

Search Results

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Search History

1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
3. PsycInfo; 1 OR 2; 67864 results.

1. The effect of cross-border mobility on alcohol and drug use among Mexican-American residents living at the U.S.–Mexico border.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 28-33, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)
- Author(s):** Cherpitel, Cheryl J.; Ye, Yu; Zemore, Sarah E.; Bond, Jason; Borges, Guilherme
- Abstract:** Introduction: Little epidemiological evidence exists on alcohol or other substance use and related problems along the U.S.–Mexico border, although the border has been the focus of recent media attention related to the escalating drug/violence “epidemic”. The purpose of this study was to analyze the association of variables related to crossing the border (cross-border mobility) with three substance use outcomes reported for the last year: 1) heavy drinking (5+ drinks per day for men or 4+ for women), 2) alcohol use disorder (AUD), and 3) co-occurring heavy drinking and drug use (any use of illicit and/or non-medically prescribed drugs). Methods: Household surveys were conducted, using area probability sampling of 1565 Mexican-American residents, aged 18–65, living at the Texas–Mexico border in the metropolitan areas of Laredo and McAllen/Brownsville. Results: Among those 18–29, more frequent crossing of the border was significantly predictive of AUD (OR = 1.61, $p < 0.01$) and co-occurring heavy drinking and drug use (OR = 1.70, $p < 0.01$). Staying more than one full day was predictive of AUD (OR = 3.07, $p < 0.001$) and crossing to obtain over-the-counter or prescription drugs (“drug tourism”) or for nightlife/drinking were predictive of heavy drinking (ORs = 4.14, $p < 0.001$; 3.92, $p < 0.01$, respectively), AUD (ORs=7.56, $p < 0.001$; 7.68, $p < 0.01$, respectively) and co-occurring heavy drinking and drug use (ORs = 8.53, $p < 0.01$; 4.96, $p < 0.01$, respectively). Among those 30–65, staying more than a full day and crossing for pharmaceutical reasons were predictive of heavy drinking (OR = 2.54, $p < 0.001$; 2.61, $p < 0.05$, respectively) and co-occurring heavy drinking and drug use (OR = 3.31, $p < 0.001$; 4.86, $p < 0.01$, respectively), while none of the mobility variables were predictive of AUD in this age group. Conclusions: Cross-border mobility may play an important role in substance use and problems, especially among those 18–29. Findings also highlight the importance of “drug tourism” in substance use across the age spectrum. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Age Differences](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Mexican Americans](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

2. A response to Dolliver's “evaluating drug trafficking on the tor network”.

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1126-1127, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)
- Author(s):** Van Buskirk, Joe; Roxburgh, Amanda; Naicker, Sundresan; Burns, Lucinda
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by Diana S. Dolliver (see record 2015-45222-012). The recent paper by Dolliver presents data collected on the 3rd of September, 2014 from Silk Road 2.0 detailing the substances available and the number of active unique retailers. Specifically, 348 individual drug listings were for sale from 145 unique retailers. These findings are inconsistent with findings from DNeT. Specifically, our weekly snapshot of Silk Road 2.0 from the 4th of September, 2014 captured 9103 individual drug listings from 519 unique active retailers. One explanation for this disparity is the difference in methods used to access the data on dark net marketplaces. It appears from our data that Silk Road 2.0 was closer in size to the original Silk Road, though still falling short of the 15,598 listings identified. However, it must be noted that Silk Road 2.0 was not the largest marketplace on the dark net for some time preceding its closure. Silk Road 2.0’s popularity had begun to wane in February 2014, following the site being hacked and many users’ bitcoins being stolen. Due to the instability of these marketplaces and

susceptibility to threats both from members of the community and law enforcement agencies, multiple monitoring systems are important to ensure the most accurate determination of their size and popularity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Drugs](#)
[Drug Laws](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Housing](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

3. Evaluating drug trafficking on the Tor Network: Silk Road 2, the sequel.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1113-1123, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Dolliver, Diana S.

Abstract: Background: Housing an illicit, online drug retail market generating sales in the millions of USD, the Silk Road was a profitable marketplace with a growing and loyal consumer base. Following its FBI-forced shut down in October 2013, the Silk Road enjoyed newfound fame that contributed to an increase in new users downloading and accessing the Tor Network; however, with this particular marketplace out of order, Silk Road 2 was launched to fill the void. The goals of this study were to (1) compare the metrics of Silk Road 2 to the original site, and to (2) determine if there were any indications of the presence of more sophisticated drug trafficking operations. Methods: Data were collected from Silk Road 2 during the months of August and September 2014 using webcrawling software. Results: Silk Road 2 was a much smaller marketplace than the original Silk Road. Of the 1834 unique items for sale, 348 were drug items sold by 145 distinct vendors shipping from 19 countries. Of the drug items advertised, most were stimulants and hallucinogens. The United States is both the number one country of origin for drug sales on Silk Road 2 and the number one destination country. Interestingly, 73% of all vendor accounts on Silk Road 2 advertised drug items, even though drugs only constituted 19% of all items advertised. Conclusion: This study was the first to research Silk Road 2, the replacement illicit marketplace to the original virtual Silk Road. This study was also the first to examine indications of the presence of more coordinated drug trafficking efforts in an online setting. The findings indicated that while Silk Road 2 was not primarily a drug market, there were indications that some vendor accounts may have connections reaching beyond a base retail market. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drugs](#)
[Drug Laws](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Housing](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

4. The effect of social functioning and living arrangement on treatment intent, specialist assessment and treatment uptake for hepatitis C virus infection among people with a history of injecting drug use: The ETHOS study.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1094-1102, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Fortier, Emmanuel; Alavi, Maryam; Micallef, Michelle; Dunlop, Adrian J.; Balcomb, Annie C.; Day, Carolyn A.; Treloar, Carla; Bath, Nicky; Haber, Paul S.; Dore, Gregory J.; Bruneau, Julie; Grebely, Jason

Abstract: Background: The objective was to assess social functioning and its association with treatment intent, specialist assessment and treatment uptake for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection among people with a history of injecting drug use. Methods: ETHOS is a prospective observational cohort evaluating the provision of HCV assessment and treatment among people with chronic HCV and a history of injecting drug use, recruited from nine community health centres and opioid substitution treatment clinics (NSW, Australia). Social functioning was assessed using a short form of the Opioid Treatment Index social functioning scale. Those classified in the highest quartile (score >6) were considered having lower social functioning. Analyses were performed using logistic regression. Results: Among 415 participants (mean age 41 years, 71% male), 24% were considered having lower social functioning, 70% had early HCV treatment intent (intention to be treated in the next 12 months), 53% were assessed by a specialist and 27% initiated treatment. Lower social functioning was independently associated with unemployment, unstable housing, recent injecting drug use and moderate to extremely severe symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress. Lower social functioning was independently associated with reduced early HCV treatment intent (aOR 0.51, 95% CI 0.30–0.84) and lower specialist assessment (aOR 0.48, 95% CI 0.29–0.79), but not HCV treatment uptake (aOR 0.76, 95% CI 0.40–1.43). Living with someone was independently associated with HCV treatment uptake (with someone and children: aOR 2.28, 95% CI 1.01–5.14; with someone and no children: aOR 2.36, 95% CI 1.30–4.31), but not early HCV treatment intent or specialist assessment. Conclusions: This study highlights the need for the development and implementation of strategies targeting people who inject drugs with lower social functioning to enhance HCV treatment intent and specialist assessment. Further, strategies to enhance social support may play a role in increasing HCV treatment uptake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Infectious Disorders](#)
[Social Skills](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Hepatitis](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Health Care Psychology](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

5. A response to Dolliver's "Evaluating drug trafficking on the Tor Network: Silk Road 2, the sequel".

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1124-1125, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Aldridge, Judith; Décary-Héту, David

Abstract: Comments on an article by Diana S. Dolliver (see record 2015-45222-012). The leading aim of Dolliver's paper is to document changes in the size and structure of cryptomarkets following the demise of SILK ROAD 1 (SR1) using data she collected from SILK ROAD 2 (SR2), which she casts as successor to its namesake. This methodology allows researchers access to full populations rather than to the more limited samples generated by self-disclosures of market participants. Although this is standard good practice, the 'big data' generated from Internet-derived data can make doing so exceptionally resource intensive. As we have discovered, the categories into which cryptomarket vendors place their products for sale do not always correspond to their own product descriptions. Second, Dolliver's findings demonstrated such radical discontinuity between SR1 and SR2 that questions should be raised regarding data collection methods. The preliminary

data we report here suggests substantial continuity between SR1 and SR2. Though these data were not publicly available at the time of Dolliver's writing, our contention is that her sample size and findings should nevertheless have encouraged her to undertake more rigorous validity checks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Drugs](#)
[Drug Laws](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Housing](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

6. Patterns and correlates of alcohol use amongst heroin users: 11-year follow-up of the Australian Treatment Outcome Study cohort.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 78-83, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Darke, Shane; Slade, Tim; Ross, Joanne; Marel, Christina; Mills, Katherine L.; Tesson, Maree

