each use. Only 2 individuals combined tobacco in the vaporizer mix, whereas 15 combined tobacco with marijuana when they smoked marijuana. Almost all participants intended to continue using a vaporizer. Conclusions: Vaporizers seem to have appeal to marijuana users, who perceive them as having harm-reduction and other benefits. Vaporizers are worthy of experimental research evaluating health-related effects of using them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Marijuana](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)  
[Health](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 46. Screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) as an integral part of nursing practice.

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**Citation:** Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 35/2(114-118), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Apr 2014)  
**Author(s):** Finnell, Deborah S; Nowzari, Shahrzad; Reimann, Brie; Fischer, Leigh; Pace, Elizabeth; Goplerud, Eric  
**Correspondence Address:** Finnell, Deborah S.: Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing, 525 N. Wolfe Street, Suite 463, Baltimore, MD, US, 21205-2110, dfinnell1@jhu.edu  
**Institution:** Johns Hopkins University, School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD, US; University at Buffalo, State University of New York, School of Nursing, Buffalo, NY, US; Peer Assistance Services, Inc., Denver, CO, US; Peer Assistance Services, Inc., Denver, CO, US; Peer

Assistance Services, Inc., Denver, CO, US; Department of Substance Abuse, Mental Health and Criminal Justice Studies, NORC, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

ABSTRACT. Substance use screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) should be an integral part of the scope of nursing practice. This commentary is an appeal for nurses to advance their knowledge and competencies related to SBIRT. The question of how to move SBIRT into the mainstream of nursing practice was posed to several leaders of federal agencies, health care and nursing organizations, nurse educators, and nurse leaders. The authors provide recommendations for moving this set of clinical strategies (i.e., SBIRT) into day-to-day nursing practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Drug Abuse  
\*Intervention  
\*Nursing  
Professional Referral  
Screening  
Treatment

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**47. Progress in addiction treatment: From one-size-fits-all to medications and treatment matching.****Citation:**

Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 35/2(110-113), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):**

Woody, George E

**Correspondence Address:**

Woody, George E.: University of Pennsylvania, 600 Public Ledger Building, 150 South Independence Mall (W), Philadelphia, PA, US, 19106, woody@tresearch.org

**Institution:**

Penn/VA Addiction Treatment & Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

ABSTRACT. This paper briefly reviews the development of treatment for substance use disorders over the last 100 years from the perspective of the author, who has participated in treatment outcome studies since the mid-1970s. It includes some personal events that contributed to the author's involvement in addiction treatment and research, and describes the gradual evolution of an approach that began with a focus on detoxification and psychosocial treatment to one that involves blending psychosocial treatments with use of Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved medications and adding treatments for psychiatric and medical disorders when necessary based on patient assessments. It ends with comments on the gap between what is known and the degree to which existing knowledge is applied, and how the Affordable Care Act holds promise for bridging that gap. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Addiction  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Drug Rehabilitation  
\*Drug Therapy  
Detoxification  
Professional Development  
Treatment

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**48. A physician-centered approach to addiction identification and treatment misses the opportunity for interdisciplinary solutions.**



**Citation:** Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 35/2(108-109), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Gordon, Adam J; Broyles, Lauren M

**Correspondence Address:** Gordon, Adam J.: Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, University Drive C, Building 30, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15240, adam.gordon@va.gov

**Institution:** Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System (VAPHS), Pittsburgh, PA, US; Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System (VAPHS), Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by E. Wood et al. (see record 2013-42794-003). Wood and colleagues argued that "many in the medical community fail to diagnose alcohol and other drug disorders in part because of the failure to educate physicians about addiction medicine." The burden of alcohol and other drug unhealthy use and diagnosed disorders is indeed enormous. However, focusing on physician education, and, specifically, training physician specialists in addiction medicine, is a myopic view and potentially deleterious to the expansion of treatment. Wood and colleagues' foci on pharmacologic treatment as the sole evidence-based intervention and the provision of alcohol and other drug use care by either physicians or "unskilled laypersons" as the only choices for addiction services overlooks the range of non pharmacologic approaches available as primary or adjunct therapies, which are often delivered by other health care professionals (e.g., nurses, social workers, psychologists, counselors, public health professionals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Curriculum](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Educational Programs](#)  
[\\*Medical Education](#)  
[\\*Physicians](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 49. Advancing the peer review process: A multifaceted approach to improving quality.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 35/2(105-107), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Jenkins, Jennifer A; Gordon, Adam J

**Correspondence Address:** Gordon, Adam J.: VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, University Drive C, Building 30, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15240, adam.gordon@va.gov

**Institution:** Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, VA Pittsburgh Healthcare System, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article notes that the editorial team of this journal has dedicated substantial effort toward making the peer review process more efficient, objective, educational, inclusive, and friendly. Substance Abuse journal requests peer review for all original research, brief reports, and case studies as well as for some commentaries and letters to the editor. The journal's double-blind review process is summarized. It is also noted that in recognition of their commitment to the peer review process, Substance Abuse journal has been admitted as a full member with voting rights to the International Society of Addiction Journal Editors (ISAJE) for 2014. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Peer Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**50. Review of Understanding and treating sex addiction-A comprehensive guide for people who struggle with sex addiction and those who want to help them.**

**Citation:** Archives of Women's Mental Health, June 2014, vol./is. 17/3(255-256), 1434-1816;1435-1102 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Hall, Elise

**Correspondence Address:** Hall, Elise: Centre for Mountain Health Services, 100 West 5th, Box 585, Hamilton, ON, Canada, L8N 3K7, elise.hall@medportal.ca

**Institution:** Centre for Mountain Health Services, Hamilton, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, Understanding and Treating Sex Addiction-A Comprehensive Guide for People Who Struggle with Sex Addiction and Those Who Want to Help Them by Paula Hall (see record 2013-00217-000). It is argued that this book provides education, assessment tools, treatment options, and most importantly, hope, for both health-care providers and individuals struggling with a sex addiction. This excellent and informative book is divided into three parts with figures, clinical examples, and sample assessment tools throughout. It is an organized and very readable book that starts with a chapter that defines sex addiction. After reading this book, the reader will become more comfortable with the idea that sex addiction is a very real condition that creates victims not only in the addict but also in the family and friends they have. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Wien; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Sexual Addiction](#)  
[Crime Victims](#)  
[Health Education](#)  
[Measurement](#)  
[Treatment Guidelines](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Archives of Women's Mental Health* ; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
 Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Archives of Women's Mental Health* ; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

**51. The use of prescription opioid medication by patients with borderline personality disorder and Axis II comparison subjects: A 10-year follow-up study.**

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, April 2014, vol./is. 75/4(357-361), 0160-6689 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Frankenburg, Frances R; Fitzmaurice, Garrett. M; Zanarini, Mary C

**Correspondence Address:** Frankenburg, Frances R.: McLean Hospital, 115 Mill St., Belmont, MA, US, 02478, Frances.Frankenburg@med.va.gov

**Institution:** Laboratory for the Study of Adult Development, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US; Laboratory for the Study of Adult Development, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US; Laboratory for the Study of Adult Development, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The first purpose was to determine the rate of use of prescription opioid medication reported by patients with borderline personality disorder and to compare that to the rate reported by Axis II comparison subjects during a 10-year period of prospective

follow-up. The second purpose was to determine the most clinically relevant predictors of prescription opioid use among borderline patients. Method: The medical conditions and Axis I disorders of 264 borderline patients and 63 Axis II comparison subjects were assessed at 6-year follow-up and 5 contiguous follow-up waves that were 2 years apart. These assessments were conducted between July 1998 and December 2010. Family history of psychiatric disorder was assessed at baseline by interviewers blind to the diagnostic status of the subjects. All 3 areas were assessed using semistructured interviews with proven psychometric properties: the Medical History and Services Utilization Interview (MHSUI), the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R Axis I Disorders (SCID-I), and the Revised Family History Questionnaire. Results: Borderline patients were significantly more likely to report the use of prescription opioid medication over time than Axis II comparison subjects (OR = 1.79; 95% CI, 1.01-3.17). The best predictors of opioid use among borderline patients were the time-varying presence of back pain (OR = 1.95; 95% CI, 1.41-2.70), fibromyalgia (OR = 3.29; 95% CI, 1.70-6.36), and osteoarthritis (OR = 3.32; 95% CI, 2.08-5.29) as well as a baseline history of drug abuse (OR = 1.89; 95% CI, 1.27-2.81). Conclusions: The sustained use of prescription opioids is common among and discriminating for patients with borderline personality disorder. The results also suggest that these borderline patients may be particularly sensitive to physical pain-mirroring their well-known heightened sensitivity to emotional pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Borderline Personality Disorder](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Family History](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 52. A randomized trial of concurrent smoking-cessation and substance use disorder treatment in stimulant-dependent smokers.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, April 2014, vol./is. 75/4(336-343), 0160-6689 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Winhusen, Theresa M; Brigham, Gregory S; Kropp, Frankie; Lindblad, Robert; Gardin, John G II; Penn, Pat; Hodgkins, Candace; Kelly, Thomas M; Douaihy, Antoine; McCann, Michael; Love, Lee D; DeGravelles, Eliot; Bachrach, Ken; Sonne, Susan C; Hiott, Bob; Haynes, Louise; Sharma, Gaurav; Lewis, Daniel F; VanVeldhuisen, Paul; Theobald, Jeff; Ghitza, Udi

**Correspondence Address:** Winhusen, Theresa M.: University of Cincinnati, 3210 Jefferson Ave, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45220, winhusen@carc.uc.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US; EMMES Corporation, Rockville, MD, US; ADAPT, Inc., Roseburg, OR, US; La Frontera Center, Inc., Tucson, AZ, US; Gateway Community Services, Jacksonville, FL, US; Addiction Medicine Services, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Addiction Medicine Services, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Matrix Institute on Addictions, Rancho Cucamonga, CA, US; Gibson Recovery, Cape Girardeau, MO, US; Nexus Recovery, Inc., Dallas, TX, US; Tarzana Treatment Centers, Tarzana, CA, US; Dorchester Alcohol and Drug Commission, Summerville, SC, US; Behavioral Health Services of Pickens County, Pickens, SC, US; Lexington/Richland Alcohol & Drug Abuse Council, Columbia, SC, US; EMMES Corporation, Rockville, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US; EMMES Corporation, Rockville, MD, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US; National Institute on Drug Abuse, Center for the Clinical Trials Network, Bethesda, MD, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To evaluate the impact of concurrent treatments for substance use disorder and nicotine-dependence for stimulant-dependent patients. Method: A randomized, 10-week trial with follow-up at 3 and 6 months after smoking quit date conducted at 12 substance use disorder treatment programs between February 2010 and July 2012, Adults meeting DSM-IV-TR criteria for cocaine and/or methamphetamine dependence and interested in quitting smoking were randomized to treatment as usual (n = 271) or treatment as usual with smoking-cessation treatment (n = 267), All participants received treatment as usual for substance use disorder treatment. Participants assigned to treatment as usual with concurrent smoking-cessation treatment received weekly individual smoking cessation counseling and extended-release bupropion (300 mg/d) during weeks 1-10, During post-quit treatment (weeks 4-10), participants assigned to treatment as usual with smoking-cessation treatment received a nicotine inhaler and contingency management for smoking abstinence. Weekly proportion of stimulant-abstinent participants during the treatment phase, as assessed by urine drug screens and self-report, was the primary outcome. Secondary measures included other substance/nicotine use outcomes and treatment attendance. Results: There were no significant treatment effects on stimulant-use outcomes, as measured by the primary outcome and stimulant-free days, on drug-abstinence, or on attendance. Participants assigned to treatment as usual with smoking-cessation treatment, relative to those assigned to treatment as usual, had significantly better outcomes for drug-free days at 6-month follow-up (21 = 4,09, P < .05), with a decrease in drug-free days from baseline of-1.3% in treatment as usual with smoking-cessation treatment and of-7.6% in treatment as usual. Participants receiving treatment as usual with smoking-cessation treatment, relative to those receiving treatment as usual, had significantly better outcomes on smoking point-prevalence abstinence (25,5% vs 2.2%; 21 = 44,69, P < .001; OR = 18.2). Conclusions: These results suggest that providing smoking-cessation treatment to illicit stimulant-dependent patients in outpatient substance use disorder treatment will not worsen, and may enhance, abstinence from nonnicotine substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Contingency Management](#)  
[Drug Abstinence](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Methamphetamine](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 53. The impact of cannabis and stimulant disorders on diagnostic stability in psychosis.

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, April 2014, vol./is. 75/4(349-356), 0160-6689 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Sara, Grant E; Burgess, Philip M; Malhi, Gin S; Whiteford, Harvey A; Hall, Wayne C

**Correspondence Address:** Sara, Grant E.: Macquarie Hospital, PO Box 169, North Ryde, NSW, Australia, 1670, Grant.Sara@health.nsw.gov.au

**Institution:** Mental Health and Drug and Alcohol Office, New South Wales (NSW) Ministry of Health, North Ryde, NSW, Austria; School of Population Health, Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Discipline of Psychiatry, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Austria; School of Population Health, Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Centre for Clinical Research, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Substance abuse adds to diagnostic uncertainty in psychosis and may increase the risk of transition from brief and affective psychoses to schizophrenia. This study examined whether comorbid substance disorder was associated with diagnostic instability and progression from other psychosis diagnoses to schizophrenia and whether effects differed for cannabis and stimulant-related disorders. Method: We identified 24,306 individuals admitted to hospital with an ICD-10 psychosis diagnosis between 2000 and 2014. We examined agreement between initial diagnosis and final diagnosis over 2-5 years and predictors of diagnostic change toward and away from a final diagnosis of schizophrenia. Results: Nearly half (46%) of participants with initial brief, atypical, or drug-induced psychoses were later diagnosed with schizophrenia. Persisting illicit drug disorders did not increase the likelihood of progression to schizophrenia (OR = 0.97; 95% CI, 0.89-1.04) but increased the likelihood of revision of index psychosis diagnosis away from schizophrenia (OR = 1.55; 95% CI, 1.40-1.71). Cannabis disorders predicted an increased likelihood of progression to schizophrenia (OR = 1.12; 95% CI, 1.01-1.24), while stimulant-disorders predicted a reduced likelihood (OR = 0.81; 95% CI, 0.67-0.97). Stimulant disorders were associated with greater overall diagnostic instability. Conclusions: Many people with initial diagnoses of brief and affective psychoses are later diagnosed with schizophrenia. Cannabis disorders are associated with diagnostic instability and greater likelihood of progression to schizophrenia. By contrast, comorbid stimulant disorders may be associated with better prognosis in psychosis, and it may be important to avoid premature closure on a diagnosis of schizophrenia when stimulant disorders are present. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Cannabis  
\*CNS Stimulating Drugs  
\*Diagnosis  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Psychosis

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 54. Amphetamine sensitization alters reward processing in the human striatum and amygdala.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, April 2014, vol./is. 9/4, 1932-6203 (Apr 9, 2014)

**Author(s):** O'Daly, Owen G; Joyce, Daniel J; Tracy, Derek K; Azim, Adnan; Stephan, Klaas E; Murray, Robin M; Shergill, Sukhwinder S

**Correspondence Address:** O'Daly, Owen G., o.o'daly@kcl.ac.uk

**Institution:** Cognition, Schizophrenia & Imaging Laboratory, Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Cognition, Schizophrenia & Imaging Laboratory, Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Cognition, Schizophrenia & Imaging Laboratory, Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Cognition, Schizophrenia & Imaging Laboratory, Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Laboratory for Social and Neural Systems Research, Department of Economics, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Cognition, Schizophrenia & Imaging Laboratory, Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Dysregulation of mesolimbic dopamine transmission is implicated in a number of psychiatric illnesses characterised by disruption of reward processing and goal-directed behaviour, including schizophrenia, drug addiction and impulse control disorders associated with chronic use of dopamine agonists. Amphetamine sensitization (AS) has been proposed to model the development of this aberrant dopamine signalling and the

subsequent dysregulation of incentive motivational processes. However, in humans the effects of AS on the dopamine-sensitive neural circuitry associated with reward processing remains unclear. Here we describe the effects of acute amphetamine administration, following a sensitising dosage regime, on blood oxygen level dependent (BOLD) signal in dopaminergic brain regions during a rewarded gambling task performed by healthy volunteers. Using a randomised, double-blind, parallel-groups design, we found clear evidence for sensitization to the subjective effects of the drug, while rewarded reaction times were unchanged. Repeated amphetamine exposure was associated with reduced dorsal striatal BOLD signal during decision making, but enhanced ventromedial caudate activity during reward anticipation. The amygdala BOLD response to reward outcomes was blunted following repeated amphetamine exposure. Positive correlations between subjective sensitization and changes in anticipation- and outcome-related BOLD signal were seen for the caudate nucleus and amygdala, respectively. These data show for the first time in humans that AS changes the functional impact of acute stimulant exposure on the processing of reward-related information within dopaminergic regions. Our findings accord with pathophysiological models which implicate aberrant dopaminergic modulation of striatal and amygdala activity in psychosis and drug-related compulsive disorders. (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: O'Daly et al.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Reaction Time](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Rewards](#)  
[Sensitization](#)  
[Striatum](#)

**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](#)

### 55. Cognitive control in opioid dependence and methadone maintenance treatment.

**Citation:** PLoS ONE, April 2014, vol./is. 9/4, 1932-6203 (Apr 11, 2014)

**Author(s):** Liao, Ding-Lieh; Huang, Cheng-Yi; Hu, Sien; Fang, Su-Chen; Wu, Chi-Shin; Chen, Wei-Ti; Lee, Tony Szu-Hsien; Chen, Pau-Chung; Li, Chiang-shan R

**Correspondence Address:** Liao, Ding-Lieh, [dlliao@balipc.gov.tw](mailto:dlliao@balipc.gov.tw)

**Institution:** Department of Addiction Psychiatry, Bali Psychiatric Center, Department of Health, New Taipei City, Taiwan; Department of Addiction Psychiatry, Bali Psychiatric Center, Department of Health, New Taipei City, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Nursing, Oriental Institute of Technology, New Taipei City, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Far Eastern Memorial Hospital, New Taipei City, Taiwan; School of Nursing, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Health Promotion and Health Education, National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan; Institute of Occupational Medicine and Industrial Hygiene, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Substance misuse is associated with cognitive dysfunction. We used a stop signal task to examine deficits in cognitive control in individuals with opioid dependence (OD). We examined how response inhibition and post-error slowing are compromised and whether methadone maintenance treatment (MMT), abstinence duration, and psychiatric comorbidity are related to these measures in individuals with OD. Methods: Two-hundred-and-sixty-four men with OD who were incarcerated at a detention center and abstinent for up to 2 months (n = 108) or at a correctional facility and abstinent for approximately 6 months (n = 156), 65 OD men under MMT at a psychiatric clinic, and 64 age and education matched healthy control (HC) participants were assessed. We computed the stop signal reaction time (SSRT) to index the capacity of response inhibition and post-error slowing (PES) to represent error-related behavioral adjustment, as in our previous work. We examined group effects with analyses of variance and covariance analyses, followed by planned comparisons. Specifically, we compared OD and HC participants to examine the effects of opioid dependence and MMT and compared OD sub-groups to examine the effects of abstinence duration and psychiatric comorbidity. Results: The SSRT was significantly prolonged in OD but not MMT individuals, as compared to HC. The extent of post-error slowing diminished in OD and MMT, as compared to HC (trend;  $p = 0.061$ ), and there was no difference between the OD and MMT groups. Individuals in longer abstinence were no less impaired in these measures. Furthermore, these results remained when psychiatric comorbidities including misuse of other substances were accounted for. Conclusions: Methadone treatment appears to be associated with relatively intact cognitive control in opioid dependent individuals. MMT may facilitate public health by augmenting cognitive control and thereby mitigating risky behaviors in heroin addicts. (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: Liao et al.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Control](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Drug Abstinence](#)

**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](#)

#### 56. The alcohol deprivation effect model for studying relapse behavior: A comparison between rats and mice.

**Citation:** Alcohol, May 2014, vol./is. 48/3(313-320), 0741-8329 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Vengeliene, Valentina; Bilbao, Ainhoa; Spanagel, Rainer

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**Institution:** Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Faculty of Medicine, Mannheim, Germany; Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Faculty of Medicine, Mannheim, Germany; Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, Faculty of Medicine, Mannheim, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Understanding the psychological mechanisms and underlying neurobiology of relapse behavior is essential for improving the treatment of addiction. Because the neurobiology of relapse behavior cannot be well studied in patients, we must rely on appropriate animal

models. The alcohol deprivation effect (ADE) is a phenomenon in laboratory animals that models a relapse-like drinking situation, providing excellent face and predictive validity. In rodents, relapse-like behavior is largely influenced by the genetic make-up of an animal. It is not clear which other factors are responsible for variability of this behavior, but there seems to be no correlation between levels of baseline alcohol intake and the occurrence, duration, and robustness of the ADE. Rats that undergo long-term alcohol drinking for several months with repeated deprivation phases develop a compulsive drinking behavior during a relapse situation, characterized by insensitivity to taste adulteration with quinine, a loss of circadian drinking patterns during relapse-like drinking, and a shift toward drinking highly concentrated alcohol solutions to rapidly increase blood alcohol concentrations and achieve intoxication. Some mouse strains also exhibit an ADE, but this is usually of shorter duration than in rats. However, compulsive drinking in mice during a relapse situation has yet to be demonstrated. We extend our review section with original data showing that during long-term alcohol consumption, mice show a decline in alcohol intake, and the ADE fades with repeated deprivation phases. Furthermore, anti-relapse compounds that produce reliable effects on the ADE in rats produce paradoxical effects in mice. We conclude that the rat provides a better model system to study alcohol relapse and putative anti-relapse compounds. (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:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Deprivation](#)  
[\\*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Causality](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 57. Operant ethanol self-administration in ethanol dependent mice.

