

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. The nature of substance abuse treatment: Lived experiences of primary care providers.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1814), 0419-4217 (2011)

Author(s): Beahan, John

Institution: Beahan, John: California Inst Integral Studies, US

Language: English

Abstract: There is an evolving need in healthcare to develop treatment options for substance abuse disorders in primary care settings. This is a study investigating the experience of providing primary health care treatment to those who have a history of substance abuse issues. Researchers conducted interviews with 14 primary care providers, and the transcripts from those interviews were analyzed using a phenomenological approach. It was determined that the overall experience of providing medical care to patients with a history of substance abuse is emotionally challenging and that it takes a great effort to maintain consistency in care with evidence of possible prescription drug misuse from the patient. Suggestions are made from this study to improve training and subsequent implementing of substance abuse treatment into primary care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

2. Spiritual Health Inventory scores and abstinence.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1816), 0419-4217 (2011)

Author(s): Gray, Michael Alan

Institution: Gray, Michael Alan: Argosy U/Phoenix, US

Language: English

Abstract: A study of US military veterans, post-substance abuse treatment, to determine whether spirituality scores calculated from the Spiritual Health Inventory (SHI) correlated with abstinence or length of abstinence. 32 veterans responded and completed the SHI and a Brief Form Questionnaire that consisted of a total of 31 Likert scale questions designed to measure spirituality scores and self-report of recovery duration, importance of AA/NA participation, and actual participation rates. Parametric test measures (independent sample t-test and Pearson's r correlation) were employed with results indicating that spirituality was significantly correlated with abstinence and length of abstinence. Respondent ages or AA/NA participation did not significantly correlate with abstinence. Future research should include a larger sample size to adequately address power analysis requirements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Spirituality](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Inventories](#)

Source: PsycINFO

3. Supporting individuals' transformation of the self at work during recovery from alcoholism.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1831), 0419-4217 (2011)
Author(s):	Iversen, Chris
Institution:	Iversen, Chris: Saybrook Graduate School and Research Center, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>The purpose of this study was to understand the process of transforming the self during recovery from alcoholism and to identify the characteristics of work life that support an alcoholic's transformation of self at work. Problems with alcohol affect productivity and morale in the workplace. An individual's recovery from alcoholism can be dramatically affected by his or her work life. In this context, work life refers to how one lives and makes a living. The recovering worker is embedded in a community or system of work life, although it has been unclear how one's work life can be adapted to support the transformation of self. This study utilized a conversational hermeneutic inquiry design. Twelve participants in addition to the researcher and his wife were involved in the study and engaged in two rounds of research conversations and a follow-up conversation to confirm the researcher's interpretations and understanding. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis and the creation of an interpretative spiral for each participant. Regarding participants' changes in their work-related self-awareness, participants reported becoming aware of their perfectionist tendencies as well as becoming aware of their fear and anxiety. Regarding participants' changes in their work-related behaviors, they reported developing work life boundaries and work-life balance, a servant model of work-life roles, and greater resilience for work challenges. Participants reported that the factors that support recovery include establishing clear policies that allow people to pursue transformation, allowing employee autonomy and self-expression, avoiding a drinking culture, and aligning with principles of recovery. Factors that obstruct recovery include supervisors' and coworkers' misperceptions about alcoholism and recovery, poor support for and discouragement of recovery, and lack of support for individual needs. The key practical recommendation emerging from this study is to discuss issues of recovery in the workplace. One recommendation for research includes studying the factors that support and obstruct recovery across industries--especially those known for high and low rates of alcohol abuse and recovery. A second recommendation for research is to develop a cultural assessment that helps determine how recovery supportive (or inhibitive) an organization is. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)</p>
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Alcoholism *Quality of Work Life *Recovery (Disorders) *Self Concept *Working Conditions
Source:	PsycINFO

4. A qualitative analysis of the impact of a self defense program for female postmethamphetamine users to increase perceived community support.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1792), 0419-4217 (2011)
Author(s):	Dillon, Kerris E
Institution:	Dillon, Kerris E.: Walden U., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Female postmethamphetamine users often feel stigmatized by their communities and isolate themselves from others to recover from addiction. Because recidivism rates continue to be high, community support during recovery is imperative to decrease recidivism numbers. The potential benefit of a cost effective, short term program in self</p>

defense instruction was examined in this study to determine the effects of increasing the sense of community support for female postmethamphetamine users' physical and psychological well-being. This study was rooted in Bandura's social cognitive theory and work regarding perceived self-efficacy. A qualitative analysis was conducted for a 6-week self defense course taught to 8 female postmethamphetamine users. Data in the form of pre- and post-instruction interviews of the participants and observations were collected, coded, and analyzed using the grounded theory approach. Findings suggest that self-defense instruction may support female postmethamphetamine users during recovery. Implications for social change include the potential for using self-defense instruction as a method for supporting the recovery of postmethamphetamine addicts. Self defense programs could help postmethamphetamine addicts (and potentially other drug addicts) to increase self-esteem and self-advocacy and thus reduce recidivism rates. Communities would then benefit from reduced recidivism rates as there would be less criminal activity, which is often costly for communities to endure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Mental Health Programs](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Self Defense](#)
[*Social Cognition](#)
[Communities](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Factors associated with va versus non-va substance use treatment among women veterans.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1794), 0419-4217 (2011)

Author(s): Graeber, Margarita Ana

Institution: Graeber, Margarita Ana: U Iowa, US

Language: English

Abstract: There are more women enlisting in the military and, as a result, the Veterans Administration (VA) is experiencing an increase in women veteran's utilization of healthcare services. This study examined the factors that facilitate and/or impede women veterans with a substance use disorder seeking VA substance use treatment. The current study examined predisposing, enabling, and need factors related to utilization of VA substance use treatment. An intact dataset of 1004 participants were utilized in addition to a subset of 143 women veterans with a substance use disorder who sought substance use treatment. Predisposing factors significantly differentiated women veterans with and without a substance use disorder. A significant difference was not found between severity of substance use diagnosis and health insurance status. Marital status and socio-economic status were the only predictor variables that significantly predicted women veterans with a substance use disorder and utilization of VA substance use treatment. The results provide mixed support related to previous research. Future directions for research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. New Latino youth and substance use: Risk factors and cultural considerations.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1806), 0419-4217 (2011)
Author(s):	Silber, Ariel King
Institution:	Silber, Ariel King: The George Washington U., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	This study aimed to examine a model of youth substance use among New Latinos, a term used to describe the most recent wave of immigrants from Central and South America and their children. The proposed model hypothesized that perceived parental social support and Latino cultural orientation would buffer individual and sociocultural risk factors. A final sample of 118 New Latino youth were administered a survey with demographic questions and psychometric instruments. Results partially supported the hypotheses. Perceived parental social support moderated the relationship between sensation seeking and marijuana; between anxiety sensitivity and marijuana use; as well as between U.S.-American cultural orientation and alcohol use. Latino cultural orientation moderated the relationship between anxiety sensitivity and marijuana use. This study provided a fruitful preliminary step towards identifying a culturally-specific model for New Latino youth substance use. Findings suggested that New Latino substance use patterns differed from other Latino groups, that risk and protective factors differed by substance type, and that perceived parental social support proved to be the most significant protective factor in the model. Hence, perceived parental social support merits inclusion in future models of substance use for New Latino youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	*Cross Cultural Differences *Drug Usage *Protective Factors *Risk Factors *Social Support Human Sex Differences Risk Assessment Latinos/Latinas
Source:	PsycINFO

7. Comparison of treatment modalities for adolescent offenders who participated in a substance abuse treatment program.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1803), 0419-4217 (2011)
Author(s):	Pham, Stacie H
Institution:	Pham, Stacie H.: U La Verne, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	The purpose of this study was to examine the efficacy of a single treatment modality vs. a combination of treatment modalities (e.g., individual therapy, group therapy, and 12-step treatment) over time with adolescents who participated in the DATOS-A study. Additionally, the study looked at whether adolescent females were more likely than adolescent males to benefit from group therapy or 12-step groups. A two-way ANOVA was used to measure four dependent variables: mental health symptoms (e.g., anxiety and depressive symptoms); involvement in status offenses and/or criminal offenses; the number of days spent drinking; and substance use (e.g., marijuana, hashish, and THC). A chi-square test was used to determine whether or not gender and/or types of treatment modalities affected an adolescent's completion of the drug treatment program. Results indicated no statistical significance for interaction of treatment modalities and the other dependent variables between the intake and the follow-up interview. However, there was statistical significance for the decrease of alcohol and substance use over time. Although the hypotheses were not supported, this does not mean that the types of treatment

modalities do not affect the outcome of treatment. Small sample size, as well as the focus of the treatment programs on substance abuse, may have contributed to the lack of significance of the finding. More research is needed that examines the interaction of the effects of the different treatment modalities and outcome variables to determine the best ecological approach to intervention for adolescent offenders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
Source: PsycINFO

8. Lapse, relapse, and chasing the wagon: Post-treatment drinking and recovery.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1805), 0419-4217 (2011)

Author(s): Rounsaville, Daniel Brett

Institution: Rounsaville, Daniel Brett: U Maryland, Baltimore County, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines relapse and recovery in Project MATCH. The study examines the transitions between periods of abstinence, lapse, and relapse. A set of proximal and distal variables were hypothesized to predict the likelihood of a transition to a different state over time using a semi-Markov model. The distal variables were stable predictors of relapse including severity of addiction, drug use, and psychiatric severity. The proximal predictors, which varied over time, included anger, symptoms of depression, action, struggling with maintenance, temptation, confidence, and social support. The study examined drinking outcomes of 469 individuals post-treatment and found that confidence to abstain and action orientation increased the probability of abstinence, and decreased the probability of lapsed and relapsed drinking. Confidence and endorsing action stage behaviors and attitudes were associated with the abstinence violation effect. The constructs of temptation and struggling with maintenance acted as risk factors for higher levels of drinking. Depression had mixed effects and appeared to be related to lapsed drinking more than relapsed drinking. Alcohol involvement acted as a risk factor for relapsed drinking. Information about the individuals drinking history was also examined. The number of prior episodes in abstinence or drinking states increased the probability of returning to the same types of abstinent or drinking behaviors. The length of each episode less frequently was significantly related to the transitions, However when significant, longer periods of abstinence and relapsed drinking were associated with less likely return to the same behaviors. Of particular note was that a history of relapsed drinking made lapsed drinking less likely, and a history of lapsed drinking made relapsed drinking less likely. This pattern supports the underlying division of drinking behaviors into the two categories of lapse and relapse. This study demonstrated that novel statistical methods such as Semi-Markov models can be used to investigate questions which could not be addressed or effectively answered with more commonly used methods. The semi-Markov models of transitions between drinking states helped to explain the complexity of the road to recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Sobriety](#)
[Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

9. Effectiveness of a feedback-based brief intervention for alcohol use disorders in community care.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1808), 0419-4217 (2011)
- Author(s):** Worden, Blaise L
- Institution:** Worden, Blaise L.: Rutgers The State U New Jersey - New Brunswick, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Feedback-based brief interventions for alcohol use have been shown to be highly effective with undergraduate populations. However, there has been little research on their effectiveness with community treatment populations, who typically have higher levels of dependence, comorbidity, and chronicity. The effectiveness of an assessment/feedback brief intervention to reduce alcohol use versus an assessment only condition with no feedback component was investigated in a community treatment setting with patients (N = 87) characterized by high levels of long-term dependency on alcohol and drugs, high levels of comorbidity, ethnic diversity, and low socioeconomic status. It was hypothesized that randomization to a condition receiving brief individualized feedback would reduce alcohol consumption and increase motivation for substance use treatment, versus randomization to a condition the same assessment but no feedback. Repeated measures ANOVAs and ANCOVAs were used to examine primary outcome variables obtained from the Addiction Severity Index (ASI; McLellan et al., 1992) of drinking quantity and frequency, and motivation for treatment. Results suggested that participants who received the feedback showed substantial reductions in number of drinking days at follow-up 30 days post-intervention (i.e. 30 days from the date of the intake). However participants who received the feedback and those who did not did not differ on other outcomes at follow-up, including days of heavy drinking, motivation for treatment, or drug use frequency. Findings may be influenced by the decision to seek help, assessment reactivity, or treatment effects as on nearly all outcome measures participants in both conditions showed greatly improved outcomes at follow-up. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Community Services](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Feedback](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

10. A phenomenological examination of sexual addiction and social isolation comorbidity.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1779), 0419-4217 (2011)
- Author(s):** Hedgcoth, Clyde H Jr.
- Institution:** Hedgcoth, Clyde H.: Walden U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Sexual addiction is viewed by mental health professionals as an unspecified sexual problem; however, for individuals and families, it forms a comorbid pattern of sexual addiction and social isolation. Previous research shows a correlation between sexual addiction and social isolation, especially to sexual addiction on the Internet. However, there remains an important gap in the current literature regarding the relationship between the coexistence of sexual addiction and social isolation from the addict's perspective, especially when it comes to addiction theory or why a person remains sexually addicted. Therefore, the purpose of this qualitative phenomenological study was to examine sexual addicts' perceptions of relationships between sexual addiction and social isolation. The

study included an examination of whether sexual addiction and social isolation influence each other as the addiction pattern develops through phases of relapse and recovery. Eight male participants, self identified as sexual addicts, and recruited from the Sexually Compulsives Anonymous (SCA) Internet group, were interviewed. A semi structured interview was utilized with prompts and semi directed questions, and results were coded according to themes. Results show that sexually addicted males continue the addictive cycle, despite believing their Internet sexual addiction is destructive, with negative personal, social, and emotional consequences to their own real life personal relationships. Sexually addicted Internet users are more likely to be self centered males who maintain their sexual relationships online and remain socially isolated. The results enhance social change initiatives through an improved understanding of sexual addiction and social isolation for individuals, couples, and families, potentially helping others improve treatment methods for sexual addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Phenomenology](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Social Isolation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Investigation of carbamathione pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics by in vivo microdialysis and capillary electrophoresis.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1457), 0419-4217 (2011)

Author(s): Kaul, Swetha

Institution: Kaul, Swetha: U Kansas, US

Language: English

Abstract: The pharmacological basis for the use of the drug disulfiram for alcoholism is its inhibition of liver aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH2). Recent studies have reported that disulfiram exhibited an anti-craving effect with both alcohol addiction and cocaine dependence. Inhibition of ALDH2 cannot explain disulfiram's efficacy in cocaine dependence. The disulfiram metabolite S-(N, N-diethylcarbamoyl) glutathione (carbamathione) is formed from disulfiram and appears in the brain after the administration of disulfiram. Carbamathione has no effect on liver ALDH 2 and is a partial non-competitive inhibitor of the N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA) glutamate receptor. The effect of carbamathione on the neurotransmitter systems involved in craving and addiction is unknown. The aim of this research project was to develop analytical methods to determine carbamathione and relevant neurotransmitters in rat brain microdialysis samples in order to elucidate the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of carbamathione. The effect of disulfiram on the brain neurotransmitters was evaluated. The significance of this research is that carbamathione may be involved in the anti-craving effect observed with disulfiram, and thus may be used as a pharmacological tool to improve the effectiveness of disulfiram therapy in cocaine and alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Dialysis](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Pharmacodynamics](#)
[*Pharmacokinetics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. The ventral pallidum as a limbic pleasure generator.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1783), 0419-4217 (2011)

Author(s): Ho, Chao-Yi

Institution: Ho, Chao-Yi: U Michigan, US

Language: English

Abstract: There are three questions that I propose to answer in this dissertation in order to elucidate the role of the ventral pallidum in hedonic 'liking' processes, or pleasure generation. The first question is where in the ventral pallidum (VP) or adjacent region does neural dysfunction eliminate positive 'liking' and instead cause aversive 'disliking' and loss of reward even for sucrose taste. The goal is to identify the specific 'disliking' site in VP, where loss of function causes aversion to sweet reward. I found a 0.8 mm³ aversive site in the caudal VP where GABA inhibition or lesion suppressed hedonic 'liking' reactions to a sweet taste and replace them with aversive 'disliking' reactions (along with loss of food appetite). The second question is to compare and contrast the VP and the NAc shell (NAcSh) regarding whether their hedonic hotspots are necessary for normal positive 'liking' reactions. This question asks whether each hotspot is both necessary (for normal 'liking') and sufficient (able to enhance 'liking' above normal). I found that the caudal VP is the only site that is both necessary (for normal 'liking') and sufficient (able to enhance 'liking' above normal) for 'liking' of a sweet taste. In comparison, the NAcSh, though widely recognized for its role in reward, is only sufficient for 'liking' enhancement but not necessary for the maintenance of normal 'liking'. The third goal is to identify other neurotransmitters in the VP that can amplify 'liking' reactions. Before this dissertation, only microinjections of DAMGO, u-opioid agonist, in the posterior VP cause increased of hedonic 'liking' reactions. I identify two other neurotransmitters that intensely enhanced 'liking': orexin and anandamide. Both the orexin hedonic hotspot and the anandamide hotspot are located in the posterior VP at a site that highly overlaps with the opioid hedonic hotspot. Overall, the findings of the dissertation suggest that VP is actively involved in pleasure generation in the brain, and the malfunction of VP leads to loss of pleasure. The results have broader implications on human reward processes and related clinical disorders, such as depression, addictions, and obesity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Hedonism](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Pleasure](#)
[*Orexin](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Chronic alcohol consumption promotes opening of the mitochondrial permeability transition pore and increases mitochondrial injury in liver.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1452), 0419-4217 (2011)

Author(s): King, Adrienne Lester

Institution: King, Adrienne Lester: U Alabama at Birmingham, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcoholic liver disease is a serious public health concern. In particular, the mitochondrion is a specific target of ethanol toxicity and much of the damage can be related to unregulated Ca²⁺ homeostasis and oxidative stress which are key players in the induction of the mitochondrial permeability transition pore (MPTP) within the organelle. The mechanism behind the induction of the MPTP remains elusive. Therefore, this body of work will provide insight on what effects chronic alcohol consumption has on mitochondrial dysfunction with an emphasis on the MPTP. Chapter 2: Assessment of mitochondrial dysfunction arising from treatment with hepatotoxicants provides a description of several biochemical assays used to assess mitochondrial function when

exposed to toxicants such as ethanol. Chapter 3: Chronic ethanol consumption enhances sensitivity to Ca²⁺-mediated opening of the mitochondrial permeability transition pore and increases cyclophilin D in liver presents data which test the hypothesis that chronic alcohol consumption causes mitochondrial dysfunction leading to increased sensitivity to the induction of the MPTP and impairment of Ca²⁺ retention capacity. The most significant findings were isolated liver mitochondria from ethanol-fed rats had decreased Ca²⁺ retention capacity, increased sensitivity to Ca²⁺-mediated induction of the MPTP, and increased levels of Cyclophilin D. Chapter 4: Cyclophilin D gene ablation is not protective against mitochondrial dysfunction in alcoholic liver disease extends and expands on the results presented in Chapter 3. This chapter further investigated the role of Cyp D in alcohol-induced mitochondrial injury using a Cyp D null mouse model. In this study we observed steatosis in livers of both wild-type and Cyp D^{-/-} mice fed the ethanol-containing diet. State 4 respiration (ADP-independent) was increased in liver mitochondria isolated from both ethanol-fed wild-type and Cyp D^{-/-} mice. Lastly, liver mitochondria from ethanol-fed Cyp D^{-/-} were more sensitive than control-fed Cyp D^{-/-} to Ca²⁺-mediated MPTP induction. These findings suggest that Cyp D gene ablation is not protective against alcohol induced mitochondrial dysfunction. Together this information provides a more comprehensive understanding of the molecular events that contribute to chronic ethanol-induced mitochondrial dysfunction and damage. An understanding of which we propose will better guide future therapeutic approaches for alcoholic liver disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Liver](#)
[*Liver Disorders](#)
[*Mice](#)
[*Mitochondria](#)
[Ethanol](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. A structural analysis of the synaptic adhesion properties of alpha- and beta-neurexins.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2011, vol./is. 72/3-B(1317), 0419-4217 (2011)

Author(s): Miller, Meghan T

Institution: Miller, Meghan T.: U California, San Diego, US

Language: English

Abstract: Synaptic function and integrity in the nervous system requires the expression of synaptic adhesion molecules (SAMs) linking pre- and post-synaptic sites. Studies indicate that SAMs participate in the formation, maturation, function and plasticity of synaptic connections, and thus are essential for transcellular signaling. Alterations in SAMs lead to susceptibility to neurological diseases including the autism spectrum disorders, schizophrenia, and addiction. Neurexins compose a family of highly polymorphic type I transmembrane proteins that are expressed on the pre-synaptic membrane at excitatory glutamatergic and inhibitory GABAergic synapses. beta -neurexins have a single folding domain in the extracellular region, while alpha -neurexins have a larger extracellular region containing nine independently folding domains and multiple protein interaction sites. They both function as adhesion molecules through a trans-synaptic complex with post-synaptic neuroligins. Synaptogenesis and synapse function requires the precise assembly of pre- and post-synaptic protein complexes. The work described herein uses structural and biophysical techniques to discern the molecular properties of the neurexin and neuroligin proteins that mediate their complex formation. The first aim included solving the X-ray crystal structure of the beta -neurexin:neuroligin complex, which showed a stable neuroligin dimer and two monomeric beta -neurexin molecules bound on either side of the dimer. This structure revealed the molecular adhesion properties of the complex, including a Ca²⁺-coordination site. alpha - and beta -neurexins have the same binding domain for neuroligins, yet they are likely to act as functionally distinct

molecules in the synapse. To consider their distinctive adhesion properties, as well as how the multi-domain alpha -neurexins assemble in the limited space of a synapse, the second and third aims were directed at solving the 3D structure of alpha -neurexin. First, small angle X-ray scattering and single-particle negative-stain electron microscopy provided information on the overall domain organization and flexibility of the protein. This work led to the high-resolution crystal structure of a major portion of the alpha -neurexin extracellular region. The crystal structure reveals molecular details that suggest a multi-functional mechanism of the alpha -neurexin extracellular region in the synapse. Overall, this work contributes to the understanding of how synapses assemble through a complex network of protein-protein interactions and provides structural templates for the development of molecular tools to study function and potentially therapeutic applications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Analysis](#)
[*Neurology](#)
[*Physiology](#)
[*Synapses](#)
[*Cell Adhesion Molecules](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. A revised measure of occupational stress for firefighters: Psychometric properties and relationship to posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, and substance abuse.

Citation: Psychological Services, November 2011, vol./is. 8/4(294-306), 1541-1559;1939-148X (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Kimbrel, Nathan A; Steffen, Laurie E; Meyer, Eric C; Kruse, Marc I; Knight, Jeffrey A; Zimmering, Rose T; Gulliver, Suzy B

Correspondence Address: Kimbrel, Nathan A.: VA VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans, 4800 Memorial Drive (151C), Waco, TX, US, 76711, nathan.kimbrel@va.gov

Institution: Kimbrel, Nathan A.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, Texas A&M Health Science Center, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Sources of Occupational Stress scale (SOOS; Beaton & Murphy, 1993) is a 57-item self-report measure designed to assess the different sources of occupational stress faced by firefighters. The objective of the present research was to develop and evaluate an abbreviated version of the SOOS in order to reduce respondent burden. The revised 14-item version of the SOOS was evaluated in 2 independent samples of firefighters (N = 408) along with measures of job outcomes, posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, and substance abuse. The SOOS-14 exhibited good internal consistency, good factor structure, and good validity coefficients across samples. Although additional studies are needed to replicate and expand on these results, the findings from the present research indicate that the SOOS-14 is a practical, reliable, and valid measure of occupational stress for firefighters. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Occupational Stress](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[Fire Fighters](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Differential regulation of rgs proteins in the prefrontal cortex of short- and long-term human opiate abusers.

- Citation:** Neuropharmacology, October 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Oct 31, 2011)
- Author(s):** Rivero, Guadalupe; Gabilondo, Ane M; Garcia-Fuster, M. Julia; La Harpe, Romano; Garcia-Sevilla, Jesus A; Meana, J. Javier
- Abstract:** Opiate addiction is characterized by drug tolerance and dependence which involve adaptive changes in mu -opioid receptors (MORs) signaling. Regulators of G-protein signaling RGS9, RGS4 and RGS10 proteins negatively regulate Galpha i/o protein activity modulating MOR function. An important role of RGS proteins in drug addiction has been described but the status of RGS proteins in human brain of opiate addicts remains unknown. The present study evaluated the immunoreactivity levels of RGS4, RGS9 and RGS10 proteins in prefrontal cortex of short- (n=15) and long-term (n=21) opiate abusers and in matched control subjects. RGS4 protein was not altered in short-term opiate abusers but, in long-term abusers it was significantly up-regulated (Delta =29+or-6%). RGS10 protein expression was significantly decreased in short-term (Delta =-42+or-7%) but remained unaltered in long-term opiate abusers. RGS9 protein levels in opiate abusers did not differ from matched controls either in the short-term or in the long-term opiate abuser groups. RGS4, RGS9 and RGS10 levels were also studied in brains (frontal cortex) of rats submitted to acute and chronic morphine treatment and to spontaneous and naloxone-precipitated opiate withdrawal. Chronic morphine treatment in rats was associated with an increase in RGS4 protein immunoreactivity (Delta =28+or-7%), which persisted in spontaneous (Delta =35+or-8%) and naloxone-precipitated withdrawal (Delta =30+or-9%) without significant changes in RGS9 and RGS10 proteins. The specific modulation of RGS4 and RGS10 protein expression observed in the prefrontal cortex of opiate abusers might be relevant in the neurobiology of opiate tolerance, dependence and withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

17. Brain pattern of histone h3 phosphorylation after acute amphetamine administration: Its relationship to brain c-fos induction is strongly dependent on the particular brain area.

- Citation:** Neuropharmacology, November 2011(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Nov 3, 2011)
- Author(s):** Rotllant, David; Armario, Antonio
- Abstract:** Recent evidence strongly suggests a critical role of chromatin remodelling in the acute and chronic effects of addictive drugs. We reasoned that Immunohistochemical detection of certain histone modifications may be a more specific tool than induction of immediate early genes (i.e. c-fos) to detect brain areas and neurons that are critical for the action of addictive drugs. Thus, in the present work we studied in adult male rats the effects of a high dose of amphetamine on brain pattern of histone H3 phosphorylation in serine 10 (pH3S10) and c-fos expression. We firstly observed that amphetamine-induced an increase in the number of pH3S10 positive neurons in a restricted number of brain areas, with maximum levels at 30min after the drug administration that declined at 90min in most areas. In a second experiment we studied colocalization of pH3S10 immunoreactivity (pH3S10-IR) and c-fos expression. Amphetamine increased c-fos expression in medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), dorsal striatum, nucleus accumbens (Acb), major Island of Calleja (ICjM), central amygdala (CeA), bed nucleus of stria terminalis lateral dorsal (BSTld) and paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus (PVN). Whereas no evidence for increase in pH3S10 positive neurons was found in the mPFC and the PVN, in the striatum and the Acb basically all pH3S10 positive neurons showed colocalization with c-fos. In ICjM, CeA and BSTld a notable degree of colocalization was found, but an important number of neurons expressing c-fos were negative for pH3S10. The present results give support to the hypothesis that amphetamine-induced pH3S10-IR showed a more restricted pattern than brain c-fos induction, being this difference strongly dependent on the particular brain area studied. It is likely that those nuclei and neurons showing pH3S10-IR are more specifically associated to important effects of the drug,

including neural plasticity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

18. Could the use of energy drinks induce manic or depressive relapse among abstinent substance use disorder patients with comorbid bipolar spectrum disorder?