Abstract: Introduction: The study aimed to determine long-term alcohol use patterns and correlates amongst heroin users. Methods: Longitudinal cohort. 11-year post-baseline follow-up of the Australian Treatment Outcome Study cohort. Results: At 11-year follow-up, 431 (70%) participants were interviewed. Alcohol was used in the preceding month by 56%, with 27% reporting daily use and 11% heavy daily drinking. Alcohol use patterns showed remarkable consistency across waves, with the proportion who drank in the preceding month ranging between 49 and 56%, with no significant trend across time. Daily drinking ranged between 20 and 27%, and heavy daily drinking between 7 and 12%. Both declined slightly from baseline to 3-year follow-up, but by 11 years were at levels similar to baseline. Compared to female referents, males were more likely to drink (OR 1.6, CI 1.3–2.1, $p < .05$), to drink daily (OR 1.8, CI 1.4–2.4, $p < .05$) and to drink heavily (OR 1.7, CI 1.1–2.5, $p < .05$). Compared to those not in enrolled in a drug treatment programme, those enrolled were significantly less likely to drink (OR 0.7, CI 0.5–0.8, $p < .05$) and to drink daily (OR 0.6, CI 0.5–0.8, $p < .05$). Compared to those who did not drink heavily, heavy drinking was associated with a higher likelihood of recent overdose (OR 1.6, CI 1.0–2.4, $p < .05$), of criminality (OR 1.9, CI 1.3–2.7, $p < .001$), and with lower SF12 physical (mean difference -3.0 , CI -4.7 to -1.4 , $p < .001$) and mental (-2.4 , CI -4.3 to -0.5 , $p < .001$) health scores. Conclusions: There were consistently high levels of both abstinence and regular drinking, with drinking patterns staying relatively stable across the decade. From the clinical perspective, the high rates of heavy drinking are of particular relevance, given the observed associations with a poorer clinical profile. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

7. Ten priorities for expanding access to HCV treatment for people who inject drugs in low- and middle-income countries.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1088-1093, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)

- Author(s):** Ford, Nathan; Wiktor, Stefan; Kaplan, Karyn; Andrieux-Meyer, Isabelle; Hill, Andrew; Radhakrishnan, Priti; Londeix, Pauline; Forette, Chloe; Momenghalibaf, Azzi; Verster, Annette; Swan, Tracy
- Abstract:** Of the estimated 130–150 million people who are chronically infected with hepatitis C virus, around 90% reside in low- and middle-income countries. People who inject drugs are disproportionately affected by HCV, with a global estimated prevalence (based on serological reports of HCV antibodies) of 67%; world-wide over 10 million people who inject drugs are infected with HCV. Treatment for HCV has improved dramatically in recent years with the arrival of new direct acting antivirals (DAAs) and this is stimulating considerable efforts to scale up access to treatment. However, treatment coverage among the general population is less than 10% in most countries, and coverage for people who inject drugs is generally much lower. It is estimated that globally around 2 million people who inject drugs need treatment for HCV. The DAAs offer significant potential to rapidly expand access to treatment for HCV. While the ideal combination therapy remains to be established, key characteristics include high efficacy, tolerability, pan-genotypic activity, short treatment duration, oral therapy, affordability, limited drug–drug interactions, and availability as fixed-dose combinations and once daily treatments. This paper outlines 10 key priorities for improving access to HCV treatment for people who inject drugs: (1) affordable access to direct acting antivirals; (2) increased awareness and testing; (3) standardization of treatment; (4) simplification of service delivery; (5) integration of services; (6) peer support; (7) treatment within a framework of comprehensive prevention; (8) tracking progress; (9) dedicated funding; and (10) enabling policies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Injections](#)
[Infectious Disorders](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Hepatitis](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Health Care Psychology](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from Elsevier Science in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)
Available from Elsevier Science in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)
Available from Elsevier Science in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

8. The great recession and behavior problems in 9-year old children.

- Citation:** Developmental Psychology, Nov 2015, vol. 51, no. 11, p. 1615-1629, 0012-1649 (Nov 2015)
- Author(s):** Schneider, William; Waldfogel, Jane; Brooks-Gunn, Jeanne
- Abstract:** This article examines associations between the Great Recession and 4 aspects of 9-year olds' behavior—aggression (externalizing), anxiety/depression (internalizing), alcohol and drug use, and vandalism—using the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study, a longitudinal birth cohort drawn from 20 U.S. cities (21% White, 50% Black, 26% Hispanic, and 3% other race/ethnicity). The study was in the field for the 9-year follow-up right before and during the Great Recession (2007-2010; N = 3,311). Interview dates (month) were linked to the national Consumer Sentiment Index (CSI), calculated from a national probability sample drawn monthly to assess consumer confidence and uncertainty about the economy, as well as to data on local unemployment rates. Controlling for city-fixed effects and extensive controls (including prior child behavior at age 5), we find that greater uncertainty as measured by the CSI was associated with higher rates of all 4 behavior problems for boys (in both maternal and child reports). Such associations were not found for girls (all gender differences were significant). Links between the CSI and boys' behavior problems were concentrated in single-parent families and were partially explained by parenting behaviors. Local unemployment rates, in contrast, had fewer associations with children's behavior, suggesting that in the Great Recession, what was most meaningful for child behavior problems was the uncertainty

about the national economy, rather than local labor markets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Externalization](#)
[Financial Strain](#)
[Internalization](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Family](#)
[Childhood Development](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Vandalism](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)
[Aggressive Behavior](#)

Source: PsycInfo

9. Recreational cocaine use is associated with attenuated latent inhibition.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 34-39, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Soar, Kirstie; Dawkins, Lynne; Page, Frederick; Wooldridge, Joseph

Abstract: Introduction: Evidence has linked chronic cocaine use with various cognitive deficits; however few studies have investigated the effects of recreational (non-dependent) use. The present study aimed to assess whether recreational users show deficits in latent inhibition (LI: a measure of delayed learning of an association between 2 stimuli, one of which has been previously exposed (PE) without consequence and thus deemed irrelevant). Methods: Using a quasi-experimental between groups design, recreational cocaine users (n = 21), poly-drug users (n = 17) and drug-naive controls (n = 18) were compared on a LI task. Questionnaires assessing psychological health and drug use were also completed. Results: There was a statistically significant interaction between condition (PE vs non PE) and group (cocaine, polydrug and control); cocaine users scored lower in the PE condition compared to polydrug users and controls, indicating quicker learning. Conclusions: Recreational cocaine users show attenuated LI reflecting reduced ability to filter out irrelevant stimuli enabling faster learning of a PE irrelevant and novel stimuli association. This does not appear to be a result of schizotypy and/or other drug use. Thus even at recreational levels, cocaine use may be sufficient to affect inhibitory attentional processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Recreation](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Latent Inhibition](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

10. A rejoinder to authors: Data collection on tor.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1128-1129, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Dolliver, Diana S.

Abstract: Reply by the current author to the comments made by Judith Aldridge & David Décarry-Héту (see record 2015-45222-013) & Joe Van Buskirk (see record 2015-45222-014) on the original article (see record 2015-45222-012). Aldridge & Decary-Hetu were concerned that drawing comparisons between the original SR site and SR2 was potentially misleading and arbitrary, because other marketplaces existed post SR1 takedown, and SR2 was hacked seven months prior to my data collection. Further, it is indisputable that other cryptomarkets flourished on Tor that operated concurrently with SR2. However, a close reading of my study details the main purpose to be an evaluation

of how the composition of the site known as Silk Road 2.0 compared to the site called Silk Road, particularly given the context of the other marketplaces. van Buskirk et al. note, some Tor marketplaces will automatically log out accounts after prolonged access and thus disrupt the crawler's progress; to avoid being automatically logged out of SR2, we manually refreshed our cookies every few hours. Using a manual crawling approach as van Buskirk et al. describe is problematic for this reason – new listings appear and disappear within the time it takes to manually log each page. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Drugs](#)
[Drug Laws](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Housing](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Elsevier Science in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)
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11. Alcohol use in young indigenous Sami in Sweden.