**Citation:** Alcohol, May 2014, vol./is. 48/3(295-299), 0741-8329 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Lopez, Marcelo F; Becker, Howard C

**Correspondence Address:** Lopez, Marcelo F.: Charleston Alcohol Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, 67 President St., MSC 861, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, lopezm@musc.edu

**Institution:** Charleston Alcohol Research Center, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Charleston Alcohol Research Center, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** While rats have been predominantly used to study operant ethanol self-administration behavior in the context of dependence, several studies have employed operant conditioning procedures to examine changes in ethanol self-administration behavior as a function of chronic ethanol exposure and withdrawal experience in mice. This review highlights some of the advantages of using operant conditioning procedures for examining the motivational effects of ethanol in animals with a history of dependence. As reported in rats, studies using various operant conditioning procedures in mice have demonstrated significant escalation of ethanol self-administration behavior in mice rendered dependent via forced chronic ethanol exposure in comparison to nondependent mice. This paper also presents a summary of these findings, as well as suggestions for future studies. (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:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Mice](#)  
[\\*Operant Conditioning](#)  
[Animal Models](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 58. Operant alcohol self-administration in dependent rats: Focus on the vapor model.

**Citation:** Alcohol, May 2014, vol./is. 48/3(277-286), 0741-8329 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Vendruscolo, Leandro F; Roberts, Amanda J

**Correspondence Address:** Roberts, Amanda J.: Molecular and Cellular Neuroscience Department, Scripps Research Institute, 10550 North Torrey Pines Road, MB18, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, aroberts@scripps.edu

**Institution:** Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Molecular and Cellular Neuroscience Department, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alcoholism (alcohol dependence) is characterized by a compulsion to seek and ingest alcohol (ethanol), loss of control over intake, and the emergence of a negative emotional state during withdrawal. Animal models are critical in promoting our knowledge of the neurobiological mechanisms underlying alcohol dependence. Here, we review the studies involving operant alcohol self-administration in rat models of alcohol dependence and withdrawal with the focus on the alcohol vapor model. In 1996, the first articles were published reporting that rats made dependent on alcohol by exposure to alcohol vapors displayed increased operant alcohol self-administration during acute withdrawal compared with nondependent rats (i.e., not exposed to alcohol vapors). Since then, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that this model reliably produces physical and motivational symptoms of alcohol dependence. The functional roles of various systems implicated in stress and reward, including opioids, dopamine, corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF), glucocorticoids, neuropeptide Y (NPY), -aminobutyric acid (GABA), norepinephrine, and cannabinoids, have been investigated in the context of alcohol dependence. The combination of models of alcohol withdrawal and dependence with operant self-administration constitutes an excellent tool to investigate the neurobiology of alcoholism. In fact, this work has helped lay the groundwork for several ongoing clinical trials for alcohol dependence. Advantages and limitations of this model are discussed, with an emphasis on what future directions of great importance could be. (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:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Neuropeptide Y](#)  
[\\*Rats](#)  
[\\*Stress](#)  
[Compulsions](#)  
[Drug Self Administration](#)  
[Neurobiology](#)  
[Operant Conditioning](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**59. Scheduled access alcohol drinking by alcohol-preferring (P) and high-alcohol-drinking (HAD) rats: Modeling adolescent and adult binge-like drinking.**

**Citation:** Alcohol, May 2014, vol./is. 48/3(225-234), 0741-8329 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Bell, Richard L; Rodd, Zachary A; Engleman, Eric A; Toalston, Jamie E; McBride, William J

**Correspondence Address:** Bell, Richard L.: Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US, 46202, ribell@iupui.edu

**Institution:** Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Binge alcohol drinking continues to be a public health concern among today's youth and young adults. Moreover, an early onset of alcohol use, which usually takes the form of binge drinking, is associated with a greater risk for developing alcohol use disorders. Given this, it is important to examine this behavior in rat models of alcohol abuse and dependence. Toward that end, the objective of this article is to review findings on binge-like drinking by selectively bred alcohol-preferring (P) and high-alcohol-drinking (HAD) lines of rats. As reviewed elsewhere in this special issue, the P line meets all, and the HAD line meets most, of the proposed criteria for an animal model of alcoholism. One model of binge drinking is scheduled ethanol access during the dark cycle, which has been used by our laboratory for over 20 years. Our laboratory has also adopted a protocol involving the concurrent presentation of multiple ethanol concentrations. When this protocol is combined with limited access, ethanol intake is maximized yielding blood ethanol levels (BELs) in excess, sometimes greatly in excess, of 80 mg%. By extending these procedures to include multiple scheduled ethanol access sessions during the dark cycle for 5 consecutive days/week, P and HAD rats consume in 3 or 4 h as much as, if not more than, the amount usually consumed in a 24 h period. Under certain conditions, using the multiple scheduled access procedure, BELs exceeding 200 mg% can be achieved on a daily basis. An overview of findings from studies with other selectively bred, inbred, and outbred rats places these findings in the context of the existing literature. Overall, the findings support the use of P and HAD rats as animal models to study binge-like alcohol drinking and reveal that scheduled access procedures will significantly increase ethanol intake by other rat lines and strains as well. (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:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[\\*Rats](#)  
[Animal Models](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

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

#### 60. The alcohol-preferring (P) and high-alcohol-drinking (HAD) rats-Animal models of alcoholism.

- Citation:** Alcohol, May 2014, vol./is. 48/3(209-215), 0741-8329 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** McBride, William J; Rodd, Zachary A; Bell, Richard L; Lumeng, Lawrence; Li, Ting-Kai
- Correspondence Address:** McBride, William J.: Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, 791 Union Dr., Indianapolis, IN, US, 46202-4887, wmcbride@iupui.edu
- Institution:** Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Medicine, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Department of Medicine, Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, NC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The objective of this article is to review the literature on the utility of using the selectively bred alcohol-preferring (P) and high-alcohol-drinking (HAD) lines of rats in studies examining high alcohol drinking in adults and adolescents, craving-like behavior, and the co-abuse of alcohol with other drugs. The P line of rats meets all of the originally proposed criteria for a suitable animal model of alcoholism. In addition, the P rat exhibits high alcohol-seeking behavior, demonstrates an alcohol deprivation effect (ADE) under relapse drinking conditions, consumes amounts of ethanol during adolescence equivalent to those consumed in adulthood, and co-abuses ethanol and nicotine. The P line also exhibits excessive binge-like alcohol drinking, attaining blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) of 200 mg% on a daily basis. The HAD replicate lines of rats have not been as extensively studied as the P rats. The HAD1,2 rats satisfy several of the criteria for an animal model of alcoholism, e.g., these rats will voluntarily consume ethanol in a free-choice situation to produce BACs between 50 and 200 mg%. The HAD1,2 rats also exhibit an ADE under repeated relapse conditions, and will demonstrate similar levels of ethanol intake during adolescence as seen in adults. Overall, the P and HAD1,2 rats have characteristics attributed to an early onset alcoholic, and can be used to study various aspects of alcohol use disorders. (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:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Animal Models](#)  
[\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Alcohol*  
Available from *ProQuest* in *Alcohol*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

#### 61. Psychological and pharmacological smoking cessation approaches for smokers with depression disorders.

- Original Title:** Intervenciones psicologicas y farmacologicas para dejar de fumar en fumadores con un trastorno depresivo.
- Citation:** Clinica y Salud, 2005, vol./is. 16/3(269-289), 1130-5274 (2005)
- Author(s):** Vazquez, Fernando L
- Correspondence Address:** Vazquez, Fernando L., pcfer@usc.es

**Institution:** Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Facultad de Psicología, Departamento de Psicología Clínica y Psicobiología, Spain

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** This paper reviews the results of randomized clinical trials of psychological and/or pharmacological treatments for smokers. Special attention has been devoted to subjects with or without a history of depressive disorder. A 6 to 12 months biochemically validated abstinence was used as main criterion for success. Relevant earlier reviews, meta-analyses, original articles in PsycINFO and MEDLINE databases, along with papers from Cochrane Tobacco Addiction Group were checked. Current data suggest that cognitive behavioural therapies involving mood-handling components, antidepressants bupropion and nortriptyline, and nicotine-substitution therapy can help these smokers give up smoking. Choosing the most appropriate treatment will depend on the clinical profile and needs of the individual patient. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*Treatment](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Pharmacology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 62. Surveying the literature on acculturation and alcohol use among Hispanic college students: We're not all on the same page.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(1074-1078), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Zamboanga, Byron L; Tomaso, Cara C; Kondo, Karli K; Schwartz, Seth J

**Correspondence Address:** Zamboanga, Byron L.: Smith College, 44 College Lane, Bass Hall, Northampton, MA, US, 01063, bzamboan@smith.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Smith College, Northampton, MA, US; Department of Psychology, Smith College, Northampton, MA, US; School of Professional Psychology, Pacific University, Hillsboro, OR, US; Department of Public Health Sciences, University of Miami, Miami, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** During the past several years, a steadily growing body of literature examining acculturation and alcohol use among Hispanic college students has emerged. A review of this literature suggests that there have been (and continues to be) mixed findings regarding the association between acculturation and alcohol use in this population. Thus, the exact nature of this association is not clear. This paper provides an overview of this literature and outlines recommendations for future research that will help to elucidate the complexities inherent in this line of work. (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:** [\\*Acculturation](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)  
[\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Student Attitudes](#)  
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 63. Does diversity matter? The need for longitudinal research on adolescent alcohol and drug use trajectories.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(1069-1073), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** D'Amico, Elizabeth J; Tucker, Joan S; Shih, Regina A; Miles, Jeremy N. V

**Correspondence Address:** D'Amico, Elizabeth J.: RAND Corporation, 1776 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA, US, 90407-2138, damico@rand.org

**Institution:** RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US; RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The existing research aimed at understanding alcohol and drug (AOD) use patterns from early to late adolescence typically does not examine samples with substantial racial and ethnic diversity. This is a critical research gap because studies have suggested that non-white adolescents often have worse health outcomes compared to white adolescents, even with less AOD use. In this paper, we discuss the need for future research on this topic, given demographic shifts in the racial and ethnic composition of the USA. We also outline how this research can provide information on what periods might be most relevant for each racial/ethnic group, and suggest measures that epidemiological studies on early substance use should assess to capture the underlying cultural, acculturation, psychosocial, and contextual factors that explain racial/ethnic differences in AOD trajectories. (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 Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[Diversity](#)  
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 64. A primer for using meta-analysis to consolidate research.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(1064-1068), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Lac, Andrew

**Correspondence Address:** Lac, Andrew: Department of Psychology, Claremont Graduate University, 150 E. 10th Street, Claremont, CA, US, 91711, andrew.lac@cgu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology, Claremont Graduate University, Claremont, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The article provides an introduction to interpreting meta-analysis in the context of synthesizing results of studies that examine the role of culture on drug use behaviors. Topics reviewed include using effect size to indicate the strength of a relationship in a primary study, combining effects in weighted models to yield a summary effect, and understanding how study-level moderators help to explain the heterogeneity in effect dispersion across investigations. The advantages of meta-analytic procedures for consolidating preexisting knowledge are highlighted. (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 Usage](#)  
[Literature Review](#)  
[Meta Analysis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 65. The interaction of drug use, sex work, and HIV among transgender women.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(1049-1053), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Hoffman, Beth R

**Correspondence Address:** Hoffman, Beth R.: California State University Los Angeles, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90032, bethsna@gmail.com

**Institution:** California State University, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Transgender women have a higher prevalence of drug use, HIV, drug use, and sex work than the general population. This article explores the interaction of these variables and discusses how sex work and drug use behaviors contribute to the high rates of HIV. A model predicting HIV rates with sex work and drug use as well as these behaviors in the transgender woman's social network is presented. Challenges to intervening with transgender women, as well as suggestions and criteria for successful interventions, 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 Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Prostitution](#)  
[Transgender](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 66. Problematic substance use among Hispanic adolescents and young adults: Implications for prevention efforts.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(1025-1038), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Grigsby, Timothy J. Halley; Forster, Myriam; Soto, Daniel Wood; Baezconde-Garbanati, Lourdes; Unger, Jennifer Beth

**Correspondence Address:** Grigsby, Timothy J. Halley: Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California, 2001 N. Soto St., Los Angeles, CA, US, 90033-9045, tjgrigsb@usc.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Using data collected between 2005 and 2012 from a longitudinal study of acculturation patterns and substance use among Hispanic youth in Southern California (N = 2722), we fit multivariate logistic regression models to estimate the association of type and frequency of drug use, friend and parent drug use, cultural orientation (measured by the ARSMA-II), and psychological distress (CES-D score) in 10th grade with problematic substance use (measured with the RAPI) in (i) 11th grade and (ii) young adulthood. We conclude that future intervention efforts with Hispanic adolescents and young adults should target polysubstance and problem users and emphasize inter-individual, structural, and cultural processes as they relate to problematic substance use. (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](#)  
[Acculturation](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 67. Associations between ethnic labels and substance use among Hispanic/Latino adolescents in Los Angeles.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(1007-1016), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Unger, Jennifer B; Thing, James; Soto, Daniel Wood; Baezconde-Garbanati, Lourdes

**Correspondence Address:** Unger, Jennifer B.: Department of Preventive Medicine, Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, 2001 N. Soto St., 3rd floor, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089, unger@usc.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Self-identification with ethnic-specific labels may indicate successful ethnic identity formation, which could protect against substance use. Alternatively, it might indicate affiliation with oppositional subcultures, a potential risk factor. This study examined longitudinal associations between ethnic labels and substance use among 1,575 Hispanic adolescents in Los Angeles. Adolescents who identified as Cholo or La Raza in 9th grade were at increased risk of past-month substance use in 11th grade. Associations were similar across gender and were not confounded by socioeconomic status, ethnic identity development, acculturation, or language use. Targeted prevention interventions for adolescents who identify with these subcultures may be 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:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Ethnic Identity](#)  
[\\*School Based Intervention](#)

[Acculturation](#)  
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

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

**68. "PMA sounds fun": Negotiating drug discourses online.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(987-998), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Barratt, Monica J; Allen, Matthew; Lenton, Simon

**Correspondence Address:** Barratt, Monica J.: National Drug Research Institute, Faculty of Health Sciences, Curtin University, 54-62 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia, 3065, m.barratt@curtin.edu.au

**Institution:** National Drug Research Institute, Faculty of Health Sciences, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia; School of Communications and Creative Arts, Deakin University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; National Drug Research Institute, Faculty of Health Sciences, Curtin University, Perth, WAU, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In 2007, a young woman, Annabel Catt, died after consuming a capsule sold as "ecstasy" that contained para-methoxyamphetamine. In this paper, we describe how this death was depicted in online drug-user communities and illustrate how the meanings of drug use are negotiated in online settings. News articles, public online discussions, and online fieldwork formed the data. This paper demonstrates how dominant drug discourses may be resisted by drug users, drawing on theories of health resistance and Kane Race's concept of counterpublic health. Online environments may offer ways of engaging people who use drugs that acknowledge both pleasure and safety. The study's limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs (APSAD) Conference. 31st. Nov, 2011. Hobart. TAS, Australia. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[\\*Health Promotion](#)  
[\\*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[Discourse Analysis](#)  
[Internet](#)  
[Pleasure](#)  
[Resistance](#)

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

**69. Measuring ethnic identity in Latino adolescents with substance use disorders.**

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(982-986), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Burrow-Sanchez, Jason J

**Correspondence Address:** Burrow-Sanchez, Jason J.: Department of Educational Psychology, University of Utah, 1705 Campus Center Drive, Salt Lake City, UT, US, 84112, jason.burrow-sanchez@utah.edu

**Institution:** Department of Educational Psychology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, US

**Language:** English



**Abstract:** The Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM) is a frequently used instrument to assess the level of ethnic identity in adolescents. The factor structure of the MEIM has extensively been studied in diverse nonclinical samples, while research with clinical samples of adolescents is lacking. The purpose of the current study is to identify the factor structure of the MEIM in a clinical sample of Latino adolescents (N = 106) with substance use disorders. A confirmatory factor analysis was used to test three competing factor structure models of the MEIM. Results indicated that a six-item two-factor model best fit the data for Latino adolescents in this study. Implications of these results and suggestions for further 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](#)  
[\\*Ethnic Identity](#)  
[\\*Factor Structure](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)  
[Adolescent Development Measurement](#)  
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 70. "A cool little buzz": Alcohol intoxication in the dance club scene.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(968-981), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Hunt, Geoffrey; Moloney, Molly; Fazio, Adam

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**Institution:** Institute for Scientific Analysis, Alameda, CA, US; Institute for Scientific Analysis, Alameda, CA, US; Institute for Scientific Analysis, Alameda, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In recent years, there has been increasing concern about youthful "binge" drinking and intoxication. Yet the meaning of intoxication remains under-theorized. This paper examines intoxication in a young adult nightlife scene, using data from a 2005-2008 National Institute on Drug Abuse-funded project on Asian American youth and nightlife. Analyzing in-depth qualitative interview data with 250 Asian American young adults in the San Francisco area, we examine their narratives about alcohol intoxication with respect to sociability, stress, and fun, and their navigation of the fine line between "buzzed" and being "wasted." Finally, limitations of the study and directions for future research 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:** [\\*Alcohol Intoxication](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Asians](#)  
[Dance](#)  
[Developmental Age Groups](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**71. New drug use among agricultural workers.**

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**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(956-967), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Bletzer, Keith V

**Correspondence Address:** Bletzer, Keith V.: Adjunct Faculty, School of Human Evolution and Social Change, Arizona State University, 85-2402, Tempe, AZ, US, keith.bletzer@asu.edu

**Institution:** Adjunct Faculty, School of Human Evolution and Social Change, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research on drug use onset rarely examines the spatial dimensions of onset, owing to a literature that is overwhelming from urban areas of an industrialized country (United States). Narrative interviews from drug-using agricultural workers in contrast reveal another side of drug use onset, where influence of familiarity with place becomes evident, despite the expectation that the novelty and/or adventure within a lifestyle of seasonal employment and migratory labor that requires overnight accommodations on-the-season is likely to push/pull one into the first use of a new drug or the first drug that an individual has ever used. (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](#)  
[Agricultural Workers](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**72. From "kickeando las malias" (kicking the withdrawals) to "staying clean": The impact of cultural values on cessation of injection drug use in aging Mexican-American men.**

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**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(941-954), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Flores, David V; Torres, Luis R; Torres-Vigil, Isabel; Bordnick, Patrick S; Ren, Yi; Torres, Melissa I. M; DeLeon, Freddie; Pericot-Valverde, Irene; Lopez, Tenee

**Correspondence Address:** Torres, Luis R.: Graduate College of Social Work, University of Houston, 110HA Social Work Bldg, Houston, TX, US, 77204, lrtorres@uh.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug use among older adults is a growing concern, particularly for the burgeoning Hispanic population. Older adults seeking drug treatment will double over the next decade to almost 6 million. Cultural factors influence drug use, and more specifically, Hispanic cultural values influence heroin use. This study explored Mexican-American injection drug users' adherence to traditional Hispanic cultural values and their impact on cessation. Ethnographic interviews endorsed contextualized influences of values on

heroin use. Cultural values functioned dichotomously, influencing both initiation and cessation. Understanding the impact of cultural values on substance abuse is critical given the changing demographics in American society. (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:** [\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Aging](#)  
[Mexican Americans](#)  
[Protective Factors](#)  
[Qualitative Research](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

### 73. The role of immigration status in heavy drinking among Asian Americans.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(932-940), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)  
**Author(s):** Lo, Celia C; Cheng, Tyrone C; Howell, Rebecca J  
**Correspondence Address:** Lo, Celia C.: School of Social Work, University of Alabama, Little 117A, Box 870314, Tuscaloosa, AL, US, 35487-0314, clo@ua.edu  
**Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, US; School of Social Work, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, US; Department of Criminal Justice, Charleston Southern University, Charleston, SC, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** We examined the role of Asian Americans' immigration status in their heavy drinking, using a national sample of 3,574 Asian American adults during 2008 to 2011 when surveyed by the National Health Interview Survey. Our results, with relevant social structural factors controlled, show that U.S.-born Asian Americans exhibited the highest heavy-drinking levels, followed by long-time-resident Asian immigrants, then recent-resident Asian immigrants (our three main subsamples). The higher heavy-drinking levels characterizing U.S.-born Asians who were male and younger, as compared to immigrant Asians who were male and younger, helped explain differential heavy-drinking levels across subsamples. 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](#)  
[Asians](#)  
[Immigration](#)  
[South Asian Cultural Groups](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

### 74. The impact of acculturation and acculturative stress on alcohol use across Asian immigrant subgroups.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(922-931), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)  
**Author(s):** Park, So-Youn; Anastas, Jeane; Shibusawa, Tazuko; Nguyen, Duy

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**Institution:** Department of Social Welfare, College of Social Science, Kyonggi University, Kyonggi-do, South Korea; Silver School of Social Work, New York University, New York, NY, US; Silver School of Social Work, New York University, New York, NY, US; Silver School of Social Work, New York University, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Acculturation and acculturative stress are examined as predictors of alcohol use among Asian immigrants, using the 2004 National Latino and Asian Americans Survey (NLAAS). Separate regression analyses were conducted for Chinese (n = 600), Filipino (n = 508), and Vietnamese (n = 520) immigrants. Alcohol use varied for the three groups. English proficiency was associated with drinking for all groups. Family conflict was associated with drinking for Chinese immigrants. General acculturative stress and discrimination were associated with drinking for Vietnamese immigrants. Results underscore acculturation and acculturative stress as being contributors to alcohol consumption, and the importance of considering the heterogeneity of Asian immigrants in research on their alcohol use. 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:** [\\*Acculturation](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Immigration](#)  
[Stress](#)  
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 75. Special issue on culture and substance use.

**Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, July 2014, vol./is. 49/8(919-921), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Unger, Jennifer B

**Correspondence Address:** Unger, Jennifer B.: Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, University of Southern California, Keck School of Medicine, 2001 N. Soto St., SSB302P, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90089, unger@usc.edu

**Institution:** Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, University of Southern California, Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This editorial presents the articles featured in this issue of Substance Use & Misuse. The studies in this special issue highlight the numerous ways that culture can be defined, the wide variety of social norms about substance use that can develop within cultural groups, and the reciprocal influences between culture and substance use. The papers in this special issue coalesce around two main themes. The first theme is substance use among predefined cultural groups, where the cultural groups are usually defined by the researcher based on their race/ethnicity, place of residence, employment status, or other sociodemographic characteristics. The second theme is cultural groups that are defined by their members' similar substance use behaviors. Several articles in this special issue illustrate how common substance use behaviors can create a shared culture, and how identification with a particular culture can shape future substance use as well as nonuse. The papers in this special issue also highlight various functional meanings of substance use across cultures, and how these differ according to the individual's and cultural group's

position, status, and power, as well as their relative lack, in the socioeconomic and political hierarchy. (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](#)  
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Social Norms](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

#### 76. A dynamical systems approach to understanding self-regulation in smoking cessation behavior change.

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, May 2014, vol./is. 16/Supp2(S159-S168), 1462-2203;1469-994X (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Timms, Kevin P; Rivera, Daniel E; Collins, Linda M; Piper, Megan E

**Correspondence Address:** Rivera, Daniel E.: Control Systems Engineering Laboratory, Arizona State University, Mail Stop 876106, Tempe, AZ, US, 85287-6106, daniel.rivera@asu.edu

**Institution:** Control Systems Engineering Laboratory, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US;  
Control Systems Engineering Laboratory, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US;  
Methodology Center, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, US;  
Department of Medicine, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Self-regulation, a key component of the addiction process, has been challenging to model precisely in smoking cessation settings, largely due to the limitations of traditional methodological approaches in measuring behavior over time. However, increased availability of intensive longitudinal data (ILD) measured through ecological momentary assessment facilitates the novel use of an engineering modeling approach to better understand self-regulation. Methods: Dynamical systems modeling is a mature engineering methodology that can represent smoking cessation as a self-regulation process. This article shows how a dynamical systems approach effectively captures the reciprocal relationship between day-to-day changes in craving and smoking. Models are estimated using ILD from a smoking cessation randomized clinical trial. Results: A system of low-order differential equations is presented that models cessation as a self-regulatory process. It explains 87.32% and 89.16% of the variance observed in craving and smoking levels, respectively, for an active treatment group and 62.25% and 84.12% of the variance in a control group. The models quantify the initial increase and subsequent gradual decrease in craving occurring postquit as well as the dramatic quit-induced smoking reduction and postquit smoking resumption observed in both groups. Comparing the estimated parameters for the group models suggests that active treatment facilitates craving reduction and slows postquit smoking resumption. Conclusions: This article illustrates that dynamical systems modeling can effectively leverage ILD in order to understand self-regulation within smoking cessation. Such models quantify group-level dynamic responses in smoking cessation and can inform the development of more effective interventions in the future. (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:** [\\*Behavior Change](#)  
[\\*Self Regulation](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation Systems](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

**77. Modeling complexity of EMA data: Time-varying lagged effects of negative affect on smoking urges for subgroups of nicotine addiction.**

**Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, May 2014, vol./is. 16/Supp2(S144-S150), 1462-2203;1469-994X (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Shiyko, Mariya; Naab, Pamela; Shiffman, Saul; Li, Runze

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**Institution:** Department of Counseling and Applied Educational Psychology, Bouve College of Health Sciences, Northeastern University, Boston, MA, US; Department of Counseling and Applied Educational Psychology, Bouve College of Health Sciences, Northeastern University, Boston, MA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Statistics, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Introduction: Ecological momentary assessments (EMA) are increasingly used in studies of smoking behavior. Through EMA, examination of lagged relationships is particularly useful for establishing a temporal order of events and for identifying types and timing of risk factors. The time-varying effect model (TVEM) handles EMA data challenges and addresses unique questions about the time-varying effects. Methods: Generalized TVEM was applied to EMA data from a smoking cessation study to investigate a "time-varying lagged" effect of negative affect on high smoking urges. Participants included 224 smokers with a smoking history of 23.1 years (SD = 9.8) smoking 27.3 cigarettes per day (SD = 10.7), which provided 11,394 EMAs following a quit attempt and prior to a smoking lapse. Results: The effect of negative affect was found to vary as a function of a time lag, with stronger immediate effects: estimated odds ratio (OR) of 2.7 for the lower nicotine-dependence group (time to first morning cigarette > 5 min, 57.6%) and OR of 2.4 for the higher nicotine-dependence group (< 5 min). The magnitude of the effect persisted up to 7 hr while decreasing over time. Conclusions: This analysis confirmed the importance of negative affect as a precursor of smoking urges while showing that the magnitude of the effect varies over time. An assumption of a constant lagged effect may bias estimates of the relationships and fail to provide a comprehensive outlook of the relational dynamics. (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:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Measurement](#)  
[\\*Models](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Nicotine](#)  
[Time](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

**78. Cyberbullying and psychological and behavioral health problems.**

**Citation:** Journal of Adolescent Health, May 2014, vol./is. 54/5(618-619), 1054-139X (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Gamez-Guadix, Manuel; Smith, Peter K; Orue, Izaskun; Calvete, Esther

**Institution:** University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain; Goldsmiths University of London, London, United Kingdom; University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain; University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reply by the current authors to the comments made by Justin W. Patchin and Sameer Hinduja (see record 2013-34031-002) on the original article (see record 2013-18883-001). The current authors think that Patchin and Hinduja raise important issues, one of which is using a consistent operationalization of cyberbullying to advance the study of occurrence and correlates of this problem. They also make a number of observations about the article published in the Journal of Adolescent Health: "Longitudinal and reciprocal relations of cyberbullying with depression, substance use, and problematic Internet use among adolescents". The current authors agree with Patchin and Hinduja that research in this field must further refine conceptual and methodological issues. A range of such issues are debated in two recent collections. Research in cyberbullying has gathered pace very rapidly in the last few years, and discussion of these issues serves an important purpose in improving research and ultimately helping those involved in cyberbullying behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cyberbullying](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Internet Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Adolescent Health](#)

#### 79. Sex differences in activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis by methamphetamine.

**Citation:** Journal of Neurochemistry, May 2014, vol./is. 129/3(495-508), 0022-3042;1471-4159 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Zuloaga, Damian G; Johnson, Lance A; Agam, Maayan; Raber, Jacob

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**Institution:** Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University Portland, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University Portland, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University Portland, Portland, OR, US; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University Portland, Portland, OR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Dysregulation of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis activation is associated with changes in addiction-related behaviors. In this study, we tested whether sex differences in the acute effects of methamphetamine (MA) exposure involve differential activation of the HPA axis. Male and female mice were injected with MA (1 mg/kg) or saline for comparison of plasma corticosterone and analysis of the immediate early gene c-Fos in brain. There was a prolonged elevation in corticosterone levels in female compared to male mice. C-Fos was elevated in both sexes following MA in HPA axis-associated regions, including the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN), central amygdala, cingulate, and CA3 hippocampal region. MA increased the number of c-Fos and c-Fos/glucocorticoid receptor (GR) dual-labeled cells to a greater extent in males than females in the cingulate and CA3 regions. MA also increased the number of c-fos/vasopressin dual-labeled cells in the PVN as well as the number and percentage of

c-Fos/GR dual-labeled cells in the PVN and central amygdala, although no sex differences in dual labeling were found in these regions. Thus, sex differences in MA-induced plasma corticosterone levels and activation of distinct brain regions and proteins involved in HPA axis regulation may contribute to sex differences in acute effects of MA on the brain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Society for Neurochemistry; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Corticosterone  
\*Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis  
\*Methamphetamine  
\*Mice  
\*Vasopressin  
Glucocorticoids  
Human Sex Differences

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Neurochemistry*

**80. Rapid Assessment Response (RAR) study: Drug use, health and systemic risks-Emthonjeni Correctional Centre, Pretoria, South Africa.**

**Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, April 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Apr 3, 2014)

**Author(s):** dos Santos, Monika M. L.; Trautmann, Franz; Wolvaardt, Gustaaf; Palakatsela, Romeo

**Correspondence Address:** dos Santos, Monika M. L.: Psychology Department, University of South Africa, P.O. Box 392, UNISA, Pretoria, South Africa, 0004, dsantmml@unisa.ac.za

**Institution:** Psychology Department, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa; Utrecht Trimbos Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands; Foundation for Professional Development, Pretoria, South Africa; Psychology Department, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Correctional centre populations are one of the populations most at risk of contracting HIV infection for many reasons, such as unprotected sex, violence, rape and tattooing with contaminated equipment. Specific data on drug users in correctional centres is not available for the majority of countries, including South Africa. The study aimed to identify the attitudes and knowledge of key informant (KI) offender and correctional centre staff regarding drug use, health and systemic-related problems so as to facilitate the long-term planning of activities in the field of drug-use prevention and systems strengthening in correctional centres, including suggestions for the development of appropriate intervention and rehabilitation programmes. Method: A Rapid Assessment Response (RAR) methodology was adopted which included observation, mapping of service providers (SP), KI interviews (staff and offenders) and focus groups (FGs). The study was implemented in Emthonjeni Youth Correctional Centre, Pretoria, South Africa. Fifteen KI staff participants were interviewed and 45 KI offenders. Results: Drug use is fairly prevalent in the centre, with tobacco most commonly smoked, followed by cannabis and heroin. The banning of tobacco has also led to black-market features such as transactional sex, violence, gangsterism and smuggling in order to obtain mainly prohibited tobacco products, as well as illicit substances. Conclusion: HIV, health and systemic-related risk reduction within the Correctional Service sector needs to focus on measures such as improvement of staff capacity and security measures, deregulation of tobacco products and the development and implementation of comprehensive health promotion programmes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.; HOLDER: dos Santos et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	*Correctional Institutions *Drug Usage *Infectious Disorders *Risk Factors
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO
<b>Full Text:</b>	Available from <i>ProQuest</i> in <i>Harm Reduction Journal</i> ; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from <i>National Library of Medicine</i> in <i>Harm Reduction Journal</i> Available from <i>BioMedCentral</i> in <i>Harm Reduction Journal</i> Available from <i>Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)</i> in <i>Harm Reduction Journal</i> ; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from <i>Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)</i> in <i>Harm Reduction Journal</i> ; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

### 81. The effectiveness of integrated treatment in patients with substance use disorders co-occurring with anxiety and/or depression-A group randomized trial.

<b>Citation:</b>	BMC Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Mar 5, 2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Wusthoff, Linda E; Waal, Helge; Grawe, Rolf W
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Wusthoff, Linda E.: Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research, Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway, l.e.wusthoff@medisin.uio.no
<b>Institution:</b>	Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research, Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research, Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Department of Research and Development, Clinic for Substance Use and Addiction Medicine, St. Olav University Hospital, Trondheim, Norway
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	Background: Integrated Treatment (IT) has proved effective in treating patients with Substance Use Disorders (SUD) co-occurring with severe Mental Disorders (MD), less is known about the effectiveness of IT for patients with SUD co-occurring with less severe MD. The aim of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of IT for patients with SUD co-occurring with anxiety and/or depression on the following parameters: 1. The use of substances, as measured by the Alcohol Use Identification Test (AUDIT), the Drug Use Identification Test (DUDIT), and the Addiction Severity Index (EuropASI). 2. The severity of psychiatric symptoms, as measured by the Symptom Check List 90 r (SCL 90R). 3. The client's motivation for changing his/her substance use behaviour, as measured by the Substance Abuse Treatment Scale (SATSr). Methods: This is a group randomized clinical trial comparing the effectiveness of IT to treatment as usual in Community Mental Health Centres (CMHCs). Five CMHCs were drawn to the Intervention Group (IG) and four CMHCs to the Control Group (CG). The allocation to treatment conditions was not blinded. New referrals were screened with the AUDIT and the DUDIT. Those who scored above the cut-off level of these instruments were assessed with the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV 1 and 2. We included patients with anxiety and/or depression together with one or more SUDs. Results: We included 55 patients in the IG and 21 in the CG. A linear multilevel model was used. Both groups reduced their alcohol and substance use during the trial, while there was no change in psychiatric symptoms in either group. However, the IG had a greater increase in motivation for substance use treatment after 12 months than had the CG with an estimate of 1.76, $p = 0.043$ , CI95% (0.08; 3.44) (adjusted analyses). There were no adverse events. Conclusions: Integrated treatment is effective in increasing the motivation for treatment

amongst patients with anxiety and/or depression together with SUD in outpatient clinics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *BMC Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *BMC Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *BMC Psychiatry*  
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *BMC Psychiatry*  
Available from *ProQuest* in *BMC Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

## 82. Treatment for illegal drug use disorders: The role of comorbid mood and anxiety disorders.

**Citation:** BMC Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Mar 26, 2014)

**Author(s):** Melchior, Maria; Prokofyeva, Elena; Younes, Nadia; Surkan, Pamela J; Martins, Silvia S

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Our aim was to examine whether comorbid mood and anxiety disorders influence patterns of treatment or the perceived unmet need for treatment among those not receiving treatment for illegal drug use disorders. Methods: Data came from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC, 2001-2002 and 2004-2005, n = 34,653). Lifetime DSM-IV illegal drug use disorder (abuse and dependence), as well as comorbid mood (major depression, dysthymia, manic disorder, hypomanic disorder) and anxiety disorders (panic disorder, agoraphobia, social phobia, specific phobia, generalized anxiety) were ascertained by a standardized psychiatric interview. Treatment for illegal drug use disorders and perceived unmet need for treatment were assessed among individuals with illegal drug use disorder. Odds of treatment and odds of perceived unmet need for treatment were assessed using logistic regression, adjusting for socio-demographic characteristics, treatment for mood and anxiety disorders, and comorbid alcohol use disorder. Results: Out of 34,653 participants,

1114 (3.2%) had a diagnosis of lifetime illegal drug use disorder: 21.2% had a comorbid mood disorder only, 11.8% a comorbid anxiety disorder only, and 45.9% comorbid mood and anxiety disorders. Comorbid mood and anxiety disorders were not related to treatment for illegal drug use disorders but were associated with an elevated likelihood of unmet need for treatment: compared to participants with no comorbidities, multivariate ORs were 2.21 (95% CI: 1.23- 4.10) for mood disorder only, 2.38 (95% CI: 1.27-4.45) for anxiety disorder only, and 2.90 (95% CI: 1.71-4.94) for both mood and anxiety disorders. Conclusions: Individuals with an illegal drug use disorder and comorbid mood or anxiety disorders are disproportionately likely to report unmet need for treatment. Integrated mental health and substance use programs could prove effective in addressing their treatment needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Affective Disorders](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Emotional States](#)  
[Mental Health Programs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [BMC Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
 Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [BMC Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)  
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)  
 Available from *ProQuest* in [BMC Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

### 83. Effectiveness of treatment for adolescent substance use: Is biological drug testing sufficient?

**Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 75/2(358-370), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Schuler, Megan S; Griffin, Beth Ann; Ramchand, Rajeev; Almirall, Daniel; McCaffrey, Daniel F

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The purpose of this study was to compare the relative effectiveness of three treatment modalities for adolescent substance use: biological drug screening (BDS), Motivational Enhancement Therapy-Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (MET/CBT5), and BDS combined with MET/CBT5, relative to no treatment. Method: This study comprised 5,186 adolescents (70% male) enrolled in substance use treatment and tracked through the

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment's database (BDS = 1,110; MET/CBT5 = 784; BDS combined with MET/CBT5 = 2,539; no treatment = 753). Outcomes of interest were substance use frequency and severity of substance use problems at 3, 6, and 12 months, as measured by the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs survey. Propensity score weighting was used to adjust for pretreatment covariate imbalances between groups. Weighted generalized linear models were used to estimate the impact of treatment on outcomes at 3, 6, and 12 months. Results: BDS, alone or in combination with MET/CBT5, was associated with improved substance use and substance problems outcomes. Relative to youth reporting no treatment services, the BDS group reported significantly lower substance use at all visits, with the observed difference increasing over time. BDS alone was associated with significantly fewer substance problems than BDS combined with MET/CBT5 at all visits and significantly lower use at 12 months. Conclusions: Our results demonstrate significant improvement on substance use outcomes associated with BDS and offer preliminary evidence that BDS, particularly standalone BDS, may be an effective form of drug treatment for adolescents. Further work, including randomized studies, should explore the optimal format of administering BDS to adolescents to achieve maximum effectiveness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Cognitive Behavior Therapy  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Drug Usage Screening  
 \*Motivational Interviewing  
 Biology  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 84. Risks of alcohol use disorders related to drinking patterns in the U.S. general population.

**Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 75/2(319-327), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Greenfield, Thomas K; Ye, Yu; Bond, Jason; Kerr, William C; Nayak, Madhabika B; Kaskutas, Lee Ann; Anton, Raymond F; Litten, Raye Z; Kranzler, Henry R

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine the relations between drinking (mean quantity and heavy drinking patterns) and alcohol use disorders (AUDs) in the U.S. general population. Method: Data from three telephone National Alcohol Surveys (in 2000, 2005, and 2010) were pooled, with separate analyses for men and women restricted to current drinkers (ns = 5,922 men, 6,270 women). Predictors were 12-month volume (mean drinks per day), rates of heavy drinking (5+/4+ drinks in a day for men/women), and very heavy drinking (8+, 12+, and 24+ drinks in a day). Outcomes were negative alcohol-related consequences constituting abuse (1+ of 4 DSM-IV-based domains assessed by 13 items) and alcohol dependence (symptoms in 3+ of 7 DSMIV-based domains), together taken to indicate an AUD. Segmentation analyses were used to model risks of problem outcomes from drinking patterns separately by gender. Results: In the general population, men and women who consumed <1 drink/day on average with no heavy drinking days did not incur substantial risks of an AUD (<10%). Men who drank

from 1 to 2 drinks/day on average but never 5+ incurred a 16% risk of reporting an AUD (3.5% alcohol dependence). At higher volumes, men and women who indicated higher rates of drinking larger amounts per day and/or involving 8+ and 12+ drinks/day (and even 24+ drinks/day for men) showed much higher risks of experiencing AUDs. Conclusions: The findings provide quantitative guidance for primary care practitioners who wish to make population-based recommendations to patients who might benefit by reducing both overall intake and amounts per occasion in an effort to lower their risks of developing AUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 85. Internet-based screening and brief intervention for illicit drug users: A randomized controlled trial with 12-month follow-up.

**Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 75/2(313-318), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Sinadinovic, Kristina; Wennberg, Peter; Berman, Anne H

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: This trial investigated the effects of access to an Internet-based screening and brief intervention site for illicit drug users. This article adds to previously published results from the 3- and 6-month follow-ups by extending the follow-up period to 12 months and reporting changes in substance use between the 6- and 12-month follow-ups. Method: In total, 202 Internet help-seekers with illicit drug use, 15-70 years old, were randomly assigned to either an intervention group that received Internet-based screening and brief intervention via eScreen.se or to an assessment-only control group. The primary outcome measure was the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test consumption questions (DUDIT-C) score, and secondary outcome measures were the DUDIT, Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test consumption questions (AUDIT-C), and AUDIT scores, as well as the proportion of drug abstainers and participants making a clinically significant change in their alcohol and other drug use. Results: DUDIT-C, DUDIT, AUDIT-C, and AUDIT scores remained stable between the 6- and 12-month follow-ups. However, 12 months after recruitment, 34.3% of those who used eScreen.se had changed their alcohol use to a clinically lower level compared with the 21.8% of the controls. Also, none of the eScreen.se users increased their level of alcohol use during this 12-month period, whereas 5.0% in the control group did so. Conclusions: Despite no changes in illicit drug use from the 6- to 12-month follow-up for both the intervention and control group, eScreen.se seems to be more effective than assessment only for reducing alcohol use among illicit drug users over a 12-month period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Intervention](#)  
[\\*Screening](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 86. Early adolescent substance use as a risk factor for developing conduct disorder and depression symptoms.

**Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 75/2(279-289), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Wymbs, Brian T; McCarty, Carolyn A; Mason, W. Alex; King, Kevin M; Baer, John S; Stoep, Ann Vander; McCauley, Elizabeth

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Conduct disorder and depression symptoms are well-established risk factors for substance use during adolescence. However, few investigations have examined whether early substance use increases adolescents' risk of developing conduct disorder/depression symptoms. Method: Using the Developmental Pathways Project sample of 521 middle school students (51.6% male), we tested whether substance use (indicated by alcohol and marijuana use, and use-related impairment) in 8th and 9th grade increased risk of conduct disorder and depression symptoms in 9th and 12th grade over and above prior symptoms. We examined whether associations between substance use and conduct disorder/depression symptoms were consistent across self- or parent-reported symptoms and whether associations were moderated by gender. Results: Analyses indicated that, over and above prior symptoms, elevated substance use in 8th grade predicted elevated conduct disorder symptoms in 9th grade, and substance use in 9th grade predicted conduct disorder symptoms in 12th grade. In contrast, substance use failed to predict later depression symptoms independent of prior symptoms. These findings were consistent across self- and parent-reported conduct disorder/depression symptoms. With one exception (association between substance use in 8th grade and self-reported conduct disorder symptoms in 9th grade), relations between early substance use and later conduct disorder symptoms did not differ between boys and girls. Conclusions: Study findings underscore the unique contribution of substance use during early adolescence to the development of conduct disorder symptoms by late adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Annual Conference of the Research Society on Alcoholism. Jun, 2012. San Francisco. CA, US. Portions of the analyses were presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Conduct Disorder](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Symptoms](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 87. Prescription drug misuse and sexual risk behaviors among adolescents and emerging adults.

**Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 75/2(259-268), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Bonar, Erin E; Cunningham, Rebecca M; Chermack, Stephen T; Blow, Frederic C; Barry, Kristen L; Booth, Brenda M; Walton, Maureen A

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate associations between prescription drug misuse (PDM) and sexual risk behaviors (SRBs) among adolescents and emerging adults. Method: In a hospital emergency department, 2,127 sexually active 14- to 20-year-olds (61% female) reported on past-year alcohol use severity (using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-consumption [AUDIT-C]), cannabis use, PDM (n = 422), and SRBs (inconsistent condom use, multiple partners, intercourse following alcohol/other drug use). Results: Bivariately, AUDIT-C score, cannabis use, and PDM of stimulants, opioids, and sedatives were positively associated with each SRB. Because many participants reported PDM for multiple drug classes (i.e., sedatives, stimulants, opioids), participants were categorized as (a) no PDM (n = 1,705), (b) PDM of one class (n = 251), (c) PDM of two classes (n = 90), or (d) PDM of three classes (n = 81). Three hierarchical logistic regression models evaluated the associations of number of classes of PDM with SRBs separately, after accounting for demographics (age, gender, race), AUDIT-C score, and cannabis use. Adding PDM statistically improved each model beyond what was accounted for by demographics, alcohol, and cannabis use. For inconsistent condom use and substance use before sex, PDM of one, two, or three classes was significantly associated with increased odds of these SRBs. PDM of two or three classes was associated with increased odds of reporting multiple partners. Conclusions: Findings suggest that PDM, especially poly-PDM, may be a pertinent risk factor for SRBs among youth. Event-based research could further evaluate how PDM, as well as other substance use, is related to SRBs at the event level in order to inform interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Sexual Risk Taking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 88. Alcohol dependence and reproductive timing in African and European ancestry women: Findings in a midwestern twin cohort.

**Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 75/2(235-240), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Waldron, Mary; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Madden, Pamela A. F; Duncan, Alexis E; Sartor, Carolyn E; Heath, Andrew C

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: We examined associations between reproductive onset and history of alcohol dependence (AD) in 475 African ancestry (AA) and 2,865 European or other ancestry (EA) female twins. Method: Participants were drawn from a U.S. midwestern birth cohort study of like-sex female twin pairs born between 1975 and 1985, ages 21-32 as of last completed assessment. Cox proportional hazards regression models were estimated predicting age at first childbirth from history of AD, separately by race/ethnicity, without and with adjustment for sociodemographic characteristics, body mass index, history of other substance involvement, psychopathology, and family and childhood risks. Results: Among EA twins, AD predicted early childbearing through age 17 and delayed childbearing from age 25 onward; in adjusted models, AD was associated with overall delayed childbearing. Among AA twins, reproductive timing and AD were not significantly related in either unadjusted or adjusted models. Conclusions: Findings for twins of European ancestry are consistent with well-documented links between early alcohol mis/use and teenage parenting as well as delays in childbearing associated with drinking-related reproductive and relationship difficulties. Extension of analyses to other racial/ethnic groups of sufficient sample size remains important. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Reproductive Health](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Racial and Ethnic Groups](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 89. ADHD symptoms, autistic traits, and substance use and misuse in adult Australian twins.

**Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, March 2014, vol./is. 75/2(211-221), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** De Alwis, Duneesha; Agrawal, Arpana; Reiersen, Angela M; Constantino, John N; Henders, Anjali; Martin, Nicholas G; Lynskey, Michael T

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and autism spectrum disorder frequently co-occur. Several studies show increased risk of substance use disorders in ADHD, yet there is limited information related to how ADHD symptoms, autistic traits, and their combined effects are associated with nicotine, alcohol, and cannabis use and use disorders in the general population. Method: Cross-sectional interview and self-report questionnaire data from 3,080 young adult Australian twins (mean age 31.9 years) were used to assess ADHD symptoms, autistic traits, substance use, and substance use disorders. Substance use disorders-based on Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, criteria-were assessed in the full sample as well as in those who reported substance use. Logistic regression analyses were used for comparing the associations between ADHD symptoms, autistic traits, substance use, and substance misuse after conduct disorder, sex, age, and zygosity were controlled for. Results: Greater ADHD symptoms and autistic traits scores were associated with elevated levels of regular smoking; cannabis use; and nicotine, alcohol, and cannabis use disorders, even after



conduct disorder was adjusted for. In contrast, for alcohol use, those with high autistic traits scores were less likely to report drinking to intoxication. However, upon initiation, and similar to the findings for nicotine and cannabis, they were at elevated risk for developing alcohol dependence. Conclusions: Increased liability to ADHD and elevated autistic traits scores were associated with substance use and misuse, with the exception of alcohol use. Given the social underpinnings of drinking, persons with autistic traits may be less likely to engage in it; however, upon engagement in drinking, their vulnerability to alcohol dependence is elevated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[\\*Autism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Twins](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Nicotine](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 90. Topiramate treatment for heavy drinkers: Moderation by a GRIK1 polymorphism.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Psychiatry, April 2014, vol./is. 171/4(445-452), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Apr 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Kranzler, Henry R; Covault, Jonathan; Feinn, Richard; Armeli, Stephen; Tennen, Howard; Arias, Albert J; Gelernter, Joel; Pond, Timothy; Oncken, Cheryl; Kampman, Kyle M

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Topiramate has been shown to reduce drinking and heavy drinking in individuals with alcohol dependence whose goal was to stop drinking. The authors evaluated the efficacy and tolerability of topiramate in heavy drinkers whose treatment goal was to reduce drinking to safe levels. Method: A total of 138 individuals (62.3% men) were randomly assigned to receive 12 weeks of treatment with topiramate (N=67), at a maximal daily dose of 200 mg, or matching placebo (N=71). Both groups received brief counseling to reduce drinking and increase abstinent days. It was hypothesized that topiramate-treated patients would be better able to achieve these goals, and it was predicted that based on prior research, the effects would be moderated by a single nucleotide polymorphism (rs2832407) in GRIK1, encoding the kainate GluK1 receptor subunit. Results: The rate of treatment completion was 84.9% and equal by treatment group. Topiramate treatment significantly reduced heavy drinking days and increased abstinent days relative to placebo. Patients receiving topiramate also had lower concentrations of the liver enzyme -glutamyl transpeptidase and lower scores on a measure of alcohol-related problems than the placebo group. In a European American subsample (N = 122), topiramate's effect on heavy drinking days was significantly greater

than that for placebo only in rs2832407 C-allele homozygotes. Conclusions: These findings support the use of topiramate at a daily dose of 200 mg to reduce heavy drinking in problem drinkers. The moderator effect of rs2832407, if validated, would facilitate the identification of heavy drinkers who are likely to respond well to topiramate treatment and provide an important personalized treatment option. The pharmacogenetic findings also implicate the kainate receptor in the mechanism of topiramate's effects on heavy drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Polymorphism](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[\\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)  
[Genetics](#)  
[Pharmacology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**91. Computer-assisted delivery of cognitive-behavioral therapy: Efficacy and durability of CBT4CBT among cocaine-dependent individuals maintained on methadone.**

**Citation:** The American Journal of Psychiatry, April 2014, vol./is. 171/4(436-444), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Apr 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Carroll, Kathleen M; Kiluk, Brian D; Nich, Charla; Gordon, Melissa A; Portnoy, Galina A; Marino, Daniel R; Ball, Samuel A

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: A previous pilot trial evaluating computer-based training for cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT4CBT) in 77 heterogeneous substance users (alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and opioids) demonstrated preliminary support for its efficacy in the context of a community-based outpatient clinic. The authors conducted amore definitive trial in a larger, more homogeneous sample. Method: In this randomized clinical trial, 101 cocaine-dependent individuals maintained on methadone were randomly assigned to standard methadone maintenance or methadone maintenance with weekly access to CBT4CBT, with seven modules delivered within an 8-week trial. Results: Treatment retention and data availability were high and comparable across the treatment conditions. Participants assigned to the CBT4CBT condition were significantly more likely to attain 3 or more consecutive weeks of abstinence from cocaine (36% compared with 17%;  $p < 0.05$ , odds ratio= 0.36). The group assigned to CBT4CBT also had better outcomes on most dimensions, including urine specimens negative for all drugs, but these reached statistical significance only for individuals completing the 8-week trial (N=69). Follow-up data collected 6 months after treatment termination were available for 93%of the randomized sample; these data indicate continued improvement for those assigned to the CBT4CBT group, replicating previous findings regarding its durability. Conclusions: This trial replicates earlier findings indicating that CBT4CBT is an effective adjunct to addiction treatment with durable effects. CBT4CBT is an easily disseminable strategy for broadening the availability of CBT, even in challenging populations such as cocaine-dependent individuals enrolled in methadone maintenance programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Marijuana](#)  
[\\*Methadone](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Computers](#)  
[Outpatients](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 92. Antidepressant-induced liver injury: A review for clinicians.

**Citation:** The American Journal of Psychiatry, April 2014, vol./is. 171/4(404-415), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Apr 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Voican, Cosmin Sebastian; Corruble, Emmanuelle; Naveau, Sylvie; Perlemuter, Gabriel

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Antidepressant drugs can cause drug-induced liver injury (DILI). The authors review clinical data relevant to antidepressant-induced liver injury and provide recommendations for clinical practice. Method: A PubMed search was conducted for publications from 1965 onward related to antidepressant-induced liver injury. The search terms were "liver injury," "liver failure," "DILI," "hepatitis," "hepatotoxicity," "cholestasis," and "aminotransferase," cross-referenced with "antidepressant." Results: Although data on antidepressant-induced liver injury are scarce, 0.5%–23% of patients treated with antidepressants may develop asymptomatic mild elevation of serum aminotransferase levels. All antidepressants can induce hepatotoxicity, especially in elderly patients and those with polypharmacy. Liver damage is in most cases idiosyncratic and unpredictable, and it is generally unrelated to drug dosage. The interval between treatment initiation and onset of liver injury is generally between several days and 6 months. Life-threatening antidepressant-induced liver injury has been described involving fulminant liver failure or death. The underlying lesions are often of the hepatocellular type and less frequently of the cholestatic and mixed types. The antidepressants associated with greater risks of hepatotoxicity are iproniazid, nefazodone, phenelzine, imipramine, amitriptyline, duloxetine, bupropion, trazodone, tianeptine, and agomelatine. The antidepressants that seem to have the least potential for hepatotoxicity are citalopram, escitalopram, paroxetine, and fluvoxamine. Cross-toxicity has been described, mainly for tricyclic and tetracyclic antidepressants. Conclusions: Although an infrequent event, DILI from antidepressant drugs may be irreversible, and clinicians should be aware of it. Aminotransferase surveillance is the most useful tool for detecting DILI, and prompt discontinuation of the drug responsible is essential. The results of antidepressant liver toxicity in all phases of clinical trials should be available and published. Further research is needed before any new and rigorously founded recommendations can be made. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Clinicians](#)  
[\\*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Polypharmacy](#)

\*Risk Factors  
Injuries  
Liver  
Nefazodone

Source: PsycINFO

**93. Toward personalized medicine in the pharmacotherapy of alcohol use disorder: Targeting patient genes and patient goals.**

**Citation:** The American Journal of Psychiatry, April 2014, vol./is. 171/4(391-394), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Apr 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Batki, Steven L; Pennington, David L

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by HR. Kranzler (see record 2014-12896-011). Kranzler et al. make major contributions toward improving the treatment of alcohol use disorder. Their work moves the field closer to the more accurate targeting of specific medications to specific patients with alcohol use disorder, which could yield more predictable and effective treatment of the disorder and potentially wider adoption of the use of medications. The authors present findings that can be expected to improve and expand alcohol use disorder pharmacotherapy for several reasons. First, they buttress the existing evidence supporting the efficacy of topiramate in the treatment of alcohol use disorder. Second, they broaden the applicability of topiramate treatment to patients who, like many heavy drinkers, may have the goal of reducing their alcohol use, not necessarily attaining abstinence. Third, and of greatest significance, they add to our understanding of the pharmacogenetics of topiramate treatment response by identifying a potential moderator of topiramate effectiveness, which if further validated may help focus the use of this medication on a subgroup of alcohol use disorder patients. Kranzler et al. have made important strides toward the goal of predicting treatment response and more specific targeting of patients based on their genetic makeup. This is particularly important for a medication such as topiramate, which has numerous adverse effects. Patients who are less likely to respond could potentially avoid unneeded exposure, while those who are most likely to benefit could ultimately be treated with greater confidence. This study has also addressed the treatment of a new population, those whose goal is to reduce their alcohol use rather than achieve abstinence. The present study therefore moves us closer to a more focused and personalized use of alcohol use disorder medication that targets both the specific genes that patients may carry and the specific treatment goals that they may endorse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
\*Drug Therapy  
\*Polymorphism  
\*Side Effects (Drug)  
\*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation  
Genetics  
Pharmacology

Source: PsycINFO

**94. Assessment of the abuse liability of a dual orexin receptor antagonist: A crossover study of almorexant and zolpidem in recreational drug users.**

**Citation:** CNS Drugs, April 2014, vol./is. 28/4(361-372), 1172-7047;1179-1934 (Apr 2014)

- Author(s):** Cruz, Hans G; Hoever, Petra; Chakraborty, Bijan; Schoedel, Kerri; Sellers, Edward M; Dingemanse, Jasper
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Dual orexin receptor antagonists (DORAs) enable initiation and maintenance of sleep in patients with primary insomnia. Blockade of the orexin system has shown reduction of drug-seeking behavior in animal studies, supporting the role of orexin antagonism as a novel approach for treating substance abuse. Since hypnotics are traditionally associated with misuse, a lack of abuse liability of DORAs would offer significant benefits over current therapies for sleep disorders. Methods: In this randomized, crossover, proof-of-concept study, single oral doses of the DORA almorexant (200, 400, and 1,000 mg) were administered to healthy subjects with previous non-therapeutic experience with central nervous system depressants and were compared with placebo and single oral doses of zolpidem (20 and 40 mg), a benzodiazepine-like drug. Subjective measures of abuse potential (visual analog scales [VAS], Addiction Research Center Inventory, and Subjective Drug Value) and objective measures (divided attention [DA]) were evaluated over 24 h post-dose in 33 evaluable subjects. Results: Drug Liking VAS peak effect (Emax; primary endpoint) was significantly higher for all doses of almorexant and zolpidem compared with placebo ( $p < 0.001$ ). Almorexant 200 mg showed significantly less 'Drug Liking' than both zolpidem doses ( $p < 0.01$ ), and almorexant 400 mg had smaller effects than zolpidem 20 mg ( $p < 0.05$ ), while almorexant 1,000 mg was not different from either zolpidem dose. Results were similar for other subjective measures, although almorexant generally showed smaller negative and perceptual effects compared with zolpidem. Almorexant also showed less cognitive impairment compared with zolpidem on most DA endpoints. Conclusion: This study in humans investigating single doses of almorexant is the first to explore and show abuse liability of a DORA, a class of compounds that is not only promising for the treatment of sleep disorders, but also of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Liability](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[\\*Orexin](#)  
[Insomnia](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [CNS Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
Available from *Springer Adis NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [CNS Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS  
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [CNS Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

## 95. Pharmacological approaches to reducing craving in patients with alcohol use disorders.

- Citation:** CNS Drugs, April 2014, vol./is. 28/4(343-360), 1172-7047;1179-1934 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Haass-Koffler, Carolina L; Leggio, Lorenzo; Kenna, George A

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**Institution:** Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research on the concept of craving may lead to better understanding of the biobehavioural circuitries that contribute to the complexity of alcohol use disorders (AUDs). The experiences described as craving or desire to drink are often associated with physical responses such as increased salivation and heart rate, and alteration of stress hormones, as well as psychological responses such as anxiety and depression. Greater craving has been associated with an increased probability of alcohol relapse. Reversal of craving, which is understood as a symptom of protracted abstinence, offers the possibility of preventing relapses and treating alcoholism. Various medications have been studied to establish whether they are able to reduce craving; however, the results obtained from clinical studies have been inconsistent. Here, we review the interdisciplinary models developed to evaluate craving, then the different approaches used to assess and measure craving and, finally, the medications utilized and tested to lessen craving in patients suffering from AUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy Evaluation Measurement](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [CNS Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
Available from *Springer Adis NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [CNS Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS  
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [CNS Drugs](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

## 96. Virtual to real life-Assessing transfer of learning from video games.

**Citation:** Learning by playing: Video gaming in education., 2014(15-28) (2014)

**Author(s):** Barnett, Susan M

**Institution:** Department of Policy Analysis and Management, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) In many ways, it seems as if video games should be treated differently from other potential learning experiences that might bring about transfer. They are new and unfamiliar to many, especially older adults; the games rely on technologies that weren't around a generation ago. Some games have the added cachet of being branded a bad influence on modern youth, and some are said to be so exciting to play that people become addicted to them. All these qualities give video games a mysterious distinction that could tempt an uninformed commentator to jump to the conclusion that our existing understanding of the attributes of and constraints on transfer of learning do not apply here. One might hope that all that has to be done is to dress up some academic content as a game, place it in front of some children, and voila! If video games are so captivating that users can get addicted to them, surely games can be used to teach anything. However,

learning is still learning, even if it is wrapped up in electronically assisted and captivating packaging. As has been amply demonstrated elsewhere, the history of research on learning and transfer also suggests that it cannot be taken for granted that learning will transfer, or indeed that any learning will necessarily occur from a given set of experiences. In fact, quite the opposite is often claimed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Computer Assisted Instruction](#)  
[\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Technology](#)  
[\\*Virtual Reality](#)  
[Learning](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 97. Validation of the Exercise Addiction Inventory in a Danish sport context.