Citation: Bipolar Disorders, August 2011, vol./is. 13/5-6(578-580), 1398-5647;1399-5618 (Aug-Sep 2011)

Author(s): Rizkallah, Elie; Belanger, Michele; Stavro, Katherine; Dussault, Maxime; Pampoulova, Tania; Chiasson, Jean-Pierre; Potvin, Stephane

Correspondence Address: Potvin, Stephane: Departement de Psychiatrie, Universite de Montreal, Faculte de Medecine, 7331 rue Hochelaga, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H1N 3V2, stephane.potvin@umontreal.ca

Institution: Rizkallah, Elie: Clinique Nouveau-Depart, Montreal, PQ, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The potential harmful effects of excessive caffeine consumption remain largely unknown among psychiatric populations. Energy drinks have particularly high levels of caffeine content and have previously been shown to induce psychotic relapse. Clinical observations of three bipolar disorder patients with comorbid substance use disorder revealed an excessive consumption of energy drinks prior to manic or depressive relapse. Background: Three patients with bipolar spectrum disorder and comorbid substance use disorder were assessed by a psychiatrist upon re-admission to a rehabilitation centre following manic or depressive relapse. The assessment was based on DSM-IV criteria and performed by a psychiatrist who specialized in bipolar spectrum disorder and comorbidities to determine the presence of manic or depressive relapse. Two patients were diagnosed with bipolar disorder type I, and the third with bipolar disorder type II. All three patients were diagnosed with comorbid substance use disorders and all three abused cocaine. Results: In all three cases, relapse occurred following at least one week of excessive bingeing on energy drinks, with a maximum daily consumption of nine cans. Following cessation of energy drink consumption, two of the patients remained abstinent from drug use and maintained psychiatric stability. One patient relapsed three months post-treatment and resumed consuming cocaine and energy drinks. Conclusions: These clinical observations support other case reports that suggest the existence of a potential correlation between excessive energy drink consumption and relapse among psychiatric populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley and Sons A/S; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Beverages \(Nonalcoholic\)](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Caffeine](#)
[Drinking Behavior](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Mania](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. The co-occurrence of cigarette smoking and bipolar disorder: Phenomenology and treatment considerations.

Citation: Bipolar Disorders, August 2011, vol./is. 13/5-6(439-453), 1398-5647;1399-5618 (Aug-Sep 2011)

Author(s): Heffner, Jaimee L; Strawn, Jeffrey R; DelBello, Melissa P; Strakowski, Stephen M; Anthenelli, Robert M

Correspondence Address: Heffner, Jaimee L.: Tri-State Tobacco and Alcohol Research Center University of Cincinnati, Reading Campus 2120 East Galbraith Road, Building A, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45237, jaimee.heffner@uc.edu

Institution: Heffner, Jaimee L.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Despite recent advances in understanding the causes and treatment of nicotine dependence among individuals with psychiatric disorders, smoking among individuals with bipolar disorder (BD) has received little attention. The goal of this review is to synthesize the literature on the epidemiology, consequences, and treatment of smoking and nicotine dependence among individuals with BD and to delineate a future research agenda. Methods: We conducted a PubMed search of English-language articles using the search terms bipolar disorder, mania, tobacco, nicotine, and smoking, followed by a manual search of the literature cited in the identified articles. Articles were chosen by the authors on the basis of their relevance to the topic areas covered in this selective review. Results: Adults with BD are two to three times more likely to have started smoking and, on the basis of epidemiological data, may be less likely to initiate and/or maintain smoking abstinence than individuals without psychiatric disorders. Smoking cessation is achievable for individuals with BD, but challenges such as chronic mood dysregulation, high prevalence of alcohol and drug use, more severe nicotine dependence, and limited social support can make quitting more difficult. Effective treatments for tobacco cessation are available, but no controlled trials in smokers with BD have been conducted. Conclusions: Cigarette smoking is a prevalent and devastating addiction among individuals with BD and should be addressed by mental health providers. Additional research on the mechanisms of, and optimal treatment for, smoking and nicotine dependence in this population is desperately needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley and Sons A/S; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Phenomenology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Poor response to sertraline in methamphetamine dependence is associated with sustained craving for methamphetamine.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(500-503), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Zorick, Todd; Sugar, Catherine A; Helleman, Gerhard; Shoptaw, Steve; London, Edythe D

Correspondence Address: Zorick, Todd, 11301 Wilshire Blvd, MC 116A, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90073, tzorick@mednet.ucla.edu

Institution: Zorick, Todd: Department of Psychiatry, Greater Los Angeles Veterans Administration Healthcare System, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Depression is common among individuals with methamphetamine (MA) use disorders. As agents that enhance serotonergic function are frequently used to treat depression, one might predict that they would be useful medications for MA dependence. However, clinical trials of serotonergic agents for MA addiction have been unsuccessful. Objective: To identify factors that distinguish MA-dependent research participants who increased MA self-administration while receiving treatment with the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) sertraline from other groups of participants. Method: Using a dataset from a 12-week randomized, placebo-controlled trial of sertraline (100 mg daily) for MA addiction, we identified participants who had completed at least 8 weeks of the trial (n = 61 sertraline, n = 68 placebo). We compared the proportions of MA-positive urine tests for weeks 8-12 of the trial for these subjects to their pre-randomization baseline, and identified those subjects who increased MA use during treatment. Using classification trees, we then assessed all data collected during the study to identify factors associated with increasing MA use during treatment with sertraline, compared to placebo. Results: More subjects in the sertraline condition increased MA use during treatment (n = 13) than in the placebo condition (n = 5; p = 0.03). Classification trees identified multiple factors from both pre-treatment and in-treatment data that were associated with increased MA use during treatment. Only elevated in-treatment craving for MA specifically characterized subjects in the sertraline group who increased their MA use. Conclusions: Some MA-abusing individuals treated with SSRIs have sustained craving with an increased propensity to relapse during treatment despite psychosocial treatment interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Predictors of clinical trial dropout in individuals with co-occurring bipolar disorder and alcohol dependence.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(493-496), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Prisciandaro, James J; Rembold, Julie; Brown, Delisa G; Brady, Kathleen T; Tolliver, Bryan K

Correspondence Address: Prisciandaro, James J.: Medical University of South Carolina, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Clinical Neuroscience Division, 67 President Street, MSC861, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, Priscian@musc.edu

Institution: Prisciandaro, James J.: Medical University of South Carolina, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Clinical Neuroscience Division, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Individuals with co-occurring bipolar disorder and alcohol dependence have particularly low rates of retention in clinical trials. Past research has identified a variety of factors associated with dropout in this population, but few have been replicated. The present study investigated the ability of several baseline variables to predict clinical trial dropout in a sample of individuals with co-morbid bipolar and alcohol use disorders. Methods: Demographics, psychiatric diagnoses, recent alcohol use, mood pathology, and risk taking behavior (measured with the Balloon Analogue Risk Task) were evaluated as predictors of dropout from a randomized clinical trial of acamprosate for individuals with co-morbid bipolar and alcohol use disorders (n = 30) using stepwise logistic regression. Results: Risk taking behavior was the only significant predictor of dropout in the present study (OR = 1.44, p = 0.03); opiate dependence marginally predicted dropout as well (OR = 13.46, p = 0.08). A model consisting of these predictors, as well as acamprosate group status (p = 0.13), provided excellent prediction of dropout (i.e., area under the ROC curve

= 0.94; $R^2 = 0.53$). Conclusions: Given the robust relationship between risk taking and dropout in the present study, the Balloon Analogue Risk Task may represent a valuable tool for researchers to predict who will drop out of clinical trials for comorbid bipolar and substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
Source: PsycINFO

22. Medical marijuana diversion and associated problems in adolescent substance treatment.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(489-492), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)
Author(s): Thurstone, Christian; Lieberman, Shane A; Schmiede, Sarah J
Correspondence Address: Thurstone, Christian: Denver Health and Hospital Authority , University of Colorado Denver, 1155 Cherokee Street, MC 3440, Denver, CO, US, 80204, Christian.Thurstone@dhha.org
Institution: Thurstone, Christian: Denver Health and Hospital Authority, University of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO, US
Language: English
Abstract: Background: The prevalence of medical marijuana diversion among adolescents in substance treatment and the relationship between medical marijuana diversion and marijuana attitudes, availability, peer disapproval, frequency of use and substance-related problems are not known. Methods: 80 adolescents (15-19 years) in outpatient substance treatment in Denver, Colorado, completed an anonymous questionnaire developed for the study and the Drug Use Screening Inventory-Revised (DUSI-R). The proportion ever obtaining marijuana from someone with a medical marijuana license was calculated. Those ever obtaining marijuana from someone with a medical marijuana license were compared to those never obtaining medical marijuana with respect to marijuana attitudes, availability, peer disapproval, frequency of use, DUSI-R substance use problem and overall problem score using Chi-Square analyses and independent t-tests. Results: 39 (48.8%) reported ever obtaining marijuana from someone with a medical marijuana license. A significantly greater proportion of those reporting medical marijuana diversion, compared to those who did not, reported very easy marijuana availability, no friend disapproval of regular marijuana use and greater than 20 times of marijuana use per month over the last year. The diversion group compared to the no diversion group also reported more substance use problems and overall problems on the DUSI-R. Conclusions: Diversion of medical marijuana is common among adolescents in substance treatment. These data support a relationship between medical marijuana exposure and marijuana availability, social norms, frequency of use, substance-related problems and general problems among teens in substance treatment. Adolescent substance treatment should address the impact of medical marijuana on treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

23. Motivational interviewing to reduce substance-related consequences: Effects for incarcerated adolescents with depressed mood.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(475-478), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Stein, L. A. R.; Clair, Mary; Lebeau, Rebecca; Colby, Suzanne M; Barnett, Nancy P; Golembeske, Charles; Monti, Peter M

Correspondence Address: Stein, L. A. R.: Social Sciences Research Center, University of Rhode Island, 2 Chafee Rd., Kingston, RI, US, 02881, LARStein@URI.EDU

Institution: Stein, L. A. R.: Social Sciences Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The impact of depressed mood on Motivational Interviewing (MI) to reduce risky behaviors and consequences in incarcerated adolescents was examined in this brief report. Methods: Adolescents (N = 189) were randomly assigned to receive MI or Relaxation Training (RT). Results: At 3-month follow-up assessment, MI significantly reduced risks associated with marijuana use, with a trend towards reducing risks associated with alcohol use. There was also a trend for depressive symptoms to be associated with reduced risks after release. Interaction effects were non-significant, indicating no moderating effects for depressed mood on treatment outcome. Conclusions: MI may be a useful treatment for incarcerated adolescents in order to reduce risks and consequences associated with substance use after release. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Incarceration](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Changes in illicit drug consumption patterns in 2009 detected by wastewater analysis.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(464-469), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Zuccato, Ettore; Castiglioni, Sara; Tettamanti, Mauro; Olandese, Raffaella; Bagnati, Renzo; Melis, Manuela; Fanelli, Roberto

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Wastewater analysis can provide estimates of illicit drug (ID) consumption in local communities. Methods: We used repeated raw wastewater analysis in urban wastewater treatment plants to estimate loads of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and cannabis consumed daily by the inhabitants of two cities in Northern Italy, Milan and Como, from 2005 to 2009. Results: Daily cocaine loads did not change in Milan from 2005 to 2008 but fell 45% in 2009 (ANOVA, $p < 0.001$, followed by Tukey-Kramer HSD test [2009 vs. others], $p < 0.05$), and there was a similar drop in Como (41%, $p < 0.0001$, t-test). Heroin also fell from 2008 to 2009 in Milan (66%, ANOVA, $p < 0.001$, followed by Tukey-Kramer [2009 vs. others], $p < 0.05$) and Como (26%, $p = 0.017$, t-test). However, methamphetamine, which had risen in Milan from 2005 to 2008, rose further in 2009 (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p < 0.001$, followed by Steel-Dwass [2009 or 2008 vs.

previous], $p < 0.05$), and cannabis, which was falling from 2005 to March 2009, rose again in September 2009 (40%, $p = 0.027$, t-test). Conclusions: Results suggest a trend toward a decrease in consumption of costly ID, such as cocaine and heroin. This might be due to a reduction in the number of consumers and/or to a change in their behaviour since there was also an increase in the consumption of less expensive ID. This itself might reflect a drop in consumers' money supply, caused by the economic crisis. Wastewater analysis was useful to estimate ID consumption levels in local communities in real time and promptly identify changes in trends. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Cocaine
 *Communities
 *Drug Usage
 *Heroin
Source: PsycINFO

25. Drug dealing cessation among a cohort of drug users in Vancouver, Canada.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(459-463), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)
Author(s): Werb, Dan; Bouchard, Martin; Kerr, Thomas; Shoveller, Jean; Qi, Jiezhhi; Montaner, Julio; Wood, Evan
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Institution: Werb, Dan: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: Introduction: Drug dealing among drug users has been associated with elevated risk-taking and negative health outcomes. However, little is known about the cessation of drug dealing among this population. Methods: We assessed time to cessation of drug dealing using Cox regression. We also used generalized estimating equation (GEE) analysis and chi-square analysis to examine factors associated with willingness to cease drug dealing. Results: In total, 868 participants reported drug dealing between November 2005 and March 2009. Among 381 participants dealing drugs at baseline, 194 (51%) ceased dealing. Incidence of dealing cessation was positively associated with spending less than \$50 per day on drugs (Adjusted Hazard Ratio [AHR] = 1.88, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.14-3.10) and negatively associated with buying drugs from the same source (AHR = 0.60, 95% CI: 0.37-0.98). In a GEE analysis, willingness to cease dealing was positively associated with older age (Adjusted Odds Ratio [AOR] = 1.02, 95% CI: 1.01-1.03), crack use (AOR = 2.00, 95% CI: 1.44-2.79), public injecting (AOR = 1.95, 95% CI: 1.55-2.43), and reporting that police presence affects drug purchases (AOR = 1.53, 95% CI: 1.22-1.91), and negatively associated with crystal methamphetamine injection (AOR = 0.62, 95% CI: 0.47-0.83). Discussion: Intensity of drug use and acquisition method were predictive of dealing cessation. Willingness to cease dealing was associated with a range of risky drug-related activities. Interventions to reduce drug dealing should be conceived in tandem with addiction treatment strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Illegal Drug Distribution
 *Drug Usage
 *Risk Taking
Source: PsycINFO

26. The association between parental risk behaviors during childhood and having high risk networks in adulthood.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(437-443), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Rudolph, Abby E; Jones, Kandice C; Latkin, Carl; Crawford, Natalie D; Fuller, Crystal M

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Institution: Rudolph, Abby E.: Center for Urban Epidemiologic Studies, New York Academy of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Prior research suggests that both social networks and parent drug use influence individual drug use among adolescents and that peers continue to influence drug use among adults. This analysis aims to determine whether parent drug use during childhood is associated with having drug-using networks in adulthood after adjusting for individual adult drug use. Methods: 650 young adult drug users were recruited through targeted street outreach and respondent-driven sampling in New York City (2006-2009). Baseline surveys ascertained demographics, network characteristics, drug use behaviors, and parental drug use during childhood. Negative binomial regression was used to evaluate this association. Results: The median age was 33 years, 22% injected, 49% were Black, and during childhood 26% of mothers, 32% of fathers, and 13% of primary caregivers used drugs. After adjustment, having >1 parent who used drugs was associated with having a greater proportion of drug using (Adjusted Prevalence Ratio [APR] = 1.18; 95%CI: 1.01-1.38) and specifically crack-smoking networks (APR = 1.71; 95%CI: 1.21-2.43) in adulthood. Females' networks consisted of more drug users (APR = 1.18; 95%CI: 1.01-1.38), injectors (APR = 1.44; 95%CI: 1.09-1.90), crack smokers (APR = 1.48; 95%CI: 1.18-1.87) and heroin users (APR = 1.43; 95%CI: 1.13-1.81); blacks had a greater proportion of crack smoking (APR = 1.41; 95%CI: 1.09-1.82), but a smaller proportion of injecting (APR = 0.64; 95%CI: 0.43-0.94) and heroin smoking (APR = 0.60; 95%CI: 0.47-0.77) networks as adults. Conclusions: These data suggest that parental drug use is independently associated with having drug-using networks in adulthood. Interventions that target parents and caregivers and that promote drug cessation could impede risky network formation in both adolescents and adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Parental Attitudes](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. The street cost of drugs and drug use patterns: Relationships with sex work income in an Urban Canadian setting.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(430-436), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Deering, K. N; Shoveller, J; Tyndall, M. W; Montaner, J. S; Shannon, K

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Institution: Deering, K. N.: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This study investigated the relationship between drug use and sex work patterns and sex work income earned among street-based female sex workers (FSWs) in Vancouver, Canada. Methods: We used data from a sample of 129 FSWs who used drugs in a prospective cohort (2007-2008), for a total of 210 observations. Bivariate and multivariable linear regression using generalized estimating equations was used to model the relationship between explanatory factors and sex work income. Sex work income was log-transformed to account for skewed data. Results: The median age of the sample at first visit was 37 years (interquartile range[IQR]: 30-43), with 46.5% identifying as Caucasian, 48.1% as Aboriginal and 5.4% as another visible minority. The median weekly sex work income and amount spent on drugs was \$300 (IQR = \$100-\$560) and \$400 (IQR = \$150-\$780), respectively. In multivariable analysis, for a 10% increase in money spent on drugs, sex work income increased by 1.9% (coeff: 0.20, 95% CIs: 0.04-0.36). FSWs who injected heroin, FSWs with higher numbers of clients and youth compared to older women (<25 versus 25+ years) also had significantly higher sex work income. Conclusions: This study highlights the important role that drug use plays in contributing to increased dependency on sex work for income among street-based FSWs in an urban Canadian setting, including a positive dose-response relationship between money spent on drugs and sex work income. These findings indicate a crucial need to scale up access and availability of evidence-based harm reduction and treatment approaches, including policy reforms, improved social support and economic choice for vulnerable women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Prostitution](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Predicting rapid DUI recidivism using the Driver Risk Inventory on a state-wide sample of Floridian DUI offenders.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(423-429), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Bishop, Nicholas J

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Institution: Bishop, Nicholas J.: Center for Population Dynamics, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This project examined the ability of the popular DUI/DWI offender assessment instrument, the Driver Risk Inventory (DRI; Behavior Data Systems, Ltd., 1985), to identify short-term DUI recidivists in a sample of Floridian DUI offenders who were charged with DUI between January 1st, 2008 and December 31st, 2009. The DRI provides a number of behavioral risk scales, DSM-IV substance abuse and dependence classifications, as well as measurement of demographic and criminal history characteristics. Methods: Cox proportional hazards models were used to identify the demographic, criminal history, and behavioral characteristics most closely associated with the risk of rapid DUI recidivism. Follow-up analyses including ROC curves were used to further examine the ability of the DRI to identify short-term DUI recidivists. Results: In the final model controlling for all variables, the DRI driver risk scale was the single strongest predictor of rapid DUI recidivism. The DSM-IV substance abuse and dependence classifications were also significant predictors of DUI recidivism. A number of the DRI risk scales and the DSM-IV classifications exhibited significant predictive validity and exhibited sensitivity in identifying recidivists similar to other popular DUI offender assessment instruments. Conclusions: The DRI provides useful identification of

DUI recidivists in a sample able to capture only the most rapid DUI recidivists. The results of this research warrant further examination of the DRI's ability to identify DUI recidivists using longer intervals of time between DUI arrests. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. The effects of combined acamprosate and integrative behaviour therapy in the outpatient treatment of alcohol dependence: A randomized controlled trial.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(417-422), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Wolwer, Wolfgang; Frommann, Nicole; Janner, Michaela; Franke, Petra E; Scherbaum, Norbert; Lieb, Bodo; Falkai, Peter; Wobrock, Thomas; Kuhlmann, Thomas; Radermacher, Michael; Maier, Wolfgang; Schutz, Christian; Ohmann, Christian; Burtscheidt, Wilhelm; Gaebel, Wolfgang

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Institution: Wolwer, Wolfgang: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical Faculty, Heinrich Heine University, Dusseldorf, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The aim of this randomized, controlled, multisite trial was to evaluate the efficacy of combined treatment with integrative behaviour therapy (IBT) and acamprosate on drinking behaviour in detoxified alcohol-dependent patients. Methods: A total of 371 patients were randomized to one of the three treatment conditions: IBT plus acamprosate, IBT plus placebo, or supportive counselling ('treatment as usual', TAU) plus acamprosate. The main outcome was success rate, i.e., rate of abstinence plus improvement according to the criteria of Feuerlein and Kufner (1989), at the end of the six-month treatment phase and at the subsequent six-month follow-up. Drinking status was validated by blood parameters (CDT, GGT, and MCV). Data were analyzed by an intent-to-treat model and missing data were classified as relapse. Results: The success rates at the end of treatment under both TAU plus acamprosate (37.7%) and IBT plus placebo (48%) almost reached the levels derived from the literature. However, adding acamprosate to IBT did not result in the expected increase in success rate (IBT plus acamprosate: 47.6%), and success rates did not differ significantly between groups. Similarly, there was no significant difference between treatment success rates at follow-up. Conclusion: The results suggest that the combination of acamprosate and IBT is not more effective than treatment with either IBT or acamprosate alone. However, the two acamprosate conditions differed in success rate by about 10%, which might constitute a clinically relevant though statistically non-significant effect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Pathways to treatment retention for individuals legally coerced to substance use treatment: The interaction of hope and treatment motivation.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(400-407), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)
- Author(s):** Hampton, Ashley S; Conner, Bradley T; Albert, Dustin; Anglin, M. Douglas; Urada, Darren; Longshore, Douglas
- Correspondence Address:** Hampton, Ashley S.: Temple University, Department of Psychology, Weiss Hall, 1701 North 13th St., Philadelphia, PA, US, 19122, ashleyhampton@temple.edu
- Institution:** Hampton, Ashley S.: Temple University, Department of Psychology, Philadelphia, PA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Although several states have adopted policies diverting individuals convicted of non-violent drug offenses to substance use treatment, in lieu of incarceration or as a condition of probation, previous research has produced inconsistent findings on the effectiveness of such programs when comparing outcomes for legally coerced individuals to more voluntary entrants. Less studied in these populations is within group variation in treatment expectations and motivation influences, which have been shown to affect retention as well. Methods: As motivation has traditionally been viewed as contributing to treatment retention and higher levels of hope (the perception that goals can be met) are viewed as an asset in treatment, the role of these factors in predicting better retention between legally coerced and more voluntary clients were examined in a sample of 289 treatment admissions in California. Results: Results found that motivation mediates the relationship between hope and retention for participants in general. Although the differences in mediation between the legally coerced and the non-legally coerced were not significant, when examining the groups separately, there was a significant mediation of the relationship between hope and retention by motivation only for those individuals who were not legally coerced into treatment ($p < .05$). Conclusion: The findings imply that while being legally coerced may lead to different pathways to treatment retention, for individuals who were not legally coerced, higher levels of hope may play an important role in determining treatment retention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

31. Self-reported drug use and mortality among a nationwide sample of Swedish conscripts - A 35-year follow-up.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(383-390), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)
- Author(s):** Davstad, Ingrid; Allebeck, Peter; Leifman, Anders; Stenbacka, Marlene; Romelsjo, Anders
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- Institution:** Davstad, Ingrid: Division of Social Medicine, Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Drug users in clinical samples have elevated mortality compared with the general population, but little is known about mortality among users of drugs within the general population. Aim: To determine whether self-reported use of illicit drugs and

non-prescribed sedatives/hypnotics among young men in the general population is related to mortality. Methods: A 35-year follow-up of 48 024 Swedish men, born 1949-1951 and conscripted in 1969/1970, among whom drug use was reported by 8767 subjects. Cross-record linkage was effected between individual data from the Swedish conscription and other national registers. Deaths and causes of death/1000 person-years were calculated. Cox PH regression was used to estimate hazard ratios (HRs) for death with 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs). An HR was calculated for users of different dominant drugs at conscription compared with non-users by age interval, after adjusting for confounders and hospitalisation with a drug-related diagnosis. Results: Drug users showed elevated mortality (HR 1.61, $p < 0.05$) compared with non-users. After adjusting for risk factors, users of stimulants (HR 4.41, $p < 0.05$), cannabis (HR 4.27, $p < 0.05$), opioids (HR 2.83, $p > 0.05$), hallucinogens (HR 3.88, $p < 0.05$) and unspecified drugs (HR 4.62, $p < 0.05$) at conscription with a drug-related diagnosis during follow-up showed an HR approaching the standard mortality ratios in clinical samples. Among other drug users (95.5%), only stimulant users showed statistically significantly increased mortality (HR 1.96, $p < 0.05$). Conclusions: In a life-time perspective, drug use among young men in the general population was a marker of premature death, even a long time after exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Death and Dying](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. Race/ethnicity and sex differences in progression from drinking initiation to the development of alcohol dependence.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(375-382), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Alvanzo, Anika A. H; Storr, Carla L; La Flair, Lareina; Green, Kerry M; Wagner, Fernando A; Crum, Rosa M

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Institution: Alvanzo, Anika A. H.: Division of General Internal Medicine, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Prior studies on the course of alcohol use disorders have reported a "telescoping" effect with women progressing from drinking initiation to alcohol dependence faster than men. However, there is a paucity of population-based analyses that have examined progression to alcohol dependence comparing race/ethnicity subgroups, and little is known about whether the telescoping effect for women varies by race/ethnicity. We examined whether a telescoping effect is present in the general population comparing race/ethnicity subgroups and comparing men and women stratified by race. Methods: This study uses data from Wave I of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) to compare a nationally representative sample of White, Black and Hispanic adults 18-44 years of age ($n = 21,106$). Time to event analyses compare the risk of alcohol initiation, onset of alcohol dependence, and the transition from initial use to onset of alcohol dependence in the three race/ethnicity groups and for males and females in each race/ethnicity group. Results: Whites were younger than Blacks and Hispanics of the same sex at drinking onset and progressed to alcohol dependence at a faster rate than both Blacks and Hispanics. In addition, we found no evidence of a telescoping effect in women for any race/ethnicity group. Conclusions: The present study illustrates differences in the course of transition

from alcohol initiation to the development of dependence by race/ethnicity but not sex. Our findings highlight the need for additional study of factors resulting in race/ethnicity differences in order to inform culturally relevant prevention and intervention initiatives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. NR2B subunit of NMDA receptor at nucleus accumbens is involved in morphine rewarding effect by siRNA study.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(366-374), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Kao, Jen-Hsin; Huang, Eagle Yi-Kung; Tao, Pao-Luh

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Institution: Kao, Jen-Hsin: Department of Pharmacology, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Chronic use of morphine causes rewarding effects and behavioral sensitization, which may lead to the development of craving for morphine. A number of studies indicate that the NMDA receptors may be involved in these effects, especially the NR2B-containing NMDA receptors. It is also well recognized that the nucleus accumbens (NAc) and the ventral tegmental area (VTA) are involved in drug addiction, including morphine addiction. Aims: In this study, we further investigate the role of the NR2B subunit of NMDA receptors at NAc or VTA in morphine rewarding effects and behavioral sensitization. Methods and Results: The siRNA against the NR2B subunit of NMDA receptors was locally injected to decrease the expression of NR2B at NAc or posterior VTA in male Sprague-Dawley (S.D.) rats in the present study. The rats were then treated with morphine chronically. A conditioned place preference (CPP) test was used to examine the rewarding effect, and locomotor activity was measured to determine the behavioral sensitization induced by chronic morphine treatment. Results showed that morphine-induced rewarding behavior but not behavioral sensitization was abolished when the NR2B subunit of NMDA receptors at the NAc were significantly decreased. The dopamine turnover rate was not altered by the decrease of NR2B subunit at NAc. Conclusion: These findings suggest that the NR2B subunit of NMDA receptors at the NAc is involved in morphine-induced rewarding effect and may not be through directly interacting with dopamine neurons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Morphine](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Effects of group exposure on single injection-induced behavioral sensitization to drugs of abuse in mice.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(349-359), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Procopio-Souza, Roberta; Fukushiro, Daniela F; Trombin, Thais F; Wuo-Silva, Raphael; Zanolenci, Lineane H. F; Lima, Alexandre J. O; Ribeiro, Luciana T. C; Correa, Jussara M. R. M; Marinho, Eduardo A. V; Kameda, Sonia R; Andersen, Monica L; Tufik, Sergio; Frussa-Filho, Roberto

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Institution: Procopio-Souza, Roberta: Department of Pharmacology, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Behavioral sensitization in rodents is hypothesized to reflect neuronal adaptations that are related to drug addiction in humans. We evaluated the effects of group exposure on the acute hyperlocomotion and behavioral sensitization induced by four drugs of abuse in C57BL/6 mice: methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), d-amphetamine, morphine and ethanol. Methods: In the priming session, animals received an ip injection of one of the drugs of abuse and were exposed to an open field either individually or in groups of four. Seven days later, we assessed behavioral sensitization in the challenge session. All animals received an ip injection of the same drug and were exposed to the open field in the same social conditions described for the priming session. Locomotion and social interaction were quantified during each session. Results: Acute MDMA, morphine and ethanol, but not d-amphetamine, increased social interaction. However, group exposure only potentiated MDMA-induced hyperlocomotion. After a challenge injection of each drug, there was no sensitization to the facilitating effect of MDMA, morphine or ethanol on social interaction, but locomotion sensitization developed to all drugs of abuse except ethanol. This sensitization was potentiated by group exposure in MDMA-treated animals, attenuated in morphine-treated animals and not modified in d-amphetamine-treated animals. Acute MDMA enhanced body contact and peaceful following, while acute morphine and ethanol increased social sniffing. Conclusions: These results provide preclinical evidence showing that while different drugs of abuse affect different components of social interaction, the neuronal adaptations related to drug dependence can be critically and specifically influenced by group exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drugs](#)
[*Group Testing](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. The social context of homeless men's substance use.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(320-325), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Rhoades, Harmony; Wenzel, Suzanne L; Golinelli, Daniela; Tucker, Joan S; Kennedy, David P; Green, Harold D; Zhou, Annie

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

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Homeless men may be at particular risk for the negative health effects of substance use. This cross-sectional study investigates the individual and personal network

risk factors associated with substance use in this vulnerable population. Methods: Participants were a representative probability sample of 305 heterosexually active homeless men interviewed from meal programs in the Skid Row region of Los Angeles, CA. Interviews assessed individual, personal network, and substance use characteristics. Logistic regression examined individual and personal network predictors of the three most prevalent substances. Results: In the past 6 months, the three most prevalent substances were marijuana (56%), crack (40%), and alcohol to intoxication (38%). The mental health status of homeless men was associated with substance use, with PTSD more common among those who used crack. Riskier networks (comprised of a larger proportion of drug users) were associated with marijuana use, and normative social ties (family, employed and school/work contacts) were associated with a decreased likelihood of crack use. Conclusions: Mental health problems and riskier personal networks are associated with homeless men's substance use. These findings underscore the importance of interventions that focus on improving mental health, mitigating the drug-using norms of personal networks, and helping men to maintain contact with normative, low-risk alters. Mental health care and peer-based, network interventions to reduce substance use should be a priority for heterosexually active homeless men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Social Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Reduced cortical gray matter volume in male adolescents with substance and conduct problems.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(295-305), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Dalwani, Manish; Sakai, Joseph T; Mikulich-Gilbertson, Susan K; Tanabe, Jody; Raymond, Kristen; McWilliams, Shannon K; Thompson, Laetitia L; Banich, Marie T; Crowley, Thomas J

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Institution: Dalwani, Manish: Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado Denver School of Medicine, Aurora, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Boys with serious conduct and substance problems (Antisocial Substance Dependence (ASD)) repeatedly make impulsive and risky decisions in spite of possible negative consequences. Because prefrontal cortex (PFC) is involved in planning behavior in accord with prior rewards and punishments, structural abnormalities in PFC could contribute to a person's propensity to make risky decisions. Methods: We acquired high-resolution structural images of 25 male ASD patients (ages 14-18 years) and 19 controls of similar ages using a 3 T MR system. We conducted whole-brain voxel-based morphometric analysis ($p < 0.05$, corrected for multiple comparisons at whole-brain cluster-level) using Statistical Parametric Mapping version-5 and tested group differences in regional gray matter (GM) volume with analyses of covariance, adjusting for total GM volume, age, and IQ; we further adjusted between-group analyses for ADHD and depression. As secondary analyses, we tested for negative associations between GM volume and impulsivity within groups and separately, GM volume and symptom severity within patients using whole-brain regression analyses. Results: ASD boys had significantly lower GM volume than controls in left dorsolateral PFC (DLPFC), right lingual gyrus and bilateral cerebellum, and significantly higher GM volume in right precuneus. Left DLPFC GM volume showed negative association with impulsivity within controls and negative association with substance dependence severity within patients. Conclusions: ASD boys show reduced GM volumes in several regions including DLPFC, a region highly relevant

to impulsivity, disinhibition, and decision-making, and cerebellum, a region important for behavioral regulation, while they showed increased GM in precuneus, a region associated with self-referential and self-centered thinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Gray Matter](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Nicotine behavioral pharmacology: Clues from planarians.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(274-279), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Rawls, Scott M; Patil, Tanvi; Tallarida, Christopher S; Baron, Steven; Kim, Myongji; Song, Kevin; Ward, Sara; Raffa, Robert B

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Institution: Rawls, Scott M.: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Temple University Health Sciences Center, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Nicotine is one of the world's most addictive substances and the primary reason that humans inhale tobacco smoke. The pharmacological effects of nicotine can be investigated in planarians, aquatic flatworms that possess an integrated neural network including cephalic ganglia that some consider the earliest 'brain' and spinal cord. Here, we tested the hypothesis that nicotine exposure elicits mammalian-like behaviors in planarians. Methods: Planarian motility and stereotypy (C-shape hyperkinesias) were quantified following acute nicotine exposure. During repeated nicotine exposure, we investigated the presence of withdrawal, tolerance, behavioral sensitization, and environmental place conditioning. Results: Acute nicotine exposure increased stereotypical activity and elicited biphasic effects on motility. A low concentration (0.01 mM) increased motility whereas higher concentrations (0.3-10 mM) elicited the opposite effect. Planarians exposed to nicotine (0.03 mM) for 60 min and then tested in water displayed reduced motility that was not observed during exposure to water, acute nicotine, or continuous nicotine. Nicotine-treated planarians withdrawn from the drug for 3 days before being challenged with nicotine displayed behavioral sensitization at low concentrations (0.1, 0.3 mM) but tolerance at higher concentrations (1, 3 mM). Planarians conditioned with nicotine in the ambient light (non-preferred environment) displayed a reduction in their natural preference for a dark environment. Conclusions: The present results suggest nicotine elicits mammalian-like effects in planarians, including decreased motility and increased stereotypy following acute administration and abstinence-induced withdrawal, behavioral sensitization, tolerance, and place conditioning during repeated exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Nicotine](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Planarians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. 30-year trajectories of heroin and other drug use among men and women sampled from methadone treatment in California.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(251-258), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)
- Author(s):** Grella, Christine E; Lovinger, Katherine
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- Institution:** Grella, Christine E.: UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: This study examines 30-year trajectories of heroin and other drug use among men and women who were in methadone maintenance treatment in California in the late 1970s and interviewed in 1978-1981. Methods: Nearly half (N = 428; 46.8%) of the original study sample (N = 914) was deceased. Of the remaining 486 subjects, 343 (44.3% female) completed a follow-up interview in 2005-2009 (70.6% of those not deceased). Average age at follow-up was 58.3 (SD = 4.9) years for males and 55.0 (SD = 4.1) years for females. Longitudinal data was obtained on their drug use, treatment participation, and criminal justice status over the follow-up period. Trajectory group modeling was used to identify distinctive trajectory groups based on monthly averages of heroin and other drug use per year; group differences were examined. Results: Four heroin and five alcohol and other drug (AOD) trajectory groups were identified. A greater proportion of women (60%) were in the "rapid decrease" heroin group (odds of use less than 10% by 10 years following initiation of use) as compared with the other groups. More rapid decrease of heroin use was associated with increases in AOD use, whereas a gradual decrease in heroin use was associated with a gradual decrease in AOD use. More school problems and earlier age at onset of heroin use and first arrest were associated with more persistent heroin use. Conclusion: Heroin-use trajectories were linked with changes in AOD use. Childhood antecedents of heroin-use trajectories were identified as well as gender differences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Treatment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

39. Availability of nicotine replacement therapy in substance use disorder treatment: Longitudinal patterns of adoption, sustainability, and discontinuation.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(244-250), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)
- Author(s):** Knudsen, Hannah K; Studts, Jamie L
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- Institution:** Knudsen, Hannah K.: University of Kentucky, Department of Behavioral Science, Lexington, KY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: There is growing recognition regarding the clinical importance of integrating smoking cessation services, such as nicotine replacement therapy (NRT),

within programs that treat substance use disorders (SUDs) since the majority of individuals receiving treatment also smoke. Previous research has not examined the organizational characteristics associated with NRT availability over time in SUD treatment programs. Method: Using longitudinal data collected from administrators of 868 SUD treatment programs over a four-year period, the availability of NRT in the forms of the nicotine patch or nicotine gum was measured. Associations between organizational covariates and NRT adoption were estimated using multinomial logistic regression. Results: The rate of NRT availability significantly decreased over time from 38.0% of SUD programs at baseline to 33.8% at follow-up. The multinomial logistic regression model indicated programs that sustained adoption of NRT over time were more medically oriented, as measured by location in a hospital setting and access to physicians, and were less likely to offer outpatient services. Sustained and recent adopters of NRT were more likely to offer other smoking cessation interventions at follow-up than NRT discontinuers or NRT non-adopters. Conclusions: These findings suggest that patients' access to NRT varies across different types of treatment organizations. Future research should continue to measure the availability of NRT and other smoking cessation interventions in SUD treatment since these services may help patients to quit smoking and reduce the likelihood of SUD relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hormone Therapy](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Understanding subtypes of inner-city drug users with a latent class approach.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(237-243), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Kuramoto, S. J; Bohnert, A. S. B; Latkin, C. A

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Institution: Kuramoto, S. J.: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Mental Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: We empirically identified subtypes of inner-city users of heroin and cocaine based on type of drug used and route of administration. Method: The sample was recruited from the communities in Baltimore, MD (SHIELD study) and consisted of 1061 participants who used heroin and or cocaine in the past 6 months on a weekly basis or more. Latent class analysis (LCA) was used to identify subtypes of drug users based on type of drug and route of administration. Logistic regression was used to compare the subtypes on depressive symptoms, injection risk and drug network compositions. Findings: Inner-city drug users were classified into five subtypes: three subtypes of injection drug users (IDUs) [heroin injecting (n = 134; 13%), polydrug and polyroute (n = 88, 8%), and heroin and cocaine injecting (n = 404, 38%)], and two subtypes with low proportions of IDUs (LIDUs) [heroin snorting (n = 275, 26%) and crack smoking (n = 160; 14%)]. The polydrug and polyroute subtype had the highest depressive symptoms risk among all subtypes. Injection risk was lowest in the heroin injecting subtype and significantly differed from heroin and cocaine injecting subtype. The IDU subtypes also varied in the drug network compositions. The LIDU subtypes had similar depressive symptoms risk but vastly differed in the drug network compositions. Conclusions: Subgroups of inner-city cocaine and heroin users based on type and route of administration differed in their depressive symptoms, injection risk and drug network compositions. Future studies should longitudinally examine factors associated with transitioning across these subtypes

to better inform prevention and treatment efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Effects of beta -adrenergic receptor blockade on drug-related memory reconsolidation in abstinent heroin addicts.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(224-229), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Zhao, Li-Yan; Sun, Li-Li; Shi, Jie; Li, Peng; Zhang, Yan; Lu, Lin

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Institution: Zhao, Li-Yan: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale and objective: The reactivation of a consolidated memory can return it to a labile state, a process referred to as reconsolidation. A previous study showed that oral administration of the beta -adrenergic receptor antagonist propranolol before memory reactivation in humans erased the behavioral expression of the fear memory 24 h later. In this study, we investigated whether propranolol impairs the drug-related memory by disrupting the reconsolidation process in heroin addicts. Methods: Seventy abstinent heroin addicts learned a word list (including 10 heroin-related positive words, 10 heroin-related negative words, and 10 neutral words) on day 1. Participants orally administered the beta -adrenergic receptor antagonist propranolol or placebo before retrieval of the word list on day 2. Free recall of the word list and other psychological and physical responses were assessed on day 3. Results: Oral administration of propranolol before reactivation of the word list impaired reconsolidation of drug-related positive and negative but not neutral words in abstinent heroin addicts, and these impairments critically depended on reactivation of the word list. Conclusions: This study extends earlier reports that a beta -adrenergic receptor antagonist affects the drug-related memory reconsolidation process. Our findings may have important implications for the understanding and treatment of persistent and abnormal drug-related memories in abstinent heroin addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Adrenergic Receptors](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Toward DSM-V: Mapping the alcohol use disorder continuum in college students.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(202-208), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Hagman, Brett. T; Cohn, Amy M

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Institution: Hagman, Brett. T.: Department of Mental Health Law and Policy, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The present study examined the dimensionality of DSM-IV Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) criteria using Item Response Theory (IRT) methods and tested the validity of the proposed DSM-V AUD guidelines in a sample of college students. Method: Participants were 396 college students who reported any alcohol use in the past 90 days and were aged 18 years or older. We conducted factor analyses to determine whether a one- or two-factor model provided a better fit to the AUD criteria. IRT analyses estimated item severity and discrimination parameters for each criterion. Multivariate analyses examined differences among the DSM-V diagnostic cut-off (AUD vs. No AUD) and severity qualifiers (no diagnosis, moderate, severe) across several validating measures of alcohol use. Results: A dominant single-factor model provided the best fit to the AUD criteria. IRT analyses indicated that abuse and dependence criteria were intermixed along the latent continuum. The "legal problems" criterion had the highest severity parameter and the tolerance criterion had the lowest severity parameter. The abuse criterion "social/interpersonal problems" and dependence criterion "activities to obtain alcohol" had the highest discrimination parameter estimates. Multivariate analysis indicated that the DSM-V cut-off point, and severity qualifier groups were distinguishable on several measures of alcohol consumption, drinking consequences, and drinking restraint. Discussion: Findings suggest that the AUD criteria reflect a latent variable that represents a primary disorder and provide support for the proposed DSM-V AUD criteria in a sample of college students. Continued research in other high-risk samples of college students is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Item Response Theory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Use of item response theory and latent class analysis to link poly-substance use disorders with addiction severity, HIV risk, and quality of life among opioid-dependent patients in the Clinical Trials Network.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(186-193), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Wu, Li-Tzy; Ling, Walter; Burchett, Bruce; Blazer, Dan G; Yang, Chongming; Pan, Jeng-Jong; Reeve, Bryce B; Woody, George E

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Institution: Wu, Li-Tzy: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, School of Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This study applied item response theory (IRT) and latent class analysis (LCA) procedures to examine the dimensionality and heterogeneity of comorbid substance use disorders (SUDs) and explored their utility for standard clinical assessments, including the Addiction Severity Index (ASI), HIV Risk Behavior Scale (HRBS), and SF-36 quality-of-life measures. Methods: The sample included 343 opioid-dependent patients enrolled in two national multisite studies of the U.S. National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN001-002). Patients were recruited from inpatient and outpatient addiction treatment settings at 12 programs. Data were analyzed by factor analysis, IRT, LCA, and latent regression procedures. Results: A two-class LCA model fit dichotomous SUD data empirically better than one-parameter

and two-parameter IRT models. LCA distinguished 10% of severe comorbid opioid-dependent individuals who had high rates of all SUDs examined--especially amphetamine and sedative abuse/dependence--from the remaining 90% who had SUDs other than amphetamine and sedative abuse/dependence (entropy = 0.99). Item-level results from both one-parameter and two-parameter IRT models also found that amphetamine and sedative abuse/dependence tapped the more severe end of the latent poly-SUD trait. Regardless of whether SUDs were defined as a continuous trait or categorically, individuals characterized by a high level of poly-SUD demonstrated more psychiatric problems and HIV risk behaviors. Conclusions: A combined application of categorical and dimensional latent approaches may improve the understanding of comorbid SUDs and their associations with other clinical indicators. Abuse of sedatives and methamphetamine may serve as a useful marker for identifying subsets of opioid-dependent individuals with needs for more intensive interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Narcotic Antagonists](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Item Response Theory](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Quality of Life](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Substance use and predictors of substance dependence in homeless women.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(173-179), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Torchalla, Iris; Strehlau, Verena; Li, Kathy; Krausz, Michael

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Institution: Torchalla, Iris: Centre for Health Evaluation and Outcome Sciences (CHEOS), Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: : To examine lifetime and current prevalence rates of substance use disorders and the demographic and clinical correlates of current drug dependence in a sample of homeless women. Methods: : A cross-sectional study of 196 homeless women in three Canadian cities was done. Each subject was assessed using structured clinical interviews. A multivariate regression model was applied to determine predictors of substance use. Results: : The mean age of the sample was 35.3 years, 54.4% identified as Aboriginal, 46.4% lived on the street Crack cocaine (58%) was the most common substance used, followed by alcohol (53%), cannabis (41%), and heroin (30%). Overall, 82.4% of the sample had at least one type of current substance use disorder, of which 70.5% had drug dependence and 37.8% had alcohol dependence. 58.3% had concurrent substance use and mental health disorders. 76.7% of those individuals with current alcohol dependence had concurrent drug dependence. Only 24.6% of those who had recovered from alcohol dependence had no current substance use disorder. Multivariate analyses showed that younger age, living on the street, engaging in sex work, and having ever attempted suicide were associated with current drug dependence. Conclusion: : Prevalence rates for alcohol and especially drug dependence were exceptionally high in this sample. Innovative programs need to be developed which are accessible and tailored to meet the needs of this specific population, accounting for high problem severity, polysubstance dependence, and

high rates of psychiatric comorbidity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Psychometric modeling of cannabis initiation and use and the symptoms of cannabis abuse, dependence and withdrawal in a sample of male and female twins.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(166-172), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Gillespie, Nathan A; Kendler, Kenneth S; Neale, Michael C

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Institution: Gillespie, Nathan A.: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Despite an emerging consensus that the DSM-IV diagnostic criteria for cannabis abuse and dependence are best represented by a single underlying liability, it remains unknown if latent class or hybrid models can better explain the data. Method: Using structured interviews, 7316 adult male and female twins provided complete data on DSM-IV symptoms of cannabis abuse and dependence. Our aim was to derive a parsimonious, best-fitting cannabis use disorder (CUD) phenotype based on DSM-III-R/IV criteria by comparing an array of psychometric models (latent factor analysis, latent class analysis and factor mixture modeling) using full information maximum likelihood ordinal data methods in Mx. Results: We found little evidence to support population heterogeneity since neither latent class nor hybrid factor mixture models provided a consistently good fit to the data. When conditioned on initiation and cannabis use, the endorsement patterns of the abuse, dependence and withdrawal criteria were best explained by two latent factors for males and females. The first was a general CUD factor for which genetic effects explained 53-54% of the variance. A less interpretable second factor included a mix of cross-loading dependence and withdrawal symptoms. Conclusions: This is the first study to compare competing measurement models to derive an empirically determined CUD phenotype. Commensurate with proposed changes to substance use disorders in the DSM-V, our results support an emerging consensus that a single CUD latent factor can more optimally assess the risk or liability underpinning correlated measures of use, abuse, dependence and withdrawal criterion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. The relationship between services delivered and substance use outcomes in New Mexico's Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral and Treatment (SBIRT) initiative.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(152-157), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Gryczynski, Jan; Mitchell, Shannon Gwin; Peterson, Thomas R; Gonzales, Arturo; Moseley, Ana; Schwartz, Robert P

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Institution: Gryczynski, Jan: Friends Research Institute, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Recent years have seen increased diffusion of Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral and Treatment (SBIRT) in healthcare environments. This study examined the relationship between substance use outcomes and service variables within the SBIRT model. Methods: Over 55,000 adult patients were screened for substance misuse at rural health clinics throughout New Mexico during the SBIRT Initiative. This naturalistic pre-post services study used administrative baseline, 6 month follow-up, and services data for adult participants in the New Mexico SBIRT evaluation (n = 1208). Changes in self-reported frequency of illicit drug use, alcohol use, and alcohol intoxication were examined as a function of service level (brief intervention--BI vs. brief treatment/referral--BT/RT) and number of service sessions. Results: Participants reported decreased frequency of illicit drug use, alcohol use, and alcohol intoxication 6 months after receipt of SBIRT services ($p < .001$ for each). Compared to those who received BI, participants who received BT/RT had sharper reductions in frequency of drinking (IRR = .78; $p < .05$) and alcohol intoxication (IRR = .75; $p < .05$). Number of service sessions was associated with reduced frequency of alcohol use (IRR = .84; $p < .01$) and intoxication (IRR = .82; $p < .05$), but only among those who received BI. Conclusions: Substance-using patients with disparate levels of use may benefit from SBIRT. In a real-world, multi-site rural SBIRT program, services of higher intensity and (within the BI modality) frequency were associated with greater magnitude of change in drinking behaviors. Reductions in illicit drug use, while substantial, did not differ significantly based on service variables. Future studies should identify the preferred service mix in the SBIRT model as it continues to expand. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Screening](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Decreased striatal dopamine transporters in codeine-containing cough syrup abusers.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(148-151), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Hou, Haifeng; Yin, Shugui; Jia, Shaowei; Hu, Shu; Sun, Taotao; Chen, Qing; Fan, Rong

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Institution: Hou, Haifeng: Department of Nuclear Medicine, Peking University Shenzhen Hospital, Shenzhen, China

Language: English

Abstract: Background: In recent years, codeine-containing cough syrups (CCS) have been reported as substances of abuse, especially in adolescents. Chronic CCS abuse can induce physical and psychological dependence. However, the potential brain impairment caused by chronic CCS abuse has not been reported previously. The present study was designed to determine if the striatal dopamine transporter (DAT) levels measured by

^{99m}Tc-TRODAT-1 single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) brain scans were altered in CCS-dependent subjects and to explore the CCS-caused brain impairment. Methods: SPECT brain scans were acquired on 22 CCS-dependent subjects and 27 healthy age matched controls. The volume (V) and weight (W) of bilateral corpus striatum as well as the ^{99m}Tc-TRODAT-1 uptake ratio of corpus striatum/the whole brain (Ra) were calculated using mathematical models. Results: It was displayed that DAT availability of striatum was significantly decreased and the V, W and Ra were greatly reduced in the CCS-dependent group compared to controls (for each comparison $p < 0.01$). Conclusion: Taken together, these results suggest that chronic CCS abuse may cause serious damage to the brain and the neuroimaging findings further illustrate the mechanism of CCS dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Codeine](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Parent training plus contingency management for substance abusing families: A Complier Average Causal Effects (CACE) analysis.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(119-126), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Stanger, Catherine; Ryan, Stacy R; Fu, Hongyun; Budney, Alan J

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Institution: Stanger, Catherine: University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Center for Addiction Research, Little Rock, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Children of substance abusers are at risk for behavioral/emotional problems. To improve outcomes for these children, we developed and tested an intervention that integrated a novel contingency management (CM) program designed to enhance compliance with an empirically-validated parent training curriculum. CM provided incentives for daily monitoring of parenting and child behavior, completion of home practice assignments, and session attendance. Methods: Forty-seven mothers with substance abuse or dependence were randomly assigned to parent training + incentives (PTI) or parent training without incentives (PT). Children were 55% male, ages 2-7 years. Results: Homework completion and session attendance did not differ between PTI and PT mothers, but PTI mothers had higher rates of daily monitoring. PTI children had larger reductions in child externalizing problems in all models. Complier Average Causal Effects (CACE) analyses showed additional significant effects of PTI on child internalizing problems, parent problems and parenting. These effects were not significant in standard Intent-to-Treat analyses. Conclusion: Results suggest our incentive program may offer a method for boosting outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Parent Training](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Incremental efficacy of adding bupropion to the nicotine patch for smoking cessation in smokers with a recent history of alcohol dependence: Results from a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(111-118), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)
- Author(s):** Kalman, David; Herz, Lawrence; Monti, Peter; Kahler, Christopher W; Mooney, Marc; Rodrigues, Stephanie; O'Connor, Kathryn
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- Institution:** Kalman, David: Univeristy of Massachusetts School of Medicine, Worcester, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: The primary aim of this study was to compare the efficacy of smoking cessation treatment using a combination of nicotine patch and bupropion vs. nicotine patch and placebo bupropion. A secondary aim was to investigate whether the efficacy of bupropion is moderated by belief about whether one is receiving active or placebo medication. Methods: Participants were recruited from a residential substance abuse treatment program and the community. We randomly assigned 148 smokers with between 2 and 12 months of alcohol abstinence to nicotine patch plus bupropion or nicotine patch plus placebo. All participants also received seven counseling sessions. Results: At follow up, differences between medication conditions were not significant. Seven-day point prevalence quit rates in the patch plus bupropion vs. patch plus placebo conditions at week 24 were 6% and 11%, respectively. Differences between groups on prolonged abstinence and time to first smoking lapse were also not significant. However, among participants who received bupropion, those who accurately "guessed" that they were receiving bupropion were more likely to remain abstinent than those who incorrectly believed they were receiving placebo. Conclusions: Findings do not support combining nicotine patch and bupropion for smoking cessation in this population. However, findings support previous studies suggesting the importance of assessing the blind in smoking cessation studies and its possible moderating effect on medication efficacy. Future directions for enhancing smoking cessation outcome in these smokers include investigations of intensive behavioral and pharmacological interventions, including studies of potential interactions between individual genetic differences and medication efficacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Bupropion](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

50. An examination of psychiatric comorbidities as a function of gender and substance type within an inpatient substance use treatment program.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(92-99), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)
- Author(s):** Chen, Kevin W; Banducci, Annie N; Guller, Leila; Macatee, Richard J; Lavelle, Anna; Daughters, Stacey B; Lejuez, C. W
- Correspondence Address:** Chen, Kevin W.: Center for Integrative Medicine, University of Maryland, School of Medicine, 520 W Lombard St. East Hall, Room 101 C, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, kchen@compmed.umm.edu
- Institution:** Chen, Kevin W.: Center for Addictions, Personality, and Emotion Research, University of Maryland, Department of Psychology, College Park, MD, US
- Language:** English

Abstract: Background: There are elevated rates of comorbid psychiatric disorders among individuals with substance dependence; however, little research examines these rates within inpatient settings, particularly in relation to gender and type of substance. The current study aimed to fill this gap. Method: 465 patients (71.4% male) were recruited from an inpatient substance use treatment facility from 2006 to 2009. These patients were interviewed and diagnosed using the Structure Clinical Interview for DSM-IV and the Diagnostic Interview for Personality Disorders. Results: 60.6% of patients with substance dependence had a current comorbid psychiatric disorder, and more than 30% had at least two psychiatric disorders. The most common current Axis I diagnosis was major depressive disorder (25.8%), followed by PTSD (14%). Comparable rates were found for Antisocial and Borderline Personality Disorders. Females were significantly more likely to meet diagnostic criteria for a psychiatric disorder than were males (73.7% versus 55.4%). When examining comorbidities across different substance dependences, the highest rates of comorbid psychiatric disorders were found among individuals with alcohol dependence (76.8%) and cannabis dependence (76%), although rates were above 60% for cocaine and opioid dependence. Rates of psychiatric diagnoses were significantly lower (27%) among patients who did not meet diagnostic criteria for substance dependence. Conclusions: There are particularly elevated rates of psychiatric disorders among individuals with substance dependence in inpatient treatment. These rates differ as a function of substance dependence type and gender, making these factors important to consider when researching and treating this type of population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Accessing a diverse sample of injection drug users in San Francisco through respondent-driven sampling.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, November 2011, vol./is. 118/2-3(83-91), 0376-8716 (Nov 1, 2011)

Author(s): Malekinejad, Mohsen; McFarland, Willi; Vaudrey, Jason; Raymond, H. Fisher

Correspondence Address: Raymond, H. Fisher: HIV Epidemiology, SFDPH, 25 Van Ness, Suite 500, San Francisco, CA, US, 94102, hfisher.raymond@sfdph.org

Institution: Malekinejad, Mohsen: University of California, San Francisco, Global Health Sciences, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Injection drug users (IDU) are the second most affected population by HIV in San Francisco and the United States after men who have sex with men (MSM). Behavioral surveillance data that include the diversity of the population at risk are necessary to develop effective programs for IDU. Design: We conducted a cross-sectional behavioral survey of IDU using respondent-driven sampling (RDS) in San Francisco. The present analysis focuses the performance of the sampling method in reaching the diversity of the population as a pre-requisite for representative data. Participants: Over 32 weeks, 571 eligible IDU were recruited, of whom 477 (83.5%) with complete records were included in analysis. Findings: The age range was 18-70 years, with 36% age 50 years or older. The majority (56%) were homeless. Male, MSM, African-Americans and Non-Hispanic Whites comprised 71%, 28%, 36% and 35% of IDU, respectively. Twenty-two percent had "ever shared needles in the past 12 months," and 57% reported that they had "shared drugs" in the past 12 months. Peer referral chains were able to cross-recruit IDU by diverse demographic characteristics, drug use related behaviors, program access and use, and other factors relevant to reaching and conducting prevention research on this

population. Conclusion: RDS appears to be an effective sampling tool that reaches diverse populations of IDU, including many who may be missed by drug treatment and HIV prevention services in San Francisco and potentially in other urban areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Self-psychological treatment of a sex addict with sadomasochistic behaviours: A case report.

Citation: British Journal of Psychotherapy, November 2011, vol./is. 27/4(352-367), 0265-9883 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Giugliano, John R

Correspondence Address: Giugliano, John R., 17 Bryn Mawr Ave, Bala Cynwyd, PA, US, 19004, imdrjohng@hotmail.com

Language: English

Abstract: From a self-psychological perspective, sex addiction can be viewed as repeated unsuccessful attempts at remedying central deficits in an uncohesive psychic structure. The sex addict uses sex in an attempt to compensate for the deficits in the self's capacities for tension regulation, self-soothing and self-esteem regulation, as well as, preventing regressive fragmentation. Until these psychic structures can be built for the sex addict, these deficits will continue to be disabling. A case formulation exemplifies some of the foundations upon which the self-psychology is used in conceptualizing a client's narcissism, hypochondria and sadomasochistic behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The author. British Journal of Psychotherapy--BAP and Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Sadomasochism](#)
[*Self Management](#)
[*Self Psychology](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Hypochondriasis](#)
[Narcissism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Extreme Risk Seeking Addiction: Theory and treatment.

Citation: British Journal of Psychotherapy, November 2011, vol./is. 27/4(335-351), 0265-9883 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Ranieri, Fiorenzo; Calzini, Manuela [Trans]

Correspondence Address: Ranieri, Fiorenzo, ran@email.it

Institution: Ranieri, Fiorenzo: Department for Pathological Addictions, Arezzo, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: Extreme Risk Seeking Addiction (ERSA) is a behavioural addiction manifested as a repeated voluntary search for risk. This article introduces some theoretical reference points to discuss a clinical case study, a once-weekly psychotherapy which extended over more than ten years. The model followed assumes that ERSA is due to the feelings of

excitement and 'narrow escape' which, if reiterated, bring about the construction of a pathological organization, a psychic retreat in Steiner's terms. This organization is a part of the self which is tyrannical and falsely protective, and is able to create illusory feelings of invulnerability and all-powerfulness. Psychotherapy can offer a benevolent interaction which is sufficiently in tune with the ERSA-affected person to be able to favour self-reflective experiences promoting the mentalization of affect and, more generally, the skills which make it possible to recognize emotions in the self and in others, and to manage emotional states within relationships effectively and competently. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The author. British Journal of Psychotherapy--BAP and Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Editorial.

Citation: British Journal of Psychotherapy, November 2011, vol./is. 27/4(333-334), 0265-9883 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Scott, Ann

Correspondence Address: Scott, Ann, annscottbjp@aol.com

Language: English

Abstract: This issue discusses: theory and treatment of extreme risk seeking addiction; dream meaning-making in psychoanalysis; and dehumanization, guilt and large group dynamics with reference to the West, Israel and the Palestinians. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Dream Analysis](#)
[*Group Dynamics](#)
[*Psychoanalysis](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Guilt](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Accuracy of self-reported medical problems in patients with alcohol dependence and co-occurring schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder.

Citation: Schizophrenia Research, November 2011, vol./is. 132/2-3(190-193), 0920-9964 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Meszaros, Zsuzsa Szombathyne; Dimmock, Jacqueline A; Ploutz-Snyder, Robert; Chauhan, Sumerendra Vir Singh; Abdul-Malak, Ynesse; Middleton, Frank A; Batki, Steven L

Correspondence Address: Meszaros, Zsuzsa Szombathyne: SUNY Upstate Medical University, Department of Psychiatry, 750 East Adams Street, Syracuse, NY, US, 13210, meszaroz@upstate.edu

Institution: Meszaros, Zsuzsa Szombathyne: Department of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Schizophrenia and alcohol dependence (AD) are both major risk factors for a variety of medical problems, yet little is known about the medical status of patients in

whom both conditions coexist. Objective: The objectives of this study are to assess accuracy of self-reported medical problems and to compare the accuracy reports in patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder and co-occurring AD compared to patients with AD only and to controls. Our hypothesis was that medical problems are under-reported in patients with co-occurring disorders, possibly due to the combination of alcohol use and symptoms of schizophrenia. Methods: Self-reported medical diagnoses were recorded and compared to medical records obtained from all area hospitals in 42 patients with schizophrenia and AD, 44 patients with schizoaffective disorder and AD, 41 patients with AD only, and 15 control subjects. Patients underwent medical history, physical examination, and review of medical records. Results: Patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder and co-occurring AD underreported their medical problems significantly more than patients with AD only and controls. Accuracy of self report was significantly lower in patients with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders plus co-occurring alcohol dependence than in AD alone or in controls. The most commonly underreported diagnoses included coronary artery disease, chronic renal failure, seizure disorder, hyperlipidemia, asthma and hypertension. Discussion: In order to detect potentially unreported medical conditions in patients with co-occurring schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder and alcohol dependence, the use of targeted screening questionnaires is recommended in addition to physical examination and thorough review of medical records. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Schizoaffective Disorder](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Substance use and schizophrenia: Adverse correlates in the CATIE study sample.

Citation: Schizophrenia Research, November 2011, vol./is. 132/2-3(177-182), 0920-9964 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Kerfoot, Karin E; Rosenheck, Robert A; Petrakis, Ismene L; Swartz, Marvin S; Keefe, Richard S. E; McEvoy, Joseph P; Stroup, T. Scott; The CATIE Investigators

Correspondence Address: Kerfoot, Karin E.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, 333 Cedar Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06510, karin.kerfoot@yale.edu

Corporate/Institutional Author: The CATIE Investigators

Institution: Kerfoot, Karin E.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study examined the relationship between severity of illicit substance use at the time of study entry in a sample of patients diagnosed with schizophrenia and 18-month longitudinal outcomes, including psychopathology, depression, neurocognition, and quality of life. Methods: Subjects in the Clinical Antipsychotic Trials of Intervention Effectiveness (N=1432) were divided into three groups according to baseline data: (1) those with moderate/severe drug use, (2) those with mild drug use, and (3) non-users of illicit substances. The groups were compared on other baseline characteristics. Mixed model analysis was used to compare outcomes between the groups using all available outcome data over 18months, controlling for potential confounding baseline characteristics. Least square means were compared between pairs of groups in the mixed models. Results: Significantly poorer outcomes were observed in the domains of psychosis, symptoms of depression, and quality of life for moderate/severe drug users in comparison with both mild users and abstainers. No significant differences were found on neurocognitive functioning or days of employment. Conclusions: This study suggests that drug use-related impairment co-morbid with schizophrenia may not be a function of use

per se but rather, of the severity of use. It highlights the importance of comprehensive assessment and treatment of illicit substance abuse in schizophrenia. Long-term treatment approaches that integrate harm reduction strategies may offer promise in maximizing positive outcomes for such dually diagnosed patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Neurocognition](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Review of Addiction: A disorder of choice.

Citation: Transactional Analysis Journal, April 2011, vol./is. 41/2(190-192), 0362-1537 (Apr 2011)

Author(s): Hohmuth, Arthur V

Correspondence Address: Hohmuth, Arthur V., Hohmuth@tcnj.edu

Institution: Hohmuth, Arthur V.: College of New Jersey, NJ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Addiction: A Disorder of Choice by Gene H. Heyman (see record 2009-08521-000). In this book, the author challenges a common belief concerning addictions. The author argues that addiction can be best defined as self-destructive voluntary behavior. The author provides examples of treatment programs with immediate and salient consequences for drug use or abstinence. The author recognizes the importance of brain chemistry, genetics, cultural and environmental variables, economic variables, and values and believes their impact is determined by the effect they have on the relative value of different choices. The author also discusses alcohol and tobacco and praises alcoholics anonymous (AA) for encouraging global choice and providing rewarding social alternatives to drinking. The book will be read with interest by anyone involved in the prevention or treatment of drug addiction as well as by those engaged in work with individuals who engage in any form of voluntary self-destructive behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[Economics](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Neurochemistry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Supporting the transition of looked-after young people to independent living: A systematic review of interventions and adult outcomes.

Citation: Child: Care, Health and Development, November 2011, vol./is. 37/6(767-779), 0305-1862;1365-2214 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Everson-Hock, E. S.; Jones, R; Guillaume, L; Clapton, J; Duenas, A; Goyder, E; Chilcott, J; Cooke, J; Payne, N; Sheppard, L. M; Swann, C

Correspondence Address: Everson-Hock, E. S.: Section of Public Health, School of Health and Related Research (SchARR), University of Sheffield, Regent Court, 30 Regent Street, Sheffield, United Kingdom, S1 4DA, e.everson-hock@shef.eld.ac.uk

Institution: Everson-Hock, E. S.: School of Health and Related Research, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This systematic review aimed to synthesize evidence on the effectiveness of transition support services (TSSs) that are delivered towards the end of care for looked-after young people (LAYP) on their adult outcomes, including education, employment, substance misuse, criminal and offending behaviour, parenthood, housing and homelessness and health. Searches of health, social science and social care bibliographic databases were conducted and records were screened for relevance. Citation and reference list searches were conducted on included studies. Relevant studies were synthesized and critically appraised. Seven studies were identified (five retrospective and two prospective cohort studies), six of which were conducted in the USA and one in the UK. Overall, LAYP who received TSSs were more likely to complete compulsory education with formal qualifications, be in current employment, be living independently and less likely to be young parents. There was no reported effect of the impact of TSSs on crime or mental health, and mixed findings for homelessness. The range of TSS components investigated and reported varied considerably within and between studies, with limited evidence of long-term outcomes. The literature reviewed offers no reliable conclusions on the effectiveness of TSSs at this time due to variations in research quality and because few formal evaluations of existing TSSs have been conducted, resulting in mixed evidence in terms of positive, negative and neutral impact on outcomes. Further high-quality, robust research to evaluate the effectiveness of TSSs on adult outcomes for young people in the short, medium and longer term is needed to address the health inequalities experienced by this small but vulnerable group and to inform decision making about service provision. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Adult Development](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Independent Living Programs](#)
[*Residential Care Institutions](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Educational Attainment Level](#)
[Employment Status](#)
[Health](#)
[Housing](#)
[Parenthood Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Reward-related genes and personality traits in alcohol-dependent individuals: A pilot case control study.

Citation: Neuropsychobiology, June 2011, vol./is. 64/1(38-46), 0302-282X;1423-0224 (Jun 2011)

Author(s): Landgren, Sara; Berglund, Kristina; Jerlhag, Elisabet; Fahlke, Claudia; Balldin, Jan; Berggren, Ulf; Zetterberg, Henrik; Blennow, Kaj; Engel, Jorgen A

Correspondence Address: Landgren, Sara: Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Medicinaregatan 13A, Gothenburg, Sweden, SE 405 30, sara.landgren@pharm.gu.se

Institution: Landgren, Sara: Department of Pharmacology, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Gothenburg, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Components of the brain reward system, i.e. the mesolimbic dopamine, laterodorsal cholinergic and ghrelin signaling systems, have been implicated in alcohol reward in preclinical studies. Genetic variants of these systems have previously been linked to alcohol dependence. Here, we genotyped 31 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs): 1 SNP in the dopamine D2 receptor (DRD2) gene, 20 SNPs in 5 different nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunit (CHRN *) genes, and 10 SNPs in the genes encoding

pro-ghrelin (GHRL) and its receptor (GHSR), in a pilot study of type 1 alcoholics (n = 84) and healthy controls (n = 32). These individuals were characterized using the Temperament and Character Inventory. None of the SNPs were associated with risk of alcohol dependence in this population. The GG genotype of SNP rs13261190 in the CHRN3 was associated with increased novelty seeking, while SNPs of the ghrelin signaling system were associated with decreased self-directedness (AA of rs495225, GHSR) and alterations in self-transcendence (AA of both rs42451 and rs35680, GHRL). In conclusion, this pilot study suggests that reward-related genes are associated with altered personality scores in type 1 alcohol dependence, which warrants future studies of these associations in larger study samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Acetylcholine](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Nicotinic Acid](#)
[Nucleotides](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

60. Are primary health care providers prepared to implement an anti-smoking program in Syria?

Citation: Patient Education and Counseling, November 2011, vol./is. 85/2(201-205), 0738-3991 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Asfar, Taghrid; Al-Ali, Radwan; Ward, Kenneth D; Weg, Mark W. Vander; Maziak, Wasim

Correspondence Address: Asfar, Taghrid: Department of Epidemiology and Cancer Control, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, MS 735, 262 Danny Thomas Place, Memphis, TN, US, 38105, taghrid.asfar@stjude.org

Institution: Asfar, Taghrid: Department of Epidemiology and Cancer Control, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To document primary health care (PHC) providers' tobacco use, and how this influences their smoking cessation practices and attitudes towards tobacco-control policies. Methods: Anonymous questionnaires were distributed to PHC providers in 7 randomly selected PHC centers in Aleppo, Syria. Results: All PHC providers completed the questionnaires (100% response rate). A quarter of these providers smoke cigarettes and more than 10% smoke waterpipes. Physicians who smoke were less likely to advise patients to quit (OR = 0.29; 95% CI, 0.09-0.95), assess their motivation to quit (OR = 0.13, 95% CI = 0.02-0.72), or assist them in quitting (OR = 0.24, 95% CI = 0.06-0.99). PHC providers who smoke were less likely to support a ban on smoking in PHC settings (68.2% vs. 89.1%) and in enclosed public places (68.2% vs. 86.1%) or increases in the price of tobacco products (43.2% vs. 77.4%) (P < 0.01 for all comparisons). Conclusions: Smoking, including waterpipe, continues to be widespread among PHC providers in Syria and will negatively influence implementation of anti-smoking program in PHC settings. Practice implications: Smoking awareness and cessation interventions targeted to PHC providers, and training programs to build providers' competency in addressing their patients' smoking is crucial in Syria. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)

*Health Personnel Attitudes
 *Primary Health Care
 *Smoking Cessation
 *Tobacco Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

61. Intervening with women in jail around alcohol and substance abuse during preparation for community reentry.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, September 2011, vol./is. 29/4(453-478), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Begun, Audrey L; Rose, Susan J; LeBel, Thomas P

Correspondence Address: Begun, Audrey L.: Ohio State University, College of Social Work, 1947 College Rd., 325D Stillman Hall, Columbus, OH, US, 43210, begun.5@osu.edu

Institution: Begun, Audrey L.: Ohio State University, College of Social Work, Columbus, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Women and Jails Project involved a jail in-reach brief screening and feedback intervention for women experiencing problems with alcohol or other substances. The screening and brief intervention (SBI) protocol involved the application of an evidence-informed screening interview (the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test-Including Drugs, or AUDIT-12) and the provision of personalized feedback on each woman's screening results, delivered in a brief motivational interview format. Comparisons of interview data while incarcerated and 2 months postrelease indicated significantly greater improvement in alcohol and other substance use screening results (lower AUDIT-12 scores) among women randomly assigned to intervention versus treatment as usual groups. This greater improvement could not be attributed to greater treatment engagement because that difference was not significant. The authors discuss practice and future research implications of the jail in-reach intervention and providing resource information to women preparing for community reentry. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Abuse
 *Drug Abuse
 *Intervention
 *Motivational Interviewing
 *Rehabilitation
 Alcohol Rehabilitation
 Drug Rehabilitation
 Human Females

Source: PsycINFO

62. Decreasing women's alcohol use during pregnancy.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, September 2011, vol./is. 29/4(436-452), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Osterman, Robin L

Correspondence Address: Osterman, Robin L.: University of Cincinnati, College of Nursing, PO Box 210038, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45221-0038, robin.osterman@uc.edu

Institution: Osterman, Robin L.: University of Cincinnati, College of Nursing, Cincinnati, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: A woman's use of alcohol during pregnancy can cause fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD), a combination of physical, neurological, and cognitive/behavioral abnormalities that has serious, lifelong ramifications for the child. Still pregnant women continue to consume alcohol with recently reported prevalence estimates of FASD on the increase.

Intervention studies have been successful in decreasing prenatal alcohol use in alcohol dependent and nondependent women. Yet translation of these interventions into clinical practice is essential to prevent alcohol-exposed pregnancies. This article provides information to assist practitioners in the provision of evidence-based interventions that decrease prenatal alcohol use, thereby, decreasing future incidence of FASD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[Behavior Change](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Alcohol use and alcohol-related problems among sexual minority women.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, September 2011, vol./is. 29/4(403-435), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Hughes, Tonda

Correspondence Address: Hughes, Tonda: University of Illinois at Chicago, College of Nursing, (M/C 802), 845 South Damen Avenue, Room 906, Chicago, IL, US, 60612, thughes@uic.edu

Institution: Hughes, Tonda: University of Illinois at Chicago, College of Nursing, Department of Health Systems Sciences, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: In this article the author describes the historical context for research on sexual minority women's drinking, including the age-old tendency to link homosexuality and alcoholism; the author summarizes gaps and limitations that characterized much of the research on sexual minority women's drinking over the past several decades and reviews recent literature to highlight progress in the field--with a particular focus on the author's own research related to risk and protective factors for heavy drinking and drinking-related problems among sexual minority women. The article concludes with a discussion of barriers to treatment for sexual minority women and recommendations for substance abuse treatment providers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Lesbianism](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
[Homosexuality](#)
[Minority Groups](#)
[Protective Factors](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Feminist perspectives on 12-step recovery: A comparative descriptive analysis of women in Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, September 2011, vol./is. 29/4(357-378), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Sanders, Jolene M

Correspondence Address: Sanders, Jolene M.: Hood College, Department of Sociology and Social Work, 401 Rosemont Ave., Frederick, MD, US, 21701, sandersj@hood.edu

Institution: Sanders, Jolene M.: Hood College, Frederick, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article provides a comparative feminist analysis of women in Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA). A second-wave and third-wave theoretical lens is applied to women in these two different recovery programs. Although notable differences are found between women in AA and NA, the common thread that links the second-wave feminist to third-wave feminist analysis is the shared persistent stigma and shame that addicted women from 12-Step programs experience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Feminism](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Narcotic Drugs](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Shame](#)
[Stigma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Historical perspectives on alcoholism treatment for women in the United States, 1870-1990.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, September 2011, vol./is. 29/4(332-356), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Sep 2011)

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Institution: McClellan, Michelle L.: Department of History, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses different types of treatment modalities for alcoholic women over more than a century of American history, outlining several key themes. First, the notion that there may be fewer alcoholic women than men, but they are somehow "sicker" or more deviant than their male counterparts, has been remarkably persistent. Second, beliefs about maternity and sexuality have long shaped our understanding of alcoholism in women. Third, defining a clinical entity called alcoholism has been particularly difficult in the case of women, for whom any drinking may be viewed as a troublesome behavior. Finally, fitting women into research and treatment models designed for men has been immensely complicated, yet emphasizing gender difference has, in the past, sometimes excluded alcoholic women even more from the care they needed and added to the stigma they faced. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Females](#)
Source: PsycINFO

66. Introduction to the special issue: Women and alcohol: Multi-disciplinary perspectives.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, September 2011, vol./is. 29/4(325-331), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Krentzman, Amy R; McClellan, Michelle L

Correspondence Address: Krentzman, Amy R.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan Addiction Research Center, 4250 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109-5740, amykrent@umich.edu

Institution: Krentzman, Amy R.: University of Michigan Addiction Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Alcoholism is a problem with far-reaching personal, social, and public welfare implications. It is a phenomenon that is inherently interdisciplinary, affecting human life at biological, psychological, spiritual, social, cultural, economic, and political levels. Historically, the study of women in society has called for and benefited from interdisciplinary approaches and has also often emphasized ties between theory and practice. Therefore, a special issue devoted to women seemed an especially appropriate place to extend the conversation across disciplinary lines. With the help of a highly accomplished group of contributors, we present a collection of articles on the scientific study of women and alcoholism from the following disciplinary perspectives: history, anthropology, sociology, psychology, social work, criminal justice, nursing, and pharmacology. All are intended to be as accessible as possible to audiences who might be new to that discipline. This introduction provides a summary of each article and then discusses the ways in which the articles connect and illuminate each other. This thematic roadmap, we hope, will encourage you to explore an article in this issue that you might not normally read. We hope in this way to launch an interdisciplinary conversation between and among contributors and readers of this volume. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Editorial.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, September 2011, vol./is. 29/4(323-324), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): McGovern, Thomas F

Language: English

Abstract: Special issues, focused on particular aspects of alcohol/other drug problems, have been an essential feature of the Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly (ATQ) since its inception. Women and men in equal measure encounter problems with alcohol; however, in keeping with what happens elsewhere in the health care arena, women's concerns are not equally addressed. Amy R. Krentzman and Michelle L. McClellan, guest editors for this issue, seek to address this imbalance with an elegant and compelling collection of articles that address women's issues from multidisciplinary perspectives. They weave insights from history, sociology, anthropology, and psychology; nursing, social work, and criminal

justice; and pharmacology into a multifaceted story that captures deeper understandings of alcohol problems among women, together with treatment and recovery considerations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
Source: PsycINFO

68. Re-turning, re-memembering and re-viewing: Ronnie Laing and 'me.'

Citation: International Journal of Psychotherapy, July 2011, vol./is. 15/2(86-92), 1356-9082;1469-8498 (Jul 2011)
Author(s): Redler, Leon
Correspondence Address: Redler, Leon, leonredler@blueyonder.co.uk
Language: English
Abstract: R.D. Laing, physician/healer/psychotherapist/shaman/writer/thinker/convivial muse/spiritual seeker/of brave heart/great spirit/perhaps flawed guru/spiritual bully/engaging, but sometimes 'bad drunk' ... was an extra-ordinary 'one of us'. I recall here some facets and moments of my complex 'apprenticeship' and flawed relationship with this polymath. His influences on my life and professional practice continue to mature and flourish. His youthful masterpiece, *The Divided Self*, along with his charismatic presence, sharp intelligence and engaging voice, brought him a measure of fame and fortune. His (ambivalent) attachment to that and to "R.D. Laing" (public face, reputation) was harmful to him and others, as was his addiction to alcohol. He taught, and sought, release from what limits, in each case, our ability to live and love, wholeheartedly, as free spirits. His contribution to our understanding of mental distress, and what might constitute intelligent and compassionate responses to that, was enormous (and yet to be taken fully on-board). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Author and European Association of Psychotherapy (IJP)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Psychotherapists](#)
[Addiction](#)
Source: PsycINFO

69. Integrated motivational interviewing and cognitive-Behavioural therapy for bipolar disorder with comorbid substance use.

Citation: Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy, September 2011, vol./is. 18/5(426-437), 1063-3995;1099-0879 (Sep-Oct 2011)
Author(s): Jones, Steven H; Barrowclough, Christine; Allott, Rory; Day, Christine; Earnshaw, Paul; Wilson, Ian
Correspondence Address: Jones, Steven H.: Spectrum Centre for Mental Health Research, Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom, LA1 4YT, s.jones7@lancaster.ac.uk
Institution: Jones, Steven H.: Spectrum Centre for Mental Health Research, Institute for Health Research, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
Language: English

Abstract: Although comorbid substance use is a common problem in bipolar disorder, there has been little research into options for psychological therapy. Studies to date have concentrated on purely cognitive-behavioural approaches, which are not equipped to deal with the ambivalence to change exhibited by many towards therapy designed to change substance use. This paper provides the first report of an integrated psychological treatment approach for bipolar disorder with comorbid substance use. The intervention reported combines motivational interviewing and cognitive-behavioural therapy to address ambivalence and equips individuals with strategies to address substance use. Across five individual case studies, preliminary evidence is reported to support the acceptability and the feasibility of this approach. Despite most participants not highlighting their substance use as a primary therapy target, all but one exhibited reduced use of drugs or alcohol at the end of therapy, sustained at 6 months' follow-up. There was some evidence for improvements in mood symptoms and impulsiveness, but this was less clear-cut. The impact of social and relationship issues on therapy process and outcome is discussed. The implications of the current findings for future intervention research in this area are considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Bipolar Disorder](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Self-report reasons for alcohol use in bipolar disorders: Why drink despite the potential risks?

Citation: Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy, September 2011, vol./is. 18/5(418-425), 1063-3995;1099-0879 (Sep-Oct 2011)

Author(s): McDonald, Jennifer L; Meyer, Thomas D

Correspondence Address: McDonald, Jennifer L.: Forensic Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, 136 Stanley Street, Kinning Park, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G41 1JH, jennifer.mcdonald@ggc.scot.nhs.uk

Institution: McDonald, Jennifer L.: School of Psychology, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: High rates of alcohol use and misuse are commonly reported for bipolar disorder (BD) and in many cases, these impact detrimentally on the course and treatment of the disorder. Therefore, knowing the reasons individuals with a diagnosis of BD give for drinking alcohol is essential for understanding this association and for treatment. This paper aimed to systematically review the literature relating to self-reported reasons and motives for alcohol use in BD. By using internet-based search engines such as PsycINFO and Medline, six relevant studies were identified and then quality-assessed using a set of criteria specifically developed for this review. Overall, the findings supported the intuitive notion that individuals with a diagnosis of BD use alcohol to relieve distressing mood states. However, there was evidence of other mood-related and mood-unrelated reasons--e.g., drinking to enhance euphoric mood or to be sociable. These findings are discussed in relation to the self-medication hypothesis and cognitive motivational models of alcohol use developed in the general population. The quality assessment also revealed several limitations including diagnostically heterogeneous samples and inconsistencies in measurement between studies, and recommendations for addressing these limitations are given. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Self Medication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Enrollment characteristics and risk behaviors of injection drug users participating in the Bangkok Tenofovir Study, Thailand.

Citation: PLoS ONE, September 2011, vol./is. 6/9, 1932-6203 (Sep 28, 2011)

Author(s): Martin, Michael; Vanichseni, Suphak; Suntharasamai, Pravan; Sangkum, Udomsak; Chuachoowong, Rutt; Mock, Philip A; Leethochawalit, Manoj; Chiamwongpaet, Sithisat; Kittimunkong, Somyot; van Griensven, Frits; McNicholl, Janet M; Paxton, Lynn; Choopanya, Kachit; The Bangkok Tenofovir Study Group

Correspondence Address: Martin, Michael, Znd9@cdc.gov

Corporate/Institutional Author: The Bangkok Tenofovir Study Group

Institution: Martin, Michael: Thailand Ministry of Public Health, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Collaboration, Nonthaburi, Thailand

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The Bangkok Tenofovir Study was launched in 2005 to determine if pre-exposure prophylaxis with tenofovir will reduce the risk of HIV infection among injecting drug users (IDUs). We describe recruitment, screening, enrollment, and baseline characteristics of study participants and contrast risk behavior of Tenofovir Study participants with participants in the 1999-2003 AIDS VAX B/E Vaccine Trial. Methods: The Bangkok Tenofovir Study is an ongoing, phase-3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis trial of daily oral tenofovir. The Tenofovir Study and the Vaccine Trial were conducted among IDUs at 17 drug-treatment clinics in Bangkok. Tenofovir Study sample size was based on HIV incidence in the Vaccine Trial. Standardized questionnaires were used to collect demographic, risk behavior, and incarceration data. The Tenofovir Study is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number-NCT00119106. Results: From June 2005 through July 2010, 4094 IDUs were screened and 2413 enrolled in the Bangkok Tenofovir Study. The median age of enrolled participants was 31 years (range, 20-59), 80% were male, and 63% reported they injected drugs during the 3 months before enrollment. Among those who injected, 53% injected methamphetamine, 37% midazolam, and 35% heroin. Tenofovir Study participants were less likely to inject drugs, inject daily, or share needles (all, $p < 0.001$) than Vaccine Trial participants. Discussion: The Bangkok Tenofovir Study has been successfully launched and is fully enrolled. Study participants are significantly less likely to report injecting drugs and sharing needles than participants in the 1999-2003 AIDS VAX B/E Vaccine Trial suggesting HIV incidence will be lower than expected. In response, the Bangkok Tenofovir Study enrollment was increased from 1600 to 2400 and the study design was changed from a defined 1-year follow-up period to an endpoint-driven design. Trial results demonstrating whether or not daily oral tenofovir reduces the risk of HIV infection among IDUs are expected in 2012. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

72. Therapist's preference on motivational interviewing and its relationship to interpersonal functioning and personality traits.

Citation: Counselling Psychology Quarterly, September 2011, vol./is. 24/3(171-180), 0951-5070;1469-3674 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Saarnio, Pekka

Correspondence Address: Saarnio, Pekka: School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Kalevantie 4, Tampere, Finland, FI-33014, pekka.saarnio@uta.fi

Institution: Saarnio, Pekka: School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Tampere, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Excessive directiveness runs contrary to the principles of motivational interviewing. Aims: This study investigated the connection between the therapist's attitude to such directiveness and interpersonal functioning or personality traits. Method: Participants (N = 162) were Finnish substance abuse therapists. Interpersonal functioning was measured with a vignette task and personality traits with a test based on the five-factor model. Results: Attitude to excessive directiveness was connected to interpersonal functioning: the more important a participant considered it to avoid this, the better was her/his interpersonal functioning. However, there was no connection between attitude to directiveness and personality traits. There was only a weak connection between interpersonal functioning and personality traits. Conclusions: Therapists with critical attitude towards excessive directiveness were more skilled in interpersonal functioning than others. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Therapists](#)
[*Dyspepsia](#)
[Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Cognitive behavioural treatment is as effective in high- as in low-scoring alexithymic patients with substance-related disorders.

Citation: Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, June 2011, vol./is. 80/4(254-255), 0033-3190;1423-0348 (Jun 2011)

Author(s): de Haan, H. A.; Joosten, E. A. G.; Wijdeveld, A. G. M.; Boswinkel, P. B.; van der Palen, J.; De Jong, C. A. J

Correspondence Address: de Haan, H. A.: Tactus Addiction Treatment, P.O. Box 154, Deventer, Netherlands, NL 9400 AD, h.dehaan@tactus.nl

Institution: de Haan, H. A.: Tactus Addiction Treatment, Deventer, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: The present study hypothesized a negative relation of alexithymia with outcomes, which would be a strong argument for addressing alexithymia at intake and adjusting therapy for highly alexithymic patients. The main study indicated that compared with a 3-month inpatient treatment, addition of shared decision making intervention (SDMI) was associated with benefits in drug use and psychiatric problems. Follow-up data on abstinence from 16 patients were missing. The mean time of treatment for highly

alexithymic patients was not different from that for low-scoring alexithymics, and also the rate of completers was similar between high- and low-scoring alexithymics. Fifty-four percent of the high-scoring, and 45.7% of the low-scoring alexithymics were abstinent at follow-up. The results show that highly alexithymic substance use disorders (SUD) patients can profit from cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) with or without SDMI, and that the degree of alexithymia is not negatively related to resulting outcomes. Limitations of our study were the absence of systematic urine or blood samples to confirm abstinence, and not having performed multi-method alexithymia assessments with an observer scale included. However, in answering our clinical question on whether a highly alexithymic SUD patient should be treated differently at the beginning of treatment, we made use of the two extremes of categorical classification of alexithymia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alexithymia](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

74. Review of Social symptoms of identity needs: Why we have failed to solve our social problems and what to do about it.

Citation: Psychodynamic Practice: Individuals, Groups and Organisations, August 2011, vol./is. 17/3(355-359), 1475-3634;1475-3626 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Swartz, Leslie

Correspondence Address: Swartz, Leslie: Department of Psychology, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, South Africa, 7605, lswartz@sun.ac.za

Institution: Swartz, Leslie: Department of Psychology, Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Social Symptoms of Identity Needs: Why We Have Failed to Solve Our Social Problems and What to Do About It by Mark Bracher (2009). Given these high expectations from the book, it is probably not surprising that I have been disappointed, and part of my struggle in writing this review has been with my distrust of myself in this regard. I have had to wonder whether my criticisms of the book are based on a range of factors not related to the book itself. The book opens with an interesting discussion of the relationship between identity issues and social problems. It then moves to consider very important global issues of our day, including delinquency, crime, violence, substance abuse, terrorism and war. The book is clearly heartfelt and it is written polemically - the author has a great investment in overturning seemingly common-sense beliefs or even shibboleths about why social problems exist and persist despite apparent best efforts to solve them. This is a lively, interesting book, with many intriguing ideas. It will serve its most useful purpose, though, if it acts as a spur to the author and to others to put flesh to the bones of a very starkly drawn argument. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Leslie Swartz; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crime](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Issues](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[*Terrorism](#)
[Social Identity](#)

Violence
War

Source: PsycINFO

75. www.mydrugdealer.com: Ethics and legal implications of internet-based access to substances of abuse.

Citation: Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, 2011, vol./is. 39/3(407-411), 1093-6793 (2011)

Author(s): Klein, Carolina A; Kandel, Surendra

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Institution: Klein, Carolina A.: Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Department of Mental Health, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Internet has increasingly become an intrinsic part of everyday life, offering countless possibilities for education, services, recreation, and more. In fact, an entire virtual life within the digitalized World Wide Web is possible and common among many Internet users. Today's psychiatrists must therefore incorporate this dimension of human life into clinical practice, to achieve an adequate assessment of the tools and risks available to the patient. We focus on the Internet as a portal for the trade of and access to substances of abuse. We review the legal regulations that may inform care and standards of practice and analyze the difficulties that arise in assessment and monitoring of the current situation. We consider the potential impact of Internet-based narcotics trade on addiction morbidities and the practice of clinical psychiatry, as well as on the potential legal implications that the forensic expert may face. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Ethics
*Internet
*Legal Processes

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

76. Contingency management treatment in substance abusers with and without legal problems.

Citation: Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, 2011, vol./is. 39/3(370-378), 1093-6793 (2011)

Author(s): Petry, Nancy M; Rash, Carla J; Easton, Caroline J

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Institution: Petry, Nancy M.: Cardiology Center, Department of Medicine, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug and alcohol abusers frequently have legal difficulties, and the legal system often provides negative reinforcement for substance abuse treatment. In contrast, contingency management (CM) treatments utilize positive reinforcement procedures to improve patient outcomes. This study evaluated whether substance-abusing patients with legal problems at treatment entry had differential outcomes, in general and in response to CM, compared with those without legal problems. Data from three randomized CM trials (n = 393) were used in an evaluation of main and interactive effects of legal status and treatment condition, with respect to retention and abstinence. Compared with patients without legal difficulties, those with legal problems remained in treatment for shorter

durations and achieved shorter periods of abstinence. CM was positively and significantly associated with longer durations of abstinence, regardless of legal status. Results suggest that substance abusers with legal problems have generally poor outcomes, but that CM is effective regardless of the patient's legal status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Legal Processes](#)
[*Treatment](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

77. Predictors of drop-in center attendance among substance-abusing homeless adolescents.

Citation: Social Work Research, March 2011, vol./is. 35/1(58-63), 1070-5309 (Mar 2011)
Author(s): Bantchevska, Denitza; Erdem, Gizem; Patton, Rikki; Linley, Jessica; Letcher, Amber; Bonomi, Amy; Slesnick, Natasha
Correspondence Address: Slesnick, Natasha: Department of Human Development and Family Science, Ohio State University, 135 Campbell Hall, 1787 Neil Avenue, Columbus, OH, US, 43210, slesnick.5@osu.edu
Institution: Bantchevska, Denitza: Department of Human Development and Family Science, Ohio State University Columbus, Columbus, OH, US
Language: English
Abstract: In the present study, we examined depressive symptoms and unavailability of parents (either through substance use, incarceration, or some other factor) as well as age, gender, length of homelessness, difficulties meeting basic needs, and alcohol and drug use as predictors of drop-in center attendance among homeless youths in Columbus, Ohio. Data were collected as part of a larger, ongoing study comparing treatment interventions for substance abusing homeless youths. After completing the baseline assessment, participants were randomly assigned to one of three therapeutic interventions: (1) the community reinforcement approach (CRA), (2) motivational enhancement therapy (MET), or (3) case management. Bivariate analyses were used to explore the relationship between each independent variable and the percentage of days youths were present at the drop-in center within the first six months after the initial assessment. Drop-in centers often struggle financially, and many cities do not have a drop-in center for homeless youths. However, the findings presented here suggest that targeted intervention for substance-abusing homeless youths might enhance engagement efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
Conference Information: Society for Research in Child Development biennial meeting. Apr, 2009. Denver. CO, US. An earlier version of this article was presented at the aforementioned conference.
Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Association of Social Workers; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[Rehabilitation Centers](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

78. Workaholism: Addiction to work.

Citation: The Journal of Individual Psychology, 2011, vol./is. 67/2(136-146), 1522-2527 (Sum, 2011)

Author(s): Shifron, Rachel; Reysen, Rebekah R

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Institution: Shifron, Rachel: Hakibutzim College, Tel Aviv, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: Addiction, from the perspective of Individual Psychology, can be conceptualized as goal-oriented, creative, and chosen behavior. Shifron (1999) indicated that addictions are creative choices to deal with the hardships of life. In this article, workaholism is introduced as an addiction through an Adlerian framework. Workaholism is important because it negatively affects not only the individual, but also the family system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The University of Texas Press; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Individual Psychology](#)
[*Workaholism](#)
[Adler \(Alfred\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. The neural basis of drug stimulus processing and craving: An activation likelihood estimation meta-analysis.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 70/8(785-793), 0006-3223 (Oct 15, 2011)

Author(s): Chase, Henry W; Eickhoff, Simon B; Laird, Angela R; Hogarth, Lee

Correspondence Address: Chase, Henry W.: Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, 121 Meyran Avenue, , PA, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, chaseh@upmc.edu

Institution: Chase, Henry W.: School of Psychology, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The capacity of drug cues to elicit drug-seeking behavior is believed to play a fundamental role in drug dependence; yet the neurofunctional basis of human drug cue-reactivity is not fully understood. We performed a meta-analysis to identify brain regions that are consistently activated by presentation of drug cues. Studies involving treatment-seeking and nontreatment-seeking substance users were contrasted to determine whether there were consistent differences in the neural response to drug cues between these populations. Finally, to assess the neural basis of craving, consistency across studies in brain regions that show correlated activation with craving was assessed. Methods: Appropriate studies, assessing the effect of drug-related cues or manipulations of drug craving in drug-user populations across the whole brain, were obtained via the PubMed database and literature search. Activation likelihood estimation, a method of quantitative meta-analysis that estimates convergence across experiments by modeling the spatial uncertainty of neuroimaging data, was used to identify consistent regions of activation. Results: Cue-related activation was observed in the ventral striatum (across both subgroups), amygdala (in the treatment-seeking subgroup and overall), and orbitofrontal cortex (in the nontreatment-seeking subgroup and overall) but not insula cortex. Although a different pattern of frontal and temporal lobe activation between the subgroups was observed, these differences were not significant. Finally, right amygdala and left middle frontal gyrus activity were positively associated with craving. Conclusions: These results substantiate the key neural substrates underlying reactivity to drug cues and drug craving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Neuropsychology](#)
[Brain](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)
[Drug Seeking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Opiate-induced dopamine release is modulated by severity of alcohol dependence: An [¹⁸F]fallypride positron emission tomography study.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 70/8(770-776), 0006-3223 (Oct 15, 2011)

Author(s): Spreckelmeyer, Katja N; Paulzen, Michael; Raptis, Mardjan; Baltus, Thomas; Schaffrath, Sabrina; Van Waesberghe, Julia; Zalewski, Magdalena M; Rosch, Frank; Vernaleken, Ingo; Schafer, Wolfgang M; Grunder, Gerhard

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Institution: Spreckelmeyer, Katja N.: Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, Medical Faculty, Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen University, Aachen, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Preclinical data implicate the reinforcing effects of alcohol to be mediated by interaction between the opioid and dopamine systems of the brain. Specifically, alcohol-induced release of beta -endorphins stimulates mu -opioid receptors (MORs), which is believed to cause dopamine release in the brain reward system. Individual differences in opioid or dopamine neurotransmission have been suggested to be responsible for enhanced liability to abuse alcohol. In the present study, a single dose of the MOR agonist remifentanil was administered in detoxified alcohol-dependent patients and healthy control subjects to mimic the beta -endorphin-releasing properties of ethanol and to assess the effects of direct MOR stimulation on dopamine release in the mesolimbic reward system. Methods: Availability of D2/3 receptors was assessed before and after single-dose administration of the MOR agonist remifentanil in 11 detoxified alcohol-dependent patients and 11 healthy control subjects with positron emission tomography with the radiotracer [¹⁸F]fallypride. Severity of dependence as assessed with the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test was compared with remifentanil-induced percentage change in [¹⁸F]fallypride binding (Delta %BPND). Results: The [¹⁸F]fallypride binding potentials (BPNDs) were significantly reduced in the ventral striatum, dorsal putamen, and amygdala after remifentanil application in both patients and control subjects. In the patient group, ventral striatum Delta %BPND was correlated with the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test score. Conclusions: The data provide evidence for a MOR-mediated interaction between the opioid and the dopamine system, supporting the assumption that one way by which alcohol unfolds its rewarding effects is via a MOR-(gamma -aminobutyric acid)-dopamine pathway. No difference in dopamine release was found between patients and control subjects, but evidence for a patient-specific association between sensitivity to MOR stimulation and severity of alcohol dependence was found. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Opiates](#)

Neural Receptors
 Rewards
 Severity (Disorders)
 Positron Emission Tomography

Source: PsycINFO

81. Maternal cannabis use alters ventral striatal dopamine D2 gene regulation in the offspring.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 70/8(763-769), 0006-3223 (Oct 15, 2011)

Author(s): DiNieri, Jennifer A; Wang, Xinyu; Szutorisz, Henrietta; Spano, Sabrina M; Kaur, Jasbir; Casaccia, Patrizia; Dow-Edwards, Diana; Hurd, Yasmin L

Correspondence Address: Hurd, Yasmin L.: Mount Sinai School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, One Gustave Levy Place, Box 1603, New York, NY, US, 10029, yasmin.hurd@mssm.edu

Institution: DiNieri, Jennifer A.: Department of Psychiatry, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Prenatal cannabis exposure has been linked to addiction vulnerability, but the neurobiology underlying this risk is unknown. Methods: Striatal dopamine and opioid-related genes were studied in human fetal subjects exposed to cannabis (as well as cigarettes and alcohol). Cannabis-related gene disturbances observed in the human fetus were subsequently characterized with an animal model of prenatal Delta -9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) (.15 mg/kg) exposure. Results: Prenatal cannabis exposure decreased dopamine receptor D2 (DRD2) messenger RNA expression in the human ventral striatum (nucleus accumbens [NAc]), a key brain reward region. No significant alterations were observed for the other genes in cannabis-exposed subjects. Maternal cigarette use was associated with reduced NAc prodynorphin messenger RNA expression, and alcohol exposure induced broad alterations primarily in the dorsal striatum of most genes. To explore the mechanisms underlying the cannabis-associated disturbances, we exposed pregnant rats to THC and examined the epigenetic regulation of the NAc Drd2 gene in their offspring at postnatal day 2, comparable to the human fetal period studied, and in adulthood. Chromatin immunoprecipitation of the adult NAc revealed increased 2meH3K9 repressive mark and decreased 3meH3K4 and RNA polymerase II at the Drd2 gene locus in the THC-exposed offspring. Decreased Drd2 expression was accompanied by reduced dopamine D2 receptor (D2R) binding sites and increased sensitivity to opiate reward in adulthood. Conclusions: These data suggest that maternal cannabis use alters developmental regulation of mesolimbic D2R in offspring through epigenetic mechanisms that regulate histone lysine methylation, and the ensuing reduction of D2R might contribute to addiction vulnerability later in life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Dynorphins](#)
[Enkephalins](#)
[Genes](#)
[Mothers](#)
[Offspring](#)
[Striatum](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Response perseveration in stimulant dependence is associated with striatal dysfunction and can be ameliorated by a D2/3 receptor agonist.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 70/8(754-762), 0006-3223 (Oct 15, 2011)

Author(s): Ersche, Karen D; Roiser, Jonathan P; Abbott, Sanja; Craig, Kevin J; Muller, Ulrich; Suckling, John; Ooi, Cinly; Shabbir, Shaila S; Clark, Luke; Sahakian, Barbara J; Fineberg, Naomi A; Merlo-Pich, Emilio V; Robbins, Trevor W; Bullmore, Edward T

Correspondence Address: Ersche, Karen D.: Behavioural and Clinical Neurosciences Institute, Department of Psychiatry,, University of Cambridge, Herchel Smith Building for Brain & Mind Sciences, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB2 0SZ, ke220@cam.ac.uk

Institution: Ersche, Karen D.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Compulsivity is a hallmark of drug addiction and in animal models is measured by consecutive incorrect responses to a previously rewarded stimulus during reversal learning. The aim of this study was to measure behavioral and neural markers of compulsivity in stimulant-dependent individuals and to test whether these markers could be modulated by treatment with drugs targeting the dopamine system. Methods: In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover design, stimulant-dependent individuals (SDIs; n = 18) and healthy volunteers (n = 18) received single doses of dopamine D2/3 receptor antagonist (amisulpride, 400 mg) and agonist (pramipexole, 0.5 mg) drugs. To examine compulsivity and its dopaminergic modulation more generally, patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD; n = 18) were also included in the study. Results: SDIs made significantly more perseverative responses to the previously correct stimulus immediately following reversal, compared with both healthy volunteers and patients with OCD. Across all participants, the number of perseverative errors was negatively correlated with functional activation in right fronto-striato-parietal networks--in particular, the right caudate nucleus. In SDIs, perseveration-related caudate activation was abnormally reduced in the placebo condition, but the dopamine D2/3 agonist pramipexole normalized both perseverative responding and related activation of the right caudate. Conclusions: Perseveration during reversal learning was associated specifically with stimulant dependence rather than with compulsive behaviors more generally. The beneficial effects of a dopamine agonist drug challenge on both behavior and associated brain activation in SDIs may indicate new avenues for pharmacologic treatment in stimulant dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine Agonists](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)
[Reversal Shift Learning](#)
[Striatum](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Repeated exposure to the kappa -opioid receptor agonist salvinorin a modulates extracellular signal-regulated kinase and reward sensitivity.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 70/8(744-753), 0006-3223 (Oct 15, 2011)

Author(s): Potter, David N; Damez-Werno, Diane; Carlezon, William A Jr.; Cohen, Bruce M; Chartoff, Elena H

Correspondence Address: Chartoff, Elena H.: Harvard Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, McLean Hospital, Behavioral Genetics Laboratory, Mailman Research Center, Room 218, 115 Mill Street, Belmont, MA, US, 02478, echartoff@mclean.harvard.edu

Institution: Potter, David N.: Behavioral Genetics Laboratory, Harvard Medical School, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Repeated exposure to drugs of abuse and stress increase dynorphin, a kappa opioid receptor (KOR) ligand, in the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Acute KOR activation produces dysphoria that might contribute to addictive behavior. How repeated KOR activation modulates reward circuitry is not understood. Methods: We used intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS), a method that provides a behavioral index of reward sensitivity, to measure the effects of repeated administration of the KOR agonist salvinorin A (salvA) (2 mg/kg) on the reward-potentiating effects of cocaine (5.0 mg/kg). In separate rats, we measured the effects of salvA on activation of extracellular signal regulated kinase (ERK), cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) response element binding protein, and c-Fos within the NAc. Results: SalvA had biphasic effects on reward: an immediate effect was to decrease the rewarding impact of ICSS, whereas a delayed effect was to increase the rewarding impact of ICSS. Repeated salvA produced a net decrease in the reward-potentiating effects of cocaine. In the NAc, both acute and repeated salvA administration increased phosphorylated ERK, whereas only acute salvA increased c-Fos and repeated salvA increased phosphorylated cAMP response element binding protein. The KOR antagonist nor-binaltorphimine (20 mg/kg) blocked the immediate and delayed effects of salvA and prolonged the duration of cocaine effects in ICSS. Conclusions: Repeated salvA might trigger opponent processes such that "withdrawal" from the dysphoric effects of KOR activation is rewarding and decreases the net rewarding valence of cocaine. The temporal effects of salvA on ERK signaling suggest KOR-mediated engagement of distinct signaling pathways within the NAc that might contribute to biphasic effects on reward sensitivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Kinases](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Cell Signaling](#)
[Dynorphins](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. alpha 2 adrenergic and imidazoline receptor agonists prevent cue-induced cocaine seeking.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 70/8(712-719), 0006-3223 (Oct 15, 2011)

Author(s): Smith, Rachel J; Aston-Jones, Gary

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Institution: Smith, Rachel J.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Drug-associated cues can elicit stress-like responses in addicted individuals, indicating that cue- and stress-induced drug relapse may share some neural mechanisms. It is unknown whether alpha 2 adrenergic receptor agonists, which are known to attenuate stress-induced reinstatement of drug seeking in rats, also reduce cue-induced reinstatement. Methods: Rats were tested for reinstatement of drug seeking following cocaine self-administration and extinction. We first evaluated the effects of clonidine, an agonist at alpha 2 and imidazoline-1 (I1) receptors, on relapse to cocaine seeking. To explore possible mechanisms of clonidine's effects, we then tested more specific alpha 2 or I1 agonists, postsynaptic adrenergic receptor (alpha 1 and beta) antagonists, and

corticotropin-releasing factor receptor-1 antagonists. Results: We found that clonidine, and the more selective alpha 2 agonists UK-14,304 and guanfacine, decreased cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking. The specific I1 receptor agonist moxonidine reduced cue-induced as well as cocaine-induced reinstatement. Clonidine or moxonidine effects on cue-induced reinstatement were reversed by the selective alpha 2 receptor antagonist RS-79948, indicating a role for alpha 2 receptors. Prazosin and propranolol, antagonists at the alpha 1 and beta receptor, respectively, reduced cue-induced reinstatement only when administered in combination. Finally, the corticotropin-releasing factor receptor-1 antagonist CP-154,526 reduced cue-induced reinstatement, as previously observed for stress-induced reinstatement, indicating possible overlap between stress and cue mechanisms. Conclusions: These results indicate that alpha 2 and I1 receptor agonists are novel therapeutic options for prevention of cue-induced cocaine relapse. Given that alpha 2 receptor stimulation is associated with sedation in humans, the I1 agonist moxonidine seems to have substantial potential for treating addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adrenergic Receptors](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Clonidine](#)
[Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)
[Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Norepinephrine](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Stress](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Increased serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor is predictive of cocaine relapse outcomes: A prospective study.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 70/8(706-711), 0006-3223 (Oct 15, 2011)

Author(s): D'Sa, Carrol; Fox, Helen C; Hong, Adam K; Dileone, Ralph J; Sinha, Rajita

Correspondence Address: Sinha, Rajita: Yale Stress Center, Department of Psychiatry, 2 Church Street South, Suite 209, New Haven, CT, US, 06519, rajita.sinha@yale.edu

Institution: D'Sa, Carrol: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cocaine dependence is associated with high relapse rates, but few biological markers associated with relapse outcomes have been identified. Extending preclinical research showing a role for central brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) in cocaine seeking, we examined whether serum BDNF is altered in abstinent, early recovering, cocaine-dependent individuals and whether it is predictive of subsequent relapse risk. Methods: Serum samples were collected across three consecutive mornings from 35 treatment-engaged, 3-week-abstinent cocaine-dependent inpatients (17 males/18 females) and 34 demographically matched hospitalized healthy control participants (17 males/17 females). Cocaine-dependent individuals were prospectively followed on days 14, 30, and 90 posttreatment discharge to assess cocaine relapse outcomes. Time to cocaine relapse, number of days of cocaine use (frequency), and amount of cocaine use (quantity) were the main outcome measures. Results: High correlations in serum BDNF across days indicated reliable and stable serum BDNF measurements. Significantly higher mean serum BDNF levels were observed for the cocaine-dependent patients compared with healthy control participants ($p < .001$). Higher serum BDNF levels predicted shorter subsequent time to cocaine relapse (hazard ratio: 1.09, $p < .05$), greater number of days ($p < .05$), and higher

total amounts of cocaine used ($p = .05$). Conclusions: High serum BDNF levels in recovering cocaine-dependent individuals are predictive of future cocaine relapse outcomes and may represent a clinically relevant marker of relapse risk. These data suggest that serum BDNF levels may provide an indication of relapse risk during early recovery from cocaine dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Biological Markers](#)
[Blood Serum](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Is brain-derived neurotrophic factor a selective biomarker that predicts cocaine relapse outcomes?

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, October 2011, vol./is. 70/8(700-701), 0006-3223 (Oct 15, 2011)

Author(s): McGinty, Jacqueline F; Mendelson, John E

Correspondence Address: McGinty, Jacqueline F.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, 173 Ashley Ave, MSC 510, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, mcginty@musc.edu

Institution: McGinty, Jacqueline F.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by C. D'Sa et al. (see record 2011-22661-010). D'Sa et al. report that elevated plasma brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels are associated with relapse in recently abstinent cocaine addicts. Although the results of D'Sa et al. are intriguing, obtaining BDNF measures from a large cohort of recently recovering cocaine addicts is probably premature. Some limitations of the study restrict its interpretation. Only three sequential daily measures of BDNF during abstinence were obtained. No data on baseline BDNF or BDNF following relapse are available. Additionally, there are no data on the effect of controlled dosing with cocaine on BDNF levels, so it is not yet possible to know whether elevated serum BDNF is a good or bad prognostic sign. For BDNF to become an accepted biomarker, we need to know BDNF levels in currently abusing addicts, the effects of acute exposure to cocaine on BDNF levels, and whether there are differences between addicts and abusers in BDNF response before we can assign a prognostic value to a range of BDNF serum levels. Recent human data suggest that the brain contributes substantially to peripheral BDNF levels at rest and during exercise. Thus, it is possible, but not proven, that the elevated serum BDNF levels seen by D'Sa et al. in cocaine addicts prone to relapse partially reflect elevated brain BDNF levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Biological Markers](#)

Blood Serum
Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

87. Understanding and treating opioid addiction in a patient with cancer pain.

Citation: The Journal of Pain, October 2011, vol./is. 12/10(1025-1031), 1526-5900 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Kircher, Sheetal; Zacny, James; Apfelbaum, Sean M; Passik, Steve; Kirsch, Ken; Burbage, Maureen; Lofwall, Michelle

Institution: Kircher, Sheetal: Division of Hematology-Oncology, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a Mr. D. is a 25-year-old male who has struggled with heroin addiction since his late teens. He had initially completed a 30-day rehabilitation program but relapsed immediately and entered another 2-week program. It was during this hospitalization that laboratory abnormalities were noted, and he was subsequently diagnosed with acute myeloid leukemia. He received high-dose induction chemotherapy with cytarabine and daunorubicin but did not achieve remission. He was reinduced, achieved remission, and subsequently underwent stem cell transplantation with his younger sister as a donor. Throughout this prolonged 8-week hospitalization and treatment, he suffered from severe mucositis as well as abdominal pain of unclear etiology requiring patient controlled analgesia (PCA), delivering, at 1 point, over 600 mg of hydromorphone in a 24-hour period. By the time of discharge, the mucositis had resolved, the opioid gradually titrated downward, and he was transitioned to a 100-mcg fentanyl patch, which was weaned down as an outpatient over a 2-week period. Two weeks after titration off of fentanyl, the patient reported agitation, sweats, and nausea that continued. Mr. D's parents accompanied him to each appointment; the patient continued to live with his parents so they could closely monitor him and they dispensed his medications due to the history of drug abuse. Less than 6 months from his transplant, his parents discovered evidence of an attempted transaction to purchase heroin, and the patient subsequently admitted to continued heroin use throughout his treatment including during his hospitalization. He continues to struggle with addiction; more than 300 days past transplant, he is currently at an inpatient drug rehab facility. Overall, it is critical to remember that addiction is a chronic, relapsing disorder that is worthy of and amenable to treatment. Treatment of addiction does not preclude treatment of pain or vice versa. Addiction and pain are highly prevalent, associated with significant morbidity and mortality, and each condition impacts the other. It is to the benefit of both providers and patients to make it a priority to have pain and addiction medicine practitioners well trained in both areas of medical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The American Pain Society; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Therapy
*Neoplasms
*Opiates
*Pain
Addiction
Patients

Source: PsycINFO

88. Prescription drug misuse among Asian-American adults: Results from a national survey.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2011, vol./is. 46/13(1700-1708), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Watkins, William C; Ford, Jason A

Correspondence Address: Ford, Jason A.: University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US, jaford@mail.ucf.edu

Institution: Watkins, William C.: Department of Sociology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Asians have low levels of substance use compared with other groups in the United States. Given the increase in Asian population, we believe it is important to study substance use in this population. Data from the 2002-2003 National Latino and Asian American Study are examined to address two questions. First, which Asian ethnic subgroup is at greatest risk for prescription drug misuse? Second, is acculturation significantly correlated with prescription drug misuse among Asians? Findings indicate that Filipinos are at the greater risk for prescription drug misuse. Also, Asians who are more acculturated are at greater risk for prescription drug misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acculturation](#)
[*Asians](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Substance use/abuse and suicidal behavior in young adult women: A population-based study.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2011, vol./is. 46/13(1690-1699), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Sundin, Maud; Spak, Fredrik; Spak, Lena; Sundh, Valter; Waern, Margda

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Institution: Sundin, Maud: Department of Psychiatry, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Associations between substance use variables and suicidal behavior were analyzed in an urban population sample from ("the Women and Alcohol in Gothenburg" study). In Phase I, 20-year-old women (n = 2,069) completed a screening questionnaire. Interviews were carried out with a stratified sample (n = 560). Data, collected in 1995 and 2000, were analyzed using logistic regression to generate odds ratios. Drug use, but not risky alcohol consumption, was associated with suicidal thoughts after adjusting for current depression. Study limitations and implications for suicide prevention are discussed. The study was funded by the Swedish Research Council and the Alcohol Research Council of Sweden. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. Negotiating ecstasy risk, reward, and control: A qualitative analysis of drug management patterns among ecstasy-using urban young adults.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2011, vol./is. 46/13(1675-1689), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Singer, Elyse Ona; Schensul, Jean J

Correspondence Address: Singer, Elyse Ona: Institute for Community Research, Two Hartford Square West, 146 Wyllys Street, Hartford, CT, US, 06106-5128, esinger@wustl.edu

Institution: Singer, Elyse Ona: Institute for Community Research, Hartford, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: This paper is based on qualitative in-depth interviews conducted from 2008 to 2009 with 118 ethnically diverse Ecstasy users from the greater Hartford area, CT, USA. Participants were urban, primarily Black and Hispanic, aged 18 to 36, and had limited higher education compared with samples in previous Ecstasy research. Interviews focused on personal background, history of Ecstasy and other drug use, and recent sexual events. In this paper, we examine: participants' negotiation of perceived risks and benefits of Ecstasy use, behavioral strategies employed to minimize risks, and the relationship of risk-benefit analysis, motivation for use, frequency of use, and polydrug use to participants' sense of control over their Ecstasy use. We conclude with recommendations for intervention approaches and suggestions for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Risk Management](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

91. Baseline stage, severity, and effort effects differentiate stable smokers from maintainers and relapsers.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2011, vol./is. 46/13(1664-1674), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Redding, Colleen A; Prochaska, James O; Paiva, Andrea; Rossi, Joseph S; Velicer, Wayne; Blissmer, Bryan J; Greene, Geoffrey W; Robbins, Mark L; Sun, Xiaowu

Correspondence Address: Redding, Colleen A.: Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, 2 Chafee Road, Kingston, RI, US, 02881, credding@uri.edu

Institution: Redding, Colleen A.: Cancer Prevention Research Center, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: This cross-sectional study (N = 4,144) compared three longitudinal dynatypes (Maintainers, Relapsers, and Stable Smokers) of smokers on baseline demographics, stage, addiction severity, and transtheoretical model effort effect variables. There were significant small-to-medium-sized differences between the Stable Smokers and the other two groups on stage, severity, and effort effect variables in both treatment and control groups. There were few significant, very small differences on baseline effort variables between Maintainers and Relapsers in the control, but not the treatment group. The ability to identify Stable Smokers at baseline could permit enhanced tailored treatments that could improve population cessation rates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)

*Stages of Change
 *Tobacco Smoking
 Demographic Characteristics
 Drug Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

92. The Amyl Nitrite Expectancy Questionnaire for Men who have Sex with Men (AEQ-MSM): A measure of substance-related beliefs.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2011, vol./is. 46/13(1642-1650), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Mullens, Amy B; McD. Young, Ross; Dunne, Michael P; Norton, Graham

Correspondence Address: Mullens, Amy B., 270 Roma Street, Level 2, Brisbane, QLD, Australia, 4000, amy_mullens@health.qld.gov.au

Institution: Mullens, Amy B.: School of Psychology and Counselling, Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: A measure of perceived reinforcement associated with amyl nitrite was developed and evaluated among gay and bisexual men. This is the first known expectancy measure to date for this drug class. The Amyl Nitrite Expectancy Questionnaire for Men who have Sex with Men (AEQ-MSM) was completed online by 102 gay and bisexual men, between 2006 and 2008 in Queensland, Australia. The AEQ-MSM demonstrated good psychometric properties and was associated with consumption patterns. Factor analysis revealed three distinct reinforcement domains: "Enhanced sexual desire and pleasure," "Disorientation," and "Sexual negotiation." Limitations include sampling via self-selection, recruitment through health centers and self-report data. Implications for sexual activity and risk-taking, including reducing associated harm (e.g., HIV transmission), and future directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual conference of the Australasian Society for HIV Medicine. 21st. Sep, 2009. Brisbane. QLD, Australia. Portions of this paper were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Bisexuality
 *Drug Usage
 *Expectations
 *Male Homosexuality
 *Questionnaires
 Drug Usage Attitudes
 Drugs
 Psychometrics
 Reinforcement
 Test Construction
 Test Reliability
 Test Validity

Source: PsycINFO

93. Migration intentions and illicit substance use among youth in central Mexico.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2011, vol./is. 46/13(1619-1627), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Marsiglia, Flavio Francisco; Kulis, Stephen; Hoffman, Steven; Calderon-Tena, Carlos Orestes; Becerra, David; Alvarez, Diana

Correspondence Address: Marsiglia, Flavio Francisco: Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center, Arizona State University, 411 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ, US, 85004, marsiglia@asu.edu

Institution: Marsiglia, Flavio Francisco: Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study explored intentions to emigrate and substance use among youth (ages 14-24) from a central Mexico state with high emigration rates. Questionnaires were completed in 2007 by 702 students attending a probability sample of alternative secondary schools serving remote or poor communities. Linear and logistic regression analyses indicated that stronger intentions to emigrate predicted greater access to drugs, drug offers, and use of illicit drugs (marijuana, cocaine, inhalants), but not alcohol or cigarettes. Results are related to the healthy migrant theory and its applicability to youth with limited educational opportunities. The study's limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Immigration](#)
[*Intention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. Balancing between sensitization and repression: The role of opium in the life and art of Edgar Allan Poe and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2011, vol./is. 46/13(1613-1618), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Iszaj, Fruzsina; Demetrovics, Zsolt

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Institution: Iszaj, Fruzsina: Institutional Group on Addiction Research, Institute of Psychology, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary

Language: English

Abstract: The creative process contains both conscious and unconscious work. Therefore, artists have to face their unconscious processes and work with emotional material that is difficult to keep under control in the course of artistic creation. Bringing these contents of consciousness to the surface needs special sensitivity and special control functions while working with them. Considering these mechanisms, psychoactive substance can serve a double function in the case of artists. On the one hand, chemical substances may enhance the artists' sensitivity. On the other hand, they can help moderate the hypersensitivity and repress extreme emotions and burdensome contents of consciousness. The authors posit how the use of opiates could have influenced the life and creative work of Edgar Allan Poe and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Art](#)
[*Creativity](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Psychoanalytic Interpretation](#)
[Conscious \(Personality Factor\)](#)
[Repression \(Defense Mechanism\)](#)

[Sensitivity \(Personality\)](#)
[Unconscious \(Personality Factor\)](#)
[Writers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Influence of risk and protective factors on substance use outcomes across developmental periods: A comparison of youth and young adults.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2011, vol./is. 46/13(1604-1612), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Abadi, Melissa Harris; Shamblen, Stephen R; Thompson, Kirsten; Collins, David A; Johnson, Knowlton

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Institution: Abadi, Melissa Harris: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Louisville Center, Louisville, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Data were collected from samples of youth (ages 11-18; N = 38,268) and young 10 adults (ages 18-24; N = 602) across 30 Tennessee counties using surveys and telephone interviews conducted in 2006-2008. Data were analyzed using hierarchical nonlinear modeling to determine: (1) which risk and protective factors predicted alcohol and marijuana use, and (2) whether predictors differed as a function of developmental period. Findings provide preliminary evidence that prevention efforts need to take into consideration the changing environment and related influences as youth age, especially as they move from a more protected community environment to one where they live somewhat independently. Implications and limitations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Assessment of the Chinese-version SF-36 in the Chinese opiate addicts.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, September 2011, vol./is. 46/13(1561-1568), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Yan, Shiyan; Lian, Zhi; Sun, Guikuan; Bao, Yanping; Ge, Yun; Liu, Zhimin

Correspondence Address: Liu, Zhimin: NIDD, Department of Epidemiology, Peking University, 38 Xue Yuan Road, Hai Dian District, Beijing, China, 100191, zhiminliu@bjmu.edu.cn

Institution: Yan, Shiyan: School of Public Health, Peking University, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: This study was designed to assess the reliability and validity of the Chinese version of the Medical Outcomes Study Short Form 36 (SF-36) assessed with opiate addicts in China. The sample was composed of 442 questionnaires from three regions in China, in 2004. The reliability of Chinese-version SF-36 was obtained using Cronbach's alpha and split-half coefficients and the validity was calculated using correlation analysis and confirmatory factor analysis method. The results of reliability and validity provide the first evidence that Chinese-version SF-36 is validated for Chinese addicts. The study's

limitations are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Foreign Language Translation](#)
[Quality of Life](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Pathological gambling: A neurobiological and clinical update.

Citation: British Journal of Psychiatry, August 2011, vol./is. 199/2(87-89), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Bowden-Jones, Henrietta; Clark, Luke

Correspondence Address: Bowden-Jones, Henrietta: National Problem Gambling Clinic, 1 Frith Street, London, United Kingdom, W1D 3HZ, h.bowdenjones02@imperial.ac.uk

Institution: Bowden-Jones, Henrietta: Imperial College London, Central North West London NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: A proposed merging of pathological gambling with the drug addictions in the forthcoming DSM-5 prompts an overview of the neurobiological data showing similarities between these conditions, as well as an update on national trends in gambling behaviour and current treatment provision. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

98. Review of Psychiatric drugs: Key issues and service user perspectives.

Citation: British Journal of Psychiatry, January 2011, vol./is. 198/1(77), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Jan 2011)

Author(s): Morgan, Graham

Correspondence Address: Morgan, Graham: Highland Users Group, Highland Community Care Forum, Highland House, 20 Longman Road, Inverness, United Kingdom, IV1 1RY, gmorgan@hccf.org.uk

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Psychiatric drugs: Key issues and service user perspectives by Jim Read (2009). This book is a welcome addition to the debate about the value and purpose of medication. It takes a particular user perspective and challenges assumptions about the very need for medication. The reasons users do and do not take medication are numerous and swirl into questions of self, identity and autonomy. They are tangled up with illness and belief, with politics and safety, with respect for our bodies and the preservation of our minds. This book makes many points about the value of medication and questions users' reliance on and faith in it. It looks at the experiences of different communities, examines research into users' views and records the experiences of coming off medication. It is an important publication for people who want to reflect on their own practice and beliefs

about medication. After an initial shaky start, the book becomes a compelling read. It could easily become a handbook for the disaffected. It is good that those who have little control over their lives can gain arguments and information from their own community but at the same time it is alarming, as this seemed so partial. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Safety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

99. Childhood sexual abuse and health risk behaviors in patients with HIV and a history of injection drug use.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, October 2011, vol./is. 15/7(1554-1560), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Markowitz, Sarah M; O'Cleirigh, Conall; Hendriksen, Ellen S; Bullis, Jacqueline R; Stein, Michael; Safren, Steven A

Correspondence Address: Hendriksen, Ellen S.: Behavioral Medicine Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, One Bowdoin Square, 7th Floor, Boston, MA, US, 02114, ehendriksen@partners.org

Institution: Markowitz, Sarah M.: Psychology, Wells College, Aurora, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) is related to poorer health outcomes, associated with increased risk for HIV acquisition, and prevalent among HIV risk groups. Links between CSA and health behavior are an important health concern. We examined the relationship between CSA and transmission risk behavior and medication adherence in 119 HIV-infected individuals with an injection drug use history. 47% reported CSA, with no gender difference. Individuals who experienced CSA were more likely to report sexual HIV transmission risk behavior in the past 6 months, more sexual partners, use of heroin in the past 30 days, and worse adherence to HIV medication than those who did not. These findings confirm that rates of CSA are high in this population, and suggest that a history of CSA may place people managing both HIV and opioid dependence at increased risk for HIV transmission, poor adherence to medication, and vulnerability to substance use relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)
[Injections](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

100. Changes in stress, substance use and medication beliefs are associated with changes in adherence to HIV antiretroviral therapy.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, October 2011, vol./is. 15/7(1416-1428), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): French, Tyler; Tesoriero, James; Agins, Bruce

- Correspondence Address:** French, Tyler: Office of Program Evaluation and Research, AIDS Institute, New York State Department of Health, 150 Broadway, 5th Floor Menands, Albany, NY, US, 12204, ptf01@health.state.ny.us
- Institution:** French, Tyler: Office of Program Evaluation and Research, AIDS Institute, New York State Department of Health, Albany, NY, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Stress, substance use and medication beliefs are among the most frequently cited barriers to HIV treatment adherence. This study used longitudinal techniques to examine the temporal relationship between these barriers and adherence among clients attending treatment adherence support programs in New York State. A total of 4,155 interview pairs were analyzed across three interview transitions. Multinomial models were constructed with four-category change-based independent variables (e.g., low stress at both interviews, low stress at interview 1 and high stress at interview 2, high stress at interview 1 and low stress at interview 2, high stress at both interviews) that predicted a similarly constructed four-category adherence change variable. Clients who reported positive changes in stress, substance use, or medication beliefs were more likely to change from being nonadherent to being adherent, while clients who reported negative changes were more likely to change from being adherent to being nonadherent. To improve or maintain adherence over time, strategies should be used that facilitate positive changes--and prevent negative changes--in stress, substance use, and medication beliefs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** International AIDS Conference. 16th. Aug, 2006. Toronto. ON, Canada. Preliminary results of the findings in this manuscript were originally presented at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2010
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

101. Adherence to highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART): A meta-analysis.

- Citation:** AIDS and Behavior, October 2011, vol./is. 15/7(1381-1396), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Oct 2011)
- Author(s):** Ortego, Carmen; Huedo-Medina, Tania B; Llorca, Javier; Sevilla, Lourdes; Santos, Pilar; Rodriguez, Elias; Warren, Michelle R; Vejo, Javier
- Correspondence Address:** Ortego, Carmen: Nursing Department, University of Cantabria, Avda. Valdecilla s/n, Santander, Spain, ortegoc@unican.es
- Institution:** Ortego, Carmen: Nursing Department, University of Cantabria, Santander, Spain
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This meta-analysis synthesizes eighty-four observational studies, conducted across twenty countries, to determine the mean proportion of people who reported $\geq 90\%$ adherence to prescribed highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) and to identify the factors associated with high levels of adherence. Eight electronic databases were searched to locate all relevant studies available by January 2010, which were then coded for sample characteristics and adherence levels. The average rate of reporting $\geq 90\%$ adherent HAART adherence is 62%. However, this proportion varies greatly across studies. In particular, a greater proportion of individuals maintaining $\geq 90\%$ adherence to HAART is more likely in studies with higher proportions of men who have sex with men (MSM) and lower proportions of injection drug users (IDU), with participants in an earlier stage of

infection, and in studies conducted in countries characterized by lower Human Development Index (HDI) scores. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

102. Longitudinal determinants of consistent condom use by partner type among young injection drug users: The role of personal and partner characteristics.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, October 2011, vol./is. 15/7(1309-1318), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Kapadia, F.; Latka, M. H.; Wu, Y.; Strathdee, S. A.; Mackesy-Amiti, M. E.; Hudson, S. M.; Thiede, H.; Garfein, R. S

Correspondence Address: Kapadia, F.: Department of Nutrition, Food Studies & Public Health, New York University, 35 West 4th Street, 12th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10012, farzana.kapadia@nyu.edu

Institution: Kapadia, F.: Department of Nutrition, Food Studies & Public Health, New York University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: We investigated the longitudinal influence of individual-, relationship- and social-level factors on condom use by partner type among young injections drug users (IDUs) enrolled in the Collaborative Injection Drug Users Study-III/Drug Users Intervention Trial (CIDUS-III/DUIT) from 2002 to 2004. Based on longitudinal analysis using generalized estimating equations (GEE), consistent condom use with main partners was more commonly reported among males and those with greater self-efficacy for condom use; main partner's desire for pregnancy and needle sharing were negatively associated with consistent condom use. Among those with casual partners, having fewer sex partners was associated with consistent condom use. Positive attitudes toward condom use and partner norms supporting condom use were associated with greater consistent condom use with both partner types. These findings suggest that intervention strategies targeting individual- and partner-level factors may provide avenues for intervening upon sexual risks among young IDUs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Condoms](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Injections](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
[Sexual Partners](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

103. Evolutionary aspects of diet: The omega-6/omega-3 ratio and the brain.

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, October 2011, vol./is. 44/2(203-215), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Simopoulos, Artemis P

Correspondence Address: Simopoulos, Artemis P.: Center for Genetics, Nutrition and Health, 2001 S Street, NW, Suite 530, Washington, DC, US, 20009, cgnh@bellatlantic.net

Institution: Simopoulos, Artemis P.: Center for Genetics, Nutrition and Health, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Several sources of information suggest that human beings evolved on a diet that had a ratio of omega-6 to omega-3 fatty acids (FA) of about 1/1; whereas today, Western diets have a ratio of 10/1 to 20-25/1, indicating that Western diets are deficient in omega-3 FA compared with the diet on which humans evolved and their genetic patterns were established. Omega-6 and omega-3 FA are not interconvertible in the human body and are important components of practically all cell membranes. Studies with nonhuman primates and human newborns indicate that docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) is essential for the normal functional development of the brain and retina, particularly in premature infants. DHA accounts for 40% of the membrane phospholipid FA in the brain. Both eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and DHA have an effect on membrane receptor function and even neurotransmitter generation and metabolism. There is growing evidence that EPA and DHA could play a role in hostility and violence in addition to the beneficial effects in substance abuse disorders and alcoholism. The balance of omega-6 and omega-3 FA is important for homeostasis and normal development throughout the life cycle. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain Development](#)
[*Diets](#)
[*Fatty Acids](#)
[*Neurochemistry](#)
[Aggressive Behavior](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Neurotransmission](#)
[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

104. Singing under the influence: Examining the effects of nutrition and addiction on a learned vocal behavior.

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, October 2011, vol./is. 44/2(175-184), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Lovell, Peter V; Olson, Christopher R; Mello, Claudio V

Correspondence Address: Mello, Claudio V.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, 3181 Sam Jackson Park Rd L470, Portland, OR, US, 97239, melloc@ohsu.edu

Institution: Lovell, Peter V.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: The songbird model is widely established in a number of laboratories for the investigation of the neurobiology and development of vocal learning. While vocal learning is rare in the animal kingdom, it is a trait that songbirds share with humans. The neuroanatomical and physiological organization of the brain circuitry that controls learned vocalizations has been extensively characterized, particularly in zebra finches (*Taeniopygia guttata*). Recently, several powerful molecular and genomic tools have become available in this

organism, making it an attractive choice for neurobiologists interested in the neural and genetic basis of a complex learned behavior. Here, we briefly review some of the main features of vocal learning and associated brain structures in zebra finches and comment on some examples that illustrate how themes related to nutrition and addiction can be explored using this model organism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Animal Learning](#)
[*Animal Vocalizations](#)
[*Nutrition](#)
[*Singing](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Birds](#)
[Cannabinoids](#)
[Gene Expression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

105. Addictive genes and the relationship to obesity and inflammation.

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, October 2011, vol./is. 44/2(160-165), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Heber, David; Carpenter, Catherine L

Correspondence Address: Heber, David: Center for Human Nutrition, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095, dheber@mednet.ucla.edu

Institution: Heber, David: Center for Human Nutrition, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: There is increasing evidence that the same brain reward circuits involved in perpetuating drug abuse are involved in the hedonic urges and food cravings observed clinically in overweight and obese subjects. A polymorphism of the D2 dopamine receptor which renders it less sensitive to dopamine stimulation has been proposed to promote self-stimulatory behavior such as consuming alcohol, abusing drugs, or binging on foods. It is important to determine how this polymorphism may interact with other well-known candidate genes for obesity including polymorphisms of the leptin receptor gene and the opiomelanocortin gene. Leptin is a proinflammatory cytokine as well as a long-term signal maintaining body fat. Upper-body obesity stimulates systemic inflammation through the action of multiple cytokines including leptin throughout many organs including the brain. The association of numerous diseases including diabetes mellitus, heart disease, as well as depression with chronic low-grade inflammation due to abdominal obesity has raised the possibility that obesity-associated inflammation affecting the brain may promote addictive behaviors leading to a self-perpetuating cycle that may affect not only foods but addictions to drugs, alcohol, and gambling. This new area of interdisciplinary research holds the promise of developing new approaches to treating drug abuse and obesity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Food Intake](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Inflammation](#)
[*Obesity](#)

[Craving](#)
[Dopamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

106. A potential role for creatine in drug abuse?

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, October 2011, vol./is. 44/2(136-141), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): D'Anci, Kristen E; Allen, Patricia J; Kanarek, Robin B

Correspondence Address: D'Anci, Kristen E.: Department of Psychology, Tufts University, 490 Boston Ave, Medford, MA, US, 02155, Kristen.danci@tufts.edu

Institution: D'Anci, Kristen E.: Department of Psychology, Tufts University, Medford, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Supplemental creatine has been promoted for its positive health effects and is best known for its use by athletes to increase muscle mass. In addition to its role in physical performance, creatine supplementation has protective effects on the brain in models of neuronal damage and also alters mood state and cognitive performance. Creatine is found in high protein foods, such as fish or meat, and is also produced endogenously from the biosynthesis of arginine, glycine, and methionine. Changes in brain creatine levels, as measured using magnetic resonance spectroscopy, are seen in individuals exposed to drugs of abuse and depressed individuals. These changes in brain creatine indicate that energy metabolism differs in these populations relative to healthy individuals. Recent work shows that creatine supplementation has the ability to function in a manner similar to antidepressant drugs and can offset negative consequences of stress. These observations are important in relation to addictive behaviors as addiction is influenced by psychological factors such as psychosocial stress and depression. The significance of altered brain levels of creatine in drug-exposed individuals and the role of creatine supplementation in models of drug abuse have yet to be explored and represent gaps in the current understanding of brain energetics and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Calories](#)
[*Dietary Supplements](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Metabolism](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Proteins](#)
[Traumatic Brain Injury](#)
[Spectroscopy](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

107. Foreword.

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, October 2011, vol./is. 44/2(135), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Rapaka, Rao S; Schnur, Paul; Shurtleff, David

Correspondence Address: Rapaka, Rao S.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, 6001 Executive Blvd, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892, rrapaka@nida.nih.gov

Institution: Rapaka, Rao S.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Although highly palatable and rich in calories, the Western diet is generally poor in many micronutrients that are essential for human health. This dietary imbalance is largely due to the increasing prevalence and consumption of processed food products, which are calorie-rich but micronutrient-poor. To assess the current state of science with regard to the role of nutrition in addiction, a workshop was organized. The goal of this exciting workshop was to address the complexity of the issues at hand, identify gap areas, and to formulate future research directions. The resulting discussion identified the research gaps and proposed recommendations for future research endeavors. This present volume is based on the workshop's proceedings, presentations, and discussions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC (outside the USA); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Calories](#)
[*Diets](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Nutrition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

108. Spatial and nonspatial implicit motor learning in Korsakoff's amnesia: Evidence for selective deficits.

Citation: Experimental Brain Research, October 2011, vol./is. 214/3(427-435), 0014-4819;1432-1106 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Van Tilborg, Ilse A. D. A.; Kessels, Roy P. C.; Kruijt, Pauline; Wester, Arie J; Hulstijn, Wouter

Correspondence Address: Van Tilborg, Ilse A. D. A.: Department of Medical Psychology, ZGT Hospital, PO Box 7600, Almelo, Netherlands, 7600 SZ, i.vtilborg@zgt.nl

Institution: Van Tilborg, Ilse A. D. A.: Department of Medical Psychology, ZGT Hospital, Almelo, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Patients with amnesia have deficits in declarative memory but intact memory for motor and perceptual skills, which suggests that explicit memory and implicit memory are distinct. However, the evidence that implicit motor learning is intact in amnesic patients is contradictory. This study investigated implicit sequence learning in amnesic patients with Korsakoff's syndrome (N = 20) and matched controls (N = 14), using the classical Serial Reaction Time Task and a newly developed Pattern Learning Task in which the planning and execution of the responses are more spatially demanding. Results showed that implicit motor learning occurred in both groups of participants; however, on the Pattern Learning Task, the percentage of errors did not increase in the Korsakoff group in the random test phase, which is indicative of less implicit learning. Thus, our findings show that the performance of patients with Korsakoff's syndrome is compromised on an implicit learning task with a strong spatial response component. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amnesia](#)
[*Implicit Learning](#)
[*Implicit Memory](#)
[*Perceptual Motor Learning](#)
[Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

109. Borderline personality disorder symptom clusters predict substance use disorder symptoms in nonclinical sample.

Citation: Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology, September 2011, vol./is. 30/7(722-731), 0736-7236 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Mikolajewski, Amy J; Pizzarello, Scott; Taylor, Jeanette

Correspondence Address: Mikolajewski, Amy J.: Department of Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US, 32306-4301, ajm@psy.fsu.edu

Institution: Mikolajewski, Amy J.: Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Co-occurrence between Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and substance use disorders (SUDs) is common and associated with a host of harmful consequences. However, it is not definitively known what accounts for this co-occurrence. We examined the possibility that certain empirically derived BPD symptom clusters were differentially related to risk for co-occurring SUD symptoms. Using a nonclinical sample, the relationship between three symptom dimensions and presentation of co-occurring SUD symptoms was examined. The results from the hierarchical regression analyses indicated that different symptom clusters of BPD differentially associated with drug and alcohol symptoms. These findings suggest that it may be useful to look at BPD symptom clusters when examining this pattern of co-occurrence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Guilford Publications, Inc.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Borderline Personality Disorder](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. Clinical barriers to effective pharmacotherapy in co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorders.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Practice, September 2011, vol./is. 17/5(360-367), 1527-4160;1538-1145 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Malat, Jan; Kahn, David A

Institution: Malat, Jan: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Prescribing medications to patients with co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorders often evokes distressing emotional responses from both clinician and patient that affect the delivery of appropriate pharmacological treatment. One important polarization revolves around the clinician under-prescribing to avoid feeling like he or she is overmedicating the patient versus over-prescribing when risk levels are minimized. A case report illustrates some common, rapidly shifting responses to both medication and clinician. These reactions include 1) an idealized, passive relation to the medication followed by disappointment in its weakness, 2) minimizing the danger of medication through idiosyncratic and potentially dangerous overuse to replicate effects of the addictive substance, or 3) experiencing the medication as harmful, leading to phobic avoidance and underutilization. The recommended clinical response is to avoid these polarizations and to engage with the patient's suffering and dangerous behavior by 1) taking reasonable pharmacological risks, 2) establishing provisions for safe use and frequent monitoring, 3) conveying tolerance for idiosyncratic use within safe limits, 4) regular exploration of the meaning of the medication with links to both the addiction

history and the treatment relationship, and 5) frequent psychoeducation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Emotional Responses](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
[Pharmacology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. Examining the influence of actual-ideal self-discrepancies, depression, and escapism, on pathological gaming among massively multiplayer online adolescent games.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, September 2011, vol./is. 14/9(535-539), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Li, Dongdong; Liao, Albert; Khoo, Angeline

Correspondence Address: Li, Dongdong: Department of Psychological Studies, National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Nanyang Walk, Singapore, Singapore, 637616, dongdong.li@nie.edu.sg

Institution: Li, Dongdong: Department of Psychological Studies, National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, Singapore

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined whether actual-ideal self-discrepancy (AISD) is related to pathological gaming through escapism as a means of reducing depression for adolescent massively multiplayer online gamers. A Discrepancy-reduction Motivation model of pathological video gaming was tested. A survey was conducted on 161 adolescent gamers from secondary schools. Two mediation effects were tested using path analysis: (a) depression would mediate the relationship between AISDs and escapism, and (b) escapism would mediate the relationship between depression and pathological gaming. Results support the hypotheses stated above. The indirect effects of both AISD and depression were significant on pathological gaming. AISD and escapism also had direct effects on pathological gaming. The present study suggests that pathological behaviors may be over-regulated coping strategies of approaching the ideal self and avoiding the actual self. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet](#)
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[Avoidance](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Predicting problematic Internet use in men and women: The contributions of psychological distress, coping style, and body esteem.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, September 2011, vol./is. 14/9(519-525), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Hetzel-Riggin, Melanie D; Pritchard, Jacob R

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Institution: Hetzel-Riggin, Melanie D.: Department of Psychology, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Problematic Internet use (PIU) is becoming a prevalent and serious problem among college students. Rates of PIU are higher in men, which may be due to psychological variables, such as comorbid psychological disorders and beliefs about one's body. We examined the ability of psychological distress, coping style, and body esteem to predict levels of PIU in men and women in a sample of 425 undergraduate students (46.8 percent male; mean age = 19.0, SD = 1.7). For men, phobic anxiety, wishful thinking, and overweight preoccupation were significant predictors of increased PIU. For women, depression, keeping to oneself, and decreased tension reduction were associated with increased PIU. The findings suggest that men and women may have different psychological reasons for excessive Internet use, including different types of psychological distress and coping styles. Unlike women, men may use the Internet because of weight concerns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Midwestern Psychological Association meeting. May, 2007. Chicago. IL, US. Parts of this article were presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Body Image](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychological Stress](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Internet-based intervention for the treatment of online addiction for college students in China: A pilot study of the Healthy Online Self-Helping Center.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, September 2011, vol./is. 14/9(497-503), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Su, Wenliang; Fang, Xiaoyi; Miller, John K; Wang, Yiyuan

Correspondence Address: Fang, Xiaoyi: National Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China, 100875, fangxy@bnu.edu.cn

Institution: Su, Wenliang: Department of Applied Psychology, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Fuzhou University, Fuzhou, China

Language: English

Abstract: Internet addiction among college students has become a serious problem in China. This pilot study involved the development of an online expert system named Healthy Online Self-helping Center (HOSC) as an intervention tool to help those who wish to reduce online usage. The study also explored the effectiveness of HOSC for college students' Internet addiction behavior. Participants (N = 65) were recruited from a university in Beijing, and were randomly assigned to one of four conditions: using HOSC within a laboratory environment, using HOSC within a natural environment, using a noninteractive program, and a control group. All the participants were asked to answer questionnaires at the baseline and at the 1-month follow-up. The questionnaires included the participants' online hours per week, the legitimate ratio of Internet usage, online satisfaction, and the Young's Diagnostic Questionnaire. The results revealed that HOSC under both natural and laboratory environments could effectively reduce the participants'

online hours per week as well as their Young's Diagnostic Questionnaire score, and improve online satisfaction at a 1-month follow-up. Participants using a noninteractive program also had similar results. The article concludes with a discussion of the limitations of the study, as well as the implications of the findings and future research directions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Expert Systems](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Online Therapy](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

114. Should adult sexting be considered for the DSM?

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, September 2011, vol./is. 14/9(481), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Wiederhold, Brenda K

Language: English

Abstract: The present article in this issue of journal, Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking questions whether adult sexting should be considered for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) or not. Some authors place sexting in the category of cyber-bullying, which it certainly can be when used by adolescents to harass other teens. To date, research to answer this question is limited. One study of young adults, found that 20% used sexting. The women who used it were slightly more likely to enjoy sex and slightly more likely to exhibit histrionic behavior. Perhaps it is just that some politicians lack the internal controls, such as conscience, or the external controls, such as police, to guard against what may be perceived as deviant behavior. Sexting among consenting adults is not a crime, and some adults would not consider sexting with a person other than a spouse "cheating" in a marriage. Others, however, might think that such behavior is a sign of a sex addict. Is it deviant behavior? Is it any different from watching porn movies, with or without your partner? In the relatively new field of cyberpsychology, we strive to learn about the many challenges of current behavior that social networking makes possible. Certainly, such research will help us to prepare for the many behavioral changes that advances in interactive technology will inspire. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Electronic Communication](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Bullying](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)

Source: PsycINFO

115. "Associations between drinking motives and changes in adolescents' alcohol consumption: A full cross-lagged panel study": Erratum.

Citation: Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 106/10(1882), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Schelleman-Offermans, Karen; Kuntsche, Emmanuel; Knibbe, Ronald A

Institution: Schelleman-Offermans, Karen: Faculty of Health Medicine and Life Sciences, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Associations between drinking motives and changes in adolescents' alcohol consumption: A full cross-lagged panel study" by Karen Schelleman-Offermans, Emmanuel Kuntsche and Ronald A. Knibbe (Addiction, 2011[Jul], Vol 106[7], 1270-1278). In the original article, in figure 1, in the T1 section, the second box should read: n = 1: missing value on frequency of heavy episodic drinking T1; and in the T2 section, the second box should have read: n = 2: missing value on frequency of heavy episodic drinking T2. In affiliation 3, the town should have read Nijmegen. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2011-11464-019). Aims: Longitudinal full cross-lagged models are essential to test causal relationships. This study used such a model to test the predictive value of internal (enhancement and coping) and external (conformity and social) drinking motives for changes in alcohol use over time, and tested possible reversed causality (i.e. alcohol use explains later drinking motives). Design: Longitudinal data consisting of two waves (separated by 1 year) were used to estimate cross-lagged structural equation models. Setting: Three comparable (regarding urbanization and social stratification) Dutch communities. Participants: A total of 454 alcohol-using adolescents aged 13-16 years (mean = 14.8 years, SD = 0.78) at wave 1. Measurements: Standardized questionnaires including the Drinking Motive Questionnaire-revised, and items on total weekly consumption and frequency of heavy episodic drinking. Findings: In adolescence, drinking motive preferences are already relatively stable over time. Also, only social motives significantly predicted increases in total weekly consumption and frequency of heavy episodic drinking. No feedback mechanisms by which alcohol consumption explains later drinking motives scores were found. Conclusions: Among drinking adolescents in a wet drinking culture, such as the Dutch drinking culture, social drinking motives, rather than enhancement or coping motives for drinking, appear to predict overall consumption and frequency of heavy episodic use a year later. Parents and other important social actors have an active role in reducing alcohol availability and monitoring adolescents' drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Causality](#)
[*Motivation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

116. "The influence of cultural orientation, alcohol expectancies and self-efficacy on adolescent drinking behavior in Beijing": Erratum.

Citation: Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 106/10(1882), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Shell, Duane F; Newman, Ian M; Xiaoyi, Fang

Institution: Shell, Duane F.: Department of Educational Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "The influence of cultural orientation, alcohol expectancies and self-efficacy on adolescent drinking behavior in Beijing" by Duane F. Shell, Ian M. Newman and Fang Xiaoyi (Addiction, 2010[Sep], Vol 105[9], 1608-1615). In the original article, in the Declarations of interest section the authors declared 'None'. This should have read: Ian Newman is a senior consultant to the International Center for Alcohol Policies (ICAP), which is funded by a consortium of alcohol producers. Although a consulting company in which he holds an interest has received fees and travel support to attend meetings to speak and/or moderate panels sponsored or co-sponsored by ICAP, the work for this article was not funded by ICAP. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2010-16521-020). Objective: We hypothesized that the drinking behavior of adolescents in China is influenced by expectancies and self-efficacy and that adolescents' cultural orientation towards western versus traditional Chinese values influences expectancies, self-efficacy and drinking behavior, with western values leading to more dysfunctional patterns of beliefs and drinking, and that these beliefs are influenced by students' gender and school environment. Methods: A total of 1020 high

school students from Beijing completed the Chinese Adolescent Alcohol Expectancy, the Chinese Cultural Orientation and the Chinese Self-regulation Self-efficacy questionnaires. Results: Results generally confirmed our hypotheses. Higher negative expectancies and higher self-efficacy reduced the likelihood of drinking significantly. Higher positive expectancies increased the likelihood of regular drinking but not occasional drinking. Having western cultural orientation increased the likelihood of drinking. Higher levels of western cultural orientation also increased positive expectancies, lowered negative expectancies and lowered self-efficacy. Having more western (less traditional) views towards traditional Chinese values decreased positive and negative expectancies. Gender influenced beliefs, with males having higher positive and lower negative expectancies, lower self-efficacy and more traditional cultural orientation. Students in key and general schools had less traditional cultural orientation and key school students had higher self-efficacy. Conclusions: Results indicate that cultural orientation influences adolescent drinking and this influence is mediated partially through cultural orientation influences on adolescent drinking expectancies and self-efficacy. Having more western and less traditional Chinese cultural orientation leads to more drinking, lower self-efficacy for regulating drinking and more risk-promoting alcohol expectancies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Schools](#)

Source: PsycINFO

117. Correlation is no causation: Gymnasium proliferation and the risk of obesity.

Citation: Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 106/10(1871-1872), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Le Strat, Yann; Hoertel, Nicolas

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Institution: Le Strat, Yann: Louis Mourier Hospital, Colombes, France

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by A. N. Gearhardt et al. (see record 2011-11464-002). The authors interestingly suggest that foods and drugs of abuse may share analogous neurobiological and behavioral effects. In addition, they also suggest that the availability of a hyperpalatable food diet could explain a part of the rise in obesity prevalence. This finding is unlikely to support the hypothesis that reducing the number of gymnasiums could decrease the obesity rate, but rather suggest that any expanding commercial activity will be correlated with the obesity rate. We nevertheless agree with the authors that the availability of highly processed food and fast foods may contribute to obesity, and therefore that public health interventions are required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

118. Disulfiram in a 'traditional' medicine sold to patients with alcohol dependence in India.

Citation: Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 106/10(1870-1871), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Sharma, Priyamvada; Murthy, Pratima; Bharath, M. M. Srinivas

Correspondence Address: Sharma, Priyamvada: National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), no. 2900, Hosur Road, Bangalore, India, 560029, sharmapriyamvada@yahoo.co.in

Institution: Sharma, Priyamvada: Centre for Addiction Medicine, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, India

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol dependence is widespread, and poses a major health-care burden world-wide. During our follow-up of alcohol-dependent patients who had dropped out of routine follow-up at the Center for Addiction Medicine at the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, we observed that in five cases the desperate family members had contacted 'traditional' practitioners in their vicinity. Our counselor collected four such samples for chemical analysis for composition of these drug samples and comparison with known modern drugs. For all our experiments, analytical-grade chemicals and solvents were used. Our findings highlight the need for educating patients and their families about alcoholism treatments to ensure that they are not exploited and patients are protected from exposure to potentially deleterious treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Disulfiram](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Patients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

119. Commentary on Terry-McElrath & O'Malley (2011): Bad sport--Exorcizing harmful substances and other problems.

Citation: Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 106/10(1866-1867), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): O'Brien, Kerry S

Correspondence Address: O'Brien, Kerry S., kerrykez@gmail.com

Institution: O'Brien, Kerry S.: Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Yvonne M. Terry-McElrath and Patrick M. O'Malley (see record 2011-21108-022). The authors have conducted an interesting analysis that adds to a pool of studies that seek to elucidate the relationship between participation in sport, exercise and physical activity and substance use. The strength of this study is its longitudinal design and analysis. However, as the authors themselves acknowledge, the measure used to assess participation in sport and physical activity. Sport is an important factor in the use of alcohol, tobacco, illicit substances and in other addictions. A more focused examination of the use of sport for marketing harmful products is overdue, and research capacity building in this area for developing countries should be a priority. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Athletic Participation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

*Exercise
*Sports
Drug Usage
Schools

Source: PsycINFO

120. Substance use and exercise participation among young adults: Parallel trajectories in a national cohort-sequential study.

Citation: Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 106/10(1855-1865), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Terry-McElrath, Yvonne M; O'Malley, Patrick M

Correspondence Address: Terry-McElrath, Yvonne M.: Institute for Social Research, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48106-1248, yterry@umich.edu

Institution: Terry-McElrath, Yvonne M.: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This study examined the extent to which the trajectory of participation in sports, athletics or exercising (PSAE) covaried with substance use in early adulthood controlling for team sports participation using parallel process latent growth curve modeling. Design, setting and participants: Analysis of data collected from a series of panel studies using a cohort-sequential design. Specifically, the analyses used longitudinal data from 11 741 individuals from the graduating classes of 1986-2001, first surveyed as seniors in American high schools. Up to four additional follow-up surveys were administered to age 26 years. Data were collected using in-school and mailed self-administered questionnaires. Measurements: Level of PSAE, past-30-day alcohol, cigarette and marijuana use frequency and any past-30-day use of illicit drugs other than marijuana (IOTM) were the main processes of interest. Self-reported race/ethnicity, college status at age 19/20 years, parental education, gender and team sports participation during high school were included as covariates. Findings: Results indicate that higher initial levels of PSAE related to lower initial substance use prevalence rates other than alcohol, and lower initial prevalence rates of substance use then corresponded with lower substance use rates throughout early adulthood. Further, as individuals increased PSAE levels throughout early adulthood, the frequency of their use of cigarettes, marijuana and IOTM correspondingly decreased. Conclusions: Increased participation in sports, athletics or exercising (PSAE) is related to significantly lower substance use frequency at modal age 18 and through significantly and negatively correlated growth trajectories through early adulthood. Encouraging PSAE among adolescents and early adults may relate to lower substance use levels throughout early adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Athletic Participation
*Drug Abuse
*Exercise
*Sports
Drug Usage
Schools

Source: PsycINFO

121. The social norms of birth cohorts and adolescent marijuana use in the United States, 1976-2007.

Citation: Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 106/10(1790-1800), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Keyes, Katherine M; Schulenberg, John E; O'Malley, Patrick M; Johnston, Lloyd D; Bachman, Jerald G; Li, Guohua; Hasin, Deborah

Correspondence Address: Keyes, Katherine M.: Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University, New York, NY, US, 10032, kmk2104@columbia.edu

Institution: Keyes, Katherine M.: Department of Epidemiology, Columbia University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Studies of the relationship between social norms and marijuana use have generally focused on individual attitudes, leaving the influence of larger societal-level attitudes unknown. The present study investigated societal-level disapproval of marijuana use defined by birth cohort or by time-period. Design: Combined analysis of nationally representative annual surveys of secondary school students in the United States conducted from 1976 to 2007 as part of the Monitoring the Future study. Setting: In-school surveys completed by adolescents in the United States. Participants: A total of 986 003 adolescents in grades 8, 10 and 12. Measurements: Main predictors included the percentage of students who disapproved of marijuana in each birth cohort and time-period. Multi-level models with individuals clustered in time-periods of observation and birth cohorts were modeled, with past-year marijuana use as the outcome. Findings: Results indicated a significant and strong effect of birth cohort disapproval of marijuana use in predicting individual risk of marijuana use, after controlling for individual-level disapproval, perceived norms towards marijuana and other characteristics. Compared to birth cohorts in which most (87-90.9%) adolescents disapproved of marijuana use, odds of marijuana use were 3.53 times higher in cohorts where fewer than half (42-46.9%) disapproved (99% confidence interval: 2.75, 4.53). Conclusions: Individuals in birth cohorts that are more disapproving of marijuana use are less likely to use, independent of their personal attitudes towards marijuana use. Social norms and attitudes regarding marijuana use cluster in birth cohorts, and this clustering has a direct effect on marijuana use even after controlling for individual attitudes and perceptions of norms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Social Norms](#)
[Birth](#)

Source: PsycINFO

122. Commentary on McKay et al. (2011): The many and varied pathways to recovery.

Citation: Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 106/10(1770-1771), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Scott, Christy; Dennis, Michael

Correspondence Address: Scott, Christy: Chestnut Health Systems, Inc., Lighthouse Institute, 221 West Walton, Chicago, IL, US, 60610, cscott@chestnut.org

Institution: Scott, Christy: Chestnut Health Systems, Inc., Lighthouse Institute, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by James R. McKay et al. (see record 2011-21108-010). The authors randomized individuals with alcohol dependence and high rates of co-occurring cocaine dependence to one of three conditions: (i) continuing care treatment as usual (TAU); (ii) telephone monitoring (TM) that included a brief assessment and feedback (5-10 minutes); or (iii) telephone monitoring and counseling (TMC) that included a brief assessment, feedback plus telephone counseling over 18 months. In the current paper, the authors look at whether the improvements in alcohol use were sustained during the 6 months after continuing care was withdrawn and the results indicate that none of the observed effects remained significant. Results from the current study also provide an excellent opportunity to observe participation rates when a low patient burden delivery option for continuing care is offered. The trial clearly demonstrates the heterogeneity of

response to this continuing care approach and, therefore, the need for multiple pathways to recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Counseling](#)
[*Telemedicine](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
 Alcoholism
 Feedback
 Intervention

Source: PsycINFO

123. Extended telephone-based continuing care for alcohol dependence: 24-month outcomes and subgroup analyses.

Citation: Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 106/10(1760-1769), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): McKay, James R; Van Horn, Deborah; Oslin, David W; Ivey, Megan; Drapkin, Michelle L; Coviello, Donna M; Yu, Qin; Lynch, Kevin G

Correspondence Address: McKay, James R.: University of Pennsylvania, Department of Psychiatry, 3440Market Street, Suite 370, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, mckay_j@mail.trc.upenn.edu

Institution: McKay, James R.: University of Pennsylvania, Department of Psychiatry, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To determine whether 18 months of telephone continuing care improves 24-month outcomes for patients with alcohol dependence. Subgroup analyses were performed to identify patients who would benefit most from continuing care. Design: Comparative effectiveness trial of continuing care that consisted of monitoring and feedback only (TM) or monitoring and feedback plus counseling (TMC). Patients were randomized to treatment as usual (TAU), TAU plus TM or TAU plus TMC, and followed quarterly for 24 months. Setting: Publicly funded intensive out-patient programs (IOP). Participants: A total of 252 alcohol-dependent patients (49% with current cocaine dependence) who completed 3 weeks of IOP. Measurements: Percentage of days drinking, any heavy drinking and a composite good clinical outcome. Findings In the intent-to-treat sample, group differences in alcohol outcomes out to 18 months favoring TMC over TAU were no longer present in months 19-24. There was also a non-significant trend for TMC to perform better than usual care on the good clinical outcome measure (60% vs. 46% good clinical outcome in months 19-24). Overall significant effects favoring TMC and TM over TAU were seen for women; and TMC was also superior to TAU for participants with social support for drinking, low readiness to change and prior alcohol treatments. Most of these effects were obtained on at least two of three outcomes. However, no effects remained significant at 24 months. Conclusions: The benefits of an extended telephone-based continuing care programme to treat alcohol dependence did not persist after the end of the intervention. A post-hoc analysis suggested that women and individuals with social support for drinking, low readiness to change or prior alcohol treatments may benefit from the intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Counseling](#)
[*Telemedicine](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
 Alcoholism

[Feedback](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Addiction research centres and the nurturing of creativity: Addiction treatment outcomes, process and change: Texas Institute of Behavioral Research at Texas Christian University.

Citation: Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 106/10(1733-1740), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Simpson, D. Dwayne; Joe, George W; Dansereau, Donald F; Flynn, Patrick M

Correspondence Address: Simpson, D. Dwayne: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, Box 298740, Fort Worth, TX, US, 76129, ibr@tcu.edu

Institution: Simpson, D. Dwayne: Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: For more than 40 years the Texas Institute of Behavioral Research (IBR) has given special attention to assessment and evaluation of drug user populations, addiction treatment services and various cognitive and behavioral interventions. Emphasis has been on studies in real-world settings and the use of multivariate methodologies to address evaluation issues within the context of longitudinal natural designs. Historically, its program of addiction treatment research may be divided into three sequential epochs--the first era dealt mainly with client assessment and its role in treatment outcome and evaluation (1969-89), the second focused upon modeling the treatment process and the importance of conceptual frameworks (1989-2009) in explaining the relationships among treatment environment, client attributes, treatment process and outcome, and the third (and current) era has expanded into studying tactical deployment of innovations and implementation. Recent projects focus upon adapting and implementing innovations for improving early engagement in adolescent residential treatment settings and drug-dependent criminal justice populations. Related issues include the spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome and other infectious diseases, organizational and systems functioning, treatment costs and process related to implementation of evidence-based practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Creativity](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Christians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

125. Alcohol consumption and non-communicable diseases: Epidemiology and policy implications.

Citation: Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 106/10(1718-1724), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Parry, Charles D; Patra, Jayadeep; Rehm, Jurgen

Correspondence Address: Parry, Charles D.: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, PO Box 19070, Tygerberg, South Africa, 7505, cparry@mrc.ac.za

Institution: Parry, Charles D.: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Tygerberg, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This paper summarizes the relationships between different patterns of alcohol consumption and various non-communicable disease (NCD) outcomes and estimates the percentage of NCD burden that is attributable to alcohol. Methods: A narrative

review, based on published meta-analyses of alcohol consumption-disease relations, together with an examination of the Comparative Risk Assessment estimates applied to the latest available revision of Global Burden of Disease study. Results: Alcohol is causally linked (to varying degrees) to eight different cancers, with the risk increasing with the volume consumed. Similarly, alcohol use is related detrimentally to many cardiovascular outcomes, including hypertension, haemorrhagic stroke and atrial fibrillation. For other cardiovascular outcomes the relationship is more complex. Alcohol is furthermore linked to various forms of liver disease (particularly with fatty liver, alcoholic hepatitis and cirrhosis) and pancreatitis. For diabetes the relationship is also complex. Conservatively, of the global NCD-related burden of deaths, net years of life lost (YLL) and net disability adjusted life years (DALYs), 3.4%, 5.0% and 2.4%, respectively, can be attributed to alcohol consumption, with the burden being particularly high for cancer and liver cirrhosis. This burden is especially pronounced in countries of the former Soviet Union. Conclusions There is a strong link between alcohol and non-communicable diseases, particularly cancer, cardiovascular disease, liver disease, pancreatitis and diabetes, and these findings support calls by the World Health Organization to implement evidence-based strategies to reduce harmful use of alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

126. It is time for low-risk drinking goals to come out of the closet.

Citation: Addiction, October 2011, vol./is. 106/10(1715-1717), 0965-2140;1360-0443 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Sobell, Mark B; Sobell, Linda Carter

Correspondence Address: Sobell, Mark B.: Center for Psychological Studies, Nova Southeastern University, 3301 College Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL, US, 33314, sobellm@nova.edu

Institution: Sobell, Mark B.: Center for Psychological Studies, Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: When we were invited to write an editorial on the topic 'Should we still be aiming for abstinence only', we found it ironic that this topic is still an issue for the field. Sixteen years ago, in an invited editorial for this journal, we summarized the literature on low-risk drinking as a route to recovery from alcohol problems. That editorial had three main conclusions. The journal published eight commentaries responding to our editorial, and while there was some debate about whether low-risk drinking should be a goal of treatment, there was broad recognition that low risk drinking outcomes are an important element of a public health approach to reducing alcohol problems. Furthermore, none of the commentaries took exception to our main three conclusions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

127. Understanding and managing self-harm in mental health services.

- Citation:** Self-harm and violence: Towards best practice in managing risk in mental health services., 2011(55-78) (2011)
- Author(s):** Leitner, Maria; Barr, Wally
- Institution:** Leitner, Maria: University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) In this chapter, we critically review the current research evidence that might guide the clinician in preventing, or at least ameliorating the impact of, suicidal behaviours in their clients. This includes suicidal ideation, self-harm as well as acts of attempted suicide, and completed suicide itself. We begin with a discussion of the research evidence for the relationship between these various suicidal behaviours and a range of risk factors, including mental health, substance abuse, and employment. We next consider the evidence relating to structured risk assessment and move on to a discussion of interventions, with a specific focus on both high quality and moderate quality research as it pertains to the suicidal behaviours noted above. Finally, we suggest a way forward that will both progress knowledge and extend the evidence base, while minimizing the burdens usually associated with a costly programme of research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Clients](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Attempted Suicide](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Employment Status](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Suicidal Ideation](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

128. Re: Association between antidepressant use during pregnancy and infants born small for gestational age.

- Citation:** The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, August 2011, vol./is. 56/8(509-510), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (Aug 2011)
- Author(s):** Berard, Anick
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reply by the current author to the comments made by Adrienne Einarson (see record 2011-19713-010) on the original article (see record 2010-22104-004). As Einarson stated, all our study subjects were of low socioeconomic status (SES) and thus were very similar in this regard. Hence, antidepressant (AD) users and nonusers were all of low SES, and thus our study design indirectly adjusted for SES. Unlike what Einarson stated, responders and nonresponders were similar in terms of SES and comorbidity profiles as was mentioned in our article. Finally, other studies on venlafaxine use during pregnancy and the risk of small for gestational age (SGA) did not find any positive association because most lacked statistical power or did not adjust for important time-varying confounders as was done in our study. Our study is suggesting that venlafaxine use during pregnancy is increasing the risk of (SGA) and that this risk is even more pronounced among those using lower doses. Although Einarson has interpreted our study results in this fashion, our data do not support her comment. We strongly believe that pregnancy

does not make women lose their ability to make informed decisions. The only way this can be done is by providing women and physicians the best evidence based data. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

129. Association between antidepressant use during pregnancy and infants born small for gestational age.

Citation: The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry / La Revue canadienne de psychiatrie, August 2011, vol./is. 56/8(509), 0706-7437;1497-0015 (Aug 2011)

Author(s): Einarson, Adrienne

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Ramos et al. (see record 2010-22104-004). Reading through the complete manuscript, it became evident that the increased risk of small for gestational age (SGA) associated with venlafaxine was most likely not due to the drug, which also was not reported in previous studies. The authors reported that women who were taking nonselective serotonin reuptake inhibitors such as venlafaxine, appeared to have a higher severity of illness, also known to contribute to adverse pregnancy outcomes. This study suggests that use of venlafaxine during the second trimester of pregnancy may increase the risk of infants born SGA, which certainly gives the reader incomplete knowledge of the study results. This misleading information may cause women to decide to stop taking a needed medication during pregnancy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

130. Compassionate confrontation psychotherapy: An effective and humanistic alternative to biological psychiatry for adolescents in crisis.

Citation: Ethical Human Psychology and Psychiatry: An International Journal of Critical Inquiry, 2011, vol./is. 13/2(115-133), 1559-4343 (2011)

Author(s): Bratter, Thomas Edward

Correspondence Address: Bratter, Thomas Edward: John Dewey Academy, 389 Main Street, Great Barrington, MA, US, 01230, tbratter@jda.org

Institution: Bratter, Thomas Edward: John Dewey Academy, Great Barrington, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Compassionate confrontation psychotherapy (CCP) is effective for gifted students who act out in dangerous ways. In comparison to other group psychotherapy orientations, compassionate confrontation can initially appear radical and harsh, and needs to be used judiciously and within careful parameters. For a quarter of a century, The John Dewey Academy (JDA), a residential college preparatory therapeutic high school, has sent all (100%) of its graduates to colleges of quality. Most JDA students arrive having, at best, mediocre cumulative averages and often have several C's, D's, and F's, which is the least serious self-destructive act but one that is impossible to hide from college admissions

personnel. Ironically, if one is dishonest, it is easy to conceal addiction to potent psychotropic medications, alcoholism, institutionalizations, incarcerations, and abortions. Students are admitted based on potential and attitude, rather than academic performance or standardized testing (both of which conceal innate intellectual potential). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Publishing Company; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Biological Psychiatry](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Sympathy](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
 Adolescent Attitudes
 Crises
[Humanistic Psychotherapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

131. The proposed 2/11 symptom algorithm for DSM-5 substance-use disorders is too lenient.

Citation: Psychological Medicine: A Journal of Research in Psychiatry and the Allied Sciences, September 2011, vol./is. 41/9(2008-2010), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Martin, Christopher S; Steinley, Douglas L; Verges, Alvaro; Sher, Kenneth J

Correspondence Address: Martin, Christopher S.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA, US, 15213, martincs@upmc.edu

Institution: Martin, Christopher S.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Substance-use disorder (SUD) diagnoses are critically important for research and clinical practice. The 2/11 threshold was chosen, in large part, to emulate rates of any DSM-IV SUD (abuse plus dependence). We believe that the 2/11 algorithm is too lenient and creates serious multiple problems. The proposed algorithm would diagnose many whose substance involvement has questionable clinical significance, leading SUD diagnosis away from mainstream neurobehavioral theory regarding what constitutes a mental 'disorder' and 'addiction'. DSM-IV alcohol dependence, a category with considerably more construct validity, represents a more reasonable comparator and is closest in prevalence to a 4/11 threshold. We examined past-year alcohol use in National Epidemiological Survey of Alcohol Use and Related Conditions (NESARC) for those with exactly two, three, four and five past-year DSM-5 AUD symptoms. These data suggest that the 2/11 algorithm would diagnose very mild cases that do not have the compulsive patterns of use that are thought to characterize 'addiction' in modern theory. We also characterized heterogeneity using the pair-wise average number of shared symptoms. These results indicate that increasing the threshold for diagnosis with the DSM-5 draft criteria would substantially reduce the degree of heterogeneity among diagnosed cases. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Algorithms](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
 Alcohol Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

132. Sex differences and developmental stability in genetic and environmental influences on psychoactive substance consumption from early adolescence to young adulthood.

- Citation:** Psychological Medicine: A Journal of Research in Psychiatry and the Allied Sciences, September 2011, vol./is. 41/9(1907-1916), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Sep 2011)
- Author(s):** Baker, J. H; Maes, H. H; Larsson, H; Lichtenstein, P; Kendler, K. S
- Correspondence Address:** Kendler, K. S.: Virginia Commonwealth University, Department of Psychiatry, Box 980126, Richmond, VA, US, 23298, kendler@vcu.edu
- Institution:** Baker, J. H.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Department of Psychiatry, Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Genetic and environmental factors are important in the etiology of substance use. However, little is known about the stability of these factors across development. We aimed to answer three crucial questions about this etiology that have never been addressed in a single study: (1) Is there a general vulnerability to substance consumption from early adolescence to young adulthood? (2) If so, do the genetic and environmental influences on this vulnerability change across development? (3) Do these developmental processes differ in males and females? Method: Subjects included 1480 twin pairs from the Swedish Twin Study of Child and Adolescent Development who have been followed since 1994. Prospective, self-reported regular smoking, alcohol intoxication and illicit drug use were assessed at ages 13-14, 16-17 and 19-20 years. Structural modeling was performed with the program Mx. Results: An underlying common factor accounted for the association between smoking, alcohol and illicit drug consumption for the three age groups. Common genetic and shared environmental effects showed substantial continuity. In general, as participants aged, the influence of the shared environment decreased, and genetic effects became more substance specific in their effect. Conclusions: The current report answers three important questions in the etiology of substance use. The genetic and environmental risk for substance consumption is partly mediated through a common factor and is partly substance specific. Developmentally, evidence was strongest for stability of common genetic effects, with less evidence for genetic innovation. These processes seem to be the same in males and females. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Behavior Genetics Association Conference. Jun, 2008. Louisville. KY, US. Portions of this paper were presented at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[Genetics](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

133. The impact of substance use on brain structure in people at high risk of developing schizophrenia.

- Citation:** Schizophrenia Bulletin, September 2011, vol./is. 37/Suppl 5(1066-1076), 0586-7614;1745-1701 (Sep 2011)
- Author(s):** Welch, Killian A; McIntosh, Andrew M; Job, Dominic E; Whalley, Heather C; Moorhead, Thomas W; Hall, Jeremy; Owens, David G. C; Lawrie, Stephen M; Johnstone, Eve C
- Correspondence Address:** Welch, Killian A.: Division of Psychiatry, School of Molecular and Clinical Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, EH10 5HF, kwelch1@staffmail.ed.ac.uk

Institution: Welch, Killian A.: Division of Psychiatry, School of Molecular and Clinical Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Ventricular enlargement and reduced prefrontal volume are consistent findings in schizophrenia. Both are present in first episode subjects and may be detectable before the onset of clinical disorder. Substance misuse is more common in people with schizophrenia and is associated with similar brain abnormalities. We employ a prospective cohort study with nested case control comparison design to investigate the association between substance misuse, brain abnormality, and subsequent schizophrenia. Substance misuse history, imaging data, and clinical information were collected on 147 subjects at high risk of schizophrenia and 36 controls. Regions exhibiting a significant relationship between level of use of alcohol, cannabis or tobacco, and structure volume were identified. Multivariate regression then elucidated the relationship between level of substance use and structure volumes while accounting for correlations between these variables and correcting for potential confounders. Finally, we established whether substance misuse was associated with later risk of schizophrenia. Increased ventricular volume was associated with alcohol and cannabis use in a dose-dependent manner. Alcohol consumption was associated with reduced frontal lobe volume. Multiple regression analyses found both alcohol and cannabis were significant predictors of these abnormalities when simultaneously entered into the statistical model. Alcohol and cannabis misuse were associated with an increased subsequent risk of schizophrenia. We provide prospective evidence that use of cannabis or alcohol by people at high genetic risk of schizophrenia is associated with brain abnormalities and later risk of psychosis. A family history of schizophrenia may render the brain particularly sensitive to the risk-modifying effects of these substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author--Oxford University Press on behalf of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Cerebral Ventricles](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

134. Review of *The soul, the mind, and the psychoanalyst: The creation of the psychoanalytic setting in patients with psychotic aspects.*

Citation: The American Journal of Psychoanalysis, September 2011, vol./is. 71/3(294-296), 0002-9548;1573-6741 (Sep 2011)

Author(s): Cohen, Mariam

Correspondence Address: Cohen, Mariam, 4810 East Andora Drive, Scottsdale, AZ, US, 85254

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *The Soul, the Mind, and the Psychoanalyst: The Creation of the Psychoanalytic Setting in Patients with Psychotic Aspects* by David Rosenfeld (2006). This book is a collection of essays, originally published in German, French, and English in a variety of journals and books. The essays are loosely tied together as clinical examples of the author's way of working with psychotically organized patients. In his case presentations diagnosis is not an important factor; that the patient is thinking, feeling, and behaving psychotically is sufficient information to begin treatment. The cases he presents in these essays include children of parents who disappeared during political repression, drug abusing patients, a patient apparently addicted to video games, patients experiencing psychotic episodes after organ transplantation, and a patient with an eating disorder. These essays provide a look into the working of a Kleinian analyst with difficult

patients. The reader should not expect to learn how to do this sort of work from reading it because learning the technique of a particular orientation usually takes years of rigorous training. However, the book is not well-organized introduction to Kleinian technique. Some parts of the book are rather particular to Rosenfeld's Kleinian orientation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Mind](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[Psychoanalysts](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

135. Ketamine as a primary predictor of out-of-body experiences associated with multiple substance use.

Citation: Consciousness and Cognition: An International Journal, September 2011, vol./is. 20/3(943-950), 1053-8100 (Sep 2011)
Author(s): Wilkins, Leanne K; Girard, Todd A; Cheyne, J. Allan
Correspondence Address: Girard, Todd A.: Department of Psychology, Ryerson University, 350 Victoria St., Toronto, ON, Canada, M5B 2K3, tgirard@psych.ryerson.ca
Institution: Wilkins, Leanne K.: Department of Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: Investigation of "out-of-body experiences" (OBEs) has implications for understanding both normal bodily-self integration and its vulnerabilities. Beyond reported associations between OBEs and specific brain regions, however, there have been few investigations of neurochemical systems relevant to OBEs. Ketamine, a drug used recreationally to achieve dissociative experiences, provides a real-world paradigm for investigating neurochemical effects. We investigate the strength of the association of OBEs and ketamine use relative to other common drugs of abuse. Self-report data (N=192) from an online survey indicate that both lifetime frequency of ketamine use and OBEs during ketamine intoxication were more strongly related to the frequency of OBEs and related phenomena than other drugs. Moreover, the apparent effects of other drugs could largely be explained by associated ketamine use. The present results, consistent with the role of NMDA receptors in OBEs, should encourage future studies of the role of neurochemical systems in OBEs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Ketamine](#)
[*Out of Body Experiences](#)
Source: PsycINFO

136. Emotionally focused couple therapy and addiction.

Citation: The emotionally focused casebook: New directions in treating couples., 2011(193-217) (2011)
Author(s): Landau-North, Martin; Johnson, Susan M; Dagleish, Tracy L
Institution: Landau-North, Martin: Alliant International U, Dept of Marital and Family Therapy, San Diego, CA, US
Language: English

Abstract: (create) Relationship problems and addiction go hand in hand. Addictions are toxic for relationships and negative relationships make individuals vulnerable to stress and less functional coping styles and thus more likely to turn to addictive substances and behaviors. In spite of the fact that EFT practitioners report working successfully with couples who struggle with addictions, there is a paucity of material on the use of EFT with these couples. This chapter represents a modest start in addressing the growing use of EFT in the context of addictions. A suggested model for EFT practitioners, addiction as an attachment disorder, EFT and couples struggling with addiction and 2 case examples are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Couples Therapy](#)
[*Emotion Focused Therapy](#)
[Attachment Disorders](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Couples](#)

Source: PsycINFO

137. The emotionally focused casebook: New directions in treating couples.

Citation: The emotionally focused casebook: New directions in treating couples., 2011 (2011)

Author(s): Furrow, James L [Ed]; Johnson, Susan M [Ed]; Bradley, Brent A [Ed]

Institution: Furrow, James L.: Fuller Theological Seminary, Graduate School Psychology, Dept of Marriage and Family, Pasadena, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) The Emotionally Focused Casebook is the only resource to compile the various clinical applications to the many clinical populations being served by emotionally focused therapy (EFT). Appropriate for clinicians, supervisors, students, and scholars, the contributors utilize a hands-on case study approach that allows them to provide concrete guidance and illustrate the application of EFT to couples dealing with issues such as depression, cancer, addiction, and infidelity. Each chapter is unified by a discussion of how attachment processes provide both a resource and a point of intervention in promoting a greater resiliency for couples. This casebook provides an indispensable guide for professionals and students seeking direction in treating the everyday personal and relational challenges facing couples today. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Couples Therapy](#)
[*Emotion Focused Therapy](#)
[*Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)
[Attachment Behavior](#)
[Attachment Theory](#)
[Couples](#)

Source: PsycINFO

138. Caller satisfaction with the Cannabis Information and Helpline.

Citation: Journal of Telemedicine and Telecare, 2011, vol./is. 17/2(93-98), 1357-633X (2011)

Author(s): Gates, Peter; Copeland, Jan; Norberg, Melissa; Digiusto, Erol

Correspondence Address: Gates, Peter: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre, University of NSW, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2031, p.gates@unsw.edu.au

Institution: Gates, Peter: National Cannabis Prevention and Information Centre, University of NSW, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: We assessed caller satisfaction with an illicit drug helpline in Australia (the Cannabis Information and Helpline, CIH). A 10-min telephone interview was conducted with 200 volunteers who called the service during 2009 (121 called regarding themselves and 79 called regarding another person's cannabis use). Callers were a mean of 43 years of age and typically female (59%). Callers showed high levels of satisfaction with the service: the mean CSQ-8 score was 28.2 (SD = 4.3). Participants who found the service easy to access and those who felt their needs were met reported the highest satisfaction. A linear regression analysis was conducted to identify the significant predictors of participants' satisfaction with the CIH. The ease with which the participant was able to get through to a counsellor (standardized beta = 2.37, $P < 0.02$) and whether the participant felt that all their needs were met (standardized beta = -4.26, $P < 0.001$) were the only significant predictors of total satisfaction with the call. Despite the recognition that telephone services are possibly the easiest health-care service to access, ensuring consistent availability and accessibility remains paramount although not easy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Client Satisfaction](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Telemedicine](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Information Seeking](#)
[Interviews](#)
[Linear Regression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

139. Cause related marketing: Developing a tripartite approach with BMW.

Citation: Corporate Reputation Review, 2011, vol./is. 14/1(63-75), 1363-3589;1479-1889 (Spr, 2011)

Author(s): Papasolomou, Ioanna; Kitchen, Philip J

Institution: Papasolomou, Ioanna: Marketing Department, School of Business Administration, University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus

Language: English

Abstract: In today's fiercely competitive world, cause related marketing (CRM) plays an important role in business. It is seen as an effective way to build brands, create product awareness, revitalize corporate values and make corporate social responsibility and community involvement visible. It has proven to be an important marketing tool and offers valuable contributions in addressing corporate needs in the context of societal issues and the related needs of charities and causes. CRM is implemented by juxtaposing the strategic objectives of a business with traditional marketing communication tools in association with the needs and objectives of a specific charity or social cause. In fact, CRM is among the most popular forms of corporate giving. It provides the means to use the power of a brand to publicly demonstrate a firm's commitment in addressing some (or a) social issues of the day while simultaneously seeking to achieve marketing and corporate objectives such as new product introduction, increasing sales or building reputation within a local or national market. Each of these may be taken as a general or specific objective in implementing CRM in particular contextual circumstances. Thus, outcomes underpin CRM's application specifically in a given geographic brand associated context, while general outcomes underpin CRM's application in wider and potentially different brand or indeed geographic circumstances. This paper discusses the efforts of BMW (Cyprus) in working toward the above objectives and highlights a partnership with the Cyprus Football Association in supporting a charitable organization in the fight against drug addiction while creating product and brand awareness regarding the 320i model in the national market that is, a specific contextual applicatory analysis. The outcomes show that CRM can be a very effective way of enabling a firm and its employees to display and live up to their corporate values (Chong; Kitchen and Schultz) and communicate these to key

stakeholder groups such as customers, the local community and society at large. Thus, BMW (Cyprus) successfully used CRM as a strategy and a promotional tactic to underpin brand awareness and develop a new product, while simultaneously enhancing corporate reputation by highlighting its cultural values. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Advertising](#)
[*Causality](#)
[*Consumer Attitudes](#)
[*Marketing](#)
[*Social Responsibility](#)
[Automobiles](#)
[Brand Names](#)

Source: PsycINFO

140. Mindfulness and addiction recovery.

Citation: The mindfulness revolution: Leading psychologists, scientists, artists, and meditation teachers on the power of mindfulness in daily life., 2011(159-165) (2011)

Author(s): Peltz, Lawrence

Institution: Peltz, Lawrence: Bournemouth-Caulfield Center, Woburn, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A growing body of research suggests that mindfulness is effective in helping recovering drug and alcohol addicts to remain sober. Addiction psychiatrist Lawrence Peltz explains why mindfulness is such a useful skill and an important complement to conventional treatment for addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

141. Antiretroviral therapy adherence: Testing a social context model among Black men who use illicit drugs.

Citation: JANAC: Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care, March 2011, vol./is. 22/2(100-127), 1055-3290 (Mar-Apr 2011)

Author(s): Phillips, J. Craig

Institution: Phillips, J. Craig: School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Individuals living with HIV who receive treatment and optimal care live longer and healthier lives. The purpose of this study was to develop a theoretical model to understand the effects of social context factors (individual, interpersonal, and social capital) that influence antiretroviral therapy (ART) adherence among a sample of HIV-infected Black men who use illicit drugs (N = 160). Ecosocial theory and social epidemiology provided the theoretical framework for this study. Multiple regression techniques and path analysis were used to test the model for these subjects. Homelessness among the subjects significantly affected adherence to ART. Tolerability of ART was observed to have a greater indirect effect on ART adherence than a direct effect. A positive state of mind and

current illicit drug use indirectly affected ART adherence; however, significance was not achieved. Implications for the use of this theoretical model to guide research, clinical practice, and policy as part of a human rights approach to HIV disease is articulated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Association of Nurses in AIDS Care; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antiviral Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Human Males](#)

Source: PsycINFO

142. Sexual health in recovery: A professional counselor's manual.

Citation: Sexual health in recovery: A professional counselor's manual., 2011 (2011)

Author(s): Braun-Harvey, Douglas

Institution: Braun-Harvey, Douglas: Sexual Dependency Institute of San Diego, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Substance abuse treatment professionals often fail to adequately treat clients because they are unable or unwilling to address relevant sexual issues that negatively impact recovery. For many substance abusers, treatment failure is inextricably linked with sexual behavior. This groundbreaking volume is the first to address sexual issues in drug and alcohol treatment. It explains the origins of sex/drug-linked behaviors, and offers a wealth of treatment techniques, exercises, and assessment tools counselors can use to help clients understand and change these behaviors in recovery. Based on a curriculum that was successfully implemented and evaluated at Stepping Stone, a drug and alcohol treatment program in San Diego, Sexual Health in Recovery offers counselors a chance to understand and integrate basic sexual health principles into their work. Addiction treatment professionals and their clients will then be able to comfortably and safely address sexual issues that may impede recovery--and thus have a greater chance at successful treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

143. Psychometric properties of the Chinese version of the workaholism battery.

Citation: Journal of Psychology: Interdisciplinary and Applied, January 2010, vol./is. 144/2(163-183), 0022-3980;1940-1019 (Jan 2010)

Author(s): Huang, Jui-Chieh; Hu, Changya; Wu, Tzong-Chen

Correspondence Address: Hu, Changya, No. 64, Sec. 2, ZhiNan Rd., Taipei City, Taiwan, 11605, changya@nccu.edu.tw

Institution: Huang, Jui-Chieh: National Taipei College of Business, Taipei City, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: The authors designed the current study to examine the psychometric properties of the Chinese version of the workaholism battery (J. T. Spence & A. S. Robbins, 1992). Using the back-translation strategy recommended by R. Brislin (1980), the authors translated the

original scale developed by Spence and Robbins. Factor analyses of responses from 1,235 full-time workers in Taiwan revealed a 5-factor solution. The reliability coefficients of the factors ranged from .58 to .88. Significant correlations between the 5 factors, the work-addiction risk test, career commitment, and job involvement provided evidence for convergent validity. Significant correlations between the 5 factors and criterion variables (emotional exhaustion, job satisfaction, and hours worked per week) provided evidence of concurrent criterion validity. Overall, the findings suggest that the Taiwanese workers conceptualize workaholism as 5 dimensions rather than the 2 or 3 dimensions that previous empirical studies (A. Kanai, M. Wakabayashi, & S. Fling, 1996; L. H. W. McMillan, E. C. Brady, M. P. Driscoll, & N. V. Marsh, 2002; J. T. Spence & A. S. Robbins, 1992) have suggested. The authors discussed implications and limitations of their findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[*Workaholism](#)
[Organizations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

144. Low effective organizational strategies in visual memory performance of unmedicated alcoholics during early abstinence.

Citation: GMS Psycho-Social-Medicine, December 2010, vol./is. 7/, 1860-5214 (Dec 14, 2010)

Author(s): Daig, Isolde; Mahlberg, Richard; Schroeder, Franziska; Gudlowski, Yehonala; Wrase, Jana; Wertenaue, Florian; Bschor, Tom; Esser, Guenter; Heinz, Andreas; Kienast, Thorsten

Correspondence Address: Daig, Isolde: Institute of Medical Psychology, Charite-University Medical Center, Lusenstrasse 57, Berlin, Germany, 10117, isolde.daig@charite.de

Institution: Daig, Isolde: Institute of Medical Psychology, Charite-University Medical Center, Berlin, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Alcohol-dependent patients in early abstinence show an impairment of cognitive functions which can be seen in poor implementation of newly learned skills for avoiding relapse. Executive dysfunction may persist during abstinence in alcohol-dependent persons, thus mitigating long-term abstinence. This study assessed visual memory function and choice of organizational strategies in alcoholics, as these are major factors necessary to implement ongoing behavior changes which are required for maintaining abstinence. Methods: We investigated 25 severely alcohol-dependent male patients between days 7 to 10 of abstinence, immediately after clinical withdrawal symptoms have ceased, compared to 15 healthy age, sex, and education matched controls. Pharmacological therapy had been terminated at least four half-lives before inclusion into the study. Visual perceptual learning and organizational strategies were assessed with the Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test (R-OCF). Results: There were no group differences in copying or recalling the figure, but time differences occurred. Alcoholics and healthy controls performed worse in recalling than in copying. But, alcoholics used less effective organizational strategies. Conclusions: There was a deficit in choice of organizational strategy in newly abstinent and unmedicated alcohol-dependent patients. Due to the imperfect organizational strategies, alcoholics might need auxiliary therapeutic care to strengthen their cognitive ability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Daig et al.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Visual Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

145. An exploration of the relationship between social and psychological factors and being bullied.

Citation: Children & Schools, January 2010, vol./is. 32/1(15-26), 1532-8759 (Jan 2010)

Author(s): Harlow, Kirk C; Roberts, Roe

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Institution: Harlow, Kirk C.: Department of Health and Public Administration, College of Health Sciences and Human Services, Midwestern State University, Wichita Falls, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Bullying in schools has received increasing attention since its implication in a number of school-based shooting incidents. A number of protective factors have been identified as reducing risk behaviors such as substance abuse among adolescents. This framework, however, has not been examined with respect to bullying victims. The results of a survey of over 2,000 sixth-, eighth-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students from a school district in Texas and a school district in New Jersey suggest that the assessed protective factors associated with alcohol and drug misuse are also associated with bullying victimization. The findings indicate that interventions that strengthen these protective factors may reduce vulnerability of adolescents to victimization by bullying as well as reducing drug and alcohol abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Association of Social Workers; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[*Bullying](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[High School Students](#)
[Middle School Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

146. Augmentation with naltrexone to treat compulsive sexual behavior: A case series.

Citation: Annals of Clinical Psychiatry, February 2010, vol./is. 22/1(56-62), 1040-1237;1547-3325 (Feb 2010)

Author(s): Raymond, Nancy C; Grant, Jon E

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Institution: Raymond, Nancy C.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Compulsive sexual behavior (CSB) is generally characterized by recurrent and intense sexually arousing fantasies, sexual urges, and behaviors, which cause

individuals distress or impair daily functioning. Descriptive studies of individuals with paraphilic and nonparaphilic CSB indicate that they experience urges to engage in problematic sexual behavior. The opiate antagonist naltrexone has been successfully used to treat a number of disorders in which urges to engage in problematic behavior are a central feature, such as alcoholism. We hypothesized that naltrexone would reduce the urges and behaviors associated with CSB. Methods: Records of 19 male patients with CSB who were treated with naltrexone at an outpatient adult sexual health clinic were retrospectively reviewed. Results: Nearly all patients were already taking other psychotropic medications when naltrexone was initiated. Seventeen (89%) of the 19 patients reported a reduction in CSB symptoms when taking naltrexone for a period ranging from 2 months to 2.3 years, as judged by Clinical Global Impression scores of 1 or 2, indicating "very much improved" or "much improved." Five (26%) of the 19 patients chose to discontinue the medication. Conclusions: Naltrexone may be a useful adjunctive treatment for CSB. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[*Adjunctive Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

147. Eating attitudes and their relation with drug consumption in a university sample.

Citation: The European Journal of Psychiatry, January 2010, vol./is. 24/1(9-17), 0213-6163 (Jan-Mar 2010)

Author(s): Herrero, Manuel; Vina, Conrado M; Ramirez, Gustavo

Correspondence Address: Herrero, Manuel: Department of Personality, Assessment and Psychological Treatments, University of La Laguna, S/C Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain, mherrero@ull.es

Institution: Herrero, Manuel: Department of Personality, Assessment and Psychological Treatments, La Laguna University, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Some relations between abnormal eating behaviours and attitudes, and other psychiatric disorders have been found in different populations. This study was carried out to examine the relations between eating attitudes and substance use among university students from Spain. Methods: The EAT and a substance use questionnaire were administered to a sample of 1,089 male and female university students in a cross-sectional design. Results: There were significant differences in drug consumption between students that met cut-off score criteria for the 40 and 26-item versions, and those that did not. Significant differences also emerged between extreme groups (25 vs. 75 percentile) in both EAT versions and in all subscales, especially in the Bulimia and Food Preoccupation subscale. A clearly distinct pattern of differences appeared in male and female students. Conclusions: Outcomes are in consonance with the theories proposed by several authors to explain the etiological relation between eating disorders and substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Eating Attitudes](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[College Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

148. Behavioral medicine: Looking forward.

Citation: the Behavior Therapist, April 2010, vol./is. 33/4(69-71), 0278-8403 (Apr 2010)

Author(s): Andrasik, Frank

Correspondence Address: Andrasik, Frank: University of West Florida, Dept. of Psychology, 11000 University Parkway, Pensacola, FL, US, 32514, fandrasik@uwf.edu

Institution: Andrasik, Frank: University of West Florida, Dept. of Psychology, Pensacola, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Mood disorders, anxiety disorders, and substance-related disorders are highly prevalent and clearly warrant the ongoing attention of cognitive and behavioral clinicians and researchers. Such has been and rightly will continue to be a major focus of our members and the offerings at our annual conferences. This column takes yet another look at behavioral medicine, discussing more specific aspects I believe are worthy of further consideration and additional pursuit by our clinicians and researchers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavioral Medicine](#)
[Affective Disorders](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

149. The cognitive profile and different presentations of internet addiction in teenagers: Two case reports.

Citation: Clinical Neuropsychiatry: Journal of Treatment Evaluation, August 2010, vol./is. 7/4-5(164-169), 1724-4935 (Aug-Oct 2010)

Author(s): Coutinho, Gabriel; Mattos, Paulo; Miele, Flavia; Borges, Manuela

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Institution: Coutinho, Gabriel: Institute de Psiquiatria da, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Internet Addiction is commonly comorbid with psychiatric conditions. Some neuropsychological studies have shown that many people with Internet Addiction are significantly impulsive; others suggest that Internet Addiction co-occurs with academic impairment. However, Internet Addiction may also occur in individuals with a wide range of other cognitive and psychiatric profiles. We present neuropsychological and clinical evaluations of two teenagers with Internet Addictions: 1) an adolescent with a normal cognitive profile but a pervasive developmental disorder and a preference for virtual life and 2) a young adult with motor and cognitive impulsivity issues combined with alcoholism and attention-deficit-hyperactivity disorder symptomatology. The case studies had distinct cognitive and psychiatric profiles from one another, although both showed significant academic impairments--even the adolescent with cognitive functioning integrity. The psychiatric and cognitive features of both participants and their relationship to outcomes are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Giovanni Fioriti Editore s.r.l.; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Neuropsychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

150. Early features in frontotemporal dementia.

Citation: Current Alzheimer Research, August 2009, vol./is. 6/4(337-340), 1567-2050 (Aug 2009)

Author(s): Caycedo, Ana Maria Villamizar; Miller, Bruce; Kramer, Joel; Rascovsky, Katya

Correspondence Address: Miller, Bruce, 350 Parnassus Avenue, Suite 905, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143

Institution: Caycedo, Ana Maria Villamizar: Department of Neurology, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia

Language: English

Abstract: Frontotemporal dementia is a disorder of paralimbic prefrontal-insular circuitry. The disorder is often sporadic but can be caused by genetic mutations in tau, progranulin, valosin, TDP-43 and CHMP2b. The major clinical manifestations of FTD include addictive behaviors, disinhibition, apathy, overeating and loss of sympathy and empathy for others. Treatment is currently focused around symptoms but disease-modifying therapies seem feasible. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2011 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dementia](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Mutations](#)

Source: PsycINFO