Citation: Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, Nov 2015, vol. 69, no. 8, p. 621-628, 0803-9488 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Lotta, Omma; Mikael, Sandlund

Abstract: Background : Evidence suggests socially disadvantaged people or those who live in socially disadvantaged areas experience more harm per gram of alcohol consumed than people with greater social advantages. In the Sami group, probable associations between alcohol use and several areas of health have been explored, but there are no studies regarding the drinking habits of young Sami in Sweden. Aims: To investigate alcohol use in young Sami in Sweden, and in a reference group from the general young Swedish population in the same area; to evaluate likely associations between gender, education, family situation and alcohol use. Methods: The Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test was used in a cross-sectional study comprising 516 Sami (18-28 years), and a reference group (18-29 years, n = 218). Results: No significant differences in hazardous/harmful alcohol drinking in young Sami and Swedes were found. Nearly half the men and 35% of the women reported risky alcohol use. Gender differences were reported only in the Sami. Sami men had 1.6 times higher odds of hazardous/ harmful drinking compared to Sami women. Only in the Sami were lower education levels associated with higher odds of hazardous/harmful drinking. Experiences of "often forgetting important things", seldom "looking forward with joy", and self-perceived ethnicity-related negative treatment were associated with hazardous/harmful drinking. Conclusions: Although alcohol use in young Sami appears to be similar to alcohol use in young non-Sami Swedes, important risk factors for hazardous/harmful drinking are identified, e.g. ethnicity-related negative treatment. These should be taken into account when planning for preventive interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drug Dependency](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Indigenous Populations](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycInfo

12. Human rights and access to hepatitis C treatment for people who inject drugs.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1072-1080, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)

- Author(s):** Wolfe, D.; Luhmann, N.; Harris, M.; Momenghalibaf, A.; Albers, E.; Byrne, J.; Swan, T.
- Abstract:** Background: People who inject drugs (PWID) achieve adherence to and outcomes from hepatitis C virus (HCV) treatment comparable to other patients. Nonetheless, this population has been excluded from treatment by regulation or practice. Approval of safer and more effective oral HCV medicines should offer greater treatment options for PWID, although high medicine prices have led to continued treatment rationing and exclusion in developed countries. In middle-income countries (MICS), treatment is largely unavailable and unaffordable for most PWID. Methods: Human rights analysis, with its emphasis on the universal and interconnected nature of the economic, social and political spheres, offers a useful framework for HCV treatment reform. Using peer-reviewed and grey literature, as well as community case reports, we discuss barriers to treatment, correlate these barriers to rights violations, and highlight examples of community advocacy to increase treatment for PWID. Results: Structural drivers of lack of treatment access for PWID include stigma in health settings; drug use status as a criterion for treatment exclusion; requirements for fees or registration by name as a drug user prior to treatment initiation; and incarceration/detention in prisons and rehabilitation centers where treatment is unavailable. High medicine prices force further exclusion of PWID, with cost containment masked as concern about treatment adherence. These barriers correlate to multiple rights violations, including of the rights to privacy; non-discrimination; health; freedom of information; fair trial; and freedom from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Conclusions: Needed reforms include decriminalization of drug use, possession of drugs and drug injecting equipment; removal of exclusionary or discriminatory treatment protocols; approaches to strengthen links between health providers and increase participation of PWID in treatment design and implementation; and measures to increase transparency in government/pharmaceutical company negotiations and reduce treatment price. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Human Rights](#)
[Injections](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Hepatitis](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Health Care Psychology](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from Elsevier Science in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)
Available from Elsevier Science in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)
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13. Is Mississippi's prescription-only precursor control law a prescription to decrease the production and raise the price of methamphetamine?

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1144-1149, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)
- Author(s):** Cunningham, Scott; Finlay, Keith; Stoecker, Charles
- Abstract:** Background: In 2010, Mississippi became the second state to require a prescription to purchase pseudoephedrine-based medications. Proponents of "prescription-only" laws argue that they are necessary to disrupt methamphetamine markets, but critics note the costs to legal consumers of cold medications may offset some of the laws' intended benefits. Objective: We evaluated the effect of prescription-only restrictions for methamphetamine precursors on state-level methamphetamine lab seizures and methamphetamine prices. Methods: We used a synthetic control approach to create a control state comparable to Mississippi and then used permutation testing to determine if the resulting difference was statistically significant. Results: We found that Mississippi's prescription-only law removed 2637 small methamphetamine labs in the two years after the law became effective, which represents a 77% reduction in small labs relative to the synthetic counterfactual. We found no evidence that the law impacted methamphetamine prices. Conclusion: We conclude that while prescription-only laws can reduce the number of domestic small methamphetamine labs in operation, methamphetamine availability is

unlikely to be materially impacted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Seizures](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Laws](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

14. Fire in the vein: Heroin acidity and its proximal effect on users' health.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1103-1110, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Ciccarone, Daniel; Harris, Magdalena

Abstract: The loss of functioning veins (venous sclerosis) is a root cause of suffering for long-term heroin injectors. In addition to perpetual frustration and loss of pleasure/esteem, venous sclerosis leads to myriad medical consequences including skin infections, for example, abscess, and possibly elevated HIV/HCV risks due to injection into larger jugular and femoral veins. The etiology of venous sclerosis is unknown and users' perceptions of cause/meaning unexplored. This commentary stems from our hypothesis that venous sclerosis is causally related to heroin acidity, which varies by heroin source-form and preparation. We report pilot study data on first ever in vivo measurements of heroin pH and as well as qualitative data on users' concerns and perceptions regarding the caustic nature of heroin and its effects. Heroin pH testing in natural settings is feasible and a useful tool for further research. Our preliminary findings, for example, that different heroin source-forms and preparations have a two log difference in acidity, have potentially broad, vital and readily implementable harm reduction implications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Suffering](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

15. On the science of heroin injection preparation: A response to Ciccarone and Harris.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1111-1112, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Scott, Jenny

Abstract: Reply by the current author to the comments made by Daniel Ciccarone & Magdalena Harris (see record 2015-45222-010) on the original article (2015). Ciccarone & Harris (2015) aim to test the feasibility of pH testing of street heroin injections prepared in natural settings. This has been achieved with an adequate sample size (n = 23) and careful choice of appropriate pH probe (Sentron Hotline CupFET). This is likely to be reproducible in other settings, if reassurances about minimal sample removal are given to donors. A second aim was to highlight the plausibility that prepared heroin injection acidity is an explanatory component of the hypothesis that heroin type can alter risks to physical health. The authors report that a few participants from Philadelphia who only injected heroin reported few vein problems, in contrast to participants in London who attributed vein damage and loss of peripheral access to acid use. However we do not know for how long these people had been injecting or at what frequency. Additionally,

acid type is the only identifiable factor to the lay person, out of several described below, that can affect vein irritation, so likely to be 'blamed' for causing vein damage.
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Suffering](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

16. Friend or foe: Personal use and friends' use of protective behavioral strategies and spring break drinking.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 96-101, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Lewis, Melissa A.; Sheng, Elisa; Geisner, Irene M.; Rhew, Isaac C.; Patrick, Megan E.; Lee, Christine M.

Abstract: The present study examined associations between use of protective behavioral strategies (PBS) by college students and their friends and drinking-related outcomes during Spring Break (SB). Moreover, this study examined the influence of friends' own PBS use on participants' PBS use during SB. Participants included college students (N = 694) and their nominated friends (N=131) who were part of a larger study of SB drinking. Data were collected via web-based surveys that participants and friends took after SB, which assessed SB PBS, drinking, and related negative consequences. Results indicated that higher levels of Serious Harm Reduction (SHR) strategies and Limiting/Stopping (LS) strategies were associated with increased consumption, higher likelihood of experiencing any consequences, and an increased number of consequences. A different pattern emerged for Manner of Drinking (MD) strategy use; participants utilizing higher levels of MD strategies drank less and had fewer consequences. LS and MD strategies used by the participant's friends appeared to have less of an impact on the participant's drinking outcomes. However, greater friends' use of SHR strategies was associated with increased alcohol use by the participant, but not with consequences. Greater friends' use of SHR strategies was associated with greater SHR strategy use by the participant. Friends' LS and MD strategies were not associated with participant drinking, consequences, or PBS. These findings highlight the potential utility of interventions that focus on drinking behaviors on specific high-risk occasions for those at risk as well as for their friends.
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [School Based Intervention](#)
[College Students](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)
[Friendship](#)
[Drinking Behavior](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

17. Expansion of HCV treatment access to people who have injected drugs through effective translation of research into public health policy: Scotland's experience.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1041-1049, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Hutchinson, Sharon J.; Dillon, John F.; Fox, Ray; McDonald, Scott A.; Innes, Hamish A.; Weir, Amanda; McLeod, Allan; Aspinall, Esther J.; Palmateer, Norah E.; Taylor, Avril; Munro, Alison; Valerio, Heather; Brown, Gareth; Goldberg, David J.

Abstract: Seven years have elapsed since the Scottish Government launched its Hepatitis C Action Plan—a Plan to improve services to prevent transmission of infection, particularly among

people who inject drugs (PWID), identify those infected and ensure those infected receive optimal treatment. The Plan was underpinned by industrial scale funding (around £100 million, in addition to the general NHS funding, will have been invested by 2015), and a web of accountable national and local multi-disciplinary multi-agency networks responsible for the planning, development and delivery of services. Initiatives ranged from the introduction of testing in specialist drug services through finger-prick blood sampling by non-clinical staff, to the setting of government targets to ensure rapid scale-up of antiviral therapy. The Plan was informed by comprehensive national monitoring systems, indicating the extent of the problem not just in terms of numbers infected, diagnosed and treated but also the more penetrative data on the number advancing to end-stage liver disease and death, and also through compelling modelling work demonstrating the potential beneficial impact of scaling-up therapy and the mounting cost of not acting. Achievements include around 50% increase in the proportion of the infected population diagnosed (38% to 55%); a sustained near two-and-a-half fold increase in the annual number of people initiated onto therapy (470 to 1050) with more pronounced increases among PWID (300 to 840) and prisoners (20 to 140); and reversing of an upward trend in the overall number of people living with chronic infection. The Action Plan has demonstrated that a Government-backed, coordinated and invested approach can transform services and rapidly improve the lives of thousands. Cited as “an impressive example of a national strategy” by the Global Commission on Drug Policy, the Scottish Plan has also provided fundamental insights of international relevance into the management of HCV among PWID. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Injections](#)
[Infectious Disorders](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Health Care Policy](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Hepatitis](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

18. “I felt for a long time like everything beautiful in me had been taken out”: Women's suffering, remembering, and survival following the loss of child custody.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1158-1166, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Kenny, Kathleen S.; Barrington, Clare; Green, Sherri L.

Abstract: Background: Child Protective Services’ (CPS) placements of children in out-of-home care disproportionately impact families marginalized by poverty, racism and criminalization. CPS’ mandate to protect children from neglect and abuse is frequently criticized as failing to address the multiple social and structural domains shaping parents’ lives, especially mothers. Methods: We conducted a thematic narrative analysis of in-depth interviews to explore the impact of child custody loss on 19 women who use drugs residing in Toronto, Canada. We also assessed the potential roles of intersectional forms of violence and inequities in power that can both give rise to child custody loss and mediate its consequences. Results: Trauma was identified as a key impact of separation, further exacerbated by women's cumulative trauma histories and ongoing mother–child apartness. Women described this trauma as unbearable and reported persistent symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental health conditions. Practices of dissociation through increased use of drugs and alcohol were central in tending to the pain of separation, and were often synergistically reinforced by heightened structural vulnerability observed in increased exposure to housing instability, intimate partner violence, and initiation of injection drug use and sex work. Women's survival hinged largely on hopefulness of reuniting with children, a goal pivotal to their sense of future and day-to-day intentions toward ameliorated life circumstances. Conclusion: Findings

highlight needs for strategies addressing women's health and structural vulnerability following custody loss and also direct attention to altering institutional processes to support community-based alternatives to parent–child separation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Racism](#)
[Family](#)
[Foster Care](#)
[Child Custody](#)
[Home Care](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

19. Strategies for achieving universal access to hepatitis C virus prevention and care for people who inject drugs.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1039-1040, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Grebely, Jason; Bruggmann, Philip; Treloar, Carla; Byrne, Jude; Rhodes, Tim; Dore, Gregory J.

Abstract: This editorial discusses about the strategies for achieving universal access to hepatitis C virus prevention and care for people who inject drugs. In this issue of the journal, we include a cluster of guest-edited papers focused on the theme of achieving universal access to HCV prevention and care for PWID. This follows the linked guest-edited special issue of the journal (Volume 26, Issue 10) which collated together research articles, systematic and expert reviews, and commentaries on the broader topic of “Expanding access to prevention, care and treatment for HCV infection among PWID”. This is an exciting era for the field of HCV. As newer IFN-free DAA agents become available, strategies to address HCV infection among PWID will need to be integrated into existing foundations for prevention and health care for PWID, in partnership with the affected community and with a commitment to tackling stigma and discrimination associated with injecting drug use and HCV. However, as we move forward, and as the themed papers in this issue highlight, it will be important to consider how HCV testing, linkage to care and treatment can be expanded globally to achieve universal access to HCV therapy for PWID and strive towards control of HCV worldwide. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Injections](#)
[Community Services](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Hepatitis](#)
[Health Care Services](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

20. Trajectories of marijuana use from adolescence into adulthood: Environmental and individual correlates.

Citation: Developmental Psychology, Nov 2015, vol. 51, no. 11, p. 1650-1663, 0012-1649 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Epstein, Marina; Hill, Karl G.; Nevell, Alyssa M.; Guttmanova, Katarina; Bailey, Jennifer A.; Abbott, Robert D.; Kosterman, Rick; Hawkins, J. David

Abstract: This study sought to identify trajectories of marijuana use in the Seattle Social Development Project (n = 808) sample from age 14 through 30, and to examine the extent

to which individuals in these trajectories differed in their substance use problems, mental health, problem behavior, economic outcomes, and positive functioning at age 33. In addition, analyses examined between-trajectory differences in family, peer, school, neighborhood, individual, mental health, and substance use factors at key developmental points in adolescence and adulthood. Four trajectories of marijuana use were identified: nonusers (27%), adolescent-limited (21%), late-onset (20%), and chronic (32%) users. At age 33, the chronic trajectory was associated with the worst functioning overall. The late-onset group reported more substance use and sexual risk behavior than nonusers, but was otherwise not differentiated. The adolescent-limited group reported significantly lower educational and economic outcomes at age 33 than the late-onset and nonuser groups. In analyses at earlier ages, adolescent-limited and late-onset groups reported more problems in functioning during the period of escalation in use and improvement in functioning with the beginning of desistance. Implications for prevention are discussed, particularly the unique risks associated with early adolescent versus later onset of marijuana use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Mental Health](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Neighborhoods](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Peer Relations](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Social Environments](#)
[School Environment](#)

Source: PsycInfo

21. Effect of legal status of pharmacy syringe sales on syringe purchases by persons who inject drugs in San Francisco and San Diego, CA.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Nov 2015, vol. 26, no. 11, p. 1150-1157, 0955-3959 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Siddiqui, Saira S.; Armenta, Richard F.; Evans, Jennifer L.; Yu, Michelle; Cuevas-Mota, Jazmine; Page, Kimberly; Davidson, Peter; Garfein, Richard S.

Abstract: Background: Sharing blood-contaminated syringes is the main risk factor for acquiring and transmitting blood-borne infections among persons who inject drugs (PWID). To reduce this risk, in 2005, California enacted legislation allowing local health jurisdictions to legalize non-prescription syringe sales after approving a disease prevention demonstration project (DPDP). With San Francisco approving a DPDP immediately and San Diego never approving one, we compared PWID across cities for their use of pharmacies PWID to obtain syringes. Methods: PWID age 18–30 years old were recruited into separate studies in San Francisco (n = 243) and San Diego (n = 338) between 2008 and 2011. We used multivariable logistic regression to compare the proportions of PWID who obtained syringes from pharmacies by city while controlling for sociodemographics, injection practices and other risk behaviors. Results: Overall, most PWID were White (71%), male (63%), and between the ages of 18–25 years (55%). Compared to San Francisco, a smaller proportion of PWID in San Diego had bought syringes from pharmacies in the prior three months (16.9% vs. 49.8%; $p < 0.001$), which remained statistically significant after adjusting for sociodemographic and behavioral factors (adjusted odds ratio = 4.45, 95% confidence interval: 2.98, 6.65). Conclusions: Use of pharmacies to obtain syringes was greater where it was legal to do so. Public health policy can influence HIV and hepatitis C associated risk among PWID; however, implementation of these policies is crucial for the benefits to be realized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Injections](#)
[Marketing](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

[Blood](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

22. Effects of 21st birthday brief interventions on college student celebratory drinking: A systematic review and meta-analysis.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 13-21, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Steinka-Fry, Katarzyna T.; Tanner-Smith, Emily E.; Grant, Sean

Abstract: Introduction: College students' 21st birthday celebrations often involve consumption of extreme amounts of alcohol as well as alcohol-related risks. This systematic review aims to determine whether birthday-focused, individually-targeted, no-contact (email or letter-based) brief alcohol interventions (BAIs) reduce college students' 21st birthday celebratory drinking. Methods: A systematic search identified 9 randomized evaluations with 10 interventions to reduce 21st birthday drinking. Quantity of alcohol consumed and estimated blood alcohol concentration (BAC) were measured. Random-effects meta-analysis was used to summarize the effects of the interventions. Results: There was no evidence that birthday-focused BAIs reduce quantities of alcohol consumed during birthday celebrations ($\bar{g} = 0.05$, 95% CI [-0.03 to 0.13]). The interventions were associated with significant reductions in estimated BAC levels ($\bar{g} = 0.20$, 95% CI [0.07 to 0.33]), but this effect was small in absolute terms. The quality of this body of evidence was very low, as evaluated using the GRADE approach. In particular, it was limited by substantial participant attrition post-randomization due to included studies' recruitment and randomization procedures. Conclusions: There is no evidence that birthday-focused, individually-targeted BAIs reduce the quantity of alcohol consumed by students during 21st birthday celebrations, although these interventions may yield small beneficial effects on estimated BAC. Many methodological concerns were identified in included studies. This area of research would benefit from theory-based RCTs that are well-designed and executed. Future research should also investigate strategies other than birthday-focused, individually-targeted, brief interventions to curb 21st birthday celebratory drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Colleges](#)
[College Students](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Prevention](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

23. Distress tolerance in social versus solitary college student drinkers.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 89-95, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Williams, Catherine L.; Vik, Peter W.; Wong, Maria M.

Abstract: Low distress tolerance has been an inconsistent predictor of alcohol-related consequences in college students, but its relationships to depression and coping motives for alcohol have received stronger support. Research on college students who drink heavily in isolation suggests that this population is more likely to have a greater number and severity of alcohol-related problems, depression, and coping motives. Solitary heavy drinkers were therefore hypothesized to have lower distress tolerance than other drinkers. This study examined differences in self-reported and behavioral distress tolerance across two groups of university students: those who endorsed heavy solitary drinking (20.1%) versus those who endorsed other types of drinking. Students completed a self-report measure

(Distress Intolerance Self-Report, or DISR) and behavioral measure of distress tolerance (Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test, or PASAT). Students who reported drinking heavily in isolation differed from other students on the DISR, $F(1, 132)=4.645$, $p = .033$, $\eta^2 = .034$, but not on the PASAT, $F(1, 132) = 0.056$, $p = .813$. These students also endorsed more coping motives for alcohol. Distress tolerance did not predict drinking consequences directly, yet a mediation model linking distress tolerance to consequences through coping motives supports previous findings of distress tolerance as a distal, indirect predictor of drinking problems. The unique characteristics of solitary binge drinkers and the significance of distress tolerance as an indirect predictor of alcohol-related consequences are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Motivation](#)
[Distress](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[College Students](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[Tolerance](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

24. Mood & alcohol-related attentional biases: New considerations for gender differences and reliability of the visual-probe task.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 1-5, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Emery, Noah N.; Simons, Jeffrey S.

Abstract: Introduction: Alcohol-related attentional biases are positively associated with drinking history and may represent a mechanism by which alcohol use behavior is maintained over time. This study was designed to address two unresolved issues regarding alcohol-related attention biases. Specifically, this study tested whether acute changes in positive and negative mood increase attentional biases toward alcohol cues and whether coping and enhancement drinking motives moderate these effects. Methods: Participants were 100 college students aged 18–25, who drank alcohol at least once in the last 90 days. In a 2×3 mixed design, participants were randomized to one of three mood conditions (neutral, negative, or positive) and completed visual-probe tasks pre- and post-mood-induction. Results: Attentional biases toward alcohol cues were significantly associated with alcohol consumption among men, but not women. Although the mood manipulation was highly successful, attentional biases did not vary as a function of mood condition and hypothesized moderating effects of drinking motives were not significant. Conclusions: The largely null findings of the experiment are discussed in light of the fact that the visual probe task had poor reliability. Issues related to the reliability of visual-probe task are discussed, as more research is needed to evaluate and improve the psychometrics of this method. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [College Students](#)
[Selective Attention](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Emotional States](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

25. The utility of collateral student drinking reports: Evidence from a biomarker study.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 213-216, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Fendrich, Michael; Fuhrmann, Daniel; Berger, Lisa; Plate, Charles; Lewis, Douglas; Jones, Joseph

Abstract: Introduction: Researchers have increasingly used collateral informants to validate the reports provided by primary research subjects. We assessed the utility of collateral informants for college students in a study that incorporates biomarkers to validate student reports of recent drinking behavior. Methods: Students from a Midwestern university were randomly selected for a study in which they provided 90-day Timeline Followback data, hair and fingernail specimens for ethylglucuronide (EtG) testing, and information about collateral (friends or peers) informants who were familiar with their drinking behavior. We compared summary measures of recent drinking to collateral informant reports for the subset of 72 students who were selected to participate in the collateral validation process who had complete measures. Kappa, weighted kappa, and McNemar tests were performed to evaluate levels of agreement. We compared levels of use indicated by each informant within the context of EtG findings. We also compared respondent and collateral reports with respect to heavy drinking directly to EtG test results. Results: There was considerable overlap between the reports provided by the student participants and their collateral informants. Within the context of EtG-informed analyses, collaterals rarely provided new information about heavy use beyond that provided by the study subjects. Conclusions: Collateral informants have limited utility in non-clinical studies of heavy drinking in randomly selected college students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Experimental Subjects](#)
[College Students](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Rural Environments](#)
[Informants](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

26. Association of exposure to neighborhood drug activity, neurobehavioral traits, and marijuana use among at-risk African American females.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 45-50, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Campbell, Leah Floyd; Wilmoth, Kristin; Mason, Michael

Abstract: Introduction: Theories of relative deprivation suggest African Americans in disadvantaged communities are at increased risk for drug use. This increased risk may be due, in part, to exposure to drugs and drug subcultures. Given the significance of the prefrontal cortex (PFC) functioning in yielding behavior that is strategically guided rather than reactive to environmental demands, it is important to examine the relationship between PFC functioning, neighborhood drug activity and substance use among African Americans residing in high risk communities. Methods: A sample of 120 young adult African American females was recruited from high-risk neighborhoods. Each completed the modified version of the neighborhood environment scale, a neurobehavioral assessment designed to measure apathy, behavioral disinhibition and executive dysfunction, and provided a urine sample that was tested for the presence of psychoactive drugs. Results: Logistic regression analyses indicated that females with higher scores on behavioral disinhibition were 2.6 times more likely to test positive for marijuana (95%CI = 1.02, 6.57). Neither apathy nor executive dysfunction was related to marijuana use. No relationship emerged between neighborhood drug activity and marijuana use. Conclusions: Among the neurobehavioral traits considered only behavioral disinhibition was associated with marijuana use, suggesting that different neurobehavioral domains may be uniquely related to marijuana use. For females living in high risk environments, the extent to which they are able to control impulses may provide some protection against marijuana use. Future studies focused on the moderating effects of behavioral disinhibition on the association of exposure to risk environments and marijuana use may prove beneficial. Further, the study adds to the small base of literature supporting the Frontal Systems Behavior Scale as a brief assessment to evaluate frontally-mediated neurobehavioral traits relevant to substance use. However, future studies aimed at examining the influence of neighborhood drug activity might benefit from more precise measures of exposure to neighborhood drug activity. More research to replicate and

expand on the present findings is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Marijuana Usage](#)
[Neighborhoods](#)
[Behavioral Disinhibition](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Blacks](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

27. Efficacy of a non-drinking mental simulation intervention for reducing student alcohol consumption.

Citation: British Journal of Health Psychology, Nov 2015, vol. 20, no. 4, p. 688-707, 1359-107X (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Conroy, Dominic; Sparks, Paul; Visser, Richard

Abstract: Objectives: To assess the impact of a mental simulation intervention designed to reduce student alcohol consumption by asking participants to imagine potential positive outcomes of and/or strategic processes involved in not drinking during social occasions. Design: English university students aged 18–25 years (n = 211, M age = 20 years) were randomly allocated to one of four intervention conditions. The dependent variables were weekly alcohol consumption, heavy episodic drinking (HED) frequency and frequency of social occasions at which participants did not drink alcohol when others were drinking alcohol ('episodic non-drinking'). Measures of alcohol-related prototypes (i.e., prototypical non-drinker, prototypical regular drinker) were used to compute sociability prototype difference scores as a potential mediator of any intervention effects. All measures were taken at baseline and at 2- and 4-week follow-up. Methods: Participants completed one of four exercises involving either imagining positive outcomes of non-drinking during a social occasion (outcome condition); imagining strategies required for non-drinking during a social occasion (process condition); imagining both positive outcomes and required strategies (combined condition); or completing a drinks diary task (control condition). Results: Latent growth curve analyses revealed a more substantial rate of decrease in weekly unit consumption and HED frequency among outcome condition and process condition participants, relative to control condition participants. Non-significant differences were found between the combined condition and the control condition. Across the whole sample, an inverted U-shape trend indicated an initial increase in episodic non-drinking before it returned to baseline levels. Conclusion: This study provides preliminary evidence that mental simulation interventions focused on non-drinking can successfully promote behaviour change. Statement of contribution: What is already known on this subject? 1. UK drinking recommendations advise two 'dry days' per week (NHS, 2014). 2. Benefits of, and strategies involved in, social non-drinking exist (Conroy & de Visser, 2014). 3. Mental simulation interventions may help reduce student drinking (Hagger, Lonsdale, & Chatzisarantis, 2012; Hagger, Lonsdale, Koka et al., 2012). What does this study add? 1. Demonstrates efficacy of a novel 'non-drinking' mental simulation exercise. 2. Suggests that healthier alcohol prototypes can be encouraged via a health promotion intervention. 3. Shows potential utility of 'episodic non-drinking' as an indicator of health-adherent drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Regret](#)
[College Students](#)
[Simulation](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[School Based Intervention](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [British Journal of Health Psychology](#)

28. The predictive ability of perfectionistic traits and self-presentational styles in relation to exercise dependence.

- Citation:** Personality and Individual Differences, Nov 2015, vol. 86, p. 176-183, 0191-8869 (Nov 2015)
- Author(s):** Hill, Andrew P.; Robson, Samuel J.; Stamp, Genevieve M.
- Abstract:** Exercise dependence is a harmful pattern of exercise behaviour that research suggests is associated with trait perfectionism. The current study extends previous research by examining the relationship between symptoms of exercise dependence, trait perfectionism (self-oriented, socially prescribed, and other-oriented perfectionism) and perfectionistic self-presentational styles (perfectionistic self-promotion, non display of imperfection, and non disclosure of imperfection). In doing so, we examined the unique predictive ability of the three trait dimensions of perfectionism; the relationship between perfectionistic self-presentational styles and exercise dependence symptoms; and the incremental predictive ability of perfectionistic self-presentational styles beyond trait perfectionism. Two-hundred and forty-eight gym members (age M =25.74, SD 11.39, range 18–75) completed paper-and-pencil measures of the variables of interest. Analyses revealed that of the traits, self-oriented perfectionism was the most important unique predictor of exercise dependence. In addition, perfectionistic self-presentational styles were all positively related to symptoms of exercise dependence. Finally, after controlling for trait perfectionism, perfectionistic self-presentational styles explained additional variance in four of seven symptoms of exercise dependence (withdrawal, lack of control, reduction, and time). The findings suggest that, beyond exhibiting trait perfectionism, when exercisers are committed to portraying an image of perfection it may contribute to an unhealthy commitment to exercise. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Perfectionism](#)
[Self Concept](#)
[Prediction](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Personality Traits](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Exercise](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

29. Quantifying alcohol consumption: Self-report, transdermal assessment, and prediction of dependence symptoms.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 205-212, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)
- Author(s):** Simons, Jeffrey S.; Wills, Thomas A.; Emery, Noah N.; Marks, Russell M.
- Abstract:** Research on alcohol use depends heavily on the validity of self-reported drinking. The present paper presents data from 647days of self-monitoring with a transdermal alcohol sensor by 60 young adults. We utilized a biochemical measure, transdermal alcohol assessment with the WrisTAS, to examine the convergent validity of three approaches to collecting daily self-report drinking data: experience sampling, daily morning reports of the previous night, and 1-week timeline follow-back (TLFB) assessments. We tested associations between three pharmacokinetic indices (peak concentration, area under the curve (AUC), and time to reach peak concentration) derived from the transdermal alcohol signal and within- and between- person variation in alcohol dependence symptoms. The WrisTAS data corroborated 85.74% of self-reported drinking days based on the experience sampling data. The TLFB assessment and combined experience sampling and morning reports agreed on 87.27% of drinking days. Drinks per drinking day did not vary as a function of wearing or not wearing the sensor; this indicates that participants provided consistent reports of their drinking regardless of biochemical verification. In respect to self-reported alcohol dependence symptoms, the AUC of the WrisTAS alcohol signal was associated with dependence symptoms at both the within- and between- person level. Furthermore, alcohol dependence symptoms at baseline predicted drinking episodes characterized in biochemical data by both higher peak alcohol concentration and faster time to reach peak concentration. The results support the validity of self-report alcohol data, provide empirical data useful for optimal design of daily process sampling, and provide an initial demonstration of the use of transdermal alcohol assessment to

characterize drinking dynamics associated with risk for alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Alcoholism](#)
[Prediction](#)
[Self Report](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcohols](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

30. Patterns of use of other drugs among those with alcohol dependence: Associations with drinking behavior and psychopathology.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 192-198, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Moss, Howard B.; Goldstein, Risë B.; Chen, Chiung M.; Yi, Hsiao-Ye

Abstract: Introduction: Alcohol dependence (AD) presents with substantial clinical heterogeneity, including concurrent use of non-alcohol drugs. Here, we examine specific patterns of concurrent non-alcohol substance use during the previous year among a nationally representative sample of adults with DSM-IV AD, and estimate their population prevalence in the U.S. We then evaluate alcohol use behavior and comorbid psychopathology among respondents with AD according to their patterns of concurrent non-alcohol substance use. Methods: These analyses utilized data from Waves 1 and 2 of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Latent class analyses classified respondents with AD into four clinically meaningful patterns of concurrent substance use: (1) use of alcohol only; (2) use of alcohol and tobacco only; (3) use of alcohol, tobacco and cannabis; and (4) use of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, cocaine, and other illicit drug(s). Results: Among AD respondents, the most prevalent pattern was the use of alcohol and tobacco only (weighted percentage, 32.4%), followed by the use of alcohol only (weighted percentage, 27.5%). AD respondents who used alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, cocaine, and other illicit drug(s) (weighted percentage, 25.3%) manifested the most severe pattern of alcohol consumption, and had significant overrepresentations of major depression, panic, and other anxiety disorders as well as paranoid, schizotypal, borderline, antisocial, and histrionic personality disorders compared with those who used alcohol alone. Conclusions: Specific patterns of concurrent substance use convey important information regarding the clinical presentation and prognosis for AD. In particular, concurrent use of illicit drugs over the past year by AD individuals was associated with greater severity and comorbid psychopathology. These data suggest the need for pragmatic trials of AD interventions that take into account patterns of substance use behavior in addition to an AD diagnosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Psychopathology](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Alcohols](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

31. Confirmatory factor analysis of the Autonomy over Tobacco Scale (AUTOS) in adults.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 217-221, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Wellman, Robert J.; DiFranza, Joseph R.; O'Loughlin, Jennifer

Abstract: Introduction: The Autonomy over Tobacco Scale (AUTOS), a 12-item self-administered questionnaire, was designed to measure autonomy in three correlated lower-order symptom domains: withdrawal, psychological dependence, and cue-induced craving. The

factor structure of the AUTOS remains an open question; confirmatory analyses in adolescents supported the hierarchical structure, while exploratory analyses in adolescents and adults yield single-factor solutions. Here we seek to determine whether the hypothesized hierarchical structure is valid in adult smokers. Methods: The AUTOS was administered to two independent convenience samples of adult current smokers: a calibration sample recruited in the US for online studies, and a confirmation sample drawn from the prospective Nicotine Dependence in Teens study in Montreal. We tested competing hierarchical and single-factor models using the robust weighted least-squares (WLSMV) estimation method. Results: A single-factor model that allowed correlated error variances between theoretically related items fit well in the calibration sample ($n = 434$), $\chi^2_{SB}(52) = 165.71$; $\chi^2/df = 3.19$; SRMR = 0.03; CFI = 0.96; NNFI = 0.95; RMSEA = 0.07 (95% CI: 0.06, 0.08). Reliability of the single factor was high ($\omega_B = 0.92$) and construct validity was adequate. In the confirmation sample ($n = 335$), a similar model fit well: $\chi^2_{SB}(53) = 126.94$; $\chi^2/df = 2.44$; SRMR = 0.04; CFI = 0.95; NNFI = 0.93; RMSEA = 0.07 (95% CI: 0.05, 0.08). Reliability of the single factor was again high ($\omega_B = 0.92$) and construct validity was adequate. Conclusion: The AUTOS is unidimensional in adult smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

Source: PsycInfo

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

32. Examining personality factors and character defenses assists in the differentiation between college students with Internet addiction and unaffected controls.

Citation: Personality and Individual Differences, Nov 2015, vol. 86, p. 238-242, 0191-8869 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Floros, Georgios; Siomos, Konstantinos; Antoniadis, Diomidis; Bozikas, Vasileios-Panteleimon; Hyphantis, Thomas; Garyfallos, Georgios

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the predictive value of personality factors, character defenses and psychopathology indexes in discerning between a clinical sample of Internet-addicted college students and a random sample of non-addicted college students. A discriminant analysis identified the variables which enabled discerning Internet addicts from non-addicts in 78% of all subjects. Internet-addicted students presented with higher frequency of connecting to the Internet, more time spent online, higher impulsivity, higher help-rejecting complaining and lower sublimation. Indexes of overt symptomatology did not assist in discerning clinical cases from controls. In conclusion, employing a test battery which includes not only measures of Internet addiction but also measures of inheritable personality factors and character defenses can be of assistance both in clinical work and in epidemiological research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Personality Traits](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Defensiveness](#)

Source: PsycInfo

33. Cannabis species and cannabinoid concentration preference among sleep-disturbed medicinal cannabis users.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 178-181, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Belendiuk, Katherine A.; Babson, Kimberly A.; Vandrey, Ryan; Bonn-Miller, Marcel O.

Abstract: Introduction: Individuals report using cannabis for the promotion of sleep, and the effects of cannabis on sleep may vary by cannabis species. Little research has documented preferences for particular cannabis types or cannabinoid concentrations as a function of use for sleep disturbances. Methods: 163 adults purchasing medical cannabis for a physical or mental health condition at a cannabis dispensary were recruited. They provided self-report of (a) whether cannabis use was intended to help with sleep problems (e.g. insomnia, nightmares), (b) sleep quality (PSQI), (c) cannabis use (including preferred type), and (d) symptoms of DSM-5 cannabis dependence. Results: 81 participants reported using cannabis for the management of insomnia and 14 participants reported using cannabis to reduce nightmares. Individuals using cannabis to manage nightmares preferred sativa to indica strains (Fisher's exact test (2) = 6.83, $p < 0.05$), and sativa users were less likely to endorse DSM-5 cannabis dependence compared with those who preferred indica strains ($\chi^2(2) = 4.09$, $p < 0.05$). Individuals with current insomnia ($t(9) = 3.30$, $p < 0.01$) and greater sleep latency ($F(3,6) = 46.7$, $p < 0.001$) were more likely to report using strains of cannabis with significantly higher concentrations of CBD. Individuals who reported at least weekly use of hypnotic medications used cannabis with lower THC concentrations compared to those who used sleep medications less frequently than weekly ($t(17) = 2.40$, $p < 0.05$). Conclusions: Associations between sleep characteristics and the type of cannabis used were observed in this convenience sample of individuals using cannabis for the management of sleep disturbances. Controlled prospective studies are needed to better characterize the impact that specific components of cannabis have on sleep. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drug Addiction](#)
[Insomnia](#)
[Marijuana](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Cannabinoids](#)
[Sleep](#)
[Concentration](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

34. Health anxiety and the non-medical use of prescription drugs in young adults: A cross-sectional study.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 74-77, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Jeffers, Amy J.; Benotsch, Eric G.; Green, Brooke A.; Bannerman, Dana; Darby, Miriam; Kelley, Tara; Martin, Aaron M.

Abstract: Introduction: Studies have demonstrated a relation between health anxiety (hypochondriasis) and substance use, but this minimal body of literature has focused on alcohol or illicit drugs. The use of medications without a physician's prescription (i.e., non-medical use of prescription drugs, NMUPD) is increasingly prevalent among young adults. Health anxiety, a tendency to worry excessively about health, is a factor that could contribute to NMUPD, but this has not been examined. The purpose of the current study was to examine the relations among health anxiety, NMUPD, and other psychological variables related to substance use. Methods: In the present study, young adult college students ($N = 758$), ages 18–25, completed an anonymous online survey assessing demographics, health anxiety, NMUPD, and other psychological characteristics, including depression and general anxiety. Results: Participants who reported NMUPD had higher scores in health anxiety, as well as more frequent healthcare appointments, and were more likely to report having a chronic health condition. Given that multiple factors influence a decision to engage in NMUPD, a multivariable logistic regression analysis was performed. Results suggested that hopelessness, sensation-seeking, and health anxiety were risk factors for NMUPD, and that health anxiety predicted NMUPD over and above these other variables. Conclusions: Medical professionals and mental health service providers should be aware of the increased risk of NMUPD for patients with health anxiety. Future research on NMUPD should more closely examine the role of health anxiety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Hypochondriasis](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Health](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

35. Insomnia in alcohol dependent subjects is associated with greater psychosocial problem severity.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 165-172, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Chaudhary, Ninad S.; Kampman, Kyle M.; Kranzler, Henry R.; Grandner, Michael A.; Debbarma, Swarnalata; Chakravorty, Subhajit

Abstract: Introduction: Although psychosocial problems are commonly associated with both alcohol misuse and insomnia, very little is known about the combined effects of insomnia and current alcohol dependence on the severity of psychosocial problems. The present study evaluates whether the co-occurrence of insomnia and alcohol dependence is associated with greater psychosocial problem severity. Methods: Alcohol dependent individuals (N = 123) were evaluated prior to participation in a placebo-controlled medication trial. The Short Index of Problems (SIP), Addiction Severity Index (ASI), Insomnia Severity Index (ISI), and Time Line Follow Back (TLFB), were used to assess psychosocial, employment, and legal problems; insomnia symptoms; and alcohol consumption, respectively. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were used to evaluate the relations between insomnia and psychosocial problems. Results: Subjects' mean age was 44years (SD = 10.3), 83% were male, and their SIP sub-scale scores approximated the median for normative data. A quarter of subjects reported no insomnia; 29% reported mild insomnia; and 45% reported moderate-severe insomnia. The insomnia groups did not differ on alcohol consumption measures. The ISI total score was associated with the SIP total scale score ($\beta = 0.23$, $p = 0.008$). Subjects with moderate-severe insomnia had significantly higher scores on the SIP total score, and on the social and impulse control sub-scales, and more ASI employment problems and conflicts with their spouses than others on the ASI. Conclusion: In treatment-seeking alcohol dependent subjects, insomnia may increase alcohol-related adverse psychosocial consequences. Longitudinal studies are needed to clarify the relations between insomnia and psychosocial problems in these subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Insomnia](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Sleep](#)
[Alcohols](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

36. Evaluation of methamphetamine-associated socioeconomic status and addictive behaviors, and their impact on oral health.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 182-187, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Rommel, Niklas; Rohleder, Nils H.; Wagenpfeil, Stefan; Haertel-Petri, Roland; Kesting, Marco R.

Abstract: Background: Chronic methamphetamine abuse can lead to multiple health hazards. In particular, the substance is associated with devastating effects on oral health including symptoms such as rampant caries, gingiva inflammation, and xerostomia, whereby the term "Meth Mouth" occurs in the current literature. However, "Meth Mouth" pathology is primarily described on the basis of individual cases or has been evaluated without consideration of the mass of potential influencing factors. Therefore, we have conducted a

systematic study to investigate the effects of accompanying factors and circumstances on oral health in cases of chronic methamphetamine abuse. Methods: In cooperation with two centers for addiction medicine, we assessed the data of 100 chronic methamphetamine users and 100 matched-pair controls between March 2012 and November 2013. We investigated their socioeconomic status, details of methamphetamine consumption behavior, collateral consumption of sugar beverages, nicotine alcohol, and other addictive substances including cannabis, opioids, other stimulants, and hallucinogens, and dental care. Results: We found considerably greater unstable social circumstances, a high collateral consumption of substances with pathogenic potential for the stomatognathic system, and significantly poorer dental care in the methamphetamine-user group. Conclusions: Various factors have to be considered with regard to methamphetamine use and its influence on oral health. These factors can trigger potential damage by the drug methamphetamine possibly leading to the symptoms of “Meth Mouth”, and should be considered in prevention and therapy strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Oral Health](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Hazards](#)
[Inflammation](#)
[Behavior](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

37. Gender differences in the clinical characteristics and psychiatric comorbidity in patients with antisocial personality disorder.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, Oct 2015, vol. 229, no. 3, p. 685-689, 0165-1781 (Oct 30, 2015)

Author(s): Sher, Leo; Siever, Larry J.; Goodman, Marianne; McNamara, Margaret; Hazlett, Erin A.; Koenigsberg, Harold W.; New, Antonia S.

Abstract: Gender is an important variable in the study of mental health because of the actual and perceived differences between men and women. Relatively little is known how males and females differ in their manifestations of antisocial personality disorder (ASPD). Demographic and clinical features of 323 participants with ASPD were assessed and recorded. Women had fewer episodes of antisocial behavior involving or not involving police, higher scores on the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) and on Emotional Abuse and Sexual Abuse subscales of the CTQ compared to men. CTQ scores positively correlated with the number of episodes of antisocial behavior involving police in men but not in women. The percentage of patients with comorbid borderline and histrionic personality disorders was higher and the percentage of participants with cocaine use disorder was lower among women compared to men. Comorbid alcohol use disorder was frequent in both groups, while a higher percentage of women had comorbid mood disorders compared to men. Logistic regression analysis demonstrates that CTQ scores, histrionic personality disorder, and antisocial behavior involving the police drive the difference between the groups. Our findings indicate that treatment of individuals with ASPD should focus on the management of comorbid psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Mental Health](#)
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Antisocial Personality Disorder](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Histrionic Personality Disorder](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Borderline Personality Disorder](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in *Psychiatry Research*

38. Anxiolytic effect of neurotensin microinjection into the ventral pallidum.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, Nov 2015, vol. 294, p. 208-214, 0166-4328 (Nov 1, 2015)
Author(s): Ollmann, Tamás; Péczely, László; László, Kristóf; Kovács, Anita; Gálosi, Rita; Kertes, Erika; Kállai, Veronika; Zagorác, Olga; Karádi, Zoltán; Lénárd, László
Abstract: Neurotensin (NT) acts as a neurotransmitter and neuromodulator in the central nervous system. NT is involved in reward and memory processes, drug addiction and also in the regulation of anxiety. The ventral pallidum (VP) receives neurotensinergic innervation from the ventral striatopallidal pathway originating from the nucleus accumbens. Positive reinforcing effects of NT in the VP had been shown recently, however the possible effects of NT on anxiety have not been examined yet. In our present experiments, the effects of NT on anxiety were investigated in the VP. In male Wistar rats bilateral microinjections of 100 ng or 250 ng NT were delivered in the volume of 0.4 µl into the VP, and elevated plus maze (EPM) test was performed. In another groups of animals, 35 ng NT-receptor 1 (NTR1) antagonist SR 48,692 was applied by itself, or microinjected 15min before 100 ng NT treatment. Open field test (OPF) was also conducted. The 100 ng dose of NT had anxiolytic effect, but the 250 ng NT did not influence anxiety. The antagonist pretreatment inhibited the effect of NT, while the antagonist itself had no effect. In the OPF test there was no difference among the groups. Our present results show that microinjection of NT into the VP induces anxiolytic effect, which is specific to the NTR1 receptors because it can be eliminated by a specific NTR1 antagonist. It is also substantiated that neither the NT, nor the NTR1 antagonist in the VP influences locomotor activity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Injections](#)
[Rats](#)
[Neurotensin](#)
[Neurotransmitters](#)
[Basal Ganglia](#)

Source: PsycInfo

39. Changes in intertemporal choices in deviant behaviors.

Citation: Personality and Individual Differences, Nov 2015, vol. 86, p. 344-347, 0191-8869 (Nov 2015)
Author(s): Moreira, Diana; Barros, Susana; Almeida, Fernando; Pinto, Marta; Barbosa, Fernando
Abstract: Delay discounting is the process of devaluing results that happen in the future. We present a comprehensive literature review of changes on intertemporal choices in deviant behaviors, namely in (a) substance-related and addictive disorders, (b) disruptive, impulse-control, and conduct disorders, and (c) eating disorders. We also present studies focused on differences in demographic characteristics of the populations by gender, age, and education/social class. Delay discounting is presented as a process of studying intertemporal choices, resulting from decades of empirical research. Studies indicate that this process may provide explanation as to why individuals will sometimes choose a smaller reward, available sooner, instead of a larger reward available later. When studying populations with the above-mentioned problems, they tend to exhibit more pronounced discounting functions than control groups. The association between discounting and gender is not clear. The relationship between delay discounting and age is relatively clear, where older individuals discount less markedly than younger individuals. Studies suggest that shallower discounting gradients are associated with higher levels of intelligence and academic success. We emphasize the need for more empirical research on delay discounting, especially in regard to deviant behavior that may be associated with impulse-control disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Antisocial Behavior](#)

[Drug Abuse](#)
[Delay Discounting](#)
[Conduct Disorder](#)
[Choice Behavior](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)

Source: PsycInfo

40. Gender differences in satisfaction ratings for nicotine electronic cigarettes by first-time users.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 140-143, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Grace, Randolph C.; Kivell, Bronwyn M.; Laugesen, Murray

Abstract: Introduction: Nicotine electronic cigarettes (NECs) are becoming increasingly popular as a potentially safer alternative to tobacco but little is known regarding their subjective effects, including possible gender differences. Method: Participants were New Zealand smokers with no intention to quit (N =357) and whom had never used an NEC. During an interview in November–December 2012, participants sampled an NEC and rated it and their own-brand tobacco for satisfaction on a 10-point visual analogue scale. Participants were contacted again in February–March 2013 after a 10% increase in the tobacco excise tax on 1 January 2013. Results: Overall participants rated NECs 83.3% as satisfying as own-brand tobacco. Females rated NECs more highly than males. Of those who agreed to be re-interviewed (n = 227), 37.8% said they had cut back or made a change in their smoking habit and 7% had quit in February–March 2013. NEC satisfaction ratings predicted changes in smoking habit and reductions in nicotine dependence after controlling for covariates including demographic variables, factory-made vs. roll-your-own tobacco preference, and addiction scores. Conclusion: Smokers' first impressions of NECs were very favourable, and were correlated with readiness to change after a tobacco tax increase. NECs appear to be particularly attractive for female smokers, and their use may help to improve the efficacy of nicotine replacement therapy for women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings:
[Satisfaction](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Readiness to Change](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Nicotine Withdrawal](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

41. Electronic cigarette use and its association with smoking in Hong Kong Chinese adolescents.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 124-127, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Wang, Man Ping; Ho, Sai Yin; Leung, Lok Tung; Lam, Tai Hing

Abstract: Background: Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are increasingly used in adolescents with unknown impacts on conventional cigarette smoking. We examined the associations of e-cigarette use with smoking intention, nicotine addiction and smoking cessation in Chinese adolescents. Methods: A total of 45,128 students (age 14.6±1.9; boys 51.4%) from 75 randomly selected schools in Hong Kong reported e-cigarette use (in the past 30days), conventional cigarette use and socio-demographic characteristics in an anonymous questionnaire survey. Adjusted odds ratios (AORs) of intention to smoke, morning smoking urge, intention to quit and quit attempts; and beta-coefficient (β) of cigarette consumption per day were calculated in relation to e-cigarette use. Results: E-cigarette use was associated with intention to smoke with an AOR (95% CI) of 1.74 (1.30–2.31) in all students, 2.18 (1.12–4.23) in never and 2.79 (2.05–3.79) in ever smokers (non-significant interaction by smoking status). The associations were also significant in experimental and former smokers but not in current smokers. In current smokers, e-cigarette use was significantly associated with heavier smoking (β 2.54, 95% CI 1.28–3.81) and morning smoking urge (AOR 2.54, 95% CI 1.50–3.11), and

non-significantly associated with lower quit intention (0.76, 0.52–1.09) and attempts (0.80, 0.56–1.23). Conclusions: E-cigarette use was associated with smoking intention in never, experimental and former smokers in Hong Kong Chinese adolescents. In current smokers, e-cigarette use was associated with nicotine addiction but not quit intention and attempts. Prospective studies with detailed measurements on e-cigarette use are warranted for further studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)
[High School Students](#)
[School Based Intervention](#)
[Nicotine Withdrawal](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

42. Stressful life events, ethnic identity, historical trauma, and participation in cultural activities: Associations with smoking behaviors among American Indian adolescents in California.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Nov 2015, vol. 50, p. 64-69, 0306-4603 (Nov 2015)

Author(s): Soto, Claradina; Baezconde-Garbanati, Lourdes; Schwartz, Seth J.; Unger, Jennifer B.

Abstract: Introduction: American Indian (AI) adolescents have the highest prevalence of commercial tobacco use of any ethnic group in the United States. This study examines ethnic identity (EI), participation in cultural activities, and stressful life events (SLEs) as correlates of smoking and examines historical trauma (HT) as a mediator of these associations. Methods: California AI youth (N = 969, ages 13–19, recruited from 49 tribal youth organizations and cultural activities in urban and reservation areas in California) completed a tobacco survey. Structural equation modeling was used to test a model examining HT as a potential mediator of the associations of EI, participation in cultural activities, and SLEs with cigarette smoking. Results: Model fit was adequate. EI, participation in cultural activities, and SLEs predicted HT. HT mediated the associations of participation in cultural activities and SLEs with past-month smoking. Stronger EI predicted greater past-month smoking and this effect was mediated by greater HT. The direct effects from HT to both smoking outcomes were positive and the direct effect from EI to past-month smoking was negative. Conclusions: HT is a risk factor for cigarette smoking both directly and in mediating the links of EI, cultural activities, and SLEs. More efforts are needed to help AI youth to process these thoughts and empower themselves to contribute to their own lives and those of their families and communities without resorting to unhealthy addictive behaviors such as commercial tobacco use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Stress](#)
[American Indians](#)
[Ethnic Identity](#)
[Structural Equation Modeling](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Trauma](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

43. Low Expression of D2R and Wntless Correlates With High Motivation for Heroin.

Citation: Behavioral Neuroscience, Oct 2015, (Oct 26, 2015), 0735-7044 (Oct 26, 2015)

Author(s): Tაცელოსკი, Diana M.; Alexander, Danielle N.; Morse, Megan; Hajnal, Andras; Berg, Arthur; Levenson, Robert; Grigson, Patricia S.

Abstract: Drug overdose now exceeds car accidents as the leading cause of accidental death in the United States. Of those drug overdoses, a large percentage of the deaths are due to heroin

and/or pharmaceutical overdose, specifically misuse of prescription opioid analgesics. It is imperative, then, that we understand the mechanisms that lead to opioid abuse and addiction. The rewarding actions of opioids are mediated largely by the mu-opioid receptor (MOR), and signaling by this receptor is modulated by various interacting proteins. The neurotransmitter dopamine also contributes to opioid reward, and opioid addiction has been linked to reduced expression of dopamine D2 receptors (D2R) in the brain. That said, it is not known if alterations in the expression of these proteins relate to drug exposure and/or to the “addiction-like” behavior exhibited for the drug. Here, we held total drug self-administration constant across acquisition and showed that reduced expression of the D2R and the MOR interacting protein, Wntless, in the medial prefrontal cortex was associated with greater addiction-like behavior for heroin in general and with a greater willingness to work for the drug in particular. In contrast, reduced expression of the D2R in the nucleus accumbens and hippocampus was correlated with greater seeking during signaled nonavailability of the drug. Taken together, these data link reduced expression of both the D2R and Wntless to the explicit motivation for the drug rather than to differences in total drug intake per se. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings:

[No terms assigned](#)

Source:

PsycInfo