**Citation:** Scandinavian Journal of Medicine & Science in Sports, April 2014, vol./is. 24/2(447-453), 0905-7188;1600-0838 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Lichtenstein, M. B; Christiansen, E; Bilenberg, N; Stoving, R. K

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**Institution:** Centre for Eating Disorders, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark; University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark; Department of Endocrinology, Centre for Eating Disorders, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Exercise addiction is characterized by excessive exercise behavior with potential negative consequences. The symptoms consist of salience, mood modification, tolerance, withdrawal symptoms, conflicts, and relapse. The purpose of this study was to test the psychometric properties of the exercise addiction inventory (EAI) and to estimate the prevalence of exercise addiction in a Danish normal weight sport population. A sample of 780 habitual fitness and football exercisers were contacted and 590 completed the EAI and an in-house questionnaire containing questions about variables related to exercise addiction: (a) exercise frequency; (b) continuance despite injuries; and (c) personal perception of addiction. The results demonstrated an overall prevalence of exercise addiction of 5.8%. There was no significant difference between fitness and football prevalences. The internal reliability of EAI was acceptable with a Cronbach's of 0.66. The criterion validity was tested toward the three variables related to exercise addiction. The dependent group had significantly higher scores on the three variables than the non-dependent group. Exercise addiction seems to exist in both fitness and football. The EAI is a useful screening tool and might be applicable in future screening and prevention of exercise addiction. However, further investigation about the population is needed to understand the phenomenon and to identify the risk group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons A/S; YEAR: 2012

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Exercise](#)  
[\\*Inventories](#)  
[\\*Physical Fitness](#)  
[\\*Test Validity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports*

**98. Adolescent elite athletes' cigarette smoking, use of snus, and alcohol.**

- Citation:** Scandinavian Journal of Medicine & Science in Sports, April 2014, vol./is. 24/2(439-446), 0905-7188;1600-0838 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Martinsen, M; Sundgot-Borgen, J
- Correspondence Address:** Martinsen, M.: Oslo Sport Trauma Research Center, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Oslo, Norfolk Island, 0806, marianne.martinsen@nih.no
- Institution:** Oslo Sport Trauma Research Center, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Oslo, Norway; Department of Sports Medicine, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Oslo, Norway
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The purpose was to examine cigarette smoking, use of snus, alcohol, and performance-enhancing illicit drugs among adolescent elite athletes and controls, and possible gender and sport group differences. First-year students at 16 Norwegian Elite Sport High Schools (n = 677) and two randomly selected high schools (controls, n = 421) were invited to participate. Totally, 602 athletes (89%) and 354 (84%) controls completed the questionnaire. More controls than athletes were smoking, using snus, and drinking alcohol. Competing in team sports was associated with use of snus [odds ratio = 2.8, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.6 to 4.7] and a similar percentage of male and female handball (22.2% vs 18.8%) and soccer players (15.7% vs 15.0%) reported using snus. For controls, not participating in organized sport was a predictor for smoking (odds ratio = 4.9, 95% CI 2.2 to 10.9). Female athletes were more prone to drink alcohol than males (46.3% vs 31.0%, P < 0.001). Only, 1.2% athletes and 2.8% controls reported use of performance-enhancing illicit drugs. In conclusion, use of legal drugs is less common among athletes, but this relationship depends on type of sport and competition level. The association between team sports and use of snus suggests that sport subcultures play a role. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons A/S; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Athletes](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Smokeless Tobacco](#)  
[Sports](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports*

**99. Acute influence of alcohol, THC or central stimulants on violent suicide: A Swedish population study.**

- Citation:** Journal of Forensic Sciences, March 2014, vol./is. 59/2(436-440), 0022-1198;1556-4029 (Mar 2014)
- Author(s):** Lundholm, Lena; Thiblin, Ingemar; Runeson, Bo; Leifman, Anders; Fugelstad, Anna
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Abstract: Alcohol and substance abuse in general is a risk factor for suicide, but very little is known about the acute effect in relation to suicide method. Based on information from



18,894 medico-legal death investigations, including toxicological findings and manner of death, did the present study investigate whether acute influence of alcohol, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), or central stimulants (amphetamine and cocaine) was related to the use of a violent suicide method, in comparison with the nonviolent method self-poisoning and alcohol-/illicit drug-negative suicide decedents. Multivariate analysis was conducted, and the results revealed that acute influence of THC was related to using the violent suicide method-jumping from a height (RR 1.62; 95% CI 1.01-2.41). Alcohol intoxication was not related to any violent method, while the central stimulant-positive suicide decedent had a higher, albeit not significant, risk of several violent methods. The study contributes with elucidating suicide methods in relation to acute intoxication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Academy of Forensic Sciences; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Suicide](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Ethanol](#)  
[Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Forensic Sciences*

#### 100. Frequency of energy drink use predicts illicit prescription stimulant use.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(96-103), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Woolsey, Conrad L; Barnes, Laura B; Jacobson, Bert H; Kensinger, Weston S; Barry, Adam E; Beck, Niels C; Resnik, Andrew G; Evans, Marion W

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The purpose of this study was to examine energy drink (ED) usage patterns and to investigate the illicit use of prescription stimulants among college students. Methods: A sample of 267 undergraduate and graduate students (mean age of 22.48 among stimulant users) from a large midwestern university and its branch campus locations voluntarily participated in the study. Results: Among prescription stimulant users without a valid medical prescription, Mann-Whitney U tests and logistic regression analysis revealed that the frequency of ED use was a significant predictor of the illicit use of prescription stimulants. Moreover, frequency of ED consumption was a significant predictor of the illicit use of prescription stimulant medications, with the odds for using increasing by .06 with each additional day of ED use past 0 day (odds for use = 1.06, P = .008). Conclusions: Results indicate that the frequency of ED use is a significant predictor of the illicit use of prescription stimulants. All prescription stimulant users with or without a valid script also used EDs. This finding is important to practitioners because of the harmful interactions (eg, serotonin syndrome) that can occur when ED ingredients (eg, ginseng, yohimbine, evodamine, etc) are mixed with prescription stimulants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Beverages \(Nonalcoholic\)](#)  
[\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)  
[College Students](#)  
[Prescription Drugs](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 101. Expressive writing as a therapeutic process for drug-dependent women.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(80-88), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)  
**Author(s):** Meshberg-Cohen, Sarah; Svikis, Dace; McMahon, Thomas J  
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**Institution:** Department of Veteran Affairs, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, West Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, West Haven, CT, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Although women with substance use disorders (SUDs) have high rates of trauma and posttraumatic stress, many addiction programs do not offer trauma-specific treatments. One promising intervention is Pennebaker's expressive writing, which involves daily, 20-minute writing sessions to facilitate disclosure of stressful experiences. Methods: Women (N = 149) in residential treatment completed a randomized clinical trial comparing expressive writing with control writing. Repeated-measures analysis of variance was used to document change in psychological and physical distress from baseline to 2-week and 1-month follow-ups. Analyses also examined immediate levels of negative affect following expressive writing. Results: Expressive writing participants showed greater reductions in posttraumatic symptom severity, depression, and anxiety scores, when compared with control writing participants at the 2-week follow-up. No group differences were found at the 1-month follow-up. Safety data were encouraging: although expressive writing participants showed increased negative affect immediately after each writing session, there were no differences in pre-writing negative affect scores between conditions the following day. By the final writing session, participants were able to write about traumatic/stressful events without having a spike in negative affect. Conclusions: Results suggest that expressive writing may be a brief, safe, low-cost, adjunct to SUD treatment that warrants further study as a strategy for addressing posttraumatic distress in substance-abusing women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Creative Arts Therapy](#)  
[\\*Creative Writing](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 102. Prenatal methamphetamine exposure and neonatal and infant neurobehavioral outcome: Results from the ideal study.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(68-73), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Kiblawi, Zeina N; Smith, Lynne M; Diaz, Sabrina D; LaGasse, Linda L; Derauf, Chris; Newman, Elana; Shah, Rizwan; Arria, Amelia; Huestis, Marilyn; Haning, William; Strauss, Arthur; DellaGrotta, Sheri; Dansereau, Lynne M; Neal, Charles; Lester, Barry

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Methamphetamine (MA) use among pregnant women is an increasing problem in the United States. How MA use during pregnancy affects neonatal and infant neurobehavior is unknown. Methods: The Infant Development, Environment, and Lifestyle (IDEAL) study screened 34,833 subjects at 4 clinical centers. Of the subjects, 17,961 were eligible and 3705 were consented, among which 412 were enrolled for longitudinal follow-up. Exposed subjects were identified by self-report and/or gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy (GC/MS) confirmation of amphetamine and metabolites in meconium. Comparison subjects were matched (race, birth weight, maternal education, insurance), denied amphetamine use, and had a negative meconium screen. Both groups included prenatal alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use, but excluded use of opiates, lysergic acid diethylamide, or phencyclidine. The Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) Network Neurobehavioral Scale (NNNS) was administered within the first 5 days of life and again at 1 month to 380 enrollees (185 exposed, 195 comparison). Analysis of variance (ANOVA) tested exposure effects on NNNS summary scores at birth and 1 month. General linear model (GLM) repeated-measures analysis assessed the effect of MA exposure over time on the NNNS scores with and without covariates. Results: By 1 month of age, both groups demonstrated higher quality of movement ( $P = .029$ ), less lethargy ( $P = .001$ ), and fewer asymmetric reflexes ( $P = .012$ ), with no significant differences in NNNS scores between the exposed and comparison groups. Over the first month of life, arousal increased in exposed infants but decreased in comparison infants ( $P = .031$ ) and total stress was decreased in exposed infants, with no change in comparison infants ( $P = .026$ ). Conclusions: Improvement in total stress and arousal were observed in MA-exposed newborns by 1 month of age relative to the newborn period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Neonatal Development](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[\\*Prenatal Exposure](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Nerve Growth Factor](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**103. Alcohol, tobacco, cocaine, and marijuana use: Relative contributions to preterm delivery and fetal growth restriction.**

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(60-67), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Janisse, James J; Bailey, Beth A; Ager, Joel; Sokol, Robert J

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**Institution:** Department of Family Medicine and Public Health Sciences, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, US; Department of Family Medicine, James H. Quillen College of Medicine, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN, US; Department of Family Medicine and Public Health Sciences, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, US; Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Pregnancy substance use is linked to low birth weight. However, less is known about relative contributions of various substances and whether effects are due to decreased gestational duration, restriction of fetal growth, or both. The study goal was to use causal modeling to evaluate the individual impact of alcohol, tobacco, cocaine, and marijuana on gestational duration and fetal growth. Methods: Participants were 3164 urban black women recruited at entry to prenatal care and followed to delivery, with all gestational dating ultrasound supported. Pregnancy substance use was assessed via self-report (alcohol, tobacco, cocaine, and marijuana). Results: Alcohol, cigarette, and cocaine use were all individually and negatively related to gestational age at delivery. However, only alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use predicted fetal growth, with effects for alcohol and cigarette greater and more discrepant for older women. Overall, heavy cigarette smoking had the greatest individual impact on birth weight (up to 431 g). Heavy levels of use of all 4 substances by older women decreased birth weight by 26% (806 g). Conclusions: For perhaps the first time, reduced birth weight is apportioned both by type of substance and mechanism of effect. The use of alcohol and/or cigarettes was clearly more harmful to fetal growth than cocaine use. Findings demonstrate the need for continued emphasis on intervention efforts to address legal and illicit pregnancy substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Birth Weight](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Infant Development](#)  
[\\*Physical Development](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Marijuana](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**104. The continued care of pregnant women receiving opiate substitution treatment by midwives.**

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(56-59), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Messaadi, Nassir; Pansu, Aymeric; Evezard, Helyette; Debrabant, Severine; Deruelle, Philippe; Cottencin, Olivier

**Correspondence Address:** Messaadi, Nassir: Departement de medecine generale, Faculte de medecine, Universite Lille Nord de France, 1 place de Verdun, Lille, France, 59045, Cedex, nassirme@hotmail.com

**Institution:** Departement de medecine generale, Universite Lille Nord de France, Lille, France; General Practice, Lille, France; Centre Hospitalier et Universitaire de Lille, Lille, France; Centre hospitalier de Nimes, Nimes, France; Centre Hospitalier et Universitaire de Lille, Lille, France; Centre Hospitalier et Universitaire de Lille, Lille, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The care of pregnant women receiving opiate substitution treatment (OST) is generally provided by a variety of health care professionals. Midwives working in prenatal consultations take part in this continued care and may meet with their patients several times throughout the pregnancy, which can have a tremendous impact on monitoring. The purpose of the study was to determine whether midwives are used to accompanying women taking OST and to determine their level of knowledge and investment in this area. Methods: One hundred fifty-nine midwives working in prenatal consultations in Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing received a questionnaire with 21 questions. Results: One hundred ten surveys were collected and analyzed. The majority (103) of the midwives were attending pregnant women taking OST. They were familiar with the effects of heroin on pregnancy but were not familiar with the management of OST. Conclusions: The training of these professionals is important in risk reduction, and they should know the management of OST. All of the midwives requested specific training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Allied Health Personnel](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Heroin Addiction](#)  
[\\*Pregnancy](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Integrated Services](#)  
[Midwifery](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Prenatal Development](#)  
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 105. The prevalence of positive drug and alcohol screens in elderly trauma patients.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(51-55), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Ekeh, Akpofure Peter; Parikh, Priti P; Walusimbi, Mbaga; Woods, Randy J; Hawk, Andrew; McCarthy, Mary C

**Correspondence Address:** Ekeh, Akpofure Peter: Department of Surgery, Boonshoft School of Medicine, Wright State University, Dayton, OH, US, 45409, peter.ekeh@wright.edu

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Alcohol and drug abuse are recognized to be significantly prevalent in trauma patients, and are frequent harbingers of injury. The incidence of substance abuse in elderly trauma patients has, however, been limitedly examined. The authors sought to

identify the spectrum of positive alcohol and drug toxicology screens in patients >65 years admitted to a Level I trauma center. Methods: Patients >65 years old admitted to an American College of Surgeons (ACS) Level I trauma center over a 60-month period were identified from the trauma registry. Demographic data, blood alcohol content (BAC), and urine drug screen (UDS) results at admission were obtained and analyzed. The positive results were compared with individuals below 65 years in different substance categories using Fisher's exact test. Results: In the 5-year period studied, of the 4139 patients >65 years, 1302 (31.5%) underwent toxicological substance screening. A positive BAC was present in 11.1% of these patients and a positive UDS in 48.3%. The mean BAC level in those tested was 163 mg/dL and 69% of patients had a level >80 mg/dL. Conclusions: These data show that alcohol and drug abuse are an issue in patients >65 years in our institution, though not as pervasive a problem as in younger populations. Admission toxicology screens, however, are important as an aid to identify geriatric individuals who may require intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Geriatric Patients](#)  
[\\*Trauma](#)  
[Head Injuries](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 106. Harm reduction behaviors among young polysubstance users at raves.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(45-50), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Fernandez-Calderon, Fermin; Lozano-Rojas, Oscar; Rojas-Tejada, Antonio; Bilbao-Acedos, Izaskun; Vidal-Gine, Claudio; Vergara-Moragues, Esperanza; Gonzalez-Saiz, Francisco

**Correspondence Address:** Fernandez-Calderon, Fermin: Agency of Social Services and Dependence of Andalusia, Calle Cueva de Gato n 3, portal 1, local 2, CP, Seville, Spain, 41020, fermin.fernandez@juntadeandalucia.es

**Institution:** Agency of Social Services and Dependence of Andalusia, Seville, Spain; Department of Clinical, Experimental and Social Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain; Department of Human and Social Sciences, University of Almeria, Almeria, Spain; Agency of Social Services and Dependence of Andalusia, Seville, Spain; Well-being and Development Association-Energy Control, Antequera, Spain; Department of Education, International University of La Rioja, La Rioja, Spain; Community Mental Health Unit of Villamartin, Mental Health Hospital, Cadiz, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Raves may be considered recreational settings in which drug use and health risks related to polydrug use are higher than in others. Harm reduction behaviors implemented by ravers are of particular relevance in reducing such risks. This study analyzes harm reduction behaviors and their relationship to raver polysubstance use patterns. Methods: Cross-sectional study of 248 ravers recruited at underground raves in Andalusia (Spain). A questionnaire was developed to collect information about their sociodemographics, drug use, and harm reduction behaviors. Results: The results show that ravers employ harm reduction behaviors for minimizing drug-related harm. Nevertheless, only a small minority of the participants frequently employed harm reduction behavior for polysubstance use as well. Ravers identified as high polysubstance users protected themselves significantly less than those identified as low polysubstance users. Conclusions: This study provides empirical information that may be useful for harm reduction intervention in a hidden and hard-to-reach population like rave attendees. The results point to the need to inform and increase harm reduction behavior specifically

aimed at polysubstance use by ravers, especially among more frequent users. Future directions for research are also suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Polydrug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[Risk Taking](#)  
[Subculture \(Anthropological\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 107. Does change in alliance impact alcohol treatment outcomes?

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(37-44), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Kan, Lisa Y; Henderson, Craig E; von Sternberg, Kirk; Wang, Wei

**Correspondence Address:** Kan, Lisa Y.: Department of Psychology and Philosophy, Sam Houston State University, Campus Box 2447, Huntsville, TX, US, 77341-2447, kan@shsu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychology and Philosophy, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX, US; Department of Psychology and Philosophy, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX, US; School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; College of Public Health, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Although both researchers and practitioners widely recognize therapeutic alliance's importance in general psychotherapy, studies specific to alcohol use treatments have produced mixed results and generally do not investigate if and how alliance changes over course of treatment. Methods: Using parallel process latent growth curve modeling, the authors examined if increase in alliance was associated with reduced drinking behaviors and a statistical mediator in the relationship between treatment modality and outcome. The authors used data from Project MATCH (J Stud Alcohol. 1997; 58: 7-29; Addiction. 1997; 92: 1671-1698), which investigated client-treatment matching effects for alcohol treatment among outpatient (n = 952) and aftercare (n = 774) participants randomized to cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT), 12-step facilitation (TSF), or motivational enhancement therapy (MET). Results: Results indicate therapist-rated alliance increased significantly for CBT and TSF participants, but not MET. Participants across modalities in both samples evidenced the largest decrease in drinking behaviors from baseline to midtreatment and a slight deterioration in treatment gains from midtreatment to 15 months posttreatment. Alliance did not mediate the relationship between treatment modality and outcome, but increase in alliance was significantly related to decrease in drinking frequency. Conclusions: These findings provide further justification for researchers to specifically design studies to examine change in alliance as a mechanism of change in alcohol treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Motivational Interviewing](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Alliance](#)  
[\\*Twelve Step Programs](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**108. Training addiction professionals in empirically supported treatments: Perspectives from the treatment community.**

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(30-36), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Hartzler, Bryan; Rabun, Carl

**Correspondence Address:** Hartzler, Bryan: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Box 354805, 1107 NE 45th Street, Suite 120, Seattle, WA, US, 98105-4631

**Institution:** Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US; Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Large-scale dissemination efforts seek to expand opportunities for the addiction treatment community to receive training in empirically supported treatments (ESTs). Prospective consumers of such training are valuable sources of input about content of interest, preferences for how training events are structured, and obstacles that deter receipt of training. Methods: In this mixed-method study, data were collected in 64 semistructured individual interviews with personnel during site visits to 16 community opioid treatment programs (OTPs). At each OTP, interviews were completed with the executive director, a clinical supervisor, and 2 direct-service clinicians. Topical interests were analyzed qualitatively in a cultural domain analysis. Likert ratings of training event preferences were analyzed via generalized linear mixed models (GLMMs), and unstructured interviewee comments were analyzed via narrative analysis. Obstacles to training receipt were analyzed qualitatively with both content coding and narrative analysis. Results: Based on topics of reported interest, cultural domain analysis suggests as ESTs of note: Multidimensional Family Therapy, Motivational Enhancement Therapy, Relapse Prevention Therapy, "Seeking Safety," and broad addiction-focused pharmacotherapy. Regarding training event preferences, GLMMs and narrative analysis revealed clear preferences for time-distributed trainings and use of participatory activities (e.g., trainer demonstrations, role plays, small group exercises). Content coding identified cost as the primary obstacle to receipt of EST trainings, followed by lack of time, logistical challenges, and disinterest, and narrative analysis elaborated on contextual issues underlying these obstacles. Conclusions: As primary consumers of EST technologies, the treatment community has valuable input to offer. Dissemination efforts may be enhanced by greater consideration of their preferences for training content and event structure, as well as practical obstacles that challenge their receipt of training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[\\*Training](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**109. The feasibility of telephone follow-up interviews for monitoring treatment outcomes of Australian residential drug and alcohol treatment programs.**

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(21-29), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Deane, Frank P; Kelly, Peter J; Crowe, Trevor P; Lyons, Geoffrey C. B; Cridland, Elizabeth K

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Telephone follow-up interviewing is one method of monitoring treatment outcomes of individuals involved in drug and alcohol treatment programs. The present study is the first to examine the feasibility and generalizability of data obtained from telephone follow-up interviews after drug and alcohol treatment in Australia. Methods: Participants attended 1 of 8 Salvation Army Recovery Service Centres where staff administered outcome measures at intake. Three-month postdischarge telephone follow-up interviews were conducted by researchers from the Illawarra Institute for Mental Health, University of Wollongong. Results: A sample of 700 clients was obtained for follow-up (582 males; 118 females). A 51% follow-up rate was achieved at a cost of US\$82 per completed interview. No significant differences in baseline characteristics between responding and nonresponding participants were found. Conclusions: Overall, the telephone methodology was shown to be feasible and relatively inexpensive. However, the introduction of outcome measures at the service level in parallel with follow-up data collection procedures complicated the collection of response data. The burden of introducing outcome measures in residential services may be reduced by utilizing a phased implementation strategy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Therapeutic Processes](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Interviews](#)  
[Monitoring](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 110. How patients understand the term "nonmedical use" of prescription drugs: Insights from cognitive interviews.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(12-20), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** McNeely, Jennifer; Halkitis, Perry N; Horton, Ariana; Khan, Rubina; Gourevitch, Marc N

**Correspondence Address:** McNeely, Jennifer: Department of Population Health, New York University School of Medicine, 550 First Avenue, VZ30, 7th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10016, jennifer.mcneely@nyumc.org

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

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: With rising rates of prescription drug abuse and associated overdose deaths, there is great interest in having accurate and efficient screening tools that identify nonmedical use of prescription drugs in health care settings. The authors sought to gain a better understanding of how patients interpret questions about misuse of prescription drugs, with the goal of improving the accuracy and acceptability of instruments intended for use in primary care. Methods: A total of 27 English-speaking adult patients were

recruited from an urban safety net primary care clinic to complete a cognitive interview about a 4-item screening questionnaire for tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs, and misuse of prescription drugs. Detailed field notes were analyzed for overall comprehension of the screening items on illicit drug use and prescription drug misuse, the accuracy with which participants classified drugs into these categories, and whether the screening response correctly captured the participant's substance use behavior. Results: Based on initial responses to the screening items, 6 (22%) participants screened positive for past-year prescription drug misuse, and 8 (30%) for illicit drug use. The majority (26/27) of participants correctly interpreted the item on illicit drug use, and appropriately classified drugs in this category. Eleven (41%) participants had errors in their understanding of the prescription drug misuse item. The most common error was classifying use of medications without abuse potential as nonmedical use. All cases of misunderstanding the prescription drug misuse item occurred among participants who screened negative for illicit drug use. Conclusions: The results suggest that terminology used to describe misuse of prescription medications may be misunderstood by many primary care patients, particularly those who do not use illicit drugs. Failure to improve upon the language used to describe prescription drug misuse in screening questionnaires intended for use in medical settings could potentially lead to high rates of false-positive results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Client Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Interviews](#)  
[Screening](#)  
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 111. Pilot test of 12-step linkage for alcohol-abusing women in leaving jail.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(7-11), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Johnson, Jennifer E; Schonbrun, Yael Chatav; Stein, Michael D

**Correspondence Address:** Johnson, Jennifer E.: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Brown University, 700 Butler Drive, Providence, RI, US, 02906, Jennifer.Johnson@brown.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University, Providence, RI, US; Butler Hospital, Providence, RI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: More than a million US women are detained in jails each year; many have alcohol use disorders (AUDs). AUD intervention with pretrial jail detainees presents a logistical challenge due to limited jail stays and lack of resources for postrelease treatment. The availability, no-cost entry, and promise of anonymity of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) make it a highly accessible resource for underserved populations. However, the outreach of AA volunteers into jails (as opposed to prisons) has been limited, and incarcerated women are unlikely to seek out strangers for help after release. This study pilot tested an enhanced referral approach introducing a 12-step volunteer to a woman in jail who would attend a meeting with her after release. Methods: Participants were 14 unsentenced female pretrial jail detainees with AUD. Intervention consisted of introducing participants detained in jail to female AA volunteers who could accompany them to an AA meeting after release. Assessments took place at baseline and 1 month after release. This uncontrolled pilot study evaluated the feasibility and acceptability of this enhanced referral approach. Pre-post alcohol use, drug use, alcohol problems, and AA attendance are also reported. Results: Enhanced referral was feasible and acceptable. Many (57%) of the 14 participants who met with AA volunteers in jail were in contact with those volunteers after release from jail. Participants had significantly fewer drinking

days, heavy drinking days, alcohol problems, and drug-using days during the postrelease follow-up than they did before jail detention. Conclusions: Providing linkage between women in jail and female AA volunteers who can accompany them to a postrelease meeting is achievable, and may be a disseminable and low-cost method to improve alcohol outcomes in this vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Institutional Release](#)  
[\\*Prisoners](#)  
[Client Attitudes](#)  
[Human Females](#)  
[Intervention](#)  
[Prisons](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 112. Association between addiction treatment staff professional and educational levels and perceptions of organizational climate and resources.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(3-6), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)  
**Author(s):** Krull, Ivy; Lundgren, Lena; Beltrame, Clelia  
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**Institution:** Center for Addictions Research and Services, Boston University, School of Social Work, Boston, MA, US; Center for Addictions Research and Services, Boston University, School of Social Work, Boston, MA, US; Center for Addictions Research and Services, Boston University, School of Social Work, Boston, MA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: Research studies have identified addiction treatment staff who have higher levels of education as having more positive attitudes about evidence-based treatment practices, science-based training, and the usefulness of evidence-based practices. This study examined associations between addiction treatment staff level of education and their perceptions of 3 measures of organizational change: organizational stress, training resources and staffing resources in their treatment unit. Methods: The sample included 588 clinical staff from community-based substance abuse treatment organizations who received Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) funding (2003-2008) to implement evidence-based practices (EBPs). Bivariate analysis and regression modeling methods examined the relationship between staff education level (no high school education, high school education, some college, associate's degree, bachelor's degree, master's degree, doctoral degree, and other type of degree such as medical assistant, registered nurse [RN], or postdoctoral) and attitudes about organizational climate (stress), training resources, and staffing resources while controlling for staff and treatment unit characteristics. Results: Multivariable models identified staff with lower levels of education as having significantly more positive attitudes about their unit's organizational capacity. These results contradict findings that addiction treatment staff with higher levels of education work in units with greater levels of organizational readiness for change. Conclusion: It cannot be inferred that higher levels of education among treatment staff is necessarily associated with high levels of organizational readiness for change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Community Mental Health Training](#)

\*Drug Rehabilitation  
 \*Facility Environment  
 \*Health Personnel Attitudes  
 \*Health Personnel  
 Alcoholism  
 Drug Addiction

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 113. Maternal and neonatal morbidity: Dual harms associated with addiction in pregnancy.

**Citation:** Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 35/1(1-2), 0889-7077;1547-0164 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Gordon, Adam J

**Institution:** University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Unhealthy use of alcohol and other drugs and associated alcohol and substance use disorders incite a plethora of medical, mental health, and environmental harms. For those patients who are pregnant, alcohol and substance use can have profound maternal and neonatal health effects. There is ample evidence that exposure to alcohol and substance use in pregnancy can promote lasting and disabling birth defects. Importantly, this harm is increasing. Researchers and healthcare providers are attempting to advance knowledge and skills in identifying, assessing, and treating pregnant patients for unhealthy alcohol and substance use. The Substance Abuse journal has a rich tradition of advancing the science of efficacy and effectiveness in addiction research related to reducing the problems associated with pregnancy. This issue of Substance Abuse is no exception. The articles in this journal issue are introduced in this editorial. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Drug Addiction  
 \*Pregnancy  
 \*Morbidity  
 Scientific Communication

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 114. Filling in the gaps of the continuum of care for college-age students in recovery.

**Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 14/1(124-126), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Taylor, Cameron

**Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents the author's personal experience with adolescent drug addiction, addiction treatment, and recovery as well as his role in developing a recovery high school. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Continuum of Care  
 \*Drug Addiction  
 \*Drug Rehabilitation  
 \*High Schools  
 \*Recovery (Disorders)  
 Adolescent Development  
 College Students

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 115. Addiction treatment coupled with higher education.

**Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 14/1(117-123), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Holleran Steiker, Lori; Alexander, Paul

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**Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Northbound Treatment Services, Newport Beach, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents an interview with Paul Alexander, the cocreator and program director of the first treatment program coupling higher education and addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Higher Education](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Programs](#)  
[\\*School Based Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 116. Review Addiction trajectories.

**Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 14/1(114-116), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Begun, Audrey L; Begun, Erica

**Institution:** Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Addiction Trajectories* by Eugene Raikhel and William Garriott (2013). This book represents an interesting intersection between the discipline of anthropology and the practice world of psychiatry. A basic premise introduced by the book's editors is also a basic premise in social work: Addiction both shapes and is shaped by the contexts in which it occurs. The authors explain the significance of addiction to anthropology as a topic that exemplifies intersecting issues, using language that is somewhat different from the language of social work, but that conveys at least one shared construct: how biological, psychological, and social systems knowledge come together in a unified biopsychosocial perspective and to shape human experience. The book's title, *Addiction Trajectories*, is a reference to "the movement of people, substances, ideas, techniques, and institutions along spatial, temporal, social, and epistemic dimensions" (p. 2). It takes into account three trajectories around which the volume is organized-epistemic, therapeutic, and experiential-as well as the intersections among them. Reflecting the social work tradition of attending to multiple levels of influence and intervention, *Addiction Trajectories* presents material that transcends the levels of the individual to the macro system, and many levels in between. This book offers rich material for advanced social work addictions or qualitative research coursework, as well as for practitioners to reconnect with thinking about the social, political, economic, and personal contexts surrounding addiction in our treatment approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Anthropology](#)  
[\\*Biopsychosocial Approach](#)  
[\\*Psychiatry](#)  
[\\*Social Casework](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Epistemology](#)  
[Experiences \(Events\)](#)  
[Psychotherapy](#)  
[Systems Theory](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 117. Collegiate recovery communities programs: What do we know and what do we need to know?

**Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 14/1(84-100), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Laudet, Alexandre; Harris, Kitty; Kimball, Thomas; Winters, Ken C; Moberg, D. Paul

**Correspondence Address:** Laudet, Alexandre: National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., 71 West 23rd Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10010, alexandrelaudet@gmail.com

**Institution:** Center for the Study of Addictions and Recovery, National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY, US; Department of Community, Family and Addiction Services, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Research & Organizational Interventions Employee Assistance Program, Department of Neuropsychiatry, Health Science Center, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US; Center for Adolescent Substance Abuse Research, Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Population Health Sciences, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** As the broad construct of recovery increasingly guides addiction services and policy, federal agencies have called for the expansion of peer-driven recovery support services. The high prevalence of substance use and abuse in colleges and universities in the United States constitutes a significant obstacle to pursuing an education for the unknown number of youths who have attained remission from substance use dependence. Collegiate recovery programs (CRPs) are an innovative and growing model of peer-driven recovery support delivered on college campuses. Although no systematic research has examined CRPs, available site-level records suggest encouraging outcomes: low relapse rates and above-average academic achievement. The number of CRPs nationwide is growing, but there is a noticeable lack of data on the model, its students, and their outcomes. We review the literature supporting the need for the expansion of CRPs, present information on the diversity of CRP services, and outline key areas where research is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Colleges](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Mental Health Programs](#)  
[\\*Peer Counseling](#)  
[\\*School Based Intervention](#)  
[Communities](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Support Groups](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**118. Building, engaging, and sustaining a continuum of care from harm reduction to recovery support: The Rutgers Alcohol and Other Drug Assistance Program.**

- Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 14/1(64-83), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** Laitman, Lisa; Kachur-Karavites, Barbara; Stewart, Lea P
- Correspondence Address:** Laitman, Lisa: ADAP, CAPS, Rutgers University, 17 Senior Street, New Brunswick, NJ, US, 08901, llaitman@echo.rutgers.edu
- Institution:** ADAP, CAPS, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, US; CAPS, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, US; Center for Communications and Health Issues, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Since 1983, the focus of the Rutgers Alcohol and Other Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) has been developing policies, training staff to identify students at risk, developing and implementing evidence-based screening and brief interventions, providing short-term counseling by professionals trained in alcohol and other drug abuse to assist students beyond brief interventions, identifying effective treatment for college students, developing a campus recovery program, on-campus recovery housing, and other supports for students in recovery. This article presents a case study of the Rutgers ADAP program, of building and sustaining a program committed to engaging students in both evidence-based risk reduction interventions and an on-campus recovery community given their stage of change and motivation to make changes. Historical milestones are described as part of a creative model for intervention. We identify the challenges of integrating substance abuse recovery into campus mental health programs, and of integrating recovery into other university communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*School Based Intervention](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Campuses](#)  
[Colleges](#)  
[Evidence Based Practice](#)  
[Mental Health Programs](#)  
[Readiness to Change](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Stages of Change](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**119. Employing strategic campus-community partnerships to address nonmedical prescription drug use on college and university campuses.**

- Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 14/1(27-41), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** Andes, Stacy; Wyatt, Jenny; Kiss, Alison; Mucellin, Michele
- Correspondence Address:** Andes, Stacy: Office of Health Promotion, Villanova University, 800 Lancaster Avenue, First Floor, HSB, Villanova, US, 19085, stacy.andes@villanova.edu
- Institution:** Office of Health Promotion, Villanova University, Villanova, PA, US; Center for Violence Prevention, Center for Social Work Education, Widener University, Chester, PA, US; The

Clery Center for Security on Campus, Wayne, PA, US; United States Attorney's Office, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Although a distant fourth to alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use, nonmedical prescription drug use (NMPDU) far exceeds all other illicit drug use on college and university campuses. Campus officials might be unaware of the impact of NMPDU on student health, including drug-related emergency room visits, sexual assault, violent behavior, and academic misconduct. The authors collaborated as scholar-practitioners, representing the nonprofit sector, the public sector, and university life, to understand the needs of campus practitioners in preventing and responding to NMPDU. As a result of a collaborative needs assessment, the authors recommend a number of key elements necessary for strategic campus-community partnerships to reduce the prevalence and harm associated with NMPDU. The role of social workers in this framework is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Campuses  
\*Colleges  
\*Drug Abuse Prevention  
\*Drug Usage  
\*Prescription Drugs

**Source:**

PsycINFO

### 120. Characteristics and outcomes of college-age adults enrolled in private residential treatment: Implications for practice.

**Citation:**

Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 14/1(6-26), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):**

Morse, Siobhan A; MacMaster, Samuel

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Morse, Siobhan A.: Department of Research and Fidelity, Foundations Recovery Network, 5409 Maryland Way, Brentwood, TN, US, 37027, siobhan.morse@frnmail.com

**Institution:**

Department of Research and Fidelity, Foundations Recovery Network, Brentwood, TN, US; School of Social Work, University of Tennessee, Nashville, TN, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Substance use among college-age adults is of interest due to high levels of use and low levels of treatment access and engagement relative to other adults. Data collected from 1,972 clients in residential services were analyzed to investigate differences in use patterns, treatment outcomes, and other life area problems. Participants completed an Addiction Severity Index (ASI) and the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA) at baseline, and an ASI and Treatment Services Review at 1-month and 6-month postdischarge interviews. Almost a quarter (24.1%) of participants were college age (18-25 years old). They were more likely to be White and male, and less likely to complete treatment although they had a longer average length of stay. College-age adults improved on all outcome measures, and posttreatment service use shows significant difference between college-age and older participants. Implications for practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Age Differences  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Drug Rehabilitation  
\*Residential Care Institutions



\*Treatment Outcomes  
College Students

Source: PsycINFO

### 121. Introduction to the special issue.

**Citation:** Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, January 2014, vol./is. 14/1(1-5), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Holleran Steiker, Lori; Grahovac, Ivana D

**Correspondence Address:** Holleran Steiker, Lori: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, 1925 San Jacinto Boulevard, Austin, TX, US, 78712, lorikay@mail.utexas.edu

**Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; Center for Students in Recovery, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Being that substance abuse by college students continues at alarming rates and concurrently, new interventions and recovery supports continue to emerge, this special issue has compiled a spectrum of research findings, experiences, and programs to paint the full canvas for our readers. We hope that this compendium will help readers understand, value, and utilize the cutting-edge services and referral sources presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*College Students  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Drug Rehabilitation  
\*Recovery (Disorders)  
\*School Based Intervention

Source: PsycINFO

### 122. Using population screening for recruitment of young adults engaged in illicit drug use: Methodological issues and sampling outcomes.

**Citation:** Social Science Research, May 2014, vol./is. 45/(89-97), 0049-089X (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Smirnov, Andrew; Kemp, Robert; Wells, Helene; Legosz, Margot; Najman, Jake M

**Correspondence Address:** Smirnov, Andrew: Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston Rd, Herston, QLD, Australia, 4006, a.smirnov@uq.edu.au

**Institution:** Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia; Drug Harm Reduction Branch, Health Protection Directorate, Queensland Health, Division of the Chief Health Officer, Herston, QLD, Australia; Crime and Misconduct Commission, Fortitude Valley, QLD, Australia; Crime and Misconduct Commission, Fortitude Valley, QLD, Australia; Queensland Alcohol and Drug Research and Education Centre, School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Herston, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Social stigma, legal sanctions and the associated lack of sampling frames create barriers to the probabilistic sampling of those engaged in a variety of behaviour, including illicit drug use. We used a novel sampling approach to recruit respondents into a longitudinal study examining amphetamine-type stimulant use. A young adult population was screened for lifetime drug use to create a sampling frame of amphetamine-type stimulant users and non-users. We posted 12,118 screening questionnaires to a random selection of young adults listed on the electoral roll for Brisbane and the Gold Coast, Australia (N =107,275). Using a small pre-paid incentive and intensive telephone and postal reminders we attained a screening response rate of 49.9%. Eligible amphetamine-type stimulant

users (used ecstasy or methamphetamine 3 times in past 12 months) and non-users (never used ecstasy or methamphetamine) were identified by screening responses. About two-thirds of each selected group took part in the longitudinal study. Comparisons with large-scale population survey data suggest the sample was broadly representative of young adult amphetamine-type stimulant users in Australia. (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  
 Amphetamine  
 Population  
 Screening  
 Stigma  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 123. Case study of depression with substance abuse: Intervention-based cognitive behavioural therapy in an outpatient setting.

**Citation:** Asia Pacific Journal of Counselling and Psychotherapy, January 2014, vol./is. 5/1(21-27), 2150-7686;2150-7708 (Jan 2014)  
**Author(s):** Khatoon, Haleema  
**Correspondence Address:** Khatoon, Haleema: Institute of Psychiatry & WHO Collaborating Center, Benazir Bhutto Hospital, Murree Road, Rawalpindi, Pakistan, haleema.khatoon786@gmail.com  
**Institution:** Institute of Psychiatry & WHO Collaborating Center, Benazir Bhutto Hospital, Rawalpindi, Pakistan  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Depression is a pervasive and the most ubiquitous disorder in Pakistan among adolescents. Patients who are depressed and actively misusing any substance are hard to treat. This case report presents a successful intervention based on 12 sessions of cognitive behavioural therapy in an outpatient setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Cognitive Behavior Therapy  
 \*Drug Abuse  
 \*Intervention  
 \*Major Depression  
 Outpatients  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 124. Dimensions of religion, depression symptomatology, and substance use among rural African American cocaine users.

**Citation:** Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 13/1(72-90), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jan 2014)  
**Author(s):** Montgomery, Brooke E; Stewart, Katherine E; Bryant, Kenisha J; Ounpraseuth, Songhtip T  
**Correspondence Address:** Montgomery, Brooke E.: Fay W. Boozman College of Public Health, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, 4301 W. Markham Street, Slot 820, Little Rock, AR, US, 72205, BEMontgomery@uams.edu  
**Institution:** University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Fay W. Boozman College of Public Health, Little Rock, AR, US; University of North Carolina, General Administration, Chapel Hill, NC, US; University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, College of Nursing, Little Rock,

AR, US; University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Fay W. Boozman College of Public Health, Little Rock, AR, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Research has shown a relationship between depression, substance use, and religiosity but, few have investigated this relationship in a community sample of African Americans who use drugs. This study examined the relationship between dimensions of religion (positive and negative religious coping; private and public religious participation; religious preference; and God-, clergy-, and congregation-based religious support), depression symptomatology, and substance use among 223 African American cocaine users. After controlling for gender, employment, and age, greater congregation-based support and greater clergy-based support were associated with fewer reported depressive symptoms. In addition, greater congregation-based support was associated with less alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Major Depression](#)  
[\\*Religiosity](#)  
[\\*Rural Environments](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Blacks](#)  
[Religion](#)  
[Social Support](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 125. Drug offers as a context for violence perpetration and victimization.

**Citation:** Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 13/1(39-57), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Helm, Susana; Okamoto, Scott; Kaliades, Alexis; Giroux, Danielle

**Correspondence Address:** Helm, Susana: Department of Psychiatry, Research Division, John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, 1441 Kapiolani Blvd, Suite 1803, Honolulu, HI, US, 96814, Helms@dop.hawaii.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Research Division, John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, HI, US; School of Social Work, Hawai'i Pacific University, Honolulu, HI, US; School of Social Work, Hawai'i Pacific University, Honolulu, HI, US; Department of Psychology, University of Alaska-Anchorage, Anchorage, AK, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Drug use has been linked empirically with and aggression and violence among youth in national and State of Hawai'i samples. However, the nature of this link and its implications for prevention are unclear. Therefore, this article explores the intersection of drugs with aggression and violence by using the drug offer context as the unit of analysis. Native Hawaiian youth are sampled because substance use rates tend to be higher and onset tends to be earlier for them than for their non-Hawaiian peers. Fourteen sex-specific focus group discussions were held with rural Native Hawaiian middle school students (N = 64). Students discussed what they think they would do in terms of drug refusal strategies in a variety of drug offer contexts. Although aggression and violence were perceived to be socially inappropriate, students nonetheless felt drug use would be less socially competent. Narrative analyses indicated that aggression and violence were thought to function as potential drug refusal strategies. As proximal drug resistance, aggression and violence perpetration served as an immediate deterrent to the drug offerer and thus drug use. As distal drug resistance, victimization served as a rationale for avoiding drug using contexts. Implications are discussed in terms of prevention policy and practice, specifically in terms of a school-based prevention curriculum. Future

research in Hawaiian epistemology and gendered approaches are warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Student Attitudes](#)  
[\\*Victimization](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Curriculum Development](#)  
[Middle School Students](#)  
[School Based Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 126. Racial/ethnic variations in the influence of parental attachment on adolescent substance abuse.

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**Citation:** Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 13/1(23-38), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Ngo, Phi H; Davis, Shannon N

**Correspondence Address:** Ngo, Phi H.: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, George Mason University, 4400 University Dr. MS 3G5, Fairfax, VA, US, 22030, sdaviso@gmu.edu

**Institution:** Department of Sociology and Anthropology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, US; Department of Sociology and Anthropology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article examines whether the influence of parental attachment on adolescent substance abuse differs by race/ethnicity. We hypothesized that the effect of parental attachment would be stronger for Asian Americans than for other adolescents. Using data from the 2005 Fairfax County Communities That Care survey (N = 7,589), we found no support for our hypothesis. Results suggest that the effect of parental attachment on self-reported substance abuse differs dramatically by the race/ethnicity of the adolescent. Possible explanations for these findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attachment Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Parent Child Relations](#)  
[\\*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)  
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)  
[Asians](#)  
[Blacks](#)  
[Racial and Ethnic Groups](#)  
[Whites](#)  
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 127. Intergenerational patterns of substance abuse among urban American Indian families.

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**Citation:** Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, January 2014, vol./is. 13/1(1-22), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Myhra, Laurelle L; Wieling, Elizabeth

**Correspondence Address:** Myhra, Laurelle L.: Native American Community Clinic, 1213 E. Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55404, lmyhra@nacc-healthcare.org

**Institution:** Native American Community Clinic, Minneapolis, MN, US; Family Social Science, St. Paul, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Substance abuse continues to be a family problem in American Indian (AI) families. This article highlights findings from a two generation study on substance abuse among nine AI families. Five common themes shared by the parent and adult child groups included early onset of substance abuse, minimization of substance abuse (and a subtheme of efforts to control use), taking accountability for substance abuse (and a subtheme about perpetuated stereotypes), turning point moments in use (and a subtheme of negotiating and exploring sobriety), and perceptions of the abstinence only approach. Clinical implications are discussed in light of the findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*American Indians](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Family](#)  
[\\*Transgenerational Patterns](#)  
[Urban Environments](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 128. Habituation of reinforcer effectiveness.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, January 2014, vol./is. 7/, 1662-5145 (Jan 9, 2014)

**Author(s):** Lloyd, David R; Medina, Douglas J; Hawk, Larry W; Fosco, Whitney D; Richards, Jerry B

**Correspondence Address:** Lloyd, David R.: Research Institute on Addictions, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1021 Main Street, Buffalo, NY, US, 14203, drlloyd@buffalo.edu

**Institution:** Research Institute on Addictions, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Research Institute on Addictions, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Psychology, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Department of Psychology, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US; Research Institute on Addictions, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In this paper we propose an integrative model of habituation of reinforcer effectiveness (HRE) that links behavioral- and neural-based explanations of reinforcement. We argue that HRE is a fundamental property of reinforcing stimuli. Most reinforcement models implicitly suggest that the effectiveness of a reinforcer is stable across repeated presentations. In contrast, an HRE approach predicts decreased effectiveness due to repeated presentation. We argue that repeated presentation of reinforcing stimuli decreases their effectiveness and that these decreases are described by the behavioral characteristics of habituation (McSweeney and Murphy, 2009; Rankin et al., 2009). We describe a neural model that postulates a positive association between dopamine neurotransmission and HRE. We present evidence that stimulant drugs, which artificially increase dopamine neurotransmission, disrupt (slow) normally occurring HRE and also provide evidence that stimulant drugs have differential effects on operant responding maintained by reinforcers with rapid vs. slow-HRE rates. We hypothesize that abnormal HRE due to genetic and/or environmental factors may underlie some behavioral disorders. For example, recent research indicates that slow-HRE is predictive of obesity. In contrast ADHD may reflect "accelerated-HRE." Consideration of HRE is important for the development of effective reinforcement-based treatments. Finally, we point out that most of the reinforcing stimuli that regulate daily behavior are nonconsumable environmental/social reinforcers which have rapid-HRE. The almost exclusive use of consumable reinforcers with slow-HRE in pre-clinical studies with animals may have

caused the importance of HRE to be overlooked. Further study of reinforcing stimuli with rapid-HRE is needed in order to understand how habituation and reinforcement interact and regulate behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Dopamine  
\*Habituation  
\*Reinforcement  
Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity  
CNS Stimulating Drugs  
Drug Addiction  
Obesity  
Operant Conditioning  
Self Regulation

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience](#)

**129. Pharmacological blockade of either cannabinoid CB1 or CB2 receptors prevents both cocaine-induced conditioned locomotion and cocaine-induced reduction of cell proliferation in the hippocampus of adult male rat.**

**Citation:** Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, January 2014, vol./is. 7/, 1662-5145 (Jan 8, 2014)

**Author(s):** Blanco-Calvo, Eduardo; Rivera, Patricia; Arrabal, Sergio; Vargas, Antonio; Pavon, Francisco Javier; Serrano, Antonia; Castilla-Ortega, Estela; Galeano, Pablo; Rubio, Leticia; Suarez, Juan; de Fonseca, Fernando Rodriguez

**Correspondence Address:** de Fonseca, Fernando Rodriguez: Laboratorio de Investigacion-UGC de Salud Mental, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Universidad de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Avenida Carlos Haya 82, Malaga, Spain, 29010, fernando.rodriguez@fundacionimabis.org

**Institution:** Departament de Pedagogia i Psicologia, Facultat de Ciències de l'Educació, Universitat de Lleida, Lleida, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, UGC de Salud Mental, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Universidad de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, UGC de Salud Mental, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Universidad de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, UGC de Salud Mental, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Universidad de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, UGC de Salud Mental, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Universidad de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, UGC de Salud Mental, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Universidad de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, UGC de Salud Mental, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Universidad de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, UGC de Salud Mental, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Universidad de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Instituto de Investigaciones Cardiológicas Prof. Dr. Alberto C. Taquini, Universidad de Buenos Aires, CONICET, Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Argentina; Departamento de Anatomía y Medicina Legal y Forense, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, UGC de Salud Mental, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Universidad de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain; Laboratorio de Investigacion, UGC de Salud Mental, Instituto de Investigacion Biomedica de Malaga, Universidad de Malaga, Hospital Regional Universitario de Malaga, Malaga, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Addiction to major drugs of abuse, such as cocaine, has recently been linked to alterations in adult neurogenesis in the hippocampus. The endogenous cannabinoid system modulates this proliferative response as demonstrated by the finding that pharmacological activation/ blockade of cannabinoid CB1 and CB2 receptors not only modulates neurogenesis but also modulates cell death in the brain. In the present study, we evaluated whether the endogenous cannabinoid system affects cocaine-induced alterations in cell proliferation. To this end, we examined whether pharmacological blockade of either CB1 (Rimonabant, 3 mg/kg) or CB2 receptors (AM630, 3 mg/kg) would affect cell proliferation [the cells were labeled with 5-bromo-2'-deoxyuridine (BrdU)] in the subventricular zone (SVZ) of the lateral ventricle and the dentate subgranular zone (SGZ). Additionally, we measured cell apoptosis (as monitored by the expression of cleaved caspase-3) and glial activation [by analyzing the expression of glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) and Iba-1] in the striatum and hippocampus during acute and repeated (4 days) cocaine administration (20 mg/kg). The results showed that acute cocaine exposure decreased the number of BrdU-immunoreactive (ir) cells in the SVZ and SGZ. In contrast, repeated cocaine exposure reduced the number of BrdU-ir cells only in the SVZ. Both acute and repeated cocaine exposure increased the number of cleaved caspase-3-, GFAP- and Iba1-ir cells in the hippocampus, and this effect was counteracted by AM630 or Rimonabant, which increased the number of BrdU-, GFAP-, and Iba1-ir cells in the hippocampus. These results indicate that the changes in neurogenic, apoptotic and gliotic processes that were produced by repeated cocaine administration were normalized by pharmacological blockade of CB1 and CB2. The restorative effects of cannabinoid receptor blockade on hippocampal cell proliferation were associated with the prevention of the induction of conditioned locomotion but not with the prevention of cocaine-induced sensitization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabinoids](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Hippocampus](#)  
[\\*Pharmacology](#)  
[\\*Neurogenesis](#)  
[Inflammation](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Striatum](#)  
[Cell Proliferation](#)  
[Rimonabant](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience](#)

### 130. Marchiafava-Bignami disease mimics motor neuron disease: Case report.

**Citation:** BMC Neurology, December 2013, vol./is. 13/, 1471-2377 (Dec 21, 2013)

**Author(s):** Hoshino, Yasunobu; Ueno, Yuji; Shimura, Hideki; Miyamoto, Nobukazu; Watanabe, Masao; Hattori, Nobutaka; Urabe, Takao

**Correspondence Address:** Ueno, Yuji: Department of Neurology, Juntendo University Urayasu Hospital, 2-1-1 Tomioka, Chiba, Urayasu, Japan, 279-0021, yuji-u@juntendo.ac.jp

**Institution:** Department of Neurology, Juntendo University Urayasu Hospital, Urayasu, Japan;  
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 Department of Neurology, Juntendo University Urayasu Hospital, Urayasu, Japan;  
 Department of Neurology, Juntendo University School of Medicine, Bunkyo, Japan;  
 Department of Neurology, Juntendo University Urayasu Hospital, Urayasu, Japan

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Background: Marchiafava-Bignami disease (MBD) is a rare neurologic complication of chronic alcohol consumption that is characterized by callosal lesions involving demyelination and necrosis. Various reversible neurologic symptoms are found in patients with MBD. Dysarthria and dysphagia are found in various neurological diseases. Case presentation: We report a 51-year-old man with chronic alcoholism and malnutrition who progressively developed dysarthria and dysphagia. On admission, the patient was alert with mild cognitive dysfunction. The facial expression was flat, and there was weakness of the orbicularis oris bilaterally. The patient's speech was slurred, there was difficulty swallowing, and the gag reflex and palate elevation were poor. The jaw jerk reflex was brisk and the snout reflex was positive. Neither tongue atrophy nor fasciculation were found. Bilateral upper and lower limb weakness with increased bilateral upper limb reflexes and Babinski reflexes were found. Because he had progressive dysarthria and dysphagia with upper and lower motor neuron signs, the initial diagnosis was motor neuron disease. However, electrophysiological analysis was normal. The vitamin B1 level was 14 ng/mL (normal: > 24 ng/mL), and MRI revealed hyperintense lesions in the splenium of the corpus callosum and the primary motor cortices bilaterally. After vitamin B therapy for 17 days, the neurological disorders alleviated concurrently with disappearance of the lesions on MRI, which led to the definitive diagnosis of MBD. Conclusions: MBD presenting with these lesions can mimic motor neuron disease clinically. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

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**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Alcoholism  
 \*Nervous System Disorders  
 \*Vitamin Therapy  
 \*Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis  
 Motor Neurons

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *BMC Neurology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.  
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *BMC Neurology*  
 Available from *ProQuest* in *BMC Neurology*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.  
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in *BMC Neurology*  
 Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *BMC Neurology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

**131. Concluding remarks: A puzzle has to have pieces.****Citation:**

Parenting and teen drug use: The most recent findings from research, prevention, and treatment., 2014(214-242) (2014)

**Author(s):**

Scheier, Lawrence M; Hansen, William B



**Institution:** University of Pennsylvania, Positive Psychology Center, Philadelphia, CA, US;  
Tanglewood Research, Inc., Greensboro, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) A recurrent theme encountered in this book is the need to appreciate the closely interlocking nature of parenting, adolescent development, and drug etiology. These are three of the main pieces of the jigsaw puzzle that we sought to bring together in order to paint a unified picture for the reader. Indeed, more than one contributing author characterized the substantive content of their chapter by making colorful reference to the metaphor of a jigsaw puzzle; using the idea of tessellating pieces to shape our appreciation of scholarly inquiry into family-based dynamics. The interesting thing about jigsaw puzzles is the way the nicely carved pieces fit together to form a single picture. As many children working with puzzles come to realize, construction of a puzzle is a slow, methodical practice that involves building various sections based on shape, image, and color patterns. Children also come to realize that, by themselves, individual pieces of the puzzle are not truly informative and that successful puzzle solving requires that one must "grasp" the bigger picture often at the very outset to make any headway. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Parenting](#)  
[Family](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 132. Adolescent drug abuse treatment: Family and related approaches.

**Citation:** Parenting and teen drug use: The most recent findings from research, prevention, and treatment., 2014(193-213) (2014)

**Author(s):** Winters, Ken C; Botzet, Andria; Fahnhorst, Tamara

**Institution:** University of Minnesota Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Minnesota Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Minnesota Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, Minneapolis, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter directs its attention to the problem of compulsive drug abuse, where indications for remediation involve treatment. The chapter first provides an epidemiological overview of adolescent drug abuse treatment. This is followed by a step-by-step analysis of the various components of treatment beginning first with initial screening and then more comprehensive assessments. The chapter also discusses admission criteria addressing the process of intake for both adolescent and his or her family. Additional materials then include discussion of levels of care and the varied treatment settings available today. The remainder of the chapter discusses the wide array of treatment modalities, the methods and stringent criteria for determining treatment efficacy and effectiveness, the active ingredients of therapy with youthful populations, the role of therapeutic alliance, aftercare, and adaptive models of care. The overall goal of the chapter is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the different components of adolescent drug treatment, and tailor this understanding in terms of what we know about adolescent development and from a family-based perspective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)

Family  
Mediation  
Therapeutic Processes

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 133. Family-based prevention programs.

**Citation:** Parenting and teen drug use: The most recent findings from research, prevention, and treatment., 2014(166-192) (2014)

**Author(s):** Kumpfer, Karol L; Hansen, William B

**Institution:** University of Utah, Department of Health Promotion and Education, Salt Lake City, UT, US; Tanglewood Research, Inc., Greensboro, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter reviews the theories underlying family interventions, including a discussion of the types of family intervention approaches, core programmatic ingredients of family-based skills training, and realized benefits. Toward this goal, we briefly review several evidence-based family-based drug prevention programs. This review includes multi-component family interventions combined with other prevention approaches that are often encountered in schools, family, faith, and youth community services, behavioral health centers, and using the media and Internet. We expect there to be improved results from combining evidence-based family and youth-only programs using a variety of platforms for delivery and engaging multiple service providers. This allows a focus on a broad range of target risk mechanisms associated with multiple problem behaviors. We examine programs to better understand their theoretical basis, discuss their core programmatic components, and summarize their research evaluation findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Usage  
\*Family Intervention  
\*Parent Child Relations  
\*Risk Factors  
Drug Rehabilitation

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 134. Parental and peer support: An analysis of their relations to adolescent substance use.

**Citation:** Parenting and teen drug use: The most recent findings from research, prevention, and treatment., 2014(148-165) (2014)

**Author(s):** Wills, Thomas A; Carpenter, Megan; Gibbons, Frederick X

**Institution:** University of Hawaii Cancer Center, Epidemiology Program, Honolulu, HI, US; University of Hawaii at Manoa, Department of Psychology, Honolulu, HI, US; University of Connecticut, Department of Psychology, Storrs, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) In this chapter we discuss the constructs of parental and peer social support and consider how these psychosocial processes are related to drug use (tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana) among adolescents. The relation of social support to health outcomes has been an important theme in health psychology since the first demonstrations that larger social networks are related to lower rates of mortality and that emotional support from friends and family members reduces the impact of life stress on depression and anxiety. A generation of investigations has now shown several ways in which social relationships are protective against chronic diseases and the findings have generated intervention studies aimed at improving health status through utilizing social support concepts. This research, mainly conducted with adults, has increased our understanding of how social support is related to disease outcomes, although several

issues are still not completely understood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Parent Child Relations](#)  
[\\*Peer Relations](#)  
[\\*Social Support](#)  
[Emotional Control](#)  
[Psychosocial Factors](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 135. Parenting from the social domain theory perspective: This time it's personal.

**Citation:** Parenting and teen drug use: The most recent findings from research, prevention, and treatment., 2014(110-126) (2014)  
**Author(s):** Daddis, Christopher; Smetana, Judith G  
**Institution:** Ohio State University, Marion, OH, US; University of Rochester, Department of Clinical & Social Sciences in Psychology, Rochester, NY, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The emphasis of psychological research on adolescent drug use most often involves a focus on how parents, peers, and other external forces act upon adolescents to influence their behavior. In this chapter we present a transactional, dynamic alternative to such models. According to social domain theory, adolescents are active participants in their development. Through their interactions with significant others, they interpret, evaluate, and organize their social interactions, which has direct implications for drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Parent Child Relations](#)  
[\\*Parenting Style](#)  
[\\*Social Interaction](#)  
[Social Change](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 136. Adolescent identity: Is this the key to unraveling associations between family relationships and problem behaviors?

**Citation:** Parenting and teen drug use: The most recent findings from research, prevention, and treatment., 2014(92-109) (2014)  
**Author(s):** Crocetti, Elisabetta; Meeus, Wim H. J; Ritchie, Rachel A; Meca, Alan; Schwartz, Seth J  
**Institution:** Utrecht University, Research Centre Adolescent Development, Utrecht, Netherlands; Utrecht University, Research Centre Adolescent Development, Utrecht, Netherlands; Florida International University, Department of Psychology, Miami, FL, US; Florida International University, Department of Psychology, Miami, FL, US; University of Miami, Department of Public Health Sciences, Leonard M. Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter concerns the stage of identity versus role confusion, which Erikson used to characterize the powerful crossroads that youth face during adolescence and the transition to adulthood. We focus particularly on the potentially protective role of identity vis-i-vis substance use and other risk-taking behaviors. To begin with, the period marked by adolescent yearnings is the start of a long process of formulating a plan filled with wishes and desires that will help many youth fulfill their

life's dreams. Major decisions that youth face during this time revolve around exploring and beginning to pursue their educational and vocational ambitions. It is also a time when many youth begin a lifelong search for personal meaning. Adolescent friendships serve as a springboard to lifelong attachments and also for many youngsters marks their first romantic attachment, if not sexual experience. It is also the time, when youth face the major developmental task of forming a coherent sense of self collectively represented by their identity, a mental picture rooted in personal experience and that reflects a wide compendium of cultural, social, community, and family forces. Through the process of formulating an identity, youth poignantly ask "Who am I?" and "Who will I be when I grow up?" These efforts are all part of the enduring search for self which according to Erikson represents a critical developmental task. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Behavior Problems](#)  
[\\*Family Relations](#)  
[\\*Identity Formation](#)  
[\\*Risk Taking](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Family Background](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 137. Parenting styles and adolescent drug use.

**Citation:** Parenting and teen drug use: The most recent findings from research, prevention, and treatment., 2014(62-91) (2014)

**Author(s):** Scheier, Lawrence M; Hansen, William B

**Institution:** University of Pennsylvania, Positive Psychology Center, Philadelphia, PA, US;  
Tanglewood Research, Inc., Greensboro, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter explores the concept of parenting styles as it has been commonly used in the developmental literature. The chapter first provides an illustrative history tracing the development of research examining parenting styles. We then provide an integrative review of contemporary studies examining the influence of parenting styles on both negative (i.e., delinquency, antisocial behavior, and drug use) and positive developmental outcomes (i.e., competence, academic proficiency, and social adjustment). Both cross sectional and longitudinal findings are discussed with regard to how they inform our understanding of the linkages between child rearing approaches and developmental outcomes. The chapter also canvasses several theoretical refinements to parenting typologies that have helped clarify the full breath of parental socialization. These include the introduction of psychological and behavioral control, autonomy granting, and other factors that may calibrate the emotional tenor of the home and influence youth development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Childrearing Practices](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Parenting Style](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 138. Family-based models of drug etiology.

**Citation:** Parenting and teen drug use: The most recent findings from research, prevention, and treatment., 2014(37-61) (2014)

**Author(s):** Kliewer, Wendy; Zaharakis, Nikola

**Institution:** Virginia Commonwealth University, Department of Psychology, Richmond, VA, US;  
Virginia Commonwealth University, Department of Psychology, Richmond, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Families contribute in a variety of ways to adolescent alcohol and drug use. In this chapter we review theory and empirical evidence that describes family interactional processes that contribute to the beginning stages of drug use and that may also shape more problematic drug use. Although parents and families are certainly not the sole influence on adolescent drug use, we believe, as do others, that the family is one of the single most important factors in understanding the etiology of adolescent drug use. This belief derives from the observation that parenting and family dynamics directly contribute to a range of known risk and protective factors for drug use including insecure attachment, poor family bonding, inadequate coping and emotion regulation skills, as well as deviant peer affiliation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Attachment Behavior](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Etiology](#)  
[\\*Family Relations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 139. Parental influence on adolescent drug use.

**Citation:** Parenting and teen drug use: The most recent findings from research, prevention, and treatment., 2014(15-36) (2014)

**Author(s):** Prom-Wormley, Elizabeth; Maes, Hermine H; Scheier, Lawrence M

**Institution:** Virginia Commonwealth University, Department of Human and Molecular Genetics, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Richmond, VA, US; Virginia Commonwealth University, Department of Human and Molecular Genetics, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Richmond, VA, US; University of Pennsylvania, Positive Psychology Center, Philadelphia, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) This chapter provides an overview of several proposed mechanisms involving parental influence on adolescent drug use. Studies of adolescent drug use, focusing on the areas of behavioral modeling, socialization through parenting practices, and behavioral genetics are summarized and results are used to discuss the channels through which parents influence the drug use behaviors of their children. The chapter also reviews evidence on parent-child influences taken from studies of high-risk families. This is an important opportunity to learn more about how disruptive social interaction processes and genetic risk are transmitted from parents to their children. The evidence from these and related studies are used to demonstrate the importance of intergenerational transmission of alcohol and drug use. Further detail is provided to indicate the relative contributions of genetic and environmental influences to adolescent drug use by summarizing results from twin, adoption, and family samples. These studies indicate the relative importance of the shared environment, particularly for drug use initiation and during early adolescence. Summarized results detail the ways parental behaviors influence risk for adolescent drug use, including parental modeling, parental socialization, parental monitoring, family structure, marital status, marital discord, and religiosity. The genetic and environmental contributions to the co-morbidity of multiple drug use as well as between psychopathology and drug use are reviewed to understand the complexity of drug use in adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Parent Child Relations](#)

\*Risk Factors  
 \*Parenting  
 Socialization

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 140. Introduction.

**Citation:** Parenting and teen drug use: The most recent findings from research, prevention, and treatment., 2014(1-14) (2014)

**Author(s):** Scheier, Lawrence M; Hansen, William B

**Institution:** University of Pennsylvania, Positive Psychology Center, Philadelphia, PA, US; Tanglewood Research, Inc., Greensboro, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the introduction) This book provides an integrative review of factors that link parenting with teen drug use. The concept of parenting is critically examined in terms of several emerging themes in the developmental literature including studies of autonomy (behavioral freedom and psychological control), domain jurisdiction, identity formation, and the role of family in youths' self-perception, parent-child communication, parenting styles, and social support (although these substantive areas clearly represent only the tip of the iceberg). Other chapters within the book address family and social interactional models of drug etiology and summarize the evidence regarding the utility of family-based drug prevention programs. The book also addresses current research findings examining treatment initiatives for adolescent drug abusers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** \*Adolescent Development  
 \*Drug Usage  
 \*Parent Child Communication  
 \*Parenting Style  
 Self Perception  
 Social Support

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 141. Parenting and teen drug use: The most recent findings from research, prevention, and treatment.

**Citation:** Parenting and teen drug use: The most recent findings from research, prevention, and treatment., 2014 (2014)

**Author(s):** Scheier, Lawrence M [Ed]; Hansen, William B [Ed]

**Institution:** University of Pennsylvania, Positive Psychology Center, Philadelphia, PA, US; Tanglewood Research, Inc., Greensboro, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the jacket) Teen drug use is a critical and timely health issue that deeply affects adolescent development in a number of important areas, including social, cognitive, and affective functioning, as well as long-term health and wellbeing. Trends indicate that drug use is starting at an earlier age, the potency of several drugs is much stronger than in the past, and more new drugs are illegally being manufactured to provide faster, heightened effects. In addition, illegal use of prescription drugs and drug diversion or the sharing of prescription medication is also on the rise amongst teens. Parenting and Teen Drug Use provides comprehensive coverage of the most current research on youth drug use and prevention, carefully and meticulously presenting empirical evidence and theoretical arguments that underlie the mechanisms linking parental socialization and adolescent drug use. Written by leading experts, chapters examine the causes and consequences of drug use, the myriad ways to prevent it, and the latest findings from the prevention research community regarding what works, with a specific emphasis on parenting techniques that have shown the most promise for reducing or preventing drug use in

teens. Parenting and Teen Drug Use will provide valuable insight to a wide audience of clinicians, treatment providers, school counselors, prevention experts, social workers, physicians, substance abuse counselors, students, and those who work with youth on a day-to-day basis to influence positive youth adaptation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Parenting](#)  
[Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Socialization](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 142. Patients with Korsakoff syndrome in nursing homes: Characteristics, comorbidity, and use of psychotropic drugs.

**Citation:** International Psychogeriatrics, January 2014, vol./is. 26/1(115-121), 1041-6102;1741-203X (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Gerridzen, Ineke J; Coossensen, M. Anne

**Correspondence Address:** Gerridzen, Ineke J.: Atlant Care Group, Nursing Home Markenhof, Kuiltjesweg 1, Beekbergen, Netherlands, 7361 TC, i.gerridzen@atlant.nl

**Institution:** Atlant Care Group, Nursing Home Markenhof, Beekbergen, Netherlands; University of Humanistic Studies, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Very limited literature exists on the care and course of patients with Korsakoff syndrome (KS) living in long-term care facilities (LTCFs). Even less literature can be found on the pharmacological treatment of behavioral symptoms of KS. The purpose of the present study was to describe baseline characteristics, comorbidity, and the use of psychotropic drugs in institutionalized patients with KS. Methods: In this cross-sectional descriptive study, 556 patients were included living in ten specialized care units in Dutch nursing homes. Data were collected by means of a retrospective chart review. Results: The majority of patients were men (75%) and single (78%) with a mean age on admission of 56.7 years (SD 8.9, range 29.8-85.3). Mean length of stay was 6.0 years (SD 5.4, range 0.2-33.3). Sixty-eight percent of patients suffered from at least one somatic disease and 66% from at least one extra psychiatric disorder. One or more psychotropic drugs were prescribed to 71% of patients with a great variation in prescription patterns between the different nursing homes. Conclusion: Patients with KS depending on long-term care usually have comorbidity in more than one domain (somatic and psychiatric). The indications for prescribing psychotropic drugs are in many cases unclear and it seems probable that they are often given to manage challenging behavior. Longitudinal studies on the evidence for this prescription behavior and possible alternatives are recommended (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Psychogeriatric Association; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)  
[\\*Long Term Care](#)  
[\\*Neuroleptic Drugs](#)  
[\\*Nursing Homes](#)  
[Comorbidity](#)  
[Dementia](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**143. Brain volumes and neuropsychological performance are related to current smoking and alcoholism history.**

- Citation:** Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment, November 2013, vol./is. 9/, 1176-6328 (Nov 12, 2013)
- Author(s):** Luhar, Riya B; Sawyer, Kayle S; Gravitz, Zoe; Ruiz, Susan Mosher; Oscar-Berman, Marlene
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- Institution:** US Department of Veterans Affairs, Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US; US Department of Veterans Affairs, Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US; US Department of Veterans Affairs, Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US; US Department of Veterans Affairs, Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US; US Department of Veterans Affairs, Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Dual dependence on alcohol and nicotine is common, with many reports suggesting that more than 80% of alcoholics also smoke cigarettes. Even after cessation of alcohol consumption, many recovering alcoholics continue to smoke. In this exploratory study, we examined how current smoking and a history of alcoholism interacted in relation to brain volumes and neuropsychological performance. Methods: Participants were 14 abstinent long-term alcoholics (seven current smokers and seven nonsmokers), and 13 nonalcoholics (six current smokers and seven nonsmokers). The groups were equivalent in age, gender, education, and intelligence quotient. Two multiecho magnetization-prepared rapid acquisition with gradient echo (MP-RAGE) scans were collected for all participants using a 3T magnetic resonance imaging scanner with a 32 channel head coil. Brain volumes for each gray and white matter region of interest were derived using FreeSurfer. Participants completed a battery of neuropsychological tests measuring intelligence quotient, memory, executive functions, personality variables, and affect. Results: Compared to nonsmoking nonalcoholics, alcoholics who smoke (the comorbid group) had volumetric abnormalities in: pre- and para-central frontal cortical areas and rostral middle frontal white matter; parahippocampal and temporal pole regions; the amygdala; the pallidum; the ventral diencephalic region; and the lateral ventricle. The comorbid group performed worse than nonsmoking nonalcoholics on tests of executive functioning and on visually-based memory tests. History of alcoholism was associated with higher neuroticism scores among smokers, and current smoking was associated with higher sensation seeking scores and lower extraversion scores among nonalcoholics. Conclusion: Results from this exploratory study support and extend prior reports showing that alcoholism and smoking, alone and in combination, are associated with structural brain abnormalities and poorer performance on neuropsychological tests. Therefore, it is important to consider smoking status in alcoholism studies and vice versa. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
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- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Morphology](#)  
[\\*Neuropsychology](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Brain Size](#)



Magnetic Resonance Imaging  
Neuropsychological Assessment

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment*

**144. Role of rational and irrational beliefs on motivation to quit smoking.**

**Original Title:** Role des croyances rationnelles et irrationnelles concernant la motivation a l'arret du tabac.

**Citation:** Journal de Therapie Comportementale et Cognitive, December 2013, vol./is. 23/4(188-196), 1155-1704 (Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Walburg, Vera; Arnault, Solene; Callahan, Stacey

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**Language:** French

**Abstract:** Background: Addiction is considered as a chronic mental disorder involving a substance or a behavior; subjective experience of addiction includes craving resulting in difficulties linked to stopping substance usage or behavior (Goldman et al., 2005 [1]). Health risks related to smoking addiction are well known, and in 2015 approximately 10 % of deaths will be attributable to smoking (Rosenthal et al., 2011 [3]). Smoking can result in various diseases and health problems (Dolle et al., 2004; Das, 2003; Bartal, 2001 [4-6]). Nicotine, the active component of smoking, is used to regulate emotions (Benowitz, 2010; Evans et Drobes, 2009; Knott et al., 2009 [7-9]) and smokers experience concentration problems, dysphoria, anxiety, increased appetite, and irregular heart rhythm when they are suffering nicotine deprivation -(Hughes, 2007; Hughes et Hatsumaki; 1986; Koob et Le Moal, 1997 [10-12]). Smoking often starts in adolescence (Kandel et al., 2005; Johnston et al., 2007 [13,14]); the earlier it starts the more serious the long-term dependence (O'Callaghan et al., 2006 [15]). Motivation is another variable that is important to consider in all addiction problems (Curry et al., 1991 [16]). Beliefs and cognitions are often an important factor in helping confront addictions and can also influence motivations. A major belief held by smokers is the concern of weight gain following smoking cessation (Handa et al., 2011; Hagimoto et al., 2009; Hughes, 1992; Williamson et al., 1991; Perskins, 1994 [23-27]), which is often presented as a motivation against stopping smoking. Ellis' four basic irrational beliefs (IBs) have been linked to the expression of different forms of psychopathology (depression, anxiety, etc.) and are often used for helping individuals confronting addiction problems (Clark et al., 2006 [28]). The aim of the present study was to explore the impact of rational and IBs on the motivation to quit tobacco dependence. Method: One-hundred eighty-six participants completed scales on tobacco dependence, motivation to quit, and rational and IBs associated with being a smoker including the fear of gaining weight linked to smoking cessation. The questionnaires for motivation and IBs were completed a second time 1 week later. The sample was composed of 123 women (66 %) and 63 men (44 %); the average age was 29 (SD = 8.94) for women and 31 (SD = 10.55) for men. The breakdown of social-professional activities shows that 40 % of the current sample was employed and 28 % were students. Results: Correlations between the scales revealed strong positive correlations between the motivation to quit at T1 and both rational and IBs ( $r = 0.32$  and  $0.47$ ;  $P < 0.05$ ) for both beliefs about smoking itself and the fear of gaining weight. This effect was attenuated at time 2 with lower correlations between both irrational and rational beliefs and motivation to quit ( $r = 0.21$  and  $0.29$ ;  $P <$

0.05) although the relationship between motivation and irrational or rational beliefs about weight gain had disappeared as demonstrated by the lack of correlations between these variables. Discussion: While smokers may have a relatively rational and lucid impression of their smoking problem, IBs, including those regarding weight gain, may have a negative impact on the ability to stop smoking. The effect of beliefs about weight gain appears to decrease over time, but the beliefs about smoking, both rational and irrational, appear to persist. Thus, IBs about the fear of weight gain appear to be an obstacle to stopping smoking in the immediate period, and therefore special attention should be given to this aspect by professionals during consultations for smoking cessation. Future research is warranted towards a better understanding of the role of both rational and IBs in smoking cessation, perhaps within a longitudinal framework to ascertain how beliefs can be modified over time with therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Association francaise de therapie comportementale et cognitive; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Craving](#)  
[Irrational Beliefs](#)  
[Motivation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 145. Obesity and substance misuse: Is there a relationship?

**Citation:** Innovations in Clinical Neuroscience, September 2013, vol./is. 10/9-10(30-35), 2158-8333;2158-8341 (Sep-Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Sansone, Randy A; Sansone, Lori A

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The relationship between obesity and alcohol/drug misuse has been examined through both site studies and large epidemiological studies. In reviewing 19 site studies that have examined alcohol misuse among the obese, in comparison with rates before 1990, rates since 1990 have doubled (6.2% to 14.3%). Of the 7 studies that have examined drug misuse among the obese, rates average 8.0%. Given the potential limitations of varying study populations, methodologies, and prevalence assessments, these rates closely reflect those in the general population, according to data from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication study. As for the findings from 5 large epidemiological studies, 4 studies reported rates of substance misuse among the obese that were equal to or less than the general population, but one study reported higher rates (specifically in men). Overall, findings do not clearly support the contention that obese individuals are at a higher risk for substance misuse, although specific sub-populations of the obese may be (e.g., those with Cluster B personality disorders). If there is an association between some obese populations and substance abuse, this may be accounted for by overlapping neurohormonal correlates. However, some authorities contend that food and drugs compete for the same reward pathways in the brain, suggesting that obesity may actually be protective against substance misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Obesity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Innovations in Clinical Neuroscience*

#### 146. A case of reversible neuropsychiatric symptoms in HIV due to toxic leukoencephalopathy.

**Citation:** Innovations in Clinical Neuroscience, September 2013, vol./is. 10/9-10(26-29), 2158-8333;2158-8341 (Sep-Oct 2013)

**Author(s):** Liu, Michelle C; Garakani, Amir; Krauskopf, Katherine A; Robinson-Papp, Jessica

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Mothball ingestion has been previously cited to induce toxic-leukoencephalopathy, secondary to the destructive effects of paradichlorobenzene on central nervous system white matter. This case presents a 37-year-old woman who experienced a neuropsychiatric syndrome consistent with paradichlorobenzene-induced toxic leukoencephalopathy after two decades of mothball abuse. Her clinical presentation was insidious, involving fluctuating cognitive decline, depression, and psychosis. This was further complicated by an human immunodeficiency virus infection and concomitant cocaine abuse. Ultimately, her clinical findings were attributed to a reversible toxic-leukoencephalopathy from mothball ingestion, and her magnetic resonance imaging findings were consistent with symmetric leukoencephalopathy and atrophy. Though leukoencephalopathy in human immunodeficiency virus has numerous potential etiologies, a patient with a history of substance abuse warrants consideration of toxin-induced leukoencephalopathy, and further inquiry regarding abuse of other substances is appropriate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)  
[\\*Leukoencephalopathy](#)  
[Cocaine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Innovations in Clinical Neuroscience*

#### 147. Clinical assessment scales in substance use disorders.

**Citation:** Guide to assessment scales in schizophrenia (3rd ed.), 2012(73-78) (2012)

**Author(s):** Patkar, Ashwin A; Lee, Jonathan C

**Institution:** Duke Addictions Programs, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; Farley Center at Williamsburg Place, Williamsburg, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) The prevalence of substance use disorders (SUD) is more prevalent in patients with schizophrenia than in the general population, and therefore organized assessment of SUD in this patient group is important in both clinical practice and in research. Reliable and valid measures permit early identification of SUD and evaluation of interventions. In this chapter, the authors describe widely used assessment instruments for SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinical Practice](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Measurement](#)  
[\\*Psychometrics](#)  
[\\*Schizophrenia](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 148. Assessment of symptoms and cognition.

**Citation:** Manual of psychosocial rehabilitation., 2012(9-25) (2012)

**Author(s):** Meehan, Tom; Kavanagh, David J

**Correspondence Address:** Meehan, Tom, Thomas\_Meehan@health.qld.gov.au

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; School of Psychology & Counselling, Queensland University of Technology, Kelvin Grove, QLD, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Clinical assessment is an integral component of case conceptualization and treatment planning. While the assessment of symptoms is a major component of any clinical investigation, the assessment of other related conditions such as cognitive impairment and substance misuse should also be considered when determining treatment options for people such as Sam. It is clear that the level of distress experienced due to symptoms will influence the location of treatment (inpatient versus outpatient), the nature and approach to treatment (psychotherapy, medication or both), the level of clinical expertise required to provide the treatment, and the need for other support services such as accommodation, employment or training. Moreover, monitoring symptom levels is useful since a good outcome for many people with severe psychiatric disability is likely to be a reduction in the frequency, duration or severity of symptoms, rather than a complete cure. Ongoing assessment and monitoring of symptoms and related domains is essential to key decisions such as titrating the degree of support required, providing early intervention to avert relapse, timing new initiatives such as a new job, and negotiating continuance or termination of an intervention. In the absence of adequate monitoring, it can also be difficult to know whether progress is being achieved, especially when it is slow or variable. In this chapter, the authors identify a subset of measures that could be used in clinical practice to assess severity of psychotic symptoms, depression, anxiety, substance misuse, and cognitive impairment in people with psychiatric disability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cognitive Impairment](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[Cognitive Assessment](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
[Treatment Planning](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 149. Drug offences.

**Citation:** A psychologist's casebook of crime: From arson to voyeurism., 2012(64-80) (2012)

**Author(s):** Smith, Gillian W; Clough, Joanne

**Institution:** Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom; Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** (from the chapter) Drug offences tend to fall into three main categories: drug-defined offences, drug-related offences and drug-related lifestyle offences. Drug-defined offences

relate to criminal activity regarding possession, use, distribution or manufacture of drugs. Drug-related offences broadly encompass those arising either from pharmacological effects of drugs, e.g. interpersonal violence or those committed to support the use of illicit drugs such as theft. This chapter deals primarily with issues from the UK where the primary law governing drug-defined offences is the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. Drugs regulated under the Act are usually referred to as 'controlled drugs'. These are categorized into three classes dependent on their perceived harmfulness to the user and society, although the classifications have raised controversy. Class A controlled drugs include those considered most harmful including heroin, cocaine, crack, ecstasy and LSD. Class B drugs include amphetamines, barbiturates and cannabis, with Class C including tranquillisers and mild stimulants. Whilst the relationship between drugs and crime is difficult to categorize, this chapter aims to break down some common misconceptions and outline a number of the key issues prevailing within the criminal justice system (CJS) in the UK today. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Pharmacology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO