

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. Evaluation of Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) to recruit illicit drug users in New York city (2006--2009).

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5560), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** Rudolph, Abby
- Institution:** Rudolph, Abby: The Johns Hopkins U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This research aims to 1) test the Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS) assumptions in a drug-using sample and to compare concurrently recruited RDS and targeted street outreach (TSO) samples on demographics, drug use behaviors, and HIV status, 2) investigate the impact of respondent-driven recruitment compared with TSO on health-seeking behaviors and network composition over 6 months, and 3) identify individual-, study-, and neighborhood-level characteristics associated with successful peer recruitment. This analysis utilized baseline and 6-month follow-up data from Social Ties Associated with Risk of Transition (START), a longitudinal study aiming to identify risk factors for transition into injection drug use. Newly initiated injection drug users (IDUs) and heavy non-injection drug users (NIDUS) (heroin, crack, cocaine), aged 18-40 were recruited using RDS (N=436) and TSO (N=217) in New York City (2006-2009). NIDUS completed surveys every 6 months for 18 months and IDUs were evaluated cross-sectionally. All surveys ascertained demographics and information about his/her drug use and network members. In the respondent-driven sample, equilibrium was reached for all variables considered, however, several RDS assumptions were not met: 1) reciprocal recruitment ties, 2) random recruitment, 3) accurate self-reported degree weight, 4) independence of seeds and peer recruits, and 5) one peer-recruit per respondent. RDS- and TSO-recruited samples were significantly different with respect to demographics and drug use behaviors at baseline, but there were no significant differences with respect to changes in health-seeking behaviors or network composition over 6 months. Additionally, our findings demonstrate that neighborhood- and study-level variables are salient predictors of RDS peer recruitment success. While receiving additional study coupons and attending group-facilitated trainings on RDS peer recruitment (RDST) both increased peer recruitment efforts, only RDST attendance improved the probability of peer recruit eligibility. By increasing peer recruitment, RDST attendance facilitated the extension of recruitment chains and the recruitment of a more diverse study population. These findings 1) provide evidence supporting a need for more formative research prior to implementing RDS studies, particularly those conducted among extremely hidden and marginalized populations and 2) emphasize a need for RDS to be validated with empirical data in a variety of different settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Personality characteristics of cocaine and opiate addicts who participate in a 12-step program.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5574), 0419-4217 (2012)
- Author(s):** Klutcharch, Edward
- Institution:** Klutcharch, Edward: The Chicago School of Professional Psychology, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This dissertation study sought to compare the personality characteristics of cocaine addicts and opiate addicts and to assess the effects of 12-Step participation on personality characteristics using the Millon Clinical Mutiaxial Inventory III (MCMI-III). All subjects

were volunteers from the Chicago Region's South Suburban Area of Narcotics Anonymous (NA) of which 30 were male (68.2%) and 14 female (31.8%), 39 Caucasian, and 5 African American. Three groups of addicts based on drug of choice comprised the study: 20 cocaine addicts, 8 opiate addicts, and 16 with other or no drug of choice. Each subject was administered the MCMI-III and brief demographic questionnaire that included the 12-Step Participation Questionnaire. Descriptive statistics and the correlational analysis between drug of choice and 12-Step participation and the personality scale scores were run to determine whether the assumptions of the ANOVA had been met. To determine whether the independent variables differed significantly upon the dependent variables, ANOVAs were used to compare the identified mean values of the independent variables. Further Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) tests were used to compare the effects of gender. A two-tailed alpha level of .05 served as the criterion for statistical significance. There was a significant difference between Histrionic and Narcissistic Clinical Personality Patterns and the addicts' drug of choice. Histrionic scores for opioid addicts (M= 69.25) were significantly higher than cocaine addicts (M= 45.50) and Narcissistic scores for opioid addicts (M= 75.88) were significantly higher than cocaine addicts (M=49.70). There was not a significant difference between Antisocial Clinical Personality Patterns and the addicts Drug of Choice. There was a significant difference between levels of 12-Step Participation and Antisocial Clinical Personality Patterns scores but not with the Narcissistic and Histrionic Personality Pattern scores, Antisocial Clinical Personality Pattern score for High 12-Step Participation group (M= 67.71) was significantly lower than Low 12-Step Participation group (M= 84.14), and lower, although not significantly lower, than the other groups. The results of this study suggest that opioid addicts are more narcissistic and histrionic than cocaine addicts are and increased 12-Step participation is associated with fewer antisocial personality traits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
Source: PsycINFO

3. Thiamine deficiency-induced neurodegeneration and neurogenesis.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5142), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Vetreno, Ryan Peter

Institution: Vetreno, Ryan Peter: State U New York at Binghamton, US

Language: English

Abstract: Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome (WKS) is a thiamine deficiency-induced neurodegenerative disorder that culminates in a bilateral diencephalic lesion and severe amnesia. The pyridoxamine-induced thiamine deficiency (PTD) animal paradigm models the neuropathology and behavioral impairments observed in WKS. A hallmark feature of WKS/PTD is hippocampal dysfunction in the absence of anatomical lesion. Extensive literature exists demonstrating a vital role for neurogenesis in hippocampus-based learning and memory function. Thus, a reduction of hippocampal neurogenesis may contribute to the amnesic syndrome associated with WKS and PTD. The current series of experiments sought to determine the consequences of PTD treatment on hippocampal neurogenesis. In the first experiment (Chapter 2), stage-dependent alterations of neurogenesis and gliogenesis were assessed in the hippocampal granule cell layer. Experimental thiamine deficiency increased the proliferation, but not survival, of progenitor cells. In contrast, neurogenesis was reduced and astrocytogenesis was increased during the late post-lesion stage of PTD treatment. The altered hippocampal neurogenesis was accompanied by an increase in undifferentiated cell populations during

the post-lesion stages. These data demonstrate that long-term changes to neurogenesis might underlie the hippocampal dysfunction in the PTD model. The second experiment (Chapter 3) sought to determine whether voluntary exercise could ameliorate PTD-induced behavioral deficits and rescue hippocampal neurogenesis. Subjects were exposed to a running or stationary wheel for 14 days and were behaviorally tested on two spatial working memory tasks beginning either 24-hours or 2-weeks following the completion of exercise. Wheel running selectively improved PTD-induced behavioral impairments on the plus-maze spontaneous alternation task at the 2-week time point relative to the stationary PTD subjects. At this time point, exercise also increased the survival of progenitor cells, rescued the diminished neurogenesis, and facilitated cellular activation during behavioral testing. Taken together, these data demonstrate that reduced hippocampal neurogenesis (Chapter 2) might underlie some of the spatial memory impairments associated with PTD treatment and that exercise exposure restores behavioral functionality and rescues hippocampal neurogenesis (Chapter 3). Furthermore, diminished hippocampal neurogenesis may contribute to the amnesic symptoms associated with thiamine deficiency and voluntary exercise may serve as a non-invasive therapeutic approach to alleviate the observed long-term memory impairments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Hippocampus](#)
[*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)
[*Neurodegeneration](#)
[*Neurogenesis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Measuring nicotine dependence among smokeless tobacco users.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5195), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Mushtaq, Nasir

Institution: Mushtaq, Nasir: U Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, US

Language: English

Abstract: With an observed increase in smokeless tobacco (ST) users and strategic marketing tactics of the tobacco industry, ST addiction is an important area in public health and tobacco research. A valid measure of ST dependence is obligatory in developing the policies and strategies to prevent and treat ST dependence. The objective of this study was to evaluate the existing measures of ST dependence and to assess a multidimensional approach to measure dependence among ST users with the help of a new scale. To achieve the study goals, 100 adult smokeless tobacco users were recruited through email distribution lists and community referral. Following an initial telephone screening to verify eligibility and obtain consent, study materials were mailed to participants. Participants completed four different nicotine dependence questionnaires and provided information related to their tobacco use and demographic characteristics. They also provided a saliva sample for cotinine measurement. Cotinine is an important indicator of nicotine dependence. The first aim of the study was to examine the association of salivary cotinine levels with tobacco use characteristics and sociodemographic factors in a sample of ST users. The study found that age, years of ST use, cans per week, and swallowing of tobacco juices were determinants of salivary cotinine. Similarly, the participants using fine cut ST products were more likely to have higher cotinine concentration as compared to those who used long cut ST products. For the second aim, an existing comprehensive measure of smoking dependence was refined to develop a multidimensional measure of ST dependence, the Oklahoma Scale for ST Dependence (OSSTD). The results indicated that ST dependence is not a unitary construct but a product of multiple motives as the OSSTD identified seven distinct motives explaining ST dependence. Evaluation of the psychometric properties indicated that the OSSTD is a better measure of ST dependence as compared to the traditionally used measures of ST dependence. It had better reliability

and demonstrated concurrent validity as assessed against dependence diagnosis (TDS) and Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND-ST). Similarly, significant association with the criterion variable, salivary cotinine, established the concurrent validity of the OSSTD. As a third aim of the study, evaluation of an existing ST dependence measure, the Severson 7-item ST Dependence Scale (SSTDS), showed that it had better reliability as compared to FTND and FTQ based measures of ST dependence but it was less reliable than the OSSTD. Although the concurrent validity of the SSTDS was verified against dependence diagnosis (TDS) and FTND-ST, it was not established against the salivary cotinine. These findings address several important issues related to ST use and significantly contribute to the field of tobacco dependence research. This study is a first step towards better understanding of ST dependence and measuring ST dependence with a multiple motive approach. The OSSTD demonstrated better psychometric properties than currently used measures and provides a more effective and efficient tool to measure ST dependence as a multidimensional construct. Future research should be focused on establishing the predictive validity of the new ST scale. This could include long-term prediction of abstinence, relapse, and severity of the withdrawal symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Smokeless Tobacco](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Public Health Strategies](#)
Source: PsycINFO

5. Sensory reinforcement as an animal model of sensation seeking: Strength of association to cocaine self-administration.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5615), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Gancarz, Amy M

Institution: Gancarz, Amy M.: State U New York at Buffalo, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale. Animal drug self-administration (SA) possesses both face and predictive validity and is widely used to model drug abuse in humans. In humans, many individuals experiment with drugs, but relatively few become drug abusers. Because of the observation of strong individual differences in drug addiction there has been increasing interest in identifying individual differences that predispose individuals toward uncontrolled drug abuse. A personality trait that predisposes individuals to drug use is Sensation Seeking, generally described as preference for novel sensations and experiences. Individuals who score high on Sensation Seeking scales have greater drug use compared to those who score low on these scales. In rodents, locomotor response to a novel environment (Loco) has been found to be predictive of drug SA and has been hypothesized to be an animal model of Sensation Seeking. In animal SA procedures, drug delivery is often paired with the onset of visual stimuli. Interestingly, a number of studies have demonstrated that animals will respond to produce visual stimuli alone. In previous research, we have found that Loco and responding to produce a visual reinforcer are related. The primary goal of this research is to evaluate the hypothesis that sensitivity to the reinforcing effects of a visual stimulus predicts acquisition of drug SA in rats and may be used as an animal model for Sensation Seeking. Goal. The goal of this research was to evaluate the relationships between Loco, light reinforced responding, and acquisition and maintenance of responding for cocaine and water reinforcers. Methods. Experiment 1 examined the association between Loco and light reinforced responding. Experiment 2 tested the ability of Loco and light reinforced responding to predict acquisition and maintenance of cocaine self-administration. Experiment 3 tested the ability of loco and

light reinforced responding to predict acquisition and maintenance of a water reinforcer. Results. In Experiment 1, we found that Loco was positively associated with the rate of responding for a novel light reinforcer. In Experiment 2, it was determined that neither Loco nor Light reinforcement predicted acquisition of cocaine self-administration. However, there was some evidence that responding for a visual reinforcer predicted the rate of cocaine SA in animals that acquired the cocaine SA behavior. In Experiment 3, it was determined that both Loco and light reinforcement performance predicted the rate of water SA. Conclusions. The association found between Loco and light reinforcement indicates that these behaviors may be mediated by similar behavioral processes. The finding of no association between Loco and acquisition of cocaine self-administration was unexpected, as there is a large literature indicating the two are related. A second unexpected result was that Loco and light reinforced responding were predictive of the rate of responding for water. A number of factors that may have contributed to these discrepant results are discussed. One possibility supported by the data is that this relationship may be dependent on the use of visual or other sensory cues to signal drug delivery. Light reinforcement was a better predictor of both cocaine and water SA than Loco. These results provide some evidence for the use of light reinforcement as an animal model of Sensation Seeking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)
[Locomotion](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

6. Stress oxydatif cerebrovasculaire et rupture de la barriere hematoencephalique dans le syndrome de wernicke-korsakoff experimental.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5129), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Beauchesne, Elizabeth

Institution: Beauchesne, Elizabeth: Universite de Montreal, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome (WKS) is a neuropsychiatric disorder caused by thiamine deficiency (TD). In experimental TD as in WKS, neuronal cell death and hemorrhages are observed in specific diencephalic and brainstem areas. Diencephalic lesions in WKS are especially severe and often lead to permanent amnesic symptoms. The link between TD-induced metabolic dysfunction and neuronal cell death is unknown. Previous reports have shown that blood-brain barrier (BBB) permeability was impaired and that this occurred prior to the onset of neuronal damage, suggesting a critical role for vascular dysfunction. Interendothelial tight junctions (TJs), the anatomical basis of the BBB, constitute a molecular network comprising occludin and zonula occludens (ZO). This thesis shows a loss of expression and alterations in the morphology of these proteins in relation to BBB dysfunction in the thalamus of thiamine-deficient mice, providing an explanation for the presence of hemorrhages. Oxidative stress can lead to direct oxidative damage to TJ proteins and interfere with their regulation mechanisms. Also, nitric oxide (NO) can induce matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) involved in the degradation of these proteins. Cerebral vascular endothelium (CVE) seems to be an important source of NO in TD, since endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) expression is selectively induced in vulnerable areas. NO can react with reactive oxygen species and form peroxynitrite, leading to endothelial oxidative/nitrosative stress. Results have shown that eNOS gene deletion prevents cerebrovascular oxidative/nitrosative stress, immunoglobulins G (IgGs) extravasation and occludin and ZO alterations in the

thalamus of thiamine-deficient mice. Also, eNOS gene deletion prevents the induction of MMP-9 in CVE. Similar results have been obtained with the antioxidant N-acetylcysteine (NAC). Precise mechanisms by which reactive species alter TJ proteins are unknown. Caveolin-1, a major component of CVE caveolae, is involved in the regulation of TJ protein expression, and is modulated by oxidative/nitrosative stress; alteration in caveolin-1 expression has been recently associated with BBB breakdown. The present results show that caveolin-1 expression is selectively altered in CVE of the thalamus of thiamine-deficient mice, and show that normalization of caveolin-1 expression by NAC is associated with the attenuation of BBB damage. Taken together, these results demonstrate a central role for cerebrovascular oxidative/nitrosative stress, especially coming from eNOS, in BBB TJ protein alterations via direct damage and via induction of MMP-9 and caveolin-1. As a result, BBB breakdown contributes to neuronal cell death in the thalamus, since prevention of cerebrovascular alterations by eNOS gene deletion and NAC significantly attenuates neuronal cell death. Early administration of antioxidants combined with thiamine should therefore be an important consideration for the treatment of WKS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Apoptosis](#)
[*Blood Brain Barrier](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Neuropsychiatry](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)
[Immunoglobulins](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

7. Navigating the child welfare system: An exploratory study of families' experiences.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5250), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Estefan, Lianne Fuino

Institution: Estefan, Lianne Fuino: U South Florida, US

Language: English

Abstract: Growing up in a family environment that includes child maltreatment can result in an array of negative consequences for children, including health, behavioral, developmental, and social difficulties, and these consequences can persist over the lifetime. Families who have come to the attention of child welfare services for child maltreatment are at particularly high risk for experiencing multiple concurrent problems, including intimate partner violence, substance abuse, and mental health issues, as well as other family challenges. It is essential to intervene effectively with this population. However, there are few qualitative studies of parent experiences in the child welfare system through which to better understand parents' perspectives and identify additional or more effective points of intervention. This exploratory study utilized a mixed-methods design, primarily focusing on in-depth qualitative interviews with parents in the child welfare system, to explore participants' lived experiences within the continuum of child welfare services. Participants in this study experienced a range of interconnected stressors that impacted both their ability to effectively parent their children as well as successfully complete the services required of them by the child welfare system. Qualitative interviews revealed that parents experienced an overall lack of empowerment, effective communication, and support through their experience with the child welfare system, until they accessed the therapeutic services they were required to attend near the end of their time in the system. Parents were more responsive when services were more supportive, rather than punitive, and individualized to their needs and strengths. This study suggests that systematically implementing more individualized, family-centered services throughout the continuum of services provided by the child welfare system would be effective in intervening with families. Findings also indicate the need for continued qualitative research with parents to address both areas of intervention for families who have already maltreated their children

and the prevention of maltreatment and other related stressors in families who are at risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Child Welfare](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Family](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Depressive symptoms and drug use mediated by behavior change processes.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5571), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Holmgren, Meredith Anne

Institution: Holmgren, Meredith Anne: U Maryland, Baltimore County, US

Language: English

Abstract: The prevalence and negative influence of depressive symptoms on individuals with substance use disorders, combined with the knowledge that certain behavior change processes are related to abstinence, create the need for research to understand how depressive symptoms, the addictive behavior change process, and drug use outcomes are related. The purpose of this study was to test a model predicting drug use outcome during a treatment episode in which depressive symptoms were mediated by three behavior change process measures: (1) motivation to change; (2) behavioral coping processes of change; and (3) abstinence self-efficacy. It was hypothesized that greater depressive symptoms would increase drug use both directly and indirectly through the hypothesized decrease in behavior change processes. Seventy-two participants attending outpatient drug use disorder treatment and participating in a larger study named the STOP Project were included in these secondary analyses. Traditional mediation testing with OLS regression and bootstrapped mediation analyses were used to test the model. Results supported the fit of the hypothesized model. The statistical significance testing supported the following relations: greater depressive symptoms increased drug use outcome; greater depressive symptoms decreased behavior change processes; and decreased behavior change processes increased drug use. Treatment site, a covariate in the model, significantly predicted both increased use of behavioral coping processes and decreased drug use post-treatment. These findings support existing literature which highlights the role of depressive symptoms affecting drug use outcomes. The findings further support the existing literature indicating an important role for behavior change processes on drug use outcome. The current findings add to the literature by examining a more complex mediation model of influence that highlights how depressive symptoms impair important behavior change processes. Depressive symptoms demonstrated both direct and indirect effects of increased drug use outcome. Depressive symptoms negatively influenced critical change producing mechanisms by reducing motivation to change, coping behaviors, and confidence, leading to increased drug use. Behavioral coping processes alone mediated the relation between depressive symptoms and drug use. Results are discussed in terms of both clinical and research significance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Readiness to Change](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Validation of the Substance Use Risk Profile Scale (SURPS) in treatment-seeking substance abusers using cue reactivity methodology.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5580), 0419-4217 (2012)
Author(s):	Schlauch, Robert C
Institution:	Schlauch, Robert C.: The Florida State U., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	The current project sought to examine a typology for classifying substance abusers based on personality dimensions (introversion-hopelessness, anxiety sensitivity, impulsivity, and sensation seeking) that differentially predicts substance use preferences and patterns by matching primary personality-based motives for use to the specific effects of various psychoactive substances. Specifically, we sought to validate the Substance Use Risk Profile Scale (SURPS), a brief self-report measure designed to assess the relevant personality dimensions, in a treatment-seeking clinical sample using cue reactivity methodology to assess current inclinations to consume or to avoid consuming a wide range of psychoactive substances. Using confirmatory factor analysis and correlational analyses, the SURPS demonstrated good psychometric properties and construct validity. Further, impulsivity and sensation-seeking were associated with use of multiple substances but could be differentiated by motives for use and susceptibility to the reinforcing effects of stimulants (i.e., impulsivity) and alcohol (i.e. sensation-seeking). In contrast, IH and AS demonstrated a pattern of use more focused on reducing negative affect, but were not differentiated based on specific patterns of use. Taken together, results suggests that among treatment seeking substance abusers, the SURPS is a valid instrument for measuring four distinct personality dimensions that may be sensitive to motivational susceptibilities to specific patterns of alcohol and drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Cues *Drug Abuse *Health Care Seeking Behavior *Psychometrics *Test Validity
Source:	PsycINFO

10. Substance users and the psychiatric role of the emergency department.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5574), 0419-4217 (2012)
Author(s):	Kushner, Hallie
Institution:	Kushner, Hallie: U Chicago, US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Heavy substance users present challenges to traditional forms of medical and mental health care. This project considers several areas of overlap among substance users, addictions treatment, and psychiatric care as delivered in the emergency department (ED). Suicide may be conceptualized as an "acute" moment of crisis in the context of chronic distress. In the ED, chronic social and psychiatric problems must be conceptualized as acute episodes of illness. The role of the ED was considered retrospectively, in order to determine how its importance is conceptualized and incorporated after the fact. Chapter 1 reviews the participants and setting, methods and analysis, and four broad areas of literature relevant to the project. Chapter 2 demonstrates that the ED is a transitional setting whose purpose differs for patients, providers, and outside clinicians. Chapter 3 examines substance users' subjective experience of feeling suicidal, in order to contextualize the crisis of suicide within a framework of chronic of distress. Chapter 4 shows how substance users learn to speak a less messy, but also less accurate, language of

suicidality to ED providers, and the extent to which beliefs about suicide are internalized through this process. Chapter 5 focuses on a psychiatric diagnosis, bipolar disorder, which was nearly ubiquitous among the substance users interviewed for this project. Given its widespread presence, the diagnosis itself suggests an important story about the pressure to give chronic problems an acute gloss. Chapter 6 widens the scope of the acute/chronic divide to explore how an addictions treatment agency managed an acute financial crisis. Mental health professionals within this agency were pressured to draw new lines around what constituted "emergencies," and the importance of the ED grew in response. The concluding chapter argues that in spite of formidable obstacles, the ED offers advantages that would be hard to replicate in other care settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Discrimination](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Psychiatric Evaluation](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

11. Identification and modulation of electrophysiological markers of reward sensitivity, relevance to drug addiction.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5429), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Parvaz, Muhammad Adeel

Institution: Parvaz, Muhammad Adeel: State U New York at Stony Brook, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug addiction is primarily a disease of the brain's reward system. The resulting compromise in reward sensitivity traces its roots to the striatal "reward circuitry", where excess dopamine is released by the acute administration of the drug of abuse; chronic use is in turn associated with a hypodopaminergic state. In individuals with cocaine use disorder (CUD), these maladaptive changes in striatal dopamine are shown to be predictive of the choice for cocaine over other non-drug rewards. This deficit in reward sensitivity may therefore be bi-pronged, such that CUD manifest hyposensitivity to non-drug-related rewards (e.g. money) as well as hypersensitivity to drug-related rewards, as associated with cue-induced craving. This thesis aims to study the electrocortical markers of reward sensitivity in healthy controls and compare them to CUD to highlight the electrophysiological manifestations of this dichotomous impairment in reward sensitivity, using electroencephalogram (EEG) and event-related potentials (ERP). Moreover, using multimodal neuroimaging techniques, their underlying neuroanatomical correlates are also explored. Finally, a proof-of-concept study is presented to show that the EEG/ERP markers associated with motivated attention (i.e. drug seeking) can be modulated using cognitive control. These findings establish the ground work for potential interventional and therapeutic use of EEG/ERP methods to reinforce cognitive control over craving and other drug-seeking behavior in CUD. Instead of using positron emission tomography (PET) or functional magnetic resonance imaging (both modalities are costly and location/facility specific; PET adds the additional cost of subjecting research participants to radiation), we demonstrate the use of non-invasive, portable, substantially less expensive and high temporal resolution EEG and ERP methods to track (and possibly correct) deficits in reward sensitivity in drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Electrophysiology](#)
[*Evoked Potentials](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

12. Psychotic-like experiences and age at first use of cannabis in a non-clinical sample.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5565), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Barnes, Erica R

Institution: Barnes, Erica R.: Indiana U Pennsylvania, US

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research has demonstrated a relationship between cannabis use and several aspects of psychosis (development, decreased age of onset, exacerbation of symptoms and increased relapse). Unanswered questions concern whether there are ages of vulnerability for cannabis exposure. Further, despite gender differences in the development, age of onset, severity and overall course of psychosis, no research has examined the effect of cannabis exposure and psychotic-like experiences (PLE) across gender. The current study examined 428 undergraduate University students divided into three groups: cannabis use before age 16 (prepuberty group), cannabis use after age 16 (postpuberty group), and a control group. Lifetime cannabis use was divided into low (1-9 times) and high (10 or more times) amounts. It was predicted that males in the prepuberty group with high lifetime cannabis use would have the highest PLE as measured by the Perceptual Aberration and Magical Ideation (Per-Mag) scales from the Chapman Psychosis Proneness Scale, the Community Assessment of Psychic Experiences (CAPE) positive symptoms scale and the CAPE positive symptoms distress scale. Loglinear analyses revealed, contrary to the hypothesis, that females experienced higher PLE in the prepuberty group and males had higher PLE in the postpuberty group, as measured by the Per-Mag scale. The CAPE positive symptoms and distress scales failed to reveal any significant findings. Also, lifetime cannabis use was not found to significantly contribute to this model. These findings support and expand previous research that there are indeed periods of vulnerability for cannabis exposure and subsequent effects on PLE. Gender was found to mediate this effect where males and females have opposite periods of vulnerability. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[College Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Functional characterization of the *oprm1* a118g single nucleotide polymorphism in mice.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5137), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Mague, Stephen Daniel

Institution: Mague, Stephen Daniel: U Pennsylvania, US

Language: English

Abstract: Endogenous opioids acting at mu -opioid receptors (MOPR) mediate many biological functions. Pharmacological intervention at these receptors has greatly aided in the treatment of acute and chronic pain, in addition to other uses. However, the development of tolerance and dependence has made it difficult to adequately prescribe these therapeutics. A common single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), A118G, in the MOPR gene can affect opioid function and, consequently, has been suggested to contribute to individual variability in pain management and drug addiction. Investigation into the role of A118G in human disease and treatment response has generated a large number of association studies across various disease states as well as physiological responses.

However, characterizing the functional consequences of this SNP and establishing if it causes or contributes to disease phenotypes have been significant challenges. To clarify the functional mechanisms linking the OPRM1 A118G SNP to addiction and analgesia phenotypes, we derived a mouse model possessing the equivalent nucleotide/amino acid substitution in the mouse Oprm1 gene. I first evaluated MOPR expression and function using molecular and pharmacological techniques and, subsequently, investigated how these alterations affected basal and morphine-evoked responses using a variety of behavioral tasks. In order to better understand the synaptic and circuit-level alterations conferred by this SNP, we employed voltage-sensitive dye imaging in hippocampal slice preparations to evaluate basal and opioid-stimulated neuronal responses. Mice harboring this SNP (A112G) demonstrated several phenotypic similarities to humans carrying the A118G SNP, including reduced mRNA expression and morphine-mediated antinociception. We found additional phenotypes associated with this SNP including significant reductions of receptor protein levels, morphine-mediated hyperactivity, and locomotor sensitization, as well as sex-specific reductions in the rewarding properties of morphine and the aversive components of naloxone-precipitated morphine withdrawal. Functionally, this SNP reduced opioid-stimulated excitatory responses in the hippocampus. Together, these findings extend our understanding of the functional consequences of this SNP and support evidence suggesting that this SNP results in a loss of receptor function. Further cross-species analysis will allow us to investigate mechanisms and adaptations present in humans carrying this SNP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Genes](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Mice](#)
[Nucleotides](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Ventral corticostriatal mechanisms of response suppression: An incentive cue responding task.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5133), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Ghazizadeh Ehsaei, Ali

Institution: Ghazizadeh Ehsaei, Ali: U California, San Francisco with the University of California, Berkeley, US

Language: English

Abstract: Adaptation to novel environments involves two classes of motivated behaviors; promoting actions that lead to positive outcomes and suppressing actions that do not lead to positive outcomes. For animals like mammals, it is likely that in any given situation many more behaviors are inhibited than are promoted. Importantly, diminished inhibitory control is a feature of many pathological conditions and maladaptive behaviors, including impulsivity. Aspects of motivated behaviors, particularly those involving suppression of responses, in this thesis, are characterized in rodents using the DS task. In this task, presentation of a discriminative stimulus (DS) signals availability of sucrose reward upon a lever press. Importantly, presses outside the DS or during the neutral stimulus (NS) is not rewarded and is shown to be suppressed during training. Given the hypothesized role of Nucleus Accumbens (NAc) in guiding motivated behaviors, I first tested its influence on this cued appetitive task. Pharmacological inactivations of NAc differentiated a sub-region specific contribution to the DS task: NAc core promoted responding to rewarded cues while NAc shell suppressed unrewarded responding, including NS responding. Surprisingly subsequent electrophysiological recordings in NAc, only showed moderate quantitative differences between the two NAc subregions. These

results, therefore, indicate that the dissociable roles of NAc subregions are attributable at least partly to their distinct projection targets. A growing body of evidence implicates the ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) in suppression of unnecessary actions. Since vmPFC projects heavily to NAc shell, I hypothesized that this corticostriatal projection mediates the learned inhibitory control in the DS task. Simultaneous vmPFC inactivations and NAc shell recording confirmed this hypothesis. vmPFC inactivation led to a response disinhibition with temporal patterns matching that of NAc shell inactivations. Importantly electrophysiological results indicate that vmPFC mediates its effect by controlling a dual neural mechanism in NAc shell: suppression of NS excitations which can drive behavioral responding to NS and increased firing of gating neurons that are believed to inhibit spontaneous unreinforced responding. Together the novel results presented, help reveal the ventral corticostriatal mechanism of action suppression with important ramifications for the study of decision making and its aberrations such as impulsivity or addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Cues](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Electrophysiology](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Rodents](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. The developmental course of physical aggression and depressive symptoms in adolescence: Predictors of trajectory group membership.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5565), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): Avgoustis, Effie

Institution: Avgoustis, Effie: York U., Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the developmental course of physical aggression and depressive symptoms from late childhood through middle adolescence. Data were gathered longitudinally from 657 adolescents (53% girls, 47% boys), in eight waves over seven years, beginning when the youths were 10, 11, or 12 years old. The joint trajectory models indicated four distinct trajectories of physical aggression: low, moderate, early onset, and late onset physical aggression groups; and four trajectories for depressive symptoms: low, moderate, increasing, and high depressive symptoms groups. The joint probabilities indicated a substantial overlap of trajectories, suggesting a link between physical aggression and depressive symptoms over time. During late childhood, the risk factors of substance use and relational aggression were associated with membership in the early onset and late onset physical aggression groups. Also gender (i.e., boys), bullying and peer conflict predicted a trajectory of early, high levels of physical aggression (early onset group physical aggression) whereas victimization was associated with a trajectory of aggression beginning in adolescence (late onset physical aggression group). In comparison, girls were overrepresented in the elevated depressive symptoms groups (i.e., increasing and high depressive symptoms groups) as were highly anxious individuals and those reporting high levels of moral disengagement. In mid-adolescence, membership in an elevated trajectory group for either physical aggression or depressive symptoms represented higher levels of risk factors for individual adjustment and both parent and peer relationships. Of note, adolescents in the late onset physical aggression group were most at-risk for reporting higher levels of negative peer relationships including conflict, peer pressure and victimization and relational aggression as compared with the low, moderate and early onset physical aggression groups. The results of this study highlight the need to recognize the association between physical aggression and depressive symptoms over development and are discussed with respect to implications for prevention

and intervention strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
 *Age Differences
 *Drug Abuse
 *Major Depression
 *Risk Factors
 Human Sex Differences
 Symptoms
Source: PsycINFO

16. The effects of childhood maltreatment on criminal and substance abuse outcomes in urban youth diagnosed with ADHD.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5567), 0419-4217 (2012)

Author(s): De Sanctis, Virginia Ann

Institution: De Sanctis, Virginia Ann: City U New York, US

Language: English

Abstract: Results from longitudinal studies of individuals diagnosed with attention-deficit/hyperactive disorder (ADHD) in childhood have clearly shown that these children are at heightened risk for poor outcomes as they enter into adolescence and early adulthood. Among poor outcomes criminality (Barkley, Fischer, Edelbrock, & Smallish, 1990; Hechtman & Weiss, 1986; Mannuzza, Klein, Konig, & Giampino, 1989; Mannuzza, Klein, Bessler, Malloy, & LaPadula, 1993) and substance use disorders (SUDs; Mannuzza, Klein, Bessler, Malloy, & LaPadula, 1998; Wilens, Biederman, & Mick, 1998; King, Iacono, & McGue, 2004) are particularly prevalent and cause significant hardship for the individual, their family, and society at large. While early conduct disorder (CD) has been shown to account for a substantial portion of the risk associated with later criminality and substance use in youth with ADHD (Armstrong & Costello, 2002; Brook, Whiteman, Cohen, Shapiro, & Balka, 1995; Disney, Elkins, McGue, & Iacono, 1999; Barkley, Fischer, Smallish, & Fletcher, 2004), the extent to which other factors, such as a history of childhood maltreatment, contribute to poor outcomes remain relatively unexplored. This is surprising given the fact that (1) there is a clear literature showing that childhood maltreatment confers considerable risk for later poor outcome in general population studies (Cicchetti & Manly, 2001; Widom, 1989a; Smith & Thornberry, 1995; Zingraff, Leiter, Myers, & Johnsen, 1993; Ireland, Smith, & Thornberry, 2002; Smith, Ireland, & Thornberry, 2005), and (2) children diagnosed with ADHD are at increased risk for maltreatment due to externalizing behaviors and dysfunctional parental relations (Briscoe-Smith & Hinshaw, 2006; Ford, Racusin, Daviss, Ellis, Thomas, Rogers, et al., 1999). To our knowledge, no study has examined the contributory role of childhood maltreatment on later poor outcome among children with ADHD. The identification of maltreatment as risk factor is important as it could (1) significantly change the way clinicians assess and treat children with ADHD, and (2) be instrumental in the development of more targeted treatment alternatives and interventions for this at risk population. The following series of studies investigated the role of childhood maltreatment in the development of later criminality and SUDs in adolescents and young adults in a referred sample of urban, ethnically and socio-economically diverse children recruited in childhood between the ages of seven and 11 years and diagnosed with ADHD (N = 169). This group was re-assessed in adolescence (n = 98), almost ten years later, and compared to a well-matched, never-ADHD comparison group (n = 85). Official criminal records for the sample were obtained approximately three years after commencement of the adolescent follow-up. The results of these studies clearly establish a history of childhood maltreatment as a potent risk factor for later antisocial and substance use outcome in ADHD youth. In addition, it appears from our results that at least some portion of the poor outcome that has been attributed to CD in ADHD studies may in fact

be due to childhood maltreatment. These findings have important implications with regard to antisocial and substance use outcomes and emphasize the utility of assessing childhood maltreatment in ADHD populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Child Abuse](#)
[*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Urban Environments](#)
Source: PsycINFO

17. The development and evaluation of a safety skill intervention for child victims of neglect.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5554), 0419-4217 (2012)
Author(s): Hill, Heather H
Institution: Hill, Heather H.: U Nevada, Las Vegas, US
Language: English
Abstract: Child neglect is the least studied, yet most frequently indicated, type of child maltreatment. Still, there are few assessment and treatment methods specifically designed for victims of child neglect. Unintentional injuries have long remained the leading cause of death for children in the United States after the first year of life, and research suggests the majority of these child fatalities are actually the result of child neglect. Homes of neglectful families are often inundated with safety hazards but child-focused home safety skill interventions have yet to be developed. Thus, the present study focused on the development and initial evaluation of a child-focused home safety skills training program for victims of child neglect. The child-training was incorporated into Family Behavior Therapy (FBT), an in-home parent-focused treatment program for child neglect and maternal substance abuse. The original development and initial evaluation of the training in uncontrolled case trials are reviewed. The current study involved two controlled multiple baseline evaluations for child participants. Results after training indicated improvements in children's skills relevant to ameliorating identified home hazards, and suggest the training is promising and worthy of future study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Child Neglect](#)
[*Evaluation](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Safety](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Family Therapy](#)
[Mothers](#)
Source: PsycINFO

18. Strain-dependent and age-dependent effects of acute nicotine, chronic nicotine, and withdrawal from chronic nicotine on fear conditioning.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2012, vol./is. 72/9-B(5614), 0419-4217 (2012)
Author(s): Portugal, George
Institution: Portugal, George: Temple U., US
Language: English

Abstract: Research in both humans and animals demonstrates that nicotine addiction is a complex disorder that can be influenced by several factors. For instance, individual differences in genetics can impact sensitivity to nicotine and can modulate the severity of nicotine withdrawal. Although nicotine alters cognitive processes such as learning and memory, it remains unknown whether genetic variability modulates the effects of nicotine on these cognitive functions. Thus, the present study characterized the effects of acute, chronic, and withdrawal from chronic nicotine administration on fear conditioning in 8 strains of inbred mice. Furthermore, nicotine withdrawal-related changes in somatic signs and the elevated plus maze were examined because nicotine withdrawal consists of multiple symptoms that can include increased somatic signs and increased anxiety. Strain-dependent effects of acute nicotine and nicotine withdrawal on contextual fear conditioning were observed in several inbred strains. However, the effects of acute nicotine on contextual fear conditioning were not associated with the effects of nicotine withdrawal, suggesting that different genetic substrates may mediate these two effects. Nicotine withdrawal produced few changes in somatic signs and exploration in the elevated plus maze. Overall, these data demonstrate that genetics contribute to variability in the effects of acute nicotine and withdrawal from chronic nicotine treatment on contextual fear conditioning. The identification of genes that may alter the effects of nicotine on cognition may lead to more efficacious treatments for nicotine addiction. The age during which nicotine use begins is a second factor that may influence the severity of nicotine addiction. Pre-adolescence and adolescence are periods of development that have an increased risk for developing addiction to nicotine. Nicotine alters contextual learning, but it remains unknown whether these effects are age-dependent. Therefore, the present study examined the effects of acute, chronic, and withdrawal from chronic nicotine on fear conditioning in pre-adolescent, adolescent, and adult mice. In addition, we investigated whether exposure to chronic nicotine during pre-adolescence or adolescence has long-lasting effects on contextual learning that occurs during adulthood. Pre-adolescent mice were more sensitive to the effects of acute nicotine than adolescents and adults, showed enhanced contextual learning when treated with high doses of chronic nicotine, and were less sensitive than adolescents and adults to nicotine withdrawal-related deficits in contextual learning. In contrast, adolescent mice were less sensitive to the effects of acute nicotine on contextual learning than pre-adolescents and adults and were more sensitive to nicotine withdrawal-related deficits in contextual learning relative to pre-adolescents and adults. Chronic nicotine exposure during pre-adolescence or adolescence also produced long-lasting impairments in contextual learning that were observed during adulthood, whereas adult chronic nicotine exposure had no effect on fear conditioning. Together, these data suggest that pre-adolescent and adolescent nicotine exposure has both short-term and long-term effects on contextual learning that may play an important role in the development and maintenance of nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Animal Strain Differences](#)
[*Conditioned Fear](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. The Assessment of Protective Behavioral Strategies: Comparing Prediction and Factor Structures Across Measures.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, May 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (May 21, 2012)

Author(s): Pearson, Matthew R; Kite, Benjamin A; Henson, James M

Abstract: Protective behavioral strategies (PBS), or drinking control strategies, are specific behaviors one can utilize to minimize the harmful consequences of alcohol consumption. As there is not currently a standard measure of PBS, the goal of the present study was to

examine the factor structure and concurrent validity of three scales designed to assess PBS: Protective Behavioral Strategies Scale (PBSS; Martens, M. P., Ferrier, A. G., Sheehy, M. J., Corbett, K., Anderson, D. A., & Simmons, A., 2005 Development of the Protective Behavioral Strategies Survey. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 66, 698-705), Protective Behavioral Strategies Measure (Novik, M. G., & Boekeloo, B. O., 2011, Dimensionality and psychometric analysis of an alcohol protective behavioral strategies scale. *Journal of Drug Education*, 41, 65-78. doi:10.2190/DE.41.1.d), and the Strategy Questionnaire (SQ); (Sugarman, D. E., & Carey, K. B., 2007), The relationship between drinking control strategies and college student alcohol use. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 21, 338-345. doi:10.1037/0893-164X.21.3.338). In a sample of college students (n = 291), we used confirmatory factor analysis to examine the proposed factor structures of each scale. Although the theorized three-factor structure fit the data moderately well for the PBSS, the theorized factor structures for the Protective Behavioral Strategies Measure and SQ did not fit the data well. Further, the composite scores from the PBSS were all significantly negatively correlated with alcohol-related problems, whereas the composites of the SQ were not significantly correlated with alcohol-related problems. Although we have evidence in favor of 1 PBS measure over others, we discuss broader issues related to assessment of PBS. We consider the different instructions, response scales, and time intervals for various PBS measures in terms of how they relate to the advancement of PBS research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

20. Neurophysiological effects of modafinil on cue-exposure in cocaine dependence: A randomized placebo-controlled cross-over study using pharmacological fmri.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, April 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Apr 24, 2012)

Author(s): Goudriaan, Anna E; Veltman, Dick J; van den Brink, Wim; Dom, Geert; Schmaal, Lianne

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Enhanced reactivity to substance related cues is a central characteristic of addiction and has been associated with increased activity in motivation, attention, and memory related brain circuits and with a higher probability of relapse. Modafinil was promising in the first clinical trials in cocaine dependence, and was able to reduce craving in addictive disorders. However, its mechanism of action remains to be elucidated. In this functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) study therefore, cue reactivity in cocaine dependent patients was compared to cue reactivity in healthy controls (HCs) under modafinil and placebo conditions. METHODS: An fMRI cue reactivity study, with a double-blind, placebo-controlled cross-over challenge with a single dose of modafinil (200mg) was employed in 13 treatment seeking cocaine dependent patients and 16 HCs. RESULTS: In the placebo condition, watching cocaine-related pictures (versus neutral pictures) resulted in higher brain activation in the medial frontal cortex, anterior cingulate cortex, angular gyrus, left orbitofrontal cortex, and ventral tegmental area (VTA) in the cocaine dependent group compared to HCs. However, in the modafinil condition, no differences in brain activation patterns were found between cocaine dependent patients and HCs. Group interactions revealed decreased activity in the VTA and increased activity in the right ACC and putamen in the modafinil condition relative to the placebo condition in cocaine dependent patients, whereas such changes were not present in healthy controls. Decreases in self-reported craving when watching cocaine-related cues after modafinil administration compared to the placebo condition were associated with modafinil-induced increases in ACC and putamen activation. CONCLUSIONS: Enhanced cue reactivity in the cocaine dependent group compared to healthy controls was found in brain circuitries related to reward, motivation, and autobiographical memory processes. In cocaine dependent patients, these enhanced brain responses were attenuated by modafinil, mainly due to decreases in cue- reactivity in reward-related brain areas (VTA) and increases in cue reactivity in cognitive control areas (ACC). These modafinil-induced changes in brain activation in response to cocaine-related visual stimuli were associated with diminished self-reported craving. These findings imply that

in cocaine dependent patients, modafinil, although mainly known as a cognitive enhancer, acts on both the motivational and the cognitive brain circuitry. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

21. Shame and sexual compulsivity: Enactments that fuel addiction.

Citation: PsycCRITIQUES, 2012, vol./is. 57/20(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2012)

Author(s): Lothstein, Leslie

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the film, Shame (2011) directed by Steve McQueen. This is a deeply disturbing film about sexual addiction and sexual compulsivity in which Michael Fassbender as Brandon and Carey Mulligan as Cissy play the role of adult siblings who are caught in a time warp of sexual enactments as a result of early childhood abuse. McQueen takes us into the sordid world of sexual enactments and perversion in which Brandon and Cissy enact a hellish journey of raw, explosive sex in which their excitement is short-lived and used as a defense against the unbearable realities of childhood seductions and incest that has led to their inability to love and be loved. The sexual enactments are not only about sex but also about losses in childhood. These losses are devastating to the early development of the self and indelibly scar the child as he or she grows into adulthood being unable to have need-fulfilling relationships. The end result is that the child and then the adult finds him- or herself in a perpetual nightmare of memory reenactments that can lead only to new cycles of sexuality, despair, and self-loathing. Shame is a must-see movie for any clinician who has intellectualized these experiences or dismisses them as unimportant, as well as for anyone wanting to explore the inner world of love relationships gone mad. For moviegoers, the incest relationship between Brandon and Cissy is apt to stir up intense feelings of discomfort. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Electronic Collection

Subject Headings: [*Enactments](#)
[*Incest](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Shame](#)
[*Sibling Relations](#)
[Love](#)
[Paraphilias](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Posttraumatic stress disorder, substance use disorders, and medical comorbidity among returning U.S. veterans.

Citation: Journal of Traumatic Stress, April 2012, vol./is. 25/2(220-225), 0894-9867;1573-6598 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Nazarian, Deborah; Kimerling, Rachel; Frayne, Susan M

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Institution: Nazarian, Deborah: VA Advanced Fellowship Program in Mental Illness Research and Treatment, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Palo Alto, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Evidence suggests that posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorders (SUD) are associated with poorer physical health among U.S. veterans who served in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OEF/OIF). No research of which we are aware has examined the independent and interactive effects of PTSD and

SUD on medical comorbidity among OEF/OIF veterans. This cross-sectional study examined medical record data of female and male OEF/OIF veterans with ≥ 2 Veterans Affairs primary care visits (N = 73,720). Gender-stratified logistic regression analyses, adjusted for sociodemographic factors, were used to examine the association of PTSD, SUD, and their interaction on the odds of medical diagnoses. PTSD was associated with increased odds of medical diagnoses in 9 of the 11 medical categories among both women and men, range of odds ratios (ORs) ranged from 1.07 to 2.29. Substance use disorders were associated with increased odds of 2 of the 11 medical categories among women and 3 of the 11 medical categories among men; ORs ranged from 1.20 to 1.74. No significant interactions between PTSD and SUD were detected for women or men. Overall, findings suggest that PTSD had a stronger association with medical comorbidity (in total and across various medical condition categories) than SUD among female and male OEF/OIF veterans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Physical Health](#)
[War](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

23. MR spectroscopy in opiate maintenance therapy: Association of glutamate with the number of previous withdrawals in the anterior cingulate cortex.

Citation: Addiction Biology, May 2012, vol./is. 17/3(659-667), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2012)

Author(s): Hermann, Derik; Frischknecht, Ulrich; Heinrich, Milena; Hoerst, Mareen; Vollmert, Christian; Vollstadt-Klein, Sabine; Tunc-Skarka, Nuran; Kiefer, Falk; Mann, Karl; Ende, Gabriele

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Institution: Hermann, Derik: Department of Addictive Behaviour and Addiction Medicine, Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Pre-clinical research indicates that opioids reduce extracellular glutamate in acute opioid treatment, whereas during withdrawal, glutamatergic neurotransmission is increased and withdrawal symptoms can be blocked by glutamate receptor antagonists. The glutamate hypothesis of addiction suggests that withdrawal-associated hyperglutamatergic states destabilize the glutamatergic system chronically and contribute to relapse. magnetic resonance spectroscopy at three tesla optimized for glutamate assessment (TE 80 ms) was performed in the anterior cingulate gyrus (ACC) and frontal white matter (fWM) of 17 opiate-dependent patients during opiate maintenance therapy and 20 healthy controls. Controlling for age and gray matter content, glutamate in the ACC was positively associated with the number of previous withdrawals. For glutamate + glutamine (Glx), a significant group-age interaction was found. Whereas Glx declines with age in healthy controls, Glx increases with age in opiate-dependent patients. The number of previous withdrawals did not correlate with age. In fWM spectra, increased Cho concentrations were observed in opiate-dependent patients. Both new findings, the positive correlation of glutamate and previous withdrawals and increasing Glx with age in contrast to an age-dependent Glx decrease in controls indicate a destabilization of the glutamate system in opiate-dependent patients and support the glutamate hypothesis of addiction. Increased Cho concentrations in fWM corroborate findings of WM abnormalities in

opioid-dependent subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Magnetic Resonance Imaging
*Maintenance Therapy
*Opiates
*Gray Matter
*Cingulate Cortex
Neurotransmission
Spectroscopy

Source: PsycINFO

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

24. Effect of methamphetamine dependence on heart rate variability.

Citation: Addiction Biology, May 2012, vol./is. 17/3(648-658), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2012)

Author(s): Henry, Brook L; Minassian, Arpi; Perry, William

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Institution: Henry, Brook L.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Methamphetamine (METH) is an increasing popular and highly addictive stimulant associated with autonomic nervous system (ANS) dysfunction, cardiovascular pathology and neurotoxicity. Heart rate variability (HRV) has been used to assess autonomic function and predict mortality in cardiac disorders and drug intoxication, but has not been characterized in METH use. We recorded HRV in a sample of currently abstinent individuals with a history of METH dependence compared to age- and gender-matched drug-free comparison subjects. HRV was assessed using time domain, frequency domain, and non-linear entropic analyses in 17 previously METH-dependent and 21 drug-free comparison individuals during a 5 minute rest period. The METH-dependent group demonstrated significant reduction in HRV, reduced parasympathetic activity, and diminished heartbeat complexity relative to comparison participants. More recent METH use was associated with increased sympathetic tone. Chronic METH exposure may be associated with decreased HRV, impaired vagal function, and reduction in heart rate complexity as assessed by multiple methods of analysis. We discuss and review evidence that impaired HRV may be related to the cardiotoxic or neurotoxic effects of prolonged METH use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Autonomic Nervous System
*Drug Dependency
*Heart Rate
*Methamphetamine
*Pathology
Neurotoxicity

Source: PsycINFO

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

25. Characterization of an alcohol addiction-prone phenotype in mice.

Citation:	Addiction Biology, May 2012, vol./is. 17/3(601-612), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2012)
Author(s):	Radwanska, Kasia; Kaczmarek, Leszek
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Institution:	Radwanska, Kasia: Laboratory of Molecular Neurobiology, Nencki Institute, Warsaw, Poland
Language:	English
Abstract:	Human studies indicate that high impulsivity, novelty seeking and anxiety predispose individuals to alcohol abuse. Unclear, however, is whether the same phenotypes can be observed in laboratory animals prone to uncontrolled alcohol drinking. To characterize a novelty-seeking trait, anxiety, impulsivity, compulsivity and the motivation for natural rewards in mice, numerous tests were performed in the automated IntelliCage learning system. The same mice then had extended access to alcohol for 70 days, followed by the evaluation of addiction-like behaviors, including (1) the motivation for alcohol in a progressive-ratio schedule of reinforcement; (2) persistent and compulsive alcohol seeking and taking during signaled 'no alcohol' periods and (3) when subjected to punishment; and (4) the intensity of relapse after alcohol withdrawal. Our data suggest that high levels of anxiety-related traits (i.e. low novelty seeking, low resistance to punishment and a high level of compulsive behaviors) and high impulsivity predict addiction-like alcohol drinking in mice. Future studies are, however, warranted to create a valid model of alcohol addiction in mice in the IntelliCage system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	HOLDER: The Authors. Addiction Biology--Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Alcohol Abuse *Animal Learning *Phenotypes *Rewards Mice
Source:	PsycINFO
Full Text:	Available in <i>fulltext</i> at Wiley

26. Adolescent pre-exposure to ethanol and 3,4-methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA) increases conditioned rewarding effects of MDMA and drug-induced reinstatement.

Citation:	Addiction Biology, May 2012, vol./is. 17/3(588-600), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2012)
Author(s):	Do Couto, Bruno Ribeiro; Daza-Losada, Manuel; Rodriguez-Arias, Marta; Nadal, Roser; Guerri, Consuelo; Summavielle, Teresa; Minarro, Jose; Aguilar, Maria A
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Institution:	Do Couto, Bruno Ribeiro: Departamento de Anatomia Humana y Psicobiologia, Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Murcia, Murcia, Spain
Language:	English
Abstract:	Many adolescents often take ethanol (EtOH) in combination with 3,4-methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA). In the present work, we used a mouse model to study the effect of repeated pre-exposure during adolescence to EtOH (2 g/kg), MDMA (10 or 20 mg/kg) or EtOH + MDMA on the rewarding and reinstating effects of MDMA in the conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm. Pre-exposure to EtOH, MDMA or both increased the rewarding effects of a low dose of MDMA (1.25 mg/kg). These pre-treatments did not affect the acquisition of the CPP induced by 5 mg/kg of

MDMA. However, the CPP was more persistent in mice pre-exposed to both doses of MDMA or to EtOH + MDMA20. After extinction of the CPP induced by 5 mg/kg of MDMA, reinstatement was observed in all groups with a priming dose of 2.5 mg/kg of MDMA, in the groups pre-exposed to EtOH or MDMA alone with a priming dose of 1.25 mg/kg, and in the groups pre-treated with MDMA alone with a priming dose of 0.625 mg/kg. Pre-treatment during adolescence with MDMA or EtOH induced long-term changes in the level of biogenic amines [dihydroxyphenyl acetic acid, homovanillic acid, dopamine turnover, serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) and 5-hydroxyindole acetic acid (5-HIAA) in the striatum, and 5-HT and 5-HIAA in the cortex] after the first reinstatement test, although these effects depended on the dose used during conditioning. These results suggest that exposure to EtOH and MDMA during adolescence reinforces the addictive properties of MDMA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Conditioning](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

27. Poor impulse control predicts inelastic demand for nicotine but not alcohol in rats.

Citation: Addiction Biology, May 2012, vol./is. 17/3(576-587), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2012)

Author(s): Diergaarde, Leontien; van Mourik, Yvar; Pattij, Tommy; Schoffelmeer, Anton N. M; De Vries, Taco J

Correspondence Address: Diergaarde, Leontien: Department of Anatomy and Neurosciences, VU University Medical Center, Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, Van der Boerhorststraat 7, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1081 BT, l.diergaarde@vumc.nl

Institution: Diergaarde, Leontien: Department of Anatomy and Neurosciences, VU University Medical Center, Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Tobacco and alcohol dependence are characterized by continued use despite deleterious health, social and occupational consequences, implying that addicted individuals pay a high price for their use. In behavioral economic terms, such persistent consumption despite increased costs can be conceptualized as inelastic demand. Recent animal studies demonstrated that high-impulsive individuals are more willing to work for nicotine or cocaine infusions than their low-impulsive counterparts, indicating that this trait might be causally related to inelastic drug demand. By employing progressive ratio schedules of reinforcement combined with a behavioral economics approach of analysis, we determined whether trait impulsivity is associated with an insensitivity of nicotine or alcohol consumption to price increments. Rats were trained on a delayed discounting task, measuring impulsive choice. Hereafter, high- and low-impulsive rats were selected and trained to nose poke for intravenous nicotine or oral alcohol. Upon stable self-administration on a continuous reinforcement schedule, the price (i.e. response requirement) was increased. Demand curves, depicting the relationship between price and consumption, were produced using Hursh's exponential demand equation. Similar to human observations, nicotine and alcohol consumption in rats fitted this equation, thereby demonstrating the validity of our model. Moreover, high-impulsive rats displayed inelastic nicotine demand, as their nicotine consumption was less sensitive to price increments as compared with that in low-impulsive rats. Impulsive choice was not related to differences in alcohol demand elasticity. Our model seems well suited for studying nicotine and alcohol demand in rats and, as such, might contribute to our understanding of

tobacco and alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Behavioral Economics](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

28. Association of -opioid receptor (OPRM1) gene polymorphism with response to naltrexone in alcohol dependence: A systematic review and meta-analysis.

Citation: Addiction Biology, May 2012, vol./is. 17/3(505-512), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (May 2012)

Author(s): Chamorro, Antonio-Javier; Marcos, Miguel; Miron-Canelo, Jose-Antonio; Pastor, Isabel; Gonzalez-Sarmiento, Rogelio; Laso, Francisco-Javier

Correspondence Address: Marcos, Miguel: Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital of Salamanca, P San Vicente, 58-156, Salamanca, Spain, 37007, mmarcos@usal.es

Institution: Chamorro, Antonio-Javier: Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital of Ourense, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Previous studies have suggested that the effect of naltrexone in patients with alcohol dependence may be moderated by genetic factors. In particular, the possession of the G allele of the A118G polymorphism of the -opioid receptor gene (OPRM1) has been associated with a better response to naltrexone, although controversial results have been reported. The aim of this paper is to combine previous findings by means of a systematic review and a meta-analysis. We retrieved studies on the relationship between A118G polymorphism in OPRM1 gene and response to treatment with naltrexone in patients with alcohol dependence by means of electronic database search. A meta-analysis was conducted using a random-effects model. Calculations of odds ratio (OR) and their confidence intervals (CI) and tests for heterogeneity of the results have been performed. Six previous studies have analyzed the role of A118G polymorphism in response to naltrexone for alcohol dependence. After meta-analysis, we found that naltrexone-treated patients carrying the G allele had lower relapse rates than those who were homozygous for the A allele (OR: 2.02, 95% CI 1.26-3.22; P = 0.003). There were no differences in abstinence rates. Our results support the fact that the G allele of A118G polymorphism of OPRM1 moderates the effect of naltrexone in patients with alcohol dependence. This genetic marker may therefore identify a subgroup of individuals more likely to respond to this treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Genes](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

29. An investigation of Goodman's addictive disorder criteria in eating disorders.

- Citation:** European Eating Disorders Review, May 2012, vol./is. 20/3(182-189), 1072-4133;1099-0968 (May 2012)
- Author(s):** Speranza, Mario; Revah-Levy, Anne; Giquel, Ludovic; Loas, Gwenole; Venisse, Jean-Luc; Jeammet, Philippe; Corcos, Maurice
- Correspondence Address:** Speranza, Mario: Centre Hospitalier de Versailles, Service de Pedopsychiatrie, 177 rue de Versailles, Le Chesnay, France, 78157, msperanza@ch-versailles.fr
- Institution:** Speranza, Mario: Centre Hospitalier de Versailles, Service de Pedopsychiatrie, Le Chesnay, France
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The aim of this study was to examine how far Goodman's addictive disorder criteria were met by individuals with eating disorders according to subtypes. The study provided a cross-sectional comparison among three samples of eating disorders [restricting anorexia nervosa (R-AN), N = 68; purging anorexia nervosa (P-AN), N = 42; and bulimia nervosa (BN), N = 66], a sample of substance-related disorders (SRDs, N = 48) and a sample of matched controls (N = 201). Diagnosis of addictive disorder was made following Goodman's criteria. Addictive personality traits were assessed with the Addiction Potential Scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory--2 and with the Zuckerman's Sensation Seeking Scale. Results showed that individuals with BN met Goodman's addictive disorder criteria in the same proportion as drug-addicted individuals (65% vs 60%, p = NS). They both showed higher rates than R-AN individuals (35%; R-AN versus BN: F = 11.9, p < 0.001 and R-AN versus SRD: F = 7.16, p < 0.01). Although BN and SRD showed higher rates of addictive disorders compared with P-AN, differences were not significant. Scores on the Sensation Seeking and on the Addictive Potential scales paralleled the distribution of addictive disorders, with individuals with BN and with P-AN showing higher levels than individuals with R-AN. Results showed that a subgroup of individuals with an eating disorder experiences their disorder as an addiction and may deserve specific therapeutic attention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd and Eating Disorders Association; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Eating Behavior](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Ingestion](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

30. Self-prescribed and other informal care provided by physicians: Scope, correlations and implications.

- Citation:** Journal of Medical Ethics: Journal of the Institute of Medical Ethics, May 2012, vol./is. 38/5(294-298), 0306-6800 (May 2012)
- Author(s):** Gendel, Michael H; Brooks, Elizabeth; Early, Sarah R; Gundersen, Doris C; Dubovsky, Steven L; Dilts, Steven L; Shore, Jay H
- Correspondence Address:** Brooks, Elizabeth: University of Colorado Denver, MS F800, Nighthorse Campbell Building, 13055 E. 17th Ave, Aurora, CO, US, 80207, elizabeth.brooks@ucdenver.edu
- Institution:** Gendel, Michael H.: Colorado Physician Health Program, Denver, CO, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: While it is generally acknowledged that self-prescribing among physicians poses some risk, research finds such behaviour to be common and in certain cases accepted by the medical community. Largely absent from the literature is knowledge about other activities doctors perform for their own medical care or for the informal

treatment of family and friends. This study examined the variety, frequency and association of behaviours doctors report providing informally. Informal care included prescriptions, as well as any other type of personal medical treatment (eg, monitoring chronic or serious conditions). Method: A survey was sent to 2500 randomly-selected physicians in Colorado, 600 individuals returned questionnaires with usable data. The authors hypothesised: (1) physicians would prescribe the same types of treatment at home as they prescribed professionally; and (2) physicians who informally prescribed addictive medications would be more likely to engage in other types of informal medical care. Results: Physicians who wrote prescriptions for antibiotics, psychotropics and opioids at work were more likely to prescribe these medications at home. Those prescribing addictive drugs outside of the office treated more serious illnesses in emergency situations, more chronic conditions and more major medical/surgical conditions informally than did those not routinely prescribing addictive medications. Physicians reported a variety of informal care behaviour and high frequency of informal care to family and friends. Discussion: The frequency and variety of informal care reported in this study strongly argues for profession-wide discussion about ethical and guideline considerations for such behaviour. These areas are discussed in the paper. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Professional Ethics](#)
[*Self Care Skills](#)
[Physicians](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

31. The association between insomnia and suicidal thoughts in adults treated for alcohol dependence in Poland.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(160-163), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Klimkiewicz, Anna; Bohnert, Amy S. B; Jakubczyk, Andrzej; Ilgen, Mark A; Wojnar, Marcin; Brower, Kirk

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Institution: Klimkiewicz, Anna: University of Michigan Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Suicidal ideation is elevated for individuals with alcohol use disorders. Sleep problems are associated with suicide risk and alcohol use, and sleep problems may be associated with suicide risk in those with alcohol use disorders. For the present study, we hypothesized that self-reported sleep problems are associated with suicidal thoughts in a sample of adults seeking treatment for alcohol dependence in Poland. Methods: The sample included 304 patients in addiction treatment programs in Warsaw, Poland who met criteria for alcohol dependence. Measures included demographic characteristics, frequency of alcohol use, psychiatric symptoms, suicidal ideation and two measures of insomnia, which differed by time frame: the Athens Insomnia Scale (AIS, past 1 month) and the Sleep Disorders Questionnaire (SDQ-7, past 6 months). Multivariable logistic regression models tested the association between insomnia and suicidal thoughts. Results: In models that controlled for age, gender, and days of recent drinking, both measures of sleep problems were associated with suicidal ideation: AOR = 2.01 (95% CI: 1.50-2.70) [AIS] and 1.73 (95% CI: 1.29-2.31) [SDQ-7]. The association of sleep problems, as measured by the AIS, with suicide remained significant after adjusting for psychiatric symptoms, although the estimated effect size was smaller (AOR = 1.47; 95% CI: 1.05-2.06). Conclusions: Among Polish adults with alcohol dependence, insomnia severity was associated with suicidal ideation. This finding highlights the need to assess for sleep problems, in addition to suicidal thoughts, in alcohol treatment settings and to

further examine the potential consequences of poor sleep in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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](#)
[*Insomnia](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
Source: PsycINFO

32. Distinctive modulation of ethanol place preference by delta opioid receptor-selective agonists.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(156-159), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2012)
Author(s): van Rijn, Richard M; Brissett, Daniela I; Whistler, Jennifer L
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Institution: van Rijn, Richard M.: Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center, Department of Neurology, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Naltrexone is one of the few drugs approved by the Federal Drug Administration for the treatment of alcoholism. However, naltrexone is only effective in a subpopulation of treatment-seeking alcohol abusers, and suffers from compliance issues. The non-selective nature of this opioid antagonist likely contributes to its side effects and poor therapeutic efficacy. Drugs selectively targeting delta opioid receptor subtypes offer a potential way to treat alcohol abuse disorders. We have recently shown that delta subtype-selective agonists TAN-67 and SNC80 can have opposing effects on alcohol consumption, while having similar effects on alcohol withdrawal-induced anxiety. Methods: We studied the ability of TAN-67 and SNC80 to induce place preference in naive and ethanol exposed C57BL/6 mice and determined the effect of these agonists on the expression of ethanol place preference. Results: We show that TAN-67 and SNC80 have opposing actions on ethanol place preference. However, neither of the drugs induces place preference by themselves at doses that are therapeutically effective in mice. Interestingly, SNC80, like naltrexone reduces ethanol place preference, however we have previously shown that SNC80 increases ethanol consumption at the tested dose. Similar to naltrexone, TAN-67 reduces alcohol consumption, but we show here that it may be due to an increase in ethanol place preference. Importantly, we found that chronic ethanol exposure does not increase the rewarding properties of the DOR subtype selective agonists. Conclusions: Our results provide a better understanding of how DOR subtype selective drugs could potentially be used for treatment of alcohol abuse disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Narcotic Agonists](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Place Conditioning](#)
Source: PsycINFO

33. Drug use opportunities as opportunities for drug use prevention: Bogota, Colombia a case in point.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(127-134), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Neumark, Yehuda; Lopez-Quintero, Catalina; Bobashev, Georgiy

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Institution: Neumark, Yehuda: Braun School of Public Health and Community Medicine, Hebrew University-Hadassah, Jerusalem, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: Background: As drugs become more ubiquitous and fewer resources are available for drug prevention and treatment, understanding the early stages of drug use involvement becomes increasingly important for prevention efforts. This study aims to explore the concept of drug use opportunity, and to disentangle, from a socio-ecological perspective, the factors associated with experiencing a drug use opportunity. Methods: Data from 2279 standardized questionnaires administered in 23 schools in Bogota was analyzed. Schools were selected in a multistage probability cluster sample. Multilevel logistic regression modeling estimated the effects of multiple level factors on the likelihood of having experienced an opportunity to use illicit drugs or inhalants. Results: One-third of respondents (32.1%) reported having had an opportunity to use drugs. Even among those who perceived drugs to be readily available and/or expressed intentions to use drugs in the near future, most reported never having experienced an opportunity to use drugs. For most of the drugs assessed, peer drug use, cigarette smoking, alcohol drinking, problematic behavior, and degree of school safety were the strongest correlates of having had a drug use opportunity. Conclusions: Despite living in an environment of high drug availability, most adolescents do not experience opportunities to use drugs. The likelihood of experiencing an opportunity is influenced by multiple interacting individual and macro-social factors, just as drug use is. Drug use opportunities were mainly promoted by friends, suggesting the need to consider their role within close social networks, alongside that of drug suppliers, in the design of intervention activities and drug policy development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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 Prevention](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Social Influences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Inhibiting glycine transporter-1 facilitates cocaine-cue extinction and attenuates reacquisition of cocaine-seeking behavior.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(119-126), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Dhonnchadha, Brid A. Nic; Pinard, Emmanuel; Alberati, Daniela; Wettstein, Joseph G; Spealman, Roger D; Kantak, Kathleen M

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Institution: Dhonnchadha, Brid A. Nic: Department of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Combining extinction training with cognitive-enhancing pharmacotherapy represents a novel strategy for improving the efficacy of exposure therapy for drug relapse prevention. We investigated if the selective glycine transporter-1 (GlyT-1) inhibitor RO4543338 could facilitate extinction of cocaine-conditioned responses and attenuate reacquisition of cocaine-seeking behavior. Methods: Rats were trained to

self-administer cocaine (0.3 mg/kg), which was associated with a 2-s light cue under a second-order schedule of i.v. drug injection. Rats received vehicle, 30 or 45 mg/kg of RO4543338 prior to three 1-h extinction-training sessions spaced at weekly intervals. Responses were extinguished by substituting saline for cocaine while maintaining response-contingent cue presentations. Reacquisition of cocaine-seeking behavior during self-administration sessions began 1 week after the last extinction session. Control experiments were conducted under conditions that precluded explicit extinction of cocaine-conditioned responses. Results: Compared to vehicle, 30 and 45 mg/kg RO4543338 significantly decreased responding early in extinction training and during subsequent reacquisition sessions. The latter effect persisted for at least five sessions. In control studies, reacquisition of cocaine-seeking behavior was not altered when RO4543338 was administered either prior to weekly self-administration control sessions or prior to weekly control sessions in which cocaine and cues were omitted and the levers retracted. Conclusions: As the GlyT-1 inhibitor facilitated cocaine-cue extinction learning and attenuated subsequent reacquisition of cocaine-seeking behavior, this class of compounds may have utility as a pharmacological adjunct to cocaine-cue exposure therapy in addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[*Glycine](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Exposure Therapy](#)
[Rats](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. A haplotype analysis is consistent with the role of functional HTR1B variants in alcohol dependence.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(100-104), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Contini, Veronica; Bertuzzi, Guilherme P; Polina, Evelise R; Hunemeier, Tabita; Hendler, Elisa M; Hutz, Mara H; Bau, Claiton H. D

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Institution: Contini, Veronica: Department of Genetics, Instituto de Biociencias, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Animal and human studies have suggested that the serotonergic system plays an important role in alcohol consumption and abuse, mainly due to the serotonin receptor 1B (5-HT1B) function in the mesolimbic reward pathway. Association studies between the HTR1B gene variants and alcoholism have found significant results. There is also evidence for a complex balancing regulation of the gene by two functional variants in the promoter region (rs11568817 and rs130058), which are in linkage disequilibrium. Methods: The aim of this study is to investigate the role of the most relevant variants (rs11568817, rs130058, rs6296 and rs13212041) of the HTR1B gene in the susceptibility to alcohol dependence. The sample comprised 136 Brazilian alcoholics of European descent and 237 controls. Results: The results suggest an association between a functional variant of the gene (rs11568817) and alcohol dependence ($p = 0.001$). In addition, this association could also be confirmed in an independent sample using imputed data from a GWAS, where marginal significant association ($p = 0.03$, one-tailed) with the same allele was obtained. The pattern of distribution of haplotypes was

significantly different between patients and controls ($p < 0.0001$), which is consistent with the role of the two functional variants of the promoter region. Conclusion: In conclusion, our findings point to an association between functional variants in the promoter region of the HTR1B gene and alcohol dependence, supporting previous neurobiological evidences of the involvement of HTR1B variations in alcohol-related phenotypes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Haplotype](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. A translational behavioral model of mood-based impulsivity: Implications for substance abuse.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(93-99), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Gipson, Cassandra D; Beckmann, Joshua S; Adams, Zack W; Marusich, Julie A; Nesland, Travis O; Yates, Justin R; Kelly, Thomas H; Bardo, Michael T

Correspondence Address: Gipson, Cassandra D.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, 173 Ashley Avenue, 403 BSB, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, gipson@musc.edu

Institution: Gipson, Cassandra D.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Laboratory tasks that measure various facets of impulsivity derived from self-report questionnaires are important for elucidating the behavioral consequences of impulsivity in humans and for back-translating these facets to non-human species. Negative urgency, or mood-based rash action, is a self-report facet of impulsivity linked to problem substance use; however, a valid behavioral task is lacking. Methods: The current studies were designed to bridge self-report questionnaire and behavioral measures of negative urgency in humans and to determine if this could be back-translated to rats. Results: Humans scoring high in negative urgency showed greater behavioral responding and increased frustration following unexpected reward omission on a monetary-based task compared to subjects low in negative urgency. Rats also showed elevated responding for either sucrose pellets or intravenous amphetamine following unexpected reward omission. Conclusion: These results suggest that impulsive behavior engendered by unexpected reward omission may represent a valid behavioral model of negative urgency linked to substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[Amphetamine](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. African American patients seeking treatment in the public sector: Characteristics of buprenorphine vs. methadone patients.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(55-60), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Mitchell, Shannon Gwin; Kelly, Sharon M; Gryczynski, Jan; Myers, C. Patrick; Jaffe, Jerome H; O'Grady, Kevin E; Olsen, Yngvild K; Schwartz, Robert P

Correspondence Address: Mitchell, Shannon Gwin: Friends Research Institute, Inc., 1040 Park Avenue, Suite 103, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, smitchell@friendsresearch.org

Institution: Mitchell, Shannon Gwin: Friends Research Institute, Inc., Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: To expand its public-sector treatment capacity, Baltimore City made buprenorphine treatment accessible to low-income, largely African American residents. This study compares the characteristics of patients entering methadone treatment vs. buprenorphine treatment to determine whether BT was attracting different types of patients. Methods: Participants consisted of two samples of adult heroin-dependent African Americans. The first sample was newly admitted to a health center or a mental health center providing buprenorphine (N = 200), and the second sample was newly admitted to one of two hospital-based methadone programs (N = 178). The Addiction Severity Index (ASI) and the Friends Supplemental Questionnaire were administered at treatment entry and data were analyzed with logistic regression. Results: BT participants were more likely to be female (p = .017) and less likely to inject (p = .001). Participants with only prior buprenorphine treatment experience were nearly five time more likely to enter buprenorphine than methadone treatment (p < .001). Those with experience with both treatments were more than twice as likely to enter BT (OR = 2.7, 95% CI = 1.11-6.62; p = .028). In the 30 days prior to treatment entry, BT participants reported more days of medical problems (p = .002) and depression (p = .044), and were more likely to endorse a lifetime history of depression (p < .001). Conclusion: Methadone and buprenorphine treatment provided in the public sector may attract different patient subpopulations. Providing buprenorphine treatment through drug treatment programs co-located with a health and mental health center may have accounted for their higher rates of medical and psychiatric problems and appears to be useful in attracting a diverse group of patients into public-sector funded treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Client Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[Lower Income Level](#)
[Public Sector](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Analyses related to the development of DSM-5 criteria for substance use related disorders: 1. Toward amphetamine, cocaine and prescription drug use disorder continua using item response theory.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(38-46), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Saha, Tulshi D; Compton, Wilson M; Chou, S. Patricia; Smith, Sharon; Ruan, W. June; Huang, Boji; Pickering, Roger P; Grant, Bridget F

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Institution: Saha, Tulshi D.: Laboratory of Epidemiology and Biometry, Division of Intramural Clinical and Biological Research, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Prior research has demonstrated the dimensionality of alcohol, nicotine and cannabis use disorders criteria. The purpose of this study was to examine the unidimensionality of DSM-IV cocaine, amphetamine and prescription drug abuse and dependence criteria and to determine the impact of elimination of the legal problems criterion on the information value of the aggregate criteria. Methods: Factor analyses and Item Response Theory (IRT) analyses were used to explore the unidimensionality and psychometric properties of the illicit drug use criteria using a large representative sample of the U.S. population. Results: All illicit drug abuse and dependence criteria formed unidimensional latent traits. For amphetamines, cocaine, sedatives, tranquilizers and opioids, IRT models fit better for models without legal problems criterion than models with legal problems criterion and there were no differences in the information value of the IRT models with and without the legal problems criterion, supporting the elimination of that criterion. Conclusion: Consistent with findings for alcohol, nicotine and cannabis, amphetamine, cocaine, sedative, tranquilizer and opioid abuse and dependence criteria reflect underlying unitary dimensions of severity. The legal problems criterion associated with each of these substance use disorders can be eliminated with no loss in informational value and an advantage of parsimony. Taken together, these findings support the changes to substance use disorder diagnoses recommended by the American Psychiatric Association's DSM-5 Substance and Related Disorders Workgroup. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Item Response Theory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Analyses related to the development of DSM-5 criteria for substance use related disorders: 3. An assessment of Pathological Gambling criteria.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(22-27), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Denis, Cecile; Fatseas, Melina; Auriacombe, Marc

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Institution: Denis, Cecile: Laboratoire de Psychiatrie, CNRS USR 3413 SANPsy, Universite Bordeaux Segalen, Bordeaux, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The DSM-5 Substance-Related Disorders Work Group proposed to include Pathological Gambling within the current Substance-Related Disorders section. The objective of the current report was to assess four possible sets of diagnostic criteria for Pathological Gambling. Methods: Gamblers (N = 161) were defined as either Pathological or Non-Pathological according to four classification methods. (a) Option 1: the current DSM-IV criteria for Pathological Gambling; (b) Option 2: dropping the "Illegal Acts" criterion, while keeping the threshold at 5 required criteria endorsed; (c) Option 3: the proposed DSM-5 approach, i.e., deleting "Illegal Acts" and lowering the threshold of required criteria from 5 to 4; (d) Option 4: to use a set of Pathological Gambling criteria modeled on the DSM-IV Substance Dependence criteria. Cronbach's alpha and eigenvalues were calculated for reliability, Phi, discriminant function analyses, correlations and multivariate regression models were performed for validity and kappa coefficients were calculated for diagnostic consistency of each option. Results: All criteria sets were reliable and valid. Some criteria had higher discriminant properties than others. Conclusion: The proposed DSM-5 criteria in Options 2 and 3 performed well and did not appear to alter the meanings of the diagnoses of Pathological Gambling from DSM-IV. Future work should further explore if Pathological Gambling might be assessed using the

same criteria as those used for Substance Use Disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Introduction to DSM-5 criteria linked papers in drug and alcohol dependence.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(20-21), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Hasin, Deborah S

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Institution: Hasin, Deborah S.: Columbia University, Department of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: The DSM-5 Substance Use Disorders (SUD) Workgroup has considered a number of issues in the process of implementing revisions designed to result in better definitions of the disorders. One of the main issues considered was what to do about the DSM-IV division between two disorders, abuse and dependence. This issue arose because the reliability and validity of abuse was far lower and more variable than the reliability and validity of dependence, and also because misconceptions regarding the relationship of abuse to dependence abound among clinicians and researchers. Additional issues the SUD workgroup considered included whether to add new criteria, e.g., craving, and remove existing criteria, e.g. legal problems. Some issues pertaining to gambling disorders were considered as well. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Prevalence of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder in substance use disorder patients: A meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(11-19), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): van Emmerik-van Oortmerssen, Katelijne; van de Glind, Geurt; van den Brink, Wim; Smit, Filip; Crunelle, Cleo L; Swets, Marije; Schoevers, Robert A

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Institution: van Emmerik-van Oortmerssen, Katelijne: Arkin Mental Health and Addiction Treatment Centre, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Context: Substance use disorders (SUD) are a major public health problem. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a comorbid condition associated with both onset and prognosis of SUD. Prevalence estimates of ADHD in SUD vary significantly. Objective: To obtain a best estimate of the prevalence of ADHD in SUD populations. Data sources: A literature search was conducted using MEDLINE, PsycINFO and EMBASE. Search terms were ADHD, substance-related disorders, addiction, drug abuse, drug dependence, alcohol abuse, alcoholism, comorbidity, and prevalence. Results were limited to the English language. Study selection: After assessing the quality of the retrieved studies, 29 studies were selected. Studies in which nicotine was the primary drug of abuse were not included. Data extraction: All relevant data were extracted and analysed in a meta-analysis. A series of meta-regression analyses was performed to evaluate the effect of age, primary substance of abuse, setting and assessment procedure on the prevalence of ADHD in a variety of SUD populations. Data synthesis: Overall, 23.1% (CI: 19.4-27.2%) of all SUD subjects met DSM-criteria for comorbid ADHD. Cocaine dependence was associated with lower ADHD prevalence than alcohol dependence, opioid dependence and other addictions. Studies using the DICA or the SADS-L for the diagnosis of ADHD showed significantly higher comorbidity rates than studies using the KSADS, DISC, DIS or other assessment instruments. Conclusions: ADHD is present in almost one out of every four patients with SUD. The prevalence estimate is dependent on substance of abuse and assessment instrument. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. Contingency management in substance abuse treatment: A structured review of the evidence for its transportability.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, April 2012, vol./is. 122/1-2(1-10), 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2012)

Author(s): Hartzler, Bryan; Lash, Steve J; Roll, John M

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Institution: Hartzler, Bryan: Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Extant literature on contingency management (CM) transportability, or its transition from academia to community practice, is reviewed. The Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR; Damschroder et al., 2009) guides the examination of this material. Methods: PsychInfo and Medline database searches identified 27 publications, with reviewed reference lists garnering 22 others. These 49 sources were examined according to CFIR domains of the intervention, outer setting, inner setting, clinicians, and implementation processes. Results: Intervention characteristics were focal in 59% of the identified literature, with less frequent focus on clinicians (34%), inner setting (32%), implementation processes (18%), and outer setting (8%). As intervention characteristics, adaptability and trialability most facilitate transportability whereas non-clinical origin, perceived inefficacy or disadvantages, and costs are impediments. Clinicians with a managerial focus and greater clinic tenure and CM experience are candidates to curry organizational readiness for implementation, and combat staff disinterest or philosophical objection. A clinic's technology comfort, staff continuity, and leadership advocacy are inner setting characteristics that prompt effective implementation. Implementation processes in successful demonstration projects include

careful fiscal/ logistical planning, role-specific staff engagement, practical adaptation in execution, and evaluation via fidelity-monitoring and cost-effectiveness analyses. Outer setting characteristics--like economic policies and inter-agency networking or competition--are salient, often unrecognized influences. Conclusions: As most implementation constructs are still moving targets, CM transportability is in its infancy and warrants further scientific attention. More effective dissemination may necessitate that future research weight emphasis on external validity, and utilize models of implementation science. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

43. Association between the TPH1 A218C polymorphism and risk of mood disorders and alcohol dependence: Evidence from the current studies.

Citation: Journal of Affective Disorders, April 2012, vol./is. 138/1-2(27-33), 0165-0327 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Chen, Dingyan; Liu, Fang; Yang, Chengwu; Liang, Xunchang; Shang, Qinggang; He, Wulong; Wang, Zengzhen

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Institution: Chen, Dingyan: Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Several studies have assessed the association between genetic polymorphisms of tryptophan hydroxylase (TPH1) and risk of mood disorders and alcohol dependence, with controversial results. Our aim was to assess the association of TPH1 A218C polymorphism (rs1800532) with mood disorders, including major depressive disorder and bipolar disorder, and alcohol dependence by using meta-analysis. Methods: Data were collected from the related literatures published until November 25, 2010 from MEDLINE, EMBASE and ISI Web of Science databases, and meta-analysis stratified by ethnicity was performed in either fixed or random effect model as appropriate by using Stata Statistical Package (version 10.0). Results: Twenty-seven individual studies were included in the current study, among which, there were 9 studies for bipolar disorder, with 1951 cases and 2161 controls, 14 studies for major depressive disorder, with 2340 cases and 3204 controls, and 4 studies for alcohol dependence, with 601 cases and 711 controls. We found that in Caucasian population, the TPH1 218AA genotype was significantly associated with increased bipolar disorder risk (recessive comparison: OR, 1.42; Bonferroni-adjusted P = 0.006; homozygote comparison: OR, 1.63; Bonferroni-adjusted P = 0.072), and elevated alcohol dependence risk (recessive comparison: OR, 1.83; Bonferroni-adjusted P = 0.012), while the association was not significant in Asian population. Moreover, the A218C polymorphism did not appear to have any effect on major depressive disorder risk either in Caucasians or in Asians. Conclusion: The TPH1 A218C polymorphism is a potential biomarker for bipolar disorder and alcohol dependence risk in Caucasian population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Affective Disorders](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Competency restoration treatment: Differences between defendants declared competent or incompetent to stand trial.

Citation: Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, January 2012, vol./is. 40/1(89-97), 1093-6793 (Jan 1, 2012)

Author(s): Advokat, Claire D; Guidry, Devan; Burnett, Darla M. R; Manguno-Mire, Gina; Thompson, John W Jr.

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Institution: Advokat, Claire D.: Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Archival data of inpatient defendants referred for competency restoration were used to make comparisons between those who were restored to competency (CST; n = 43) and those who remained incompetent (IST; n = 15). The groups did not differ on demographic variables, intellectual capacity, type of offense (violent versus nonviolent), clinical diagnoses, substance abuse, or psychotic symptomatology, as measured by the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale. However, the CST group performed significantly better than the IST group on both the initial and final Georgia Court Competency Test and Global Assessment of Functioning scale. Psychotic symptom severity decreased significantly only in the CST group, and the CST group was discharged significantly sooner (7.7 +or- 8.6 months) than the IST group (17.9 +or- 7.0 months). While consistent with prior research, this is the first study to compare both psycholegal comprehension and specific clinical symptoms in defendants before and after competency restoration treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Competency to Stand Trial](#)
[*Court Referrals](#)
[*Defendants](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychiatric Patients](#)
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

45. Unveiling the hidden self: Developmental trauma and pathological shame.

Citation: Psychodynamic Practice: Individuals, Groups and Organisations, May 2012, vol./is. 18/2(195-211), 1475-3634;1475-3626 (May 2012)

Author(s): Schimmenti, Adriano

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Institution: Schimmenti, Adriano: Faculty of Human & Social Sciences, Kore University, Enna, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: This article focuses on the role played by developmental trauma in generating impairing feelings of shame as observed in several psychological disorders. An understanding of pathological shame is indeed critical for evaluating the psychic functioning of patients who have experienced parental neglect or abuse. A clinical vignette of a patient who suffered emotional neglect and intense role reversal during his childhood will help elucidate how developmental trauma can dramatically affect the patient's personality and behaviours, and ultimately lead to negative expectations towards interpersonal relationships, disturbing feelings of shame, and a sense of a defective self. Shame experiences deriving from the internalisation of bad or unworthy parents are subsequently

linked to some psychopathological manifestations, such as withdrawal from social contacts, narcissistic rage, addiction and perversions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychopathology](#)
[*Shame](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Overexpression of alpha 3/alpha 5/beta 4 nicotinic receptor subunits modifies impulsive-like behavior.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2012, vol./is. 122/3(247-252), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2012)

Author(s): Vinals, Xavier; Molas, Susanna; Gallego, Xavier; Fernandez-Montes, Ruben D; Robledo, Patricia; Dierssen, Mara; Maldonado, Rafael

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Institution: Vinals, Xavier: Laboratory of Neuropharmacology, Pompeu Fabra University (UPF), PRBB, Barcelona, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Recent studies have revealed that sequence variants in genes encoding the alpha 3/alpha 5/beta 4 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunits are associated with nicotine dependence. In this study, we evaluated two specific aspects of executive functioning related to drug addiction (impulsivity and working memory) in transgenic mice over expressing alpha 3/alpha 5/beta 4 nicotinic receptor subunits. Impulsivity and working memory were evaluated in an operant delayed alternation task, where mice must inhibit responding between 2 and 8s in order to receive food reinforcement. Working memory was also evaluated in a spontaneous alternation task in an open field. Transgenic mice showed less impulsive-like behavior than wild-type controls, and this behavioral phenotype was related to the number of copies of the transgene. Thus, transgenic Line 22 (16-28 copies) showed a more pronounced phenotype than Line 30 (4-5 copies). Overexpression of these subunits in Line 22 reduced spontaneous alternation behavior suggesting deficits in working memory processing in this particular paradigm. These results reveal the involvement of alpha 3/alpha 5/beta 4 nicotinic receptor subunits in working memory and impulsivity, two behavioral traits directly related to the vulnerability to develop nicotine dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Cholinergic Receptors](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Gene Expression](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Mice](#)
[Animal Cognition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. The Physicians' Competence in Substance Abuse Test (P-CSAT): A multidimensional educational measurement tool for substance abuse training programs.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2012, vol./is. 122/3(236-240), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2012)

Author(s): Harris, John M Jr.; Sun, Huaping

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Institution: Harris, John M.: Medical Directions, Inc., Tucson, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Efforts to enhance physician substance abuse (SA) management skills lack tools to assess skills and training effectiveness. We sought to develop an easily administered survey to assess SA fact-based skills and clinical decision-making. Methods: We prepared 60 fact-based items dealing with SA knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors (KAB) and 53 script concordance test (SCT) items assessing SA decision-making. We used expert review and standard psychometric criteria to eliminate discordant or non-contributory survey items. We tested 92 draft items in 117 physicians, including 13 with additional SA training (trained), and 17 recognized SA experts. We assessed final survey internal consistency with Cronbach's alpha and differences in scores between experts, trained physicians, and physicians without SA training (novices) with the Kruskal-Wallis test. Results: Following refinement, the draft survey was reduced to 30 KAB and 33 SCT items. Alpha was 0.901 for the final 63-item survey and 0.887 and 0.797 for the KAB and SCT subscales, respectively. Novices, trained physicians, and experts scored means of 196, 213, and 261 respectively out of 315 possible points on the final survey. The KAB and SCT subscale results showed similar patterns. Score differences for the overall survey and its subscales were highly significant ($p < 0.001$). Conclusions: This survey, which we have named the Physicians' Competence in Substance Abuse Test (P-CSAT) and placed in the public domain, meets baseline criteria for reliability and validity. Future studies should determine the extent to which the P-CSAT provides consistent results in other practitioner populations and responds to SA educational efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Clinical Methods Training](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Educational Measurement](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[*Test Construction](#)
[Competence](#)
[Decision Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Latent classes of heroin and cocaine users predict unique HIV/HCV risk factors.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2012, vol./is. 122/3(220-227), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2012)

Author(s): Harrell, P. T; Mancha, B. E; Petras, H; Trenz, R. C; Latimer, W. W

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Institution: Harrell, P. T.: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Mental Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Patterns of heroin and cocaine use vary and may be associated with unique risk factors for bloodborne infections. Methods: Latent class analysis identified sub-populations of 552 heroin and cocaine users in Baltimore, Maryland. Using latent class regression, these classes were analyzed for associations with demographic

characteristics, risky behaviors, Hepatitis C, and HIV. Results: Three classes were found: Crack/Nasal-Heroin users (43.5%), Polysubstance users (34.8%), and Heroin Injectors (21.8%). Compared to Polysubstance users, Crack/Nasal-Heroin users were almost 7 times more likely to identify as Black (OR=6.97, 95% CI=4.35-11.2). Sharing needles was over 2.5 times more likely among Polysubstance users than among Heroin Injectors (OR=2.66, 95% CI=1.49-4.75). Crack/Nasal-Heroin users were 2.5 times more likely than Polysubstance users to exchange drugs for sex (OR=2.50, 95% CI=1.22-5.13). Crack/Nasal-Heroin users were less likely than Heroin Injectors to have Hepatitis C (OR=0.10, 95% CI=0.06-0.18), but no significant differences were found for HIV. Conclusions: Subpopulations of cocaine and heroin users differed in demographic classifications, HIV-risk behaviors, and Hepatitis C infection. All subpopulations included substantial numbers of HIV-positive individuals. Findings provide further evidence that non-injection drug users face significant infectious disease risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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
*Hepatitis
*Heroin
*HIV
*Risk Factors
Drug Usage

Source: PsycINFO

49. Illicit use of buprenorphine in a community sample of young adult non-medical users of pharmaceutical opioids.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2012, vol./is. 122/3(201-207), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2012)

Author(s): Daniulaityte, Raminta; Falck, Russel; Carlson, Robert G

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Institution: Daniulaityte, Raminta: Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research, Department of Community Health, Boonshoft School of Medicine, Wright State University, Dayton, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: There is growing evidence about illicit use of buprenorphine in the U.S. The study aims to: (1) identify prevalence and predictors of illicit buprenorphine use in a community sample of 396 young adult (18-23 years old) non-medical users of pharmaceutical opioids and (2) describe knowledge, attitudes and behaviors linked to illicit buprenorphine use as reported by a qualitative sub-sample (n =51). Methods: Participants were recruited using respondent-driven sampling. Qualitative interview participants were selected from the larger sample. The sample (n =396) was 54% male and 50% white; 7.8% reported lifetime illicit use of buprenorphine. Results: Logistic regression analysis results indicate that white ethnicity, intranasal inhalation of pharmaceutical opioids, symptoms of opioid dependence, and a greater number of pharmaceutical opioids used in lifetime were statistically significant predictors of illicit buprenorphine use. Qualitative interviews revealed that buprenorphine was more commonly used by more experienced users who were introduced to it by their "junkie friends." Those who used buprenorphine to self-medicate withdrawal referred to it as a "miracle pill." When used to get high, reported experiences ranged from "the best high ever" to "puking for days." Participants reported using buprenorphine/naloxone orally or by intranasal inhalation. Injection of buprenorphine without naloxone was also reported. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that illicit buprenorphine use is gaining ground primarily among whites and those who are more advanced in their drug use careers. Continued monitoring is needed to better understand evolving patterns and trends of illicit

buprenorphine use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of College on Problems of Drug Dependence. 73th. Jun, 2011. Hollywood. FL, US. An earlier version of the paper was presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Health Attitudes](#)
[*Health Knowledge](#)
[*Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Intensive intervention for alcohol-dependent smokers in early recovery: A randomized trial.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2012, vol./is. 122/3(186-194), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2012)

Author(s): Carmody, Timothy P; Delucchi, Kevin; Duncan, Carol L; Banys, Peter; Simon, Joel A; Solkowitz, Sharon N; Huggins, Joy; Lee, Sharon K; Hall, Sharon M

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Institution: Carmody, Timothy P.: Mental Health Service, San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: The purpose of this study was to investigate the efficacy of an intensive tobacco cessation intervention for alcohol-dependent smokers in early recovery. Methods: A total of 162 alcohol-dependent smokers were randomized to either intensive intervention for smoking cessation or usual care. The intensive intervention consisted of 16 sessions of individual cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) and combination nicotine replacement therapy that lasted 26 weeks. Usual care involved referral to a free-standing smoking cessation program that provided smoking cessation counseling of varying duration and guideline-concordant medications. The primary cessation outcome was verified 7-day point prevalence abstinence (PPA) at 12, 26, 38, and 52 weeks. Results: At 12 and 26 weeks, the verified 7-day point-prevalence quit rate was significantly higher for the intensive intervention group than for the usual care group (both $p=0.03$). However, the quit rates for the two treatment groups were not significantly different at 38 or 52 weeks. Verified 30-day alcohol abstinence rates were not significantly different for the two treatment groups at any of the follow-up assessments. Conclusions: The intensive smoking cessation intervention yielded a higher short-term smoking quit rate without jeopardizing sobriety. A chronic care model might facilitate maintenance of smoking cessation during the first year of alcohol treatment and perhaps for longer periods of time. It is hoped that studies such as this will inform the development of more effective interventions for concurrent alcohol and tobacco use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Piperazine compounds as drugs of abuse.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2012, vol./is. 122/3(174-185), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2012)

Author(s): Arbo, M. D; Bastos, M. L; Carmo, H. F

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Institution: Arbo, M. D.: REQUIMTE, Laboratory of Toxicology, Department of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

Language: English

Abstract: Synthetic drugs are among the most commonly abused drugs in the world. This abuse is widespread among young people, especially in the dance club and rave scenes. Over the last several years, piperazine derived drugs have appeared, mainly available via the internet, and sold as ecstasy pills or under the names of "Frenzy", "Bliss", "Charge", "Herbal ecstasy", "A2", "Legal X" and "Legal E". Although in the market piperazine designer drugs have the reputation of being safe, several experimental and epidemiological studies indicate risks for humans. Piperazine designer drugs can be divided into two classes, the benzylpiperazines such as N-benzylpiperazine (BZP) and its methylenedioxy analogue 1-(3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl)piperazine (MDBP), and the phenylpiperazines such as 1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazine (mCPP), 1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine (TFMPP), and 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)piperazine (MeOPP). Toxicokinetic properties, including metabolic pathways, actions and effects in animals and humans, with some hypothesis of mechanism of action, and analytical approaches for the identification of these drugs are summarized in this review. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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](#)
[*Metabolism](#)
[*Piperazines](#)
[Pharmacology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Strategies for evaluating the economic value of drugs in alcohol dependence treatment.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2012, vol./is. 122/3(165-173), 0376-8716 (May 1, 2012)

Author(s): Schwappach, David; Popova, Svetlana; Mohapatra, Satya; Patra, Jayadeep; Godinho, Alexandra; Rehm, Jurgen

Correspondence Address: Schwappach, David: Swiss Patient Safety Foundation, Asylstrasse 77, Zurich, Switzerland, 8032, Schwappach@patientensicherheit.ch

Institution: Schwappach, David: Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, WHO Collaborating Centre for Substance Abuse, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: To assess existing health economic strategies, which are used to evaluate the economic value of drugs to treat alcohol dependence (AD) such as acamprosate, naltrexone and any other pharmaceuticals. Methods: A systematic literature search on AD treatment economic evaluation studies was performed in multiple electronic bibliographic and economic databases. Results: A total of seven studies were found that involved economic evaluations of pharmacotherapy treatment of AD. It was seen that all individual pharmacotherapy treatment programs including acamprosate, naltrexone and combined treatments have resulted in a net benefit or cost savings. However, the examined studies

used different methods to estimate the costs, cost savings, and cost effectiveness of the treatments. Conclusions: Pharmacotherapy treatment of AD produced marked economic benefits. However, the number of studies on the economic evaluation of pharmacotherapy for AD treatment is limited. The gaps in these studies have also been identified as necessitating more research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Health Care Economics](#)
[Naltrexone](#)
[Acamprosate](#)
Source: PsycINFO

53. Differential behavioral profiling of stimulant substances in the rat using the LABORASTM system.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, June 2012, vol./is. 101/4(553-563), 0091-3057 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Castagne, Vincent; Wolinsky, Toni; Quinn, Leann; Virley, David

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Institution: Castagne, Vincent: Porsolt, Boulogne-Billancourt, France

Language: English

Abstract: Preclinical testing requires rapid and reliable evaluation of the main in vivo effects of novel test substances usually in rodents. Nevertheless, the techniques primarily used up to now involve either automated measurement of motor activity or direct observation of behavioral effects by extensively trained investigators. The advantages of these approaches are respectively high-throughput and comprehensive behavioral assessment. Nevertheless, motor activity is only one aspect of animal behavior and it cannot predict the full neurobehavioral profile of a substance, whereas direct observation is time-consuming. There is thus a need for novel approaches that combine the advantages of both automatic detection and comprehensive behavioral analysis. In the present study, we used the LABORASTM system to analyze motor and non-motor behavior in rats administered various stimulant substances with or without known psychotomimetic properties or abuse liability (amphetamine, cocaine dizocilpine (MK-801), ketamine, modafinil and nicotine). The data show that LABORASTM clearly detects the stimulating effects on motor behaviors of amphetamine, cocaine, dizocilpine and ketamine in a dose- and time-dependent manner. Differential effects of these test substances on non-motor behaviors, such as grooming, eating and drinking could also be detected. Nicotine displayed only slight stimulating effects on locomotion, whereas modafinil was virtually without effect on the behaviors evaluated by the system. These data with different stimulant substances suggest that LABORASTM presents an advantage over classical methods performing automated measurements restricted to locomotion. Furthermore, the procedure is considerably more rapid than behavioral observation procedures. Characterization of the behavioral profile of test substances using LABORASTM should therefore accelerate preclinical studies. In addition, the multi-faceted parameters measured by LABORASTM permit amore detailed comparison of the behavioral profiles of novel substances with standard reference substances, thereby providing important indicators for orienting further substance evaluation and supporting drug development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Animal Ethology](#)

*Animal Grooming Behavior
 *Animal Locomotion
 Drug Abuse
 Psychosis
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

54. Patterns of tobacco use and tobacco-related psychiatric morbidity and substance use among middle-aged and older adults in the United States.

Citation: Aging & Mental Health, April 2012, vol./is. 16/3(296-304), 1360-7863;1364-6915 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Blazer, Dan G; Wu, Li-Tzy

Correspondence Address: Blazer, Dan G., blaze001@mc.duke.edu

Institution: Blazer, Dan G.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To examine prevalence of tobacco use and identify psychiatric symptoms and substance use correlates of tobacco use comparing adults 50-64 years of age with those 65+ years of age (N = 10,891). Methods: Data were from the 2008-2009 US National Surveys on Drug Use and Health. Results: Past-year tobacco use was one-half as frequent among adults aged 65+ years (14.1%) compared to adults aged 50-64 years (30.2%); the latter group surpassed the former in rates of cigarette smoking (24.8% vs. 10.6%), daily cigarette smoking (16.5% vs. 7.1%), cigar smoking (7.4% vs. 2.3%), and smokeless tobacco use (2.5% vs. 1.7%). Increased odds of cigarette smoking were noted among men, whites, African Americans, and those who had less education, had lower income, were not currently married, or were binge drinkers or illicit/non-medical drug users. In controlled analyses, odds ratio in those 65+ years of age who had smoked during the past year was 2.2 for binge drinking and 3.5 for illicit or non-medical drug use. Odds ratio of binge drinking among those 65+ years of age for cigar smokers during the past year was 3.1. Past-year cigarette smoking was not associated with reports of symptoms of depression or anxiety in the 65+ age group. Conclusions: Tobacco use is less prevalent among adults 65+ years of age yet continues to be strongly associated with binge drinking and illicit or non-medical drug use. Preventive efforts to decrease these substance use problems should include programs to decrease tobacco use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Usage
 *Psychiatric Symptoms
 *Tobacco Smoking
 *Morbidity
 Aging

Source: PsycINFO

55. Hyperalgesia in heroin dependent patients and the effects of opioid substitution therapy.

Citation: The Journal of Pain, April 2012, vol./is. 13/4(401-409), 1526-5900 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Compton, Peggy; Canamar, Catherine P; Hillhouse, Maureen; Ling, Walter

Correspondence Address: Compton, Peggy: School of Nursing, University of California at Los Angeles, Factor Building 4-246, Box 956918, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095-6918, pcompton@sonnet.ucla.edu

Institution: Compton, Peggy: School of Nursing, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Evidence suggests that patients on opiate maintenance therapy for the treatment of addiction present with opioid-induced hyperalgesia. This study compared the experimental (cold-pressor, electrical stimulation) pain responses of 82 treatment-seeking heroin-dependent adults, randomized to methadone (METH, n = 11) or buprenorphine (BUP, n = 64) therapy, with matched drug free controls (n = 21). Heroin-dependent participants were evaluated at baseline (treatment entry), medication (METH or BUP) stabilization (4-8 weeks), and chronic administration (12-18 weeks), at trough (just prior to dosing) and peak (3 hours after dosing) plasma levels. Collection of the control group's pain responses occurred twice during a single session, 3 hours apart. Baseline comparisons indicate that heroin-dependent individuals demonstrate significantly shorter latencies to threshold and tolerance for cold-pressor pain than the control group. Across pain stimuli and time points, little change in pain responses was found over time, the exception being cold pressor pain tolerance, for which hyperalgesia significantly increased at trough METH/BUP levels in both groups as they stabilized in treatment. We conclude that heroin-dependent individuals are hyperalgesic, and that once stabilized in treatment, are not different in pain responses regardless of treatment agent. The effects of nonpharmacologic therapy and previous heroin use may explain increased hyperalgesia found with treatment. Perspective: To better understand the clinical phenomenon of opioid-induced hyperalgesia, this article describes experimental pain responses of heroin-dependent participants both prior to and over the course of maintenance therapy with methadone or buprenorphine. Hyperalgesia is present with illicit and treatment opioid use, and does not appear to appreciably improve over the course of treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Pain Society; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. The addicted brain craves new neurons: Putative role for adult-born progenitors in promoting recovery.

Citation: Trends in Neurosciences, April 2012, vol./is. 35/4(250-260), 0166-2236 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Mandyam, Chitra D; Koob, George F

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Institution: Mandyam, Chitra D.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Addiction is a chronic relapsing disorder associated with compulsive drug taking, drug seeking and a loss of control in limiting intake, reflected in three stages of a recurrent cycle: binge/intoxication, withdrawal/negative affect, and preoccupation/anticipation ("craving"). This review discusses the role of adult-born neural and glial progenitors in drug seeking associated with the different stages of the addiction cycle. A review of the current literature suggests that the loss of newly born progenitors, particularly in hippocampal and cortical regions, plays a role in determining vulnerability to relapse in rodent models of drug addiction. The normalization of drug-impaired neurogenesis or gliogenesis may help reverse neuroplasticity during abstinence and, thus, may help reduce the vulnerability to relapse and aid recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)

*Hippocampus
 *Prefrontal Cortex
 *Neurogenesis
 Drug Addiction
 Drug Seeking
 Progenitor Cells

Source: PsycINFO

57. Striving for success or addiction? Exercise dependence among elite Australian athletes.

Citation: Journal of Sports Sciences, April 2012, vol./is. 30/8(755-766), 0264-0414;1466-447X (Apr 2012)

Author(s): McNamara, Justin; McCabe, Marita P

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Institution: McNamara, Justin: School of Psychology, Deakin University, Burwood, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Exercise dependence is a condition that involves a preoccupation and involvement with training and exercise, and has serious health and performance consequences for athletes. We examined the validity of a biopsychosocial model to explain the development and maintenance of exercise dependence among elite Australian athletes. Participants were 234 elite Australian athletes recruited from institutes and academies of sport. Thirty-four percent of elite athletes were classified as having exercise dependence based on high scores on the measure of exercise dependence. These athletes had a higher body mass index, and more extreme and maladaptive exercise beliefs compared to non-dependent athletes. They also reported higher pressure from coaches and teammates, and lower social support, compared to athletes who were not exercise dependent. These results support the utility of a biopsychosocial model of exercise dependence in understanding the aetiology of exercise dependence among elite athletes. Limitations of the study and future research directions are highlighted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Exercise
 *Sports
 Addiction
 Athletes

Source: PsycINFO

58. Efficacy of aripiprazole in comorbid addiction in bipolar disorder.

Citation: CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics, April 2012, vol./is. 18/4(359-360), 1755-5930 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Geoffroy, Pierre Alexis; Goddefroy, Guillaume; Rolland, Benjamin; Cottencin, Olivier

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Institution: Geoffroy, Pierre Alexis: University of Lille Nord de France, Lille, France

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 41-year-old man presenting with a 27-year history of mood disorders and polysubstance use (PSU), who was admitted to the addiction treatment unit for medical PSU detoxification. He presented with alcohol and cannabis-dependence according to DSM-IV TR criteria and with weekly to daily consumption of cocaine and less frequent use of ecstasy. In his past medical history, he presented with a first suicide attempt at 18 years old after using of hypnotics and alcohol, followed by several

hospitalizations in the Department of Psychiatry for Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) according to DSM-IV TR criteria. He attempted several drug detoxifications in our department and unfortunately presented with a maximal abstinence period of 1 month. In this case, olanzapine and valpromide were administered for years. Both are recommended in bipolar disorder (BD) but did not present any efficacy on PSU here. Thus, this is the first case of a patient presenting with type II BD and polysubstance use (PSU) successfully treated by aripiprazole for both disorders at the 6-month follow-up. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Affective Disorders](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Aripiprazole](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

59. Historical trauma among urban American Indians: Impact on substance abuse and family cohesion.

Citation: Journal of Loss and Trauma, July 2012, vol./is. 17/4(319-336), 1532-5024;1532-5032 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Wiechelt, Shelly; Gryczynski, Jan; Johnson, Jeannette; Caldwell, Diana

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Institution: Wiechelt, Shelly: School of Social Work, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Historical trauma theory suggests that many American Indians are still affected by the cultural losses and injustices endured by previous generations. The current study examines historical trauma in an urban American Indian sample using validated measures of historical loss and associated symptoms (N = 120). Urban American Indians reported high degrees of historical trauma compared to reservation samples in past research. Generalized linear models showed that historical trauma symptoms were significantly associated with past month alcohol use, lifetime use of non-marijuana illicit drugs, and lower family cohesion. However, frequent thoughts about historical losses were positively associated with family cohesion. Implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*American Indians](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*History](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Cigarette smoking and white matter microstructure in schizophrenia.

Citation: Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging, February 2012, vol./is. 201/2(152-158), 0925-4927 (Feb 28, 2012)

Author(s): Cullen, Kathryn R; Wallace, Stuart; Magnotta, Vincent A; Bockholt, Jeremy; Ehrlich, Stefan; Gollub, Randy L; Manoach, Dara S; Ho, Beng C; Clark, Vincent P; Lauriello, John; Bustillo, Juan R; Schulz, S. Charles; Andreasen, Nancy C; Calhoun, Vince D; Lim, Kelvin O; White, Tonya

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Institution: Cullen, Kathryn R.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: The majority of patients with schizophrenia smoke cigarettes. Both nicotine use and schizophrenia have been associated with alterations in brain white matter microstructure as measured by diffusion tensor imaging (DTI). The purpose of this study was to examine fractional anisotropy (FA) in smoking and non-smoking patients with schizophrenia and in healthy volunteers. A total of 43 patients (28 smoking and 15 non-smoking) with schizophrenia and 40 healthy, non-smoking participants underwent DTI. Mean FA was calculated in four global regions of interest (ROIs) (whole brain, cerebellum, brainstem, and total cortical) as well as in four regional ROIs (frontal, temporal, parietal and occipital lobes). The non-smoking patient group had a significantly higher intellectual quotient (IQ) compared with the patients who smoked, and our results varied according to whether IQ was included as a covariate. Without IQ correction, significant between-group effects for FA were found in four ROIs: total brain, total cortical, frontal lobe and the occipital lobe. In all cases the FA was lower among the smoking patient group, and highest in the control group. Smoking patients differed significantly from non-smoking patients in the frontal lobe ROI. However, these differences were no longer significant after IQ correction. FA differences between non-smoking patients and controls were not significant. Among smoking and non-smoking patients with schizophrenia but not healthy controls, FA was correlated with IQ. In conclusion, group effects of smoking on FA in schizophrenia might be mediated by IQ. Further, low FA in specific brain areas may be a neural marker for complex pathophysiology and risk for diverse problems such as schizophrenia, low IQ, and nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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 Therapy](#)
[*Pathophysiology](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*White Matter](#)
[Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Parental substance abuse and function of the motivation and behavioral inhibition systems in drug-naive youth.

Citation: Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging, February 2012, vol./is. 201/2(128-135), 0925-4927 (Feb 28, 2012)

Author(s): Ivanov, Iliyan; Liu, Xun; Shulz, Kurt; Fan, Jin; London, Edythe; Friston, Karl; Halperin, Jeffrey M; Newcorn, Jeffrey H

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Institution: Ivanov, Iliyan: Department of Psychiatry, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: It is hypothesized that the development of substance abuse (SA) may be due to imbalance in functions of the motivation-reward and behavioral inhibition systems in the brain. This speaks to the search for biological risk factors for SA in drug-naïve children who also exhibit motivational and inhibitory control deficits; however, this type of research is currently lacking. The objective of this study was to establish a neurobiological basis for addiction vulnerability using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) in drug-naïve youth with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). We hypothesized that children with ADHD alone would show higher activity in regions of the motivation-reward and behavioral inhibition systems than children with ADHD and a parental history of SA. Toward this goal we scanned 20 drug-naïve children with ADHD ages 8-13 while performing an event-related reward task. High (N = 10) and low (N = 10) risk subjects were identified, based on parental history of SA. The effects of anticipation, conflict, and reward were assessed with appropriate linear contrasts, and between-group differences were assessed using statistical parametric mapping. The two groups did not differ on behavioral measures of the task. The fMRI results show heightened activation in the brain motivational-reward system and reduced activation of the inhibitory control system in high-risk compared to low-risk children. These results suggest that a functional mismatch between these two systems may represent one possible biological underpinning of SA risk, which is conferred by a parental history of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Structural deficits in the emotion circuit and cerebellum are associated with depression, anxiety and cognitive dysfunction in methadone maintenance patients: A voxel-based morphometric study.

Citation: Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging, February 2012, vol./is. 201/2(89-97), 0925-4927 (Feb 28, 2012)

Author(s): Lin, Wei-Che; Chou, Kun-Hsien; Chen, Hsiu-Ling; Huang, Chu-Chung; Lu, Cheng-Hsien; Li, Shau-Hsuan; Wang, Ya-Ling; Cheng, Yu-Fan; Lin, Ching-Po; Chen, Chien-Chih

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Institution: Lin, Wei-Che: Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: Heroin users on methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) have elevated rates of co-morbid depression and are associated with have higher relapse rates for substance abuse. Structural abnormalities in MMT patients have been reported, but their impact on clinical performance is unknown. We investigated differences in gray matter volume (GMV) between 27 MMT patients and 23 healthy controls with voxel-based morphometry, and we correlated findings in the patients with Beck Depression Inventory scores, Beck Anxiety Inventory scores, and diminished cognitive functioning. MMT patients exhibited higher emotional deficits than healthy subjects. There was significantly smaller GMV in multiple cortices, especially in the left inferior frontal gyrus and left cerebellar vermis in the MMT group. The smaller GMV in the pre-frontal cortices, left sub-callosal cingulate gyrus, left post-central gyrus, left insula, and right cerebellar declive correlated with higher depression scores. The smaller GMV in the pre-frontal

cortices, left sub-callosal cingulate gyrus, and left postcentral gyrus also correlated with higher anxiety scores, while smaller GMV in the cerebellum and bilateral insula was associated with impaired performance on tests of executive function. These results reveal that MMT patients have low GMV in brain regions that are hypothesized to influence cognition and emotion, and the GMV findings might be involved comorbid disorders in the MMT group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 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: *Cerebellum
*Cognitive Ability
*Major Depression
*Methadone Maintenance
Anxiety
Drug Abuse
Gray Matter

Source: PsycINFO

63. Review of The moose's children: A memoir of betrayal, death and survival.

Citation: Journal of Child Sexual Abuse: Research, Treatment, & Program Innovations for Victims, Survivors, & Offenders, March 2012, vol./is. 21/2(254-255), 1053-8712;1547-0679 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Zelgowski, Brittany

Institution: Zelgowski, Brittany: Institute on Violence, Abuse, and Trauma, Alliant International University, San Diego, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *The Moose's Children: A Memoir of Betrayal, Death and Survival* by David M. Mokotoff (2011). In *The Moose's Children: A Memoir of Betrayal, Death and Survival*, the reader is taken on a turbulent ride that vividly depicts the long-term effects of childhood sexual abuse on not only an individual but an entire family. The author, David Mokotoff, who was a cardiologist in Florida in 1985, met a nurse, Christina (Tina) whom he became captivated by. Although they both were in romantic relationships at the time of their initial meeting, they felt unfulfilled and betrayed by their significant others' past infidelities. Desiring a better future, they delved into a relationship together. Their palpable physical attraction, similar interests, and emotional bond caused the relationship to flourish despite various tribulations. They get married, have a beautiful daughter, and adopt a dog together. Everything seemed close to idyllic until Tina proclaimed one day "I think I am an alcoholic". After Tina's declaration, everything made sense to Mokotoff. His wife, who he viewed more as an avid wine drinker, was obviously showing signs of alcoholism and liver failure. With Mokotoff's new revelation, his world begins to go from up to down to up to down again as he puts his wife into treatment multiple times. Soon it becomes apparent that the sexual and physical abuse that Tina was subjected to at the hands of her stepfather in her childhood was the root of her alcoholism. Mokotoff not only takes you on his, Tina, and their daughter's journey with honesty and great detail, he also takes you on the journey of Tina's extended family members. Mokotoff gives us brief glimpses into how Tina's 10 brothers and sisters have also been affected by their childhood abuse. This compelling story is brief, descriptively written, and never lackluster, making it easy to finish in a relatively short time. However, it is a story that will stay with you well after you are done. It is a great book for those who are survivors of childhood abuse as they can relate to Tina's story and also understand the effects of their behavior on others. It is also useful for family and friends of those who have incurred abuse as it can help bring awareness and hopefully preventive measures to those at risk for ongoing problems. For clinicians, this is a great book to read to obtain more understanding into what certain clients may be dealing with and also can be used as a therapeutic tool by recommending it to trauma survivors and their family members. Overall, it is an easy-to-read, gripping tale that can bring insight to the losses that trauma

survivors could experience: the loss of health, relationships, quality of living, and eventually life. It is evident that the author wrote his memoir with great deliberation and care as he related some very raw personal experiences. He also took care to interview family members, trying to corroborate his stories. His thoroughness and joy of writing in depicting revealing stories comes through on the pages. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Child Abuse](#)
[*Family Relations](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Psychopharmacology of addiction.

Original Title: Bagimlilik psikofarmakolojisi.

Citation: Psikiyatride Guncel Yaklasimlar, 2012, vol./is. 4/1(37-50), 1309-0658;1309-0674 (2012)

Author(s): Ugurlu, Tugce Toker; Sengul, Ceyhan Balci; Sengul, Cem

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Institution: Ugurlu, Tugce Toker: Pamukkale Universitesi Tip Fakultesi, Psikiyatri Anabilim Dalı, Denizli, Turkey

Language: Turkish

Abstract: Addiction is a primary, chronic, neurobiological disease, with genetic, psychosocial, and environmental factors influencing its development. Developments in the psychopharmacology of addiction is much slower than the other disciplines of psychiatry. For a long time, social and behavioral therapeutic approaches are the only choices for the treatment of addictive disorders. Disulfiram was the only pharmacological agent approved for addiction treatment until the end of 20th century. Pharmacological treatment options available for treatment have grown along with our understanding of the neurobiological mechanisms underlying the development and persistence of addiction. Several new medications like naltrexone, acamprosate, methadone and buprenorphine have been approved for the treatment of alcohol and opioid use disorders ever since. Based on ever-increasing information about neurotransmitter and receptors, many studies have been performed concerning craving and relapse prevention in recent years. Besides many other pharmacological agents have been focus of new researches for treatment of different types of addiction. The aim of this article is to briefly review the literature on psychopharmacology of addictive disorders and recent developments in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Psikiyatride Guncel Yaklasimlar; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

65. Deep brain stimulation reveals a dissociation of consummatory and motivated behaviour in the medial and lateral nucleus accumbens shell of the rat.

Citation: PLoS ONE, March 2012, vol./is. 7/3, 1932-6203 (Mar 13, 2012)

Author(s): van der Plasse, Geoffrey; Schrama, Regina; van Seters, Sebastiaan P; Vanderschuren, Louk J. M. J; Westenberg, Herman G. M

Correspondence Address: van der Plasse, Geoffrey, G.vanderplasse@umcutrecht.nl

Institution: van der Plasse, Geoffrey: Department of Psychiatry, Rudolf Magnus Institute of Neuroscience, University Medical Centre Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Following the successful application of deep brain stimulation (DBS) in the treatment of Parkinson's disease and promising results in clinical trials for obsessive compulsive disorder and major depression, DBS is currently being tested in small patient-populations with eating disorders and addiction. However, in spite of its potential use in a broad spectrum of disorders, the mechanisms of action of DBS remain largely unclear and optimal neural targets for stimulation in several disorders have yet to be established. Thus, there is a great need to examine site-specific effects of DBS on a behavioural level and to understand how DBS may modulate pathological behaviour. In view of the possible application of DBS in the treatment of disorders characterized by impaired processing of reward and motivation, like addiction and eating disorders, we examined the effect of DBS of the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) on food-directed behavior. Rats were implanted with bilateral stimulation electrodes in one of three anatomically and functionally distinct sub-areas of the NAcc: the core, lateral shell (lShell) and medial shell (mShell). Subsequently, we studied the effects of DBS on food consumption, and the motivational and appetitive properties of food. The data revealed a functional dissociation between the lShell and mShell. DBS of the lShell reduced motivation to respond for sucrose under a progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement, mShell DBS, however, profoundly and selectively increased the intake of chow. DBS of the NAcc core did not alter any form of food-directed behavior studied. DBS of neither structure affected sucrose preference. These data indicate that the intake of chow and the motivation to work for palatable food can independently be modulated by DBS of subregions of the NAcc shell. As such, these findings provide important leads for the possible future application of DBS as a treatment for eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: van der Plasse et al.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dissociation](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Parkinson's Disease](#)
[*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

66. Nonmedical use of prescription stimulants during college: Four-year trends in exposure opportunity, use, motives, and sources.

Citation: Journal of American College Health, April 2012, vol./is. 60/3(226-234), 0744-8481;1940-3208 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Garnier-Dykstra, Laura M; Caldeira, Kimberly M; Vincent, Kathryn B; O'Grady, Kevin E; Arria, Amelia

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Institution: Garnier-Dykstra, Laura M.: Center on Young Adult Health and Development, University of Maryland, School of Public Health, College Park, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Examine trends in nonmedical use of prescription stimulants (NPS), including motives, routes of administration, sources, cost, and risk factors. Participants: 1,253 college students. Methods: Data were collected annually during academic years 2004-2005 through 2008-2009. Generalized estimating equations analyses evaluated longitudinal trends. Logistic regression models evaluated stability of associations between risk factors and NPS over time. Results: Almost two-thirds (61.8%wt) were offered prescription stimulants for nonmedical use by Year 4, and 31.0%wt used. Studying was the predominant motive (73.8% to 91.5% annually), intranasal administration was modest (< 17% annually), and the most common source was a friend with a prescription (>= 73.9% annually). Significant changes over time included decreasing curiosity motives, increasing overuse of one's own prescription, and increasing proportion paying \$5+ per pill. Lower grade point average and alcohol/cannabis use disorders were consistently associated with NPS, holding constant other factors. Conclusions: Prevention opportunities exist for parents, physicians, and college administrators to reduce NPS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor and Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Academic Achievement](#)
[*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Trends](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Resource Allocation](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Evaluation of school-based life skills programmes in a high-risk sample: A controlled longitudinal multi-centre study.

Citation: Journal of Public Health, April 2012, vol./is. 20/2(159-170), 0943-1853;1613-2238 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Menrath, I; Mueller-Godeffroy, E; Pruessmann, C; Ravens-Sieberer, U; Ottova, V; Pruessmann, M; Erhart, M; Hillebrandt, D; Thyen, Ute

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Institution: Menrath, I.: Department of Paediatrics, University of Lubeck, Lubeck, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: Previous studies have demonstrated a positive effect of school-based life skills programmes on the prevention of substance abuse and other health-risk behaviours in children and adolescents. However, the comparison and interpretation of study results is difficult due to methodological problems. In particular, the effectiveness of such programmes within high-risk groups remains uncertain. In this study, we investigated the effects of two school-based life skills programmes on substance abuse and subjective health in a sample with a high proportion of socially disadvantaged pupils. Subjects and methods: We conducted a randomised controlled intervention study with repeated measurements over time. The sample included pupils of secondary schools in northern Germany with an overrepresentation of pupils with low socioeconomic status. We evaluated effects of the programmes on substance abuse and psychosocial outcomes. In addition, we conducted a process evaluation. Results: The sample included 102 classes with a total of 1,561 pupils. Twenty-five per cent of the pupils were of a low socioeconomic status. We found significant positive effects regarding the reduction of smoking and some improvements in the pupils' life skills in the intervention group compared to the control group. Socioeconomic status had no moderating effect on the

results. Conclusion: School-based life skills programmes have a positive effect on smoking prevention regardless of socioeconomic status. Socially disadvantaged children benefit from such programmes to a similar extent as other pupils. Pupils and teachers appreciate the programmes. A supportive school environment appears to be an important factor in the successful implementation of school-based life skills programmes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag; YEAR: 2011
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *At Risk Populations
 *Disadvantaged
 *Drug Abuse
 *Health
 *School Based Intervention
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Oxford University Press](#)

68. Review of cases of prolonged QTC and wave burst arrhythmia in patients treated with methadone.

Original Title: Revue des cas d'allongements du qtc et de torsades de pointe chez des patients traites par methadone.
Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, February 2012, vol./is. 38/1(58-63), 0013-7006 (Feb 2012)
Author(s): Laqueille, X; Richa, S; Kerbage, H; Scart-Gres, C; Berleur, M.-P
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Institution: Laqueille, X.: Service d'Addictologie, Centre Hospitalier Sainte-Anne, Universite Paris-Descartes, Paris, France
Language: French
Abstract: Introduction: For the past 40 years, methadone has been known to be an efficient treatment of substitution. Its use allowed a significant reduction in the mortality related to opioid addiction. Since 2001, many articles have reported some cases of syncope, wave burst arrhythmia, ventricular tachycardia due to prolonged QT interval and sudden death secondary to cardiac arrest, with a risk of prolongation of the QT interval above 440 ms (men) and 460 ms (women). Many explorations have helped in understanding the physiopathology by showing that opioids, including methadone, cause a blockage of the potassium channels of the gene HERG K+P. This event could slow the repolarisation and the atrioventricular cardiac synchronization and could induce ventricular arrhythmia. Literature findings: Nearly 20 studies showed a prolonged QT interval secondary to methadone in patients exhibiting the following features: (1) patients with cardiac pathologies, notably bradycardia, congenital long QT interval, myocardial pathologies related to AIDS and electrolyte disturbances; (2) patients receiving concomitant treatment with substances known to prolong QT interval, such as psychoactive stimulants, narcoleptics, tricyclic antidepressants, antiarrhythmic agents, macrolids, quinolones, non diuretic hypokalemiants and certain corticoids; (3) patients receiving treatments that inhibit methadone's metabolism, particularly those that act on the cytochrome P450 3A4 such as SSRI, antifungal agents, some macrolids and some retroviral agents. Many recent studies, while evaluating the dose-dependent effect of methadone on the QT prolongation, showed a tendency to a prolonged QT when using higher doses of methadone. Conclusion: Screening for these risk factors should be carried out before prescribing methadone. EKG should not be systematically performed unless the conditions described above are present or if a higher dose of methadone is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Arrhythmias (Heart)

*Drug Therapy
 *Methadone
 *Pathology
 *Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

69. Internet gambling: What are the risks?

Original Title: Jeux de hasard et d'argent sur internet: Quels risques?

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, February 2012, vol./is. 38/1(42-49), 0013-7006 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Bonnaire, C

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Institution: Bonnaire, C.: Equipe de Psychopathologie des Addictions, Laboratoire de Psychopathologie et Processus de Sante, Universite Paris Descartes, Boulogne-Billancourt, France

Language: French

Abstract: Introduction: Actually, there are many different and varied new ways to take part in gambling activities such as gambling via the Internet, mobile phone and interactive television. Among these media, the rise in Internet gambling activity has been very rapid. Nevertheless, few empirical studies have been carried out on the psychosocial effects of Internet gambling. While there is no conclusive evidence that Internet gambling is more likely than other gambling media to cause problem gambling, there are a number of factors that make online activities like Internet gambling potentially seductive and/or addictive. Such factors include anonymity, convenience, escape, dissociation/immersion, accessibility, event frequency, interactivity, disinhibition, simulation, and asociability. It would also appear that virtual environments have the potential to provide short-term comfort, excitement and/or distraction. Background: The introduction of the Internet to gambling activities changes some of the fundamental situational and structural characteristics. The major change is that gambling activities are bought into the home and workplace environment. Thus, Internet gambling can become an in-house or work activity. One of the major concerns relating to those changes and the increase in gambling opportunities is the potential rise in the number of problem and pathological gamblers. Addictions always result from an interaction and interplay between many factors but in the case of gambling, it could be argued that technology and technological advance can themselves be an important contributory factor as we saw in examining the salient factors in Internet gambling. It is difficult to determine the prevalence of online (problem or not) gamblers, as it is obviously a figure that changes and has changed relatively quickly over the past decade. Nevertheless, the rate of Internet gambling is increasing and some recent studies using self-selected samples suggest, for example, that the prevalence of problem gambling among student Internet gamblers is relatively high for students who gamble on the Internet in general. Literature findings: Some recent studies have focused on the type of online games. For example, one specific form of online gambling online poker, is one of the fastest growing forms of online gambling. It appears that problem online poker players are more likely to swap genders when playing online, and play more frequently for longer periods of time. Thus, problem gamblers may be losing time but winning money. This result has a big implication for problem gambling criteria. Indeed, some data suggest that online poker may be producing a new type of problem gambler where the main negative consequence is loss of time (rather than loss of money). Conclusion: All these findings underline the need for better Internet gambling legislation. Indeed, the potential for excessive gambling and the lack of safeguards for vulnerable populations (e.g. adolescents and problem gamblers) raise the need for developing social responsibility tools. Harm-minimisation strategies are fundamental to facilitate gambling in a responsible manner, that is, to promote gambling within a player's means so they do not spent excessive time or money gambling, which cause the individual problems. Some research, but still few, examines the efficacy of responsible gambling strategies like

pop-up messages. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
(journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Can one talk of benzodiazepine "drunkenness"? About acute benzodiazepine intoxication, without suicidal or mortiferous tendencies.

Original Title: Peut-on parler d'ivresse benzodiazepinique ? A propos d'intoxications benzodiazepiniques aiguës, ni suicidaires ni mortifères.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et thérapeutique, February 2012, vol./is. 38/1(25-30), 0013-7006 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Menecier, P; Texier, M. A; Las, R; Ploton, L

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Institution: Menecier, P.: Unite d'Alcoologie et Addictologie, Hopital des Chanaux, Macon, France

Language: French

Abstract: Benzodiazepine "drunkenness" is not a classical notion in medicine. But the concept of addictology allows one to enlarge different approaches and to consider the relationship with psychoactive substances according to the same references. So, in a single fashion, between use and misuse, is it possible to resort to the same concepts for pharmacological drugs, including "drunkenness"? Any intake of a psychoactive substance, limited in time, which will take the consumer some time to recover from, can be called simple use, intoxication or drunkenness. Intoxication is rather a classical medical concept linked with poisoning, and hence the toxicological aspects prevail particularly through the concept of a toxidrome. The widespread diffusion of these psychoactive substances, obtained with or without medical prescription, renders them one of the principle means of chemically modulating thought and consciousness that has become accessible to all. This use of pharmacological drugs, sometimes referred to as "entertaining", can lead to massive intake with dramatic behavioral response. An attempt is made to outline the definition of benzodiazepine "drunkenness", including sociological, psychological, and medical dimensions beyond the sole toxicological aspects. So, studying the misuse of benzodiazepines in more detail including the acute effects such as "drunkenness", except suicidal or mortiferous tendencies, can allow further development of its recognition, screening and prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. De-novo simple partial status epilepticus presenting as Wernicke's aphasia.

Citation: Seizure, April 2012, vol./is. 21/3(219-222), 1059-1311 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Patil, Bhimanagouda; Oware, Agyepong

Correspondence Address: Oware, Agyepong: Department of Clinical Neurophysiology, Frenchay Hospital, Frenchay Park Road, Bristol, United Kingdom, agyepong.oware@nbt.nhs.uk

Institution: Patil, Bhimanagouda: Department of Neurology, James Cook University Hospital, Middlesbrough, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Language disturbances manifesting as brief periods of speech arrest occur with seizures originating in the frontal or temporal lobes. These language disturbances are usually present with other features of seizures or may occur in an episodic fashion suggesting their likely epileptic origin. Sustained but reversible aphasia as the sole manifestation of partial status epilepticus is rare, particularly without a history of prior seizures. A few cases have been described in the literature where Broca's or mixed aphasia seems to be more common than Wernicke's aphasia. Here we describe a patient who presented with Wernicke's aphasia secondary to simple partial status epilepticus but without any other features of seizures. The diagnosis was confirmed on EEG and the aphasia reversed after antiepileptic treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: British Epilepsy Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aphasia](#)
[*Epilepsy](#)
[*Temporal Lobe](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)
[*Status Epilepticus](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. A randomized controlled trial of a personalized feedback intervention for problem gamblers.

Citation: PLoS ONE, February 2012, vol./is. 7/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 14, 2012)

Author(s): Cunningham, John A; Hodgins, David C; Toneatto, Tony; Murphy, Michelle

Correspondence Address: Cunningham, John A., John_Cunningham@camh.net

Institution: Cunningham, John A.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Personalized feedback is a promising self-help for problem gamblers. Such interventions have shown consistently positive results with other addictive behaviours, and our own pilot test of personalized normative feedback materials for gamblers yielded positive findings. The current randomized controlled trial evaluated the effectiveness, and the sustained efficacy, of the personalized feedback intervention materials for problem gamblers. Methodology/Principal Findings: Respondents recruited by a general population telephone screener of Ontario adults included gamblers with moderate and severe gambling problems. Those who agreed to participate were randomly assigned to receive: 1) the full personalized normative feedback intervention; 2) a partial feedback that contained all the feedback information provided to those in condition 1 but without the normative feedback content (i.e., no comparisons provided to general population gambling norms); or 3) a waiting list control condition. The primary hypothesis was that problem gamblers who received the personalized normative feedback intervention would reduce their gambling more than problem gamblers who did not receive any intervention (waiting list control condition) by the six-month follow-up. Conclusions/Significance: The study found no evidence for the impact of normative personalized feedback. However, participants who received, the partial feedback (without norms) reduced the number of days they gambled compared to participants who did not receive the intervention. We concluded that personalized feedback interventions were well received and the materials may be helpful at reducing gambling. Realistically, it can be expected that the personalized feedback intervention may have a limited, short term impact on the severity of participants' problem gambling because the intervention is just a brief screener. An Internet-based version of the personalized feedback intervention tool, however, may offer an easy to access and non-threatening portal that can be used to motivate participants to seek further help online or in person. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Feedback](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

73. Depression, comorbid anxiety disorders, and heart rate variability in physically healthy, unmedicated patients: Implications for cardiovascular risk.

Citation: PLoS ONE, February 2012, vol./is. 7/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 15, 2012)
Author(s): Kemp, Andrew H; Quintana, Daniel S; Felmingham, Kim L; Matthews, Slade; Jelinek, Herbert F
Correspondence Address: Kemp, Andrew H., andrew.kemp@sydney.edu.au
Institution: Kemp, Andrew H.: School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia
Language: English
Abstract: Context: There is evidence that heart rate variability (HRV) is reduced in major depressive disorder (MDD), although there is debate about whether this effect is caused by medication or the disorder per se. MDD is associated with a two to fourfold increase in the risk of cardiac mortality, and HRV is a robust predictor of cardiac mortality; determining a direct link between HRV and not only MDD, but common comorbid anxiety disorders, will point to psychiatric indicators for cardiovascular risk reduction. Objective: To determine in physically healthy, unmedicated patients whether (1) HRV is reduced in MDD relative to controls, and (2) HRV reductions are driven by MDD alone, comorbid generalized anxiety disorder (GAD, characterized by anxious anticipation), or comorbid panic and posttraumatic stress disorders (PD/PTSD, characterized by anxious arousal). Design, Setting, and Patients: A case-control study in 2006 and 2007 on 73 MDD patients, including 24 without anxiety comorbidity, 24 with GAD, and 14 with PD/PTSD. Seventy-three MDD and 94 healthy age- and sex-matched control participants were recruited from the general community. Participants had no history of drug addiction, alcoholism, brain injury, loss of consciousness, stroke, neurological disorder, or serious medical conditions. There were no significant differences between the four groups in age, gender, BMI, or alcohol use. Main Outcome Measures: HRV was calculated from electrocardiography under a standardized short-term resting state condition. Results: HRV was reduced in MDD relative to controls, an effect associated with a medium effect size. MDD participants with comorbid generalized anxiety disorder displayed the greatest reductions in HRV relative to controls, an effect associated with a large effect size. Conclusions: Unmedicated, physically healthy MDD patients with and without comorbid anxiety had reduced HRV. Those with comorbid GAD showed the greatest reductions. Implications for cardiovascular risk reduction strategies in otherwise healthy patients with psychiatric illness are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Kemp et al.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Generalized Anxiety Disorder](#)
[*Heart Rate](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

74. Activation of PKCzeta and PKMzeta in the nucleus accumbens core is necessary for the retrieval, consolidation and reconsolidation of drug memory.

Citation: PLoS ONE, February 2012, vol./is. 7/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 10, 2012)

Author(s): Crespo, Jose A; Stockl, Petra; Ueberall, Florian; Jenny, Marcel; Saria, Alois; Zernig, Gerald

Correspondence Address: Zernig, Gerald, gerald.zernig@i-med.ac.at

Institution: Crespo, Jose A.: Experimental Psychiatry Unit, Department of General Psychiatry and Social Psychiatry, Innsbruck Medical University, Innsbruck, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: One of the greatest challenges in the treatment of substance dependence is to reverse the control that drug-associated stimuli have gained over the addict's behavior, as these drug-associated memories increase the risk of relapse even after long periods of abstinence. We report here that inhibition of the atypical protein kinase C isoform PKCzeta and its constitutively active isoform PKMzeta with the pseudosubstrate inhibitor ZIP administered locally into the nucleus accumbens core reversibly inhibited the retrieval of drug-associated memory and drug (remifentanyl) seeking, whereas a scrambled ZIP peptide or staurosporine, an effective inhibitor of c/nPKC-, CaMKII-, and PKA kinases that does not affect PKCzeta/PKMzeta activity, was without effect on these memory processes. Acquisition or extinction of drug-associated memory remained unaffected by PKCzeta- and PKMzeta inhibition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Kinases](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Proteins](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Memory Consolidation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

75. DRD4 polymorphism moderates the effect of alcohol consumption on social bonding.

Citation: PLoS ONE, February 2012, vol./is. 7/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 8, 2012)

Author(s): Creswell, Kasey G; Sayette, Michael A; Manuck, Stephen B; Ferrell, Robert E; Hill, Shirley Y; Dimoff, John D

Correspondence Address: Creswell, Kasey G., kgriffin@pitt.edu

Institution: Creswell, Kasey G.: Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Development of interpersonal relationships is a fundamental human motivation, and behaviors facilitating social bonding are prized. Some individuals experience enhanced reward from alcohol in social contexts and may be at heightened risk for developing and maintaining problematic drinking. We employed a 3 (group beverage condition) x 2 (genotype) design (N = 422) to test the moderating influence of the dopamine D4 receptor gene (DRD4 VNTR) polymorphism on the effects of alcohol on social bonding. A significant gene x environment interaction showed that carriers of at least one copy of the 7-repeat allele reported higher social bonding in the alcohol, relative to placebo or control conditions, whereas alcohol did not affect ratings of 7-absent allele carriers. Carriers of the 7-repeat allele were especially sensitive to alcohol's effects on social bonding. These data converge with other recent gene-environment interaction findings implicating the DRD4 polymorphism in the development of alcohol use disorders, and results suggest a specific pathway by which social factors may increase risk for problematic drinking among 7-repeat carriers. More generally, our findings highlight the potential utility of employing transdisciplinary methods that integrate genetic methodologies, social

psychology, and addiction theory to improve theories of alcohol use and abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Creswell et al.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)
[Attachment Behavior](#)
[Motivation](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

76. Adolescent binge drinking leads to changes in alcohol drinking, anxiety, and amygdalar corticotropin releasing factor cells in adulthood in male rats.

Citation: PLoS ONE, February 2012, vol./is. 7/2, 1932-6203 (Feb 8, 2012)
Author(s): Gilpin, Nicholas W; Karanikas, Chrisanthi A; Richardson, Heather N
Correspondence Address: Richardson, Heather N., hrichardson@cns.umass.edu
Institution: Gilpin, Nicholas W.: Department of Physiology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Heavy episodic drinking early in adolescence is associated with increased risk of addiction and other stress-related disorders later in life. This suggests that adolescent alcohol abuse is an early marker of innate vulnerability and/or binge exposure impacts the developing brain to increase vulnerability to these disorders in adulthood. Animal models are ideal for clarifying the relationship between adolescent and adult alcohol abuse, but we show that methods of involuntary alcohol exposure are not effective. We describe an operant model that uses multiple bouts of intermittent access to sweetened alcohol to elicit voluntary binge alcohol drinking early in adolescence (similar to postnatal days 28-42) in genetically heterogeneous male Wistar rats. We next examined the effects of adolescent binge drinking on alcohol drinking and anxiety-like behavior in dependent and non-dependent adult rats, and counted corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) cell in the lateral portion of the central amygdala (CeA), a region that contributes to regulation of anxiety- and alcohol-related behaviors. Adolescent binge drinking did not alter alcohol drinking under baseline drinking conditions in adulthood. However, alcohol-dependent and non-dependent adult rats with a history of adolescent alcohol binge drinking did exhibit increased alcohol drinking when access to alcohol was intermittent. Adult rats that binged alcohol during adolescence exhibited increased exploration on the open arms of the elevated plus maze (possibly indicating either decreased anxiety or increased impulsivity), an effect that was reversed by a history of alcohol dependence during adulthood. Finally, CRF cell counts were reduced in the lateral CeA of rats with adolescent alcohol binge history, suggesting semi-permanent changes in the limbic stress peptide system with this treatment. These data suggest that voluntary binge drinking during early adolescence produces long-lasting neural and behavioral effects with implications for anxiety and alcohol use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Gilpin et al.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)
[*Rats](#)

[Amygdala](#)
[Corticotropin](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

77. The gatekeepers: Involvement of Christian clergy in referrals and collaboration with Christian social workers and other helping professionals.

Citation: Social Work & Christianity, 2012, vol./is. 39/1(27-51), 0737-5778 (Spr, 2012)

Author(s): VanderWaal, Curtis J; Hernandez, Edwin I; Sandman, Alix R

Correspondence Address: VanderWaal, Curtis J.: Department of Social Work, Center for Community Impact Research, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI, US, 49104-2211, vanderwa@andrews.edu

Institution: VanderWaal, Curtis J.: Department of Social Work, Center for Community Impact Research, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Christian clergy play an important role in identifying individuals with mental health (MH) and substance abuse (SA) disorders and providing education, support, and referrals to needed services. In this study, researchers conducted an online survey with over 200 Christian clergy from 50+ denominations to explore their perceptions of MH and SA disorders and willingness to collaborate and refer church members to professional service providers. Findings showed that more than half of all clergy encountered persons with MH or SA problems in their churches monthly or more often. Almost two-thirds believed church members usually felt more comfortable receiving pastoral counseling than going to a professional helper. Most clergy stated they would be likely to refer church members to a professional (preferably Christian) counselor if they had a MH or SA disorder. However, important differences were found by education and race/ethnicity. These results indicate that clergy can provide vital education, support, and referrals for parishioners with MH or SA disorders. Christian social workers can strengthen these connections through clergy and congregational education, collaboration, and support services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Christianity](#)
[*Clergy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Social Workers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

78. The conceptualization of fitness doping and its limitations.

Citation: Sport in Society, April 2012, vol./is. 15/3(409-419), 1743-0437;1743-0445 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Thualagant, Nicole

Correspondence Address: Thualagant, Nicole, nthualagant@ifi.ku.dk

Institution: Thualagant, Nicole: Department of Exercise and Sport Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: This paper examines the conceptualization of fitness doping and its limits. Much attention of the media and social sciences researchers has been focused on doping in an elite sport context. What is less developed is a sociological understanding of fitness doping. Over the past decade, anti-doping in fitness settings has been on the political agenda of official organizations such as the World Anti-Doping Agency. But, as this paper will show through a review of available studies and discussions on bodywork and fitness doping, the

official definition of doping developed in and for an elite sport context does not facilitate a nuanced understanding of fitness doping. This literature review highlights how illegal substances are taken in order to enhance body appearance--appearance that tends to comply with generally held ideals of masculinity/femininity. From this perspective, doping is being used for enhancement purposes in a societal context where optimization and performance are important. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Physical Fitness](#)
[*Sports](#)
[*Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Physical Appearance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Traumatic stress in special populations.

Citation: The Oxford handbook of traumatic stress disorders., 2012(128-140) (2012)

Author(s): Mueser, Kim T; Lu, Weili

Institution: Mueser, Kim T.: Department of Psychiatry, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, NH, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Special populations are individuals who by virtue of psychiatric, behavioral, cognitive, or physical disabilities are more likely to be exposed to psychological trauma. Individuals with severe psychiatric disorders, substance use disorders, developmental disabilities, and persons who are incarcerated are more likely to experience trauma throughout their lives, especially interpersonal victimization, and are more likely to develop posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Trauma and PTSD have a negative impact on special populations, often exacerbating psychiatric symptoms and substance abuse, and interfering with community functioning. Despite the high rates of trauma and PTSD in special populations, these problems are often not identified, and when they are, they are rarely treated. Recent progress has been made in adapting treatments developed for PTSD in the general population to special populations, including persons with severe mental illness and individuals with substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Disabilities](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Developmental Disabilities](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Emotional Trauma](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Physical Disorders](#)
[Victimization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Practicing harm reduction psychotherapy: An alternative approach to addictions (2nd ed.).

Citation: Practicing harm reduction psychotherapy: An alternative approach to addictions (2nd ed.), 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Denning, Patt; Little, Jeannie

Institution: Denning, Patt: Harm Reduction Therapy Center, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) This acclaimed clinical guide has helped thousands of therapists and counselors put the proven principles of harm reduction into practice with clients who have substance use problems. Written by pioneers in the field, the book shows how to do effective therapeutic work with people still using alcohol or other drugs. The extensively revised second edition reflects over a decade of research advances and the tremendous growth of harm reduction clinical practice and training. It features a new section on applications of harm reduction psychotherapy in community-based settings, groups, and with families and friends, as well as new chapters on trauma and on the biological, psychodynamic, and cognitive-behavioral components of the approach. The volume begins by presenting a compelling and cogent rationale for harm reduction psychotherapy. The focus is on helping people to reduce drug-related harm while also addressing co-occurring psychological and emotional difficulties--all in a manner that is respectful, welcoming, and client centered. Each component of the model is then described in step-by-step detail. Provided are clear guidelines for conducting comprehensive assessments, making collaborative treatment decisions, and implementing interventions that combine motivational, cognitive-behavioral, and psychodynamic strategies. Among the numerous case illustrations is the extended example of a single client, "Joan," whose treatment is followed throughout the book. In addition to the new chapters, the second edition includes expanded discussions of trauma, cultural sensitivity, and ethics, and has been thoroughly updated. Supplemental resources and training materials are available at the authors' website (www.harmreductiontherapy.org). Infused with the wisdom of two experienced practitioners, this is an authoritative, eminently useful work for clinical psychologists, social workers, substance abuse counselors, psychiatrists, and other clinicians who treat clients with addiction and substance use problems, as well as graduate students and trainees. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Monoamine oxidase inhibitory activity in tobacco smoke varies with tobacco type.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, January 2012, vol./is. 21/1(39-43), 0964-4563 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Lewis, Amy J; Truman, Penelope; Hosking, Matthew R; Miller, John H

Correspondence Address: Truman, Penelope: Institute of Environmental Science and Research Ltd., 34 Kenepuru Drive, Porirua, New Zealand, penelope.truman@esr.cri.nz

Institution: Lewis, Amy J.: Institute of Environmental Science and Research Ltd., Porirua, New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: Background: It has been suggested that inhibition of monoamine oxidase (MAO) activity by components of cigarette smoke may impact on smoking addiction, but it is unclear to what extent the known MAO inhibitors in tobacco smoke cause this inhibition. Methods: MAO inhibitory activity was measured in a series of tobacco particulate matter preparations from different brands of cigarette and loose-leaf tobacco commonly available in New Zealand. Results: When tobacco extracts were diluted to contain a physiologically relevant nicotine concentration of 0.2 mM, all samples tested inhibited MAO-A and MAO-B by between 4% and 12% in a standard assay. Per mg of nicotine, samples from factory-made cigarettes contained significantly less MAO inhibitory activity than did samples from loose-leaf tobacco. When inhibitory activity was calculated on a per mg of tar basis, there was no significant difference between loose-leaf tobaccos and

factory-made cigarettes. Conclusions: The present study shows that the ratio of nicotine to MAO inhibitory activity varies depending on the type of tobacco product used. The roll-your-own tobaccos tested delivered more tar and more MAO inhibitory activity per mg of nicotine than the factory-made cigarettes. These findings suggest that smokers of roll-your-own tobacco may experience greater difficulty in stopping smoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Monoamine Oxidases](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

82. Homelessness as a structural barrier to effective antiretroviral therapy among HIV-seropositive illicit drug users in a Canadian setting.

Citation: AIDS Patient Care and STDs, January 2012, vol./is. 26/1(60-67), 1087-2914 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Milloy, M.-J; Kerr, Thomas; Bangsberg, David R; Buxton, Jane; Parashar, Surita; Guillemi, Silvia; Montaner, Julio; Wood, Evan

Correspondence Address: Wood, Evan: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, uhri-ew@cfenet.ubc.ca

Institution: Milloy, M.-J.: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Despite the advent of effective antiretroviral therapy (ART), HIV-seropositive injection drug users (IDU) continue to suffer from elevated levels of morbidity and mortality. Evidence is needed to identify social- and structural-level barriers to effective ART. We investigated the impact of homelessness on plasma HIV RNA response among illicit drug users initiating ART in a setting with free and universal access to HIV care. We accessed data from a long-running prospective cohort of community-recruited IDU linked to comprehensive HIV clinical monitoring and ART dispensation records. Using Cox proportional hazards with recurrent events modeling, we estimated the independent effect of homelessness on time to plasma HIV viral load suppression. Between May 1996 and September 2009, 247 antiretroviral naive individuals initiated ART and contributed 1755 person-years of follow-up. Among these individuals, the incidence density of plasma HIV RNA suppression less than 500 copies/mm³ was 56.7 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 46.9-66.0) per 100 person-years. In unadjusted analyses, homelessness was strongly associated with lower rates suppression (hazard ratio = 0.56, 95% CI: 0.40-0.78, $p = 0.001$), however, after adjustment for adherence this association was no longer significant (adjusted hazard ratio = 0.79, 95% CI: 0.56-1.11, $p = 0.177$). Homelessness poses a significant structural barrier to effective HIV treatment. However, since this relationship appears to be mediated by lower levels of ART adherence, interventions to improve adherence among members of this vulnerable population are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
[Antiviral Drugs](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. A systematic review of behavioral and treatment outcome studies among HIV-infected men who have sex with men who abuse crystal methamphetamine.

Citation: AIDS Patient Care and STDs, January 2012, vol./is. 26/1(36-52), 1087-2914 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Rajasingham, Radha; Mimiaga, Matthew J; White, Jaclyn M; Pinkston, Megan M; Baden, Rachel P; Mitty, Jennifer A

Correspondence Address: Rajasingham, Radha: Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Deaconess 311, 330 Brookline Avenue, Boston, MA, US, 02215, radha.rajasingham@gmail.com

Institution: Rajasingham, Radha: Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Men who have sex with men (MSM) have the highest incidence of HIV infection in the United States. One of the contributing factors to HIV spread among this group is the use of crystal methamphetamine ("meth"). The objective was to review the behavioral impact of crystal meth use in HIV-infected MSM and potential treatment options. A systematic review of MEDLINE identified studies that evaluated the clinical effects of crystal meth on the HIV-infected MSM population. Search terms included HIV, methamphetamine, MSM, antiretroviral therapy, adherence, resistance, and treatment. U.S. citations in the English language in peer-reviewed journals until December 2010 were included. The primary author reviewed eligible articles, and relevant data including study design, sample, and outcomes were entered into an electronic data table. The 61 included studies highlight that HIV-infected MSM who use crystal meth are more likely to report high-risk sexual behaviors, incident sexually transmitted infections, and serodiscordant unprotected anal intercourse, compared to HIV-infected MSM who do not use crystal meth. Medication adherence in this population is notably low, which may contribute to transmission of resistant virus. No medications have proven effective in the treatment of crystal meth addiction, and the role of behavioral therapies, such as contingency management are still in question. HIV-infected MSM who abuse crystal meth have worse HIV-related health outcomes. Behavioral interventions have shown variable results in treating crystal meth addiction, and more investigation into rehabilitation options are needed. The results presented support efforts to develop and implement novel interventions to reduce crystal meth use in HIV-infected MSM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Tackling alcohol misuse: Purchasing patterns affected by minimum pricing for alcohol.

Citation: Applied Health Economics and Health Policy, January 2012, vol./is. 10/1(51-63), 1175-5652;1179-1896 (Jan 1, 2012)

Author(s): Ludbrook, Anne; Petrie, Dennis; McKenzie, Lynda; Farrar, Shelley

Correspondence Address: Ludbrook, Anne: Health Economics Research Unit, Institute of Applied Health Sciences, University of Aberdeen, Foresterhill, Aberdeen, Scotland, AB25 2ZD, a.ludbrook@abdn.ac.uk

Institution: Ludbrook, Anne: Health Economics Research Unit, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol consumption is associated with a range of health and social harms that increase with the level of consumption. Policy makers are interested in effective and cost-effective interventions to reduce alcohol consumption and associated harms. Economic theory and research evidence demonstrate that increasing price is effective at the population level. Price interventions that target heavier consumers of alcohol may be more effective at reducing alcohol-related harms with less impact on moderate consumers. Minimum pricing per unit of alcohol has been proposed on this basis but concerns have been expressed that 'moderate drinkers of modest means' will be unfairly penalized. If those on low incomes are disproportionately affected by a policy that removes very cheap alcohol from the market, the policy could be regressive. The effect on households' budgets will depend on who currently purchases cheaper products and the extent to which the resulting changes in prices will impact on their demand for alcohol. This paper focuses on the first of these points. Objective: This paper aims to identify patterns of purchasing of cheap off-trade alcohol products, focusing on income and the level of all alcohol purchased. Method: Three years (2006-08) of UK household survey data were used. The Expenditure and Food Survey provides comprehensive 2-week data on household expenditure. Regression analyses were used to investigate the relationships between the purchase of cheap off-trade alcohol, household income levels and whether the household level of alcohol purchasing is categorized as moderate, hazardous or harmful, while controlling for other household and non-household characteristics. Predicted probabilities and quantities for cheap alcohol purchasing patterns were generated for all households. Results: The descriptive statistics and regression analyses indicate that low-income households are not the predominant purchasers of any alcohol or even of cheap alcohol. Of those who do purchase off-trade alcohol, the lowest income households are the most likely to purchase cheap alcohol. However, when combined with the fact that the lowest income households are the least likely to purchase any off-trade alcohol, they have the lowest probability of purchasing cheap off-trade alcohol at the population level. Moderate purchasing households in all income quintiles are the group predicted as least likely to purchase cheap alcohol. The predicted average quantity of low-cost off-trade alcohol reveals similar patterns. Conclusion: The results suggest that heavier household purchasers of alcohol are most likely to be affected by the introduction of a 'minimum price per unit of alcohol' policy. When we focus only on those households that purchase off-trade alcohol, lower income households are the most likely to be affected. However, minimum pricing in the UK is unlikely to be significantly regressive when the effects are considered for the whole population, including those households that do not purchase any off-trade alcohol. Minimum pricing will affect the minority of low-income households that purchase off-trade alcohol and, within this group, those most likely to be affected are households purchasing at a harmful level. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Adis Data Information BV; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[*Social Issues](#)
[Consumer Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Addictions (2nd ed.).

Citation: Addictions (2nd ed.), 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Teesson, Maree; Hall, Wayne; Proudfoot, Heather; Degenhardt, Louisa

Institution: Teesson, Maree: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) The first edition of Addictions established itself as a valuable resource for students and professionals alike. This authoritative new edition builds on the success of the previous book, incorporating advances in research and practice over the last ten

years. The authors, experts in the field, also include new material on the controversy surrounding the possible positive effects of alcohol and cannabis use, the increased risk of interpersonal violence, and new research on theories of addiction. Addictions will be essential reading for students, professionals and researchers seeking state of the art information about this rapidly growing field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Cannabis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Neurogastronomy: How the brain creates flavor and why it matters.

Citation: Neurogastronomy: How the brain creates flavor and why it matters., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Shepherd, Gordon M

Institution: Shepherd, Gordon M.: Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) Leading neuroscientist Gordon M. Shepherd embarks on a paradigm-shifting trip through the "human brain flavor system," laying the foundations for a new scientific field: neurogastronomy. Challenging the belief that the sense of smell diminished during human evolution. Shepherd argues that this sense, which constitutes the main component of flavor, is far more powerful and essential than previously believed. Shepherd begins Neurogastronomy with the mechanics of smell, particularly the way it stimulates the nose from the back of the mouth. As we eat, the brain conceptualizes smells as spatial patterns, and from these and the other senses it constructs the perception of flavor. Shepherd then considers the impact of the flavor system on contemporary social, behavioral, and medical issues. He analyzes flavor's engagement with the brain regions that control emotion, food preferences, and cravings, and he devotes a section to food's role in drug addiction and, building on Marcel Proust's iconic tale of the madeleine, its ability to evoke deep memories. Shepherd connects his research to trends in nutrition, dieting, and obesity, especially the challenges that many face in eating healthily. He concludes with human perceptions of smell and flavor and their relationship to the neural basis of consciousness. Everyone from casual diners and ardent foodies to wine critics, chefs, scholars, and researchers will delight in Shepherd's fascinating, scientific-gastronomic adventures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Food Preferences](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[*Taste Perception](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Beyond alcoholism: Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome in patients with psychiatric disorders.

Citation: Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology, December 2011, vol./is. 24/4(209-216), 1543-3633 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): McCormick, Laurie M; Buchanan, Judith R; Onwuameze, Obiora E; Pierson, Ronald K; Paradiso, Sergio

Correspondence Address: McCormick, Laurie M.: Department of Psychiatry, Psychiatric Iowa Neuroimaging Consortium, Carver College of Medicine, University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, 200 Hawkins Drive, W278 GH, Iowa City, IA, US, 52242, laurie-mccormick@uiowa.edu

Institution: McCormick, Laurie M.: Department of Psychiatry, Psychiatric Iowa Neuroimaging Consortium, Carver College of Medicine, University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, Iowa City, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Wernicke encephalopathy and Korsakoff syndrome (the combined disorder is named Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome [WKS]) are preventable, life-threatening neuropsychiatric syndromes resulting from thiamine deficiency. WKS has historically been associated with alcoholism; more recently, it has been recognized in patients who have anorexia nervosa or have undergone bariatric surgery for obesity. However, patients with nutritional deficiencies of any origin are at risk for WKS. We present clinical histories and neuroimaging data on 2 young adults with underlying psychiatric disorders who became malnourished and developed WKS. Methods: A young woman with bipolar disorder and somatization disorder was hospitalized for intractable vomiting. A young man with chronic paranoid schizophrenia developed delusions that food and water were harmful, and was hospitalized after subsisting for 4 months on soda pop. Results: Acute, life-threatening Wernicke encephalopathy was confirmed in both patients by brain magnetic resonance imaging showing classic thalamic injury. The patients were left with persistent cognitive and physical disabilities that were consistent with Korsakoff syndrome. Conclusions: Failure to suspect a vitamin deficiency led to permanent cognitive and physical disabilities that may necessitate lifelong care for these patients. The neuropsychiatric consequences could have been prevented by prompt recognition of their thiamine deficiency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Nutritional Deficiencies](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)
[Anorexia Nervosa](#)
[Bariatric Surgery](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Early detection of illicit drug use in teenagers.

Citation: Innovations in Clinical Neuroscience, December 2011, vol./is. 8/12(24-28), 2158-8333;2158-8341 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Ali, Shahid; Mouton, Charles P; Jabeen, Shagufta; Ofoemezie, Ejike Kingsley; Bailey, Rhan K; Shahid, Madiha; Zeng, Qiang

Correspondence Address: Ali, Shahid: Detox Unit, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Meharry Medical College, 1005 D.B. Todd Blvd., Nashville, TN, US, 37208, alis@mmc.edu

Institution: Ali, Shahid: Meharry Medical College, Nashville, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: The illicit use of drugs, including alcohol, by teenagers has been extensively studied and documented. It is not uncommon for teenagers to be involved in illicit drug use before exhibiting signs and symptoms of drug use. Unsuspecting parents may be unaware of drug use in their children. The authors' objective in this article is to review the literature on illicit drug use in teenagers and highlight the risk factors for teen involvement. The authors also review the warning signs that a teen is using illicit drugs. The aim of this article is to assist parents and healthcare workers involved in substance use intervention programs to be more aware of these risk factors and warning signs in order to adopt early

screening and intervention measures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
 *Alcohol Abuse
 *Drug Abuse
 *Risk Factors
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

89. SIDS and other sleep-related infant deaths: Expansion of recommendations for a safe infant sleeping environment.

Citation: Pediatrics, November 2011, vol./is. 128/5(e1341-e1367), 0031-4005;1098-4275 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Moon, Rachel Y; Task Force Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

Corporate/Institutional Author: Task Force Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

Language: English

Abstract: Despite a major decrease in the incidence of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) since the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) released its recommendation in 1992 that infants be placed for sleep in a nonprone position, this decline has plateaued in recent years. Concurrently, other causes of sudden unexpected infant death occurring during sleep (sleep-related deaths), including suffocation, asphyxia, and entrapment, and ill-defined or unspecified causes of death have increased in incidence, particularly since the AAP published its last statement on SIDS in 2005. It has become increasingly important to address these other causes of sleep-related infant death. Many of the modifiable and nonmodifiable risk factors for SIDS and suffocation are strikingly similar. The AAP, therefore, is expanding its recommendations from being only SIDS-focused to focusing on a safe sleep environment that can reduce the risk of all sleep-related infant deaths including SIDS. The recommendations described in this report include supine positioning, use of a firm sleep surface, breastfeeding, room-sharing without bed-sharing, routine immunization, consideration of a pacifier, and avoidance of soft bedding, overheating, and exposure to tobacco smoke, alcohol, and illicit drugs. The rationale for these recommendations is discussed in detail in this technical report. The recommendations are published in the accompanying "Policy Statement--Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and Other Sleep-Related Infant Deaths: Expansion of Recommendations for a Safe Infant Sleeping Environment," which is included in this issue. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Pediatrics; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Anoxia
 *Sleep
 *Sudden Infant Death
 *Syndromes
 Breast Feeding
 Drug Usage
 Immunization
 Passive Smoking

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [American Academy of Pediatrics](#)
 Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

90. Substance use screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment for pediatricians.

Citation: Pediatrics, November 2011, vol./is. 128/5(e1330-e1340), 0031-4005;1098-4275 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Levy, Sharon J. L; Kokotailo, Patricia K; Committee on Substance Abuse

Corporate/Institutional Author: Committee on Substance Abuse

Language: English

Abstract: As a component of comprehensive pediatric care, adolescents should receive appropriate guidance regarding substance use during routine clinical care. This statement addresses practitioner challenges posed by the spectrum of pediatric substance use and presents an algorithm-based approach to augment the pediatrician's confidence and abilities related to substance use screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment in the primary care setting. Adolescents with addictions should be managed collaboratively (or comanaged) with child and adolescent mental health or addiction specialists. This statement reviews recommended referral guidelines that are based on established patient-treatment-matching criteria and the risk level for substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Pediatrics; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage Screening](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Pediatricians](#)
[*Professional Referral](#)
[Pediatrics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [American Academy of Pediatrics](#)
Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)

91. Circus monkeys or change agents? Civil society advocacy for HIV/AIDS in adverse policy environments.

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, December 2011, vol./is. 73/12(1748-1755), 0277-9536;1873-5347 (Dec 2011)

Author(s): Spicer, Neil; Harmer, Andrew; Aleshkina, Julia; Bogdan, Daryna; Chkhatarashvili, Ketevan; Murzalieva, Gulgun; Rukhadze, Natia; Samiev, Arnol; Walt, Gill

Correspondence Address: Spicer, Neil: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, United Kingdom, WC1E 7HT, neil.spicer@lshtm.ac.uk

Institution: Spicer, Neil: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This paper explores the factors enabling and undermining civil society efforts to advocate for policy reforms relating to HIV/AIDS and illicit drugs in three countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine. It examines how political contexts and civil society actors' strengths and weaknesses inhibit or enable advocacy for policy change issues that are not well understood in relation to specific policy areas such as HIV/AIDS, or particular regions of the world where national policies are believed to be major drivers of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The study is based on in-depth interviews with representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) (n = 49) and national level informants including government and development partners (n = 22). Our policy analysis identified a culture of fear derived from concerns for personal safety but also risk of losing donor largesse. Relations between CSOs and government were often acrimonious rather than synergistic, and while we found some evidence of CSO collective action, competition for external funding -- in particular for HIV/AIDS grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was often divisive. Development partners and government tend to construct CSOs as service providers rather than advocates. While some advocacy was tolerated by governments, CSO participation in the policy process

was, ultimately, perceived to be tokenistic. This was because there are financial interests in maintaining prohibitionist legislation: efforts to change punitive laws directed at the behaviors of minority groups such as injecting drug users have had limited impact. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*AIDS](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*NGOs](#)
[*Policy Making Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

92. Economics of tobacco control in Pakistan: Estimating elasticities of cigarette demand.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, November 2011, vol./is. 20/6(431-435), 0964-4563 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Mushtaq, Nasir; Mushtaq, Saghir; Beebe, Laura A

Correspondence Address: Mushtaq, Nasir: Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, 801 NE 13th Street, CHB-309, Oklahoma City, OK, US, 73104, nasir-mushtaq@ouhsc.edu

Institution: Mushtaq, Nasir: Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Despite ongoing global efforts for tobacco control, low-income countries with struggling economies have challenges to effectively implement tobacco policies and programs. Due to the complexity of the tobacco control issue and lack of comprehensive policies, tobacco use is increasing in Pakistan. Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the effect of taxes on tobacco demand in Pakistan. Methods: Various surveillance indicators of tobacco use were assessed from 2001 to 2009. Price elasticities of cigarette demand in Pakistan were investigated. Results: During 2003-2009, annual per capita cigarette consumption increased by 30%. Analysis of economic data indicated that a 10% increase in cigarette prices would lead to 4.8% decrease in cigarette consumption while controlling for per capita income in the short term. The long-term price elasticities of cigarette demand were estimated at -1.17. The estimations provided support for myopic addiction model for cigarette consumption in Pakistan. Conclusions: Increasing tobacco taxes would have a significant impact on tobacco consumption in Pakistan. Cigarette consumption could decrease by 11.7% in the long term if there was a 10% increase in its price. The results of this study should benefit policymakers as it provides information on the characteristics of the cigarette consumption and cigarette demand function that may help in planning tobacco control strategies in low-income and middle-income countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Economics](#)
[*Policy Making](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

93. Electronic nicotine delivery systems in the hands of Hollywood.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, November 2011, vol./is. 20/6(425-426), 0964-4563 (Nov 2011)

Author(s): Grana, Rachel A; Glantz, Stanton A; Ling, Pamela M

Correspondence Address: Ling, Pamela M.: Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, University of California, San Francisco, 530 Parnassus Avenue, Suite 366, San Francisco, CA, US, 94143-1390, pling@medicine.ucsf.edu

Institution: Grana, Rachel A.: Department of Medicine, Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) have been advertised increasingly aggressively in the USA and other countries in the past 4-5 years. These cigarette-shaped battery powered devices heat a liquid solution containing various concentrations of nicotine, creating a vapor for inhalation. In recent months, ENDS have started to appear in popular entertainment through movies, television shows and on-air advocacy by Hollywood celebrities. The US TV talk show, 'The Doctors', featured ENDS among a list of top 10 health innovations of 2009. ENDS are being popularized without adequate independent research demonstrating their safety or efficacy for smoking cessation. A study conducted by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) evaluating the composition of ENDS nicotine solution found unlisted toxicants and nicotine concentrations inconsistent with the level advertised on the product. It appears that the ENDS manufacturers are adopting similar tactics. Given the substantial research demonstrating the effect of viewing smoking in the movies on adolescent smoking initiation, the addictive nature of nicotine and the lack of regulatory assurance of their quality or safety, it is important to keep ENDS, and other similar products, from being sensationalized through the use of celebrity promotion or product placement in movies or other entertainment media. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Advertising](#)
[*Communications Media](#)
[*Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

94. Effects of playing violent video games.

Citation: The psychology of teen violence and victimization, Vols 1 and 2: From bullying to cyberstalking to assault and sexual violation; Prevention strategies for families and schools., 2011(41-70) (2011)

Author(s): Anderson, Craig A; Prot, Sara

Institution: Anderson, Craig A.: Department of Psychology, Iowa State University, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Video games are extremely popular among children, teens, and adults. Ten years ago, over 85% of games contained some violence, and about half included serious violent actions. This chapter describes a theoretical framework for understanding effects of playing violent video games, gives a short explanation of research designs and scientific causality, and then describes the current knowledge of violent video game effects. Effects of violent video games on aggression and related variables are described in detail. Effects of violent video games on prosocial behavior are briefly described, as are effects of video games on attention and cognitive control, school performance, and video game addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Aggressive Behavior](#)
[*Causality](#)
[*Computer Games](#)

*Social Learning
 *Violence
 Attention
 Elementary Schools
 Experimental Design
 Internet Addiction
 Prosocial Behavior
 School Learning
 Cognitive Control

Source: PsycINFO

95. Internet use and pathological internet engagement in a sample of college students.

Citation: Psychiatriki, July 2011, vol./is. 22/3(221-230), 1105-2333 (Jul-Sep 2011)

Author(s): Tsouvelas, G; Giotakos, O

Correspondence Address: Tsouvelas, G., info@obrela.gr

Institution: Tsouvelas, G.: Psychiatric Department, 414 Army Hospital, Athens, Greece

Language: Greek

Abstract: Recent studies indicate multiple consequences of pathologically excessive internet use. This study investigated the correlate of internet usage, with pathological internet engagement. Participants were 514 college students from the University of Athens who completed a questionnaire covering various aspects of internet use. Young's Internet Addiction Test, scales investigating online gambling addiction and cybersexual addiction and scales investigating suicidal ideation and the use of psychoactive substances. We found that the daily Internet use ($b = 0,38$, $t = 10,38$, $p < 0,001$), the use of interactive online games ($b = 0,21$, $t = 5,15$, $p < 0,001$), making acquaintances on the internet ($b = 0,20$, $t = 5,11$, $p < 0,001$) and the participation in online forums ($b = 0,15$, $t = 3,64$, $p < 0,001$) account for 42% of the variance of pathological internet engagement. Subjects at risk for developing pathological internet engagement had significantly higher levels of online gambling addiction, cybersexual addiction, suicidal ideation and alcohol abuse, compared with other groups. Pathological internet engagement, particularly in young people, is a new psychopathological parameter that should be incorporated in the diagnostic and therapeutic horizon of mental health professionals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *College Students
 *Internet Addiction
 *Pathology
 *Internet Usage
 Drug Abuse
 Pathological Gambling
 Sexual Addiction
 Suicidal Ideation

Source: PsycINFO

96. Severe food insecurity is associated with elevated unprotected sex among HIV-seropositive injection drug users independent of HAART use.

Citation: AIDS, October 2011, vol./is. 25/16(2037-2042), 0269-9370;1473-5571 (Oct 23, 2011)

Author(s): Shannon, Kate; Kerr, Thomas; Milloy, M.-J; Anema, Aranka; Zhang, Ruth; Montaner, Julio S. G; Wood, Evan

Correspondence Address: Shannon, Kate: Division of AIDS, Department of Medicine, University of British Columbia, BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, 608-1081 Burrard Street, St Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, kshannon@cfenet.ubc.ca

Institution: Shannon, Kate: BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Despite emerging evidence of a significant adverse relationship between food insecurity and sexual risk-taking, data have been primarily derived from resource-constrained settings and HIV-negative populations. To our knowledge, this study is the first to longitudinally evaluate the relationship between food insecurity and unprotected sex among HIV-seropositive people who inject drugs [injection drug users (IDUs)] both on and not on HAART. Design: Longitudinal analyses were restricted to HIV-positive IDUs who completed baseline and at least one follow-up visit in a prospective cohort (AIDS Care Cohort to evaluate Exposure to Survival Services, 2005-2009). Methods: We constructed a multivariate logistic model using generalized estimating equations (GEEs) to assess an independent relationship between severe food insecurity (e.g., hunger due to lack of access or means to acquire food) and unprotected vaginal/anal sex. Results: Among 470 HIV-positive IDUs, the median age was 42 years (interquartile range 36-47) with 61% men and 39% women. The prevalence of severe food insecurity was 71%, with no differences by HAART use. Severe food insecure IDUs were marginally less likely to have a suppressed HIV-1 RNA viral load (31 vs. 39%, $P = 0.099$). In multivariate GEE analyses, severe food insecurity [adjusted odds ratio = 2.68, 95% confidence interval 1.49-4.82] remained independently correlated with unprotected sex among HIV-positive IDUs, controlling for age, sex/gender, married/cohabitating partner, binge drug use, homelessness, and HAART use. Conclusion: These findings highlight a crucial need for structural HIV interventions that incorporate targeted food assistance strategies for IDUs. Given recent evidence of poor virological response among food insecure individuals on HAART, innovative HIV care models should integrate targeted food security programs and early access to HAART. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Food](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Injections](#)
[Safe Sex](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

97. Secondary prevention services for clients who are low risk in drug court: A conceptual model.

Citation: Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010(275-292) (2010)

Author(s): DeMatteo, David S; Marlowe, Douglas B; Festinger, David S

Correspondence Address: DeMatteo, David S.: Treatment Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania, 600 Public Ledger Bldg., 150 S. Independence Mall West, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19106-3475, ddematteo@tresearch.org

Institution: DeMatteo, David S.: Treatment Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in *Crime and Delinquency*, 2006, 19(1), 114-134. The drug court model assumes that most drug offenders are addicts, and that drug use fuels other criminal activity. As a result, drug court clients must satisfy an intensive regimen of treatment and supervisory obligations. However, research suggests that roughly one third of drug court clients do not have a clinically significant substance

use disorder. For these clients, standard drug court services may be ineffective or even contraindicated. Instead, these clients may be best suited for a secondary prevention approach directed at interrupting the acquisition of addictive behaviors. Unfortunately, there are no established secondary prevention packages for adults in criminal justice settings. This article presents a conceptual framework for developing and administering secondary prevention services in drug courts and proposes a platform of prevention techniques that can be tailored in a clinically relevant manner for the sizeable population of drug court clients who are low risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Court Referrals](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Clients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Harm reduction: A model for social work practice with adolescents.

Citation: Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010(261-274) (2010)

Author(s): Wormer, Katherine van

Correspondence Address: Wormer, Katherine van: University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA, US, 50614, vanworme@uni.edu

Institution: Wormer, Katherine van: University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in The Social Policy Journal, 2004, 3(2), 19-37. A practical antidote to the war on drugs, the harm reduction approach seeks to meet clients where they are, establish rapport and help them modify or give up their risk-taking behavior. This article presents the case for harm reduction techniques for work with youth whose risk-taking behavior is problematic. Emphasis is on drinking, drug use, and high-risk sexual activity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Clients](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Housing first services for people who are homeless with co-occurring serious mental illness and substance abuse.

Citation: Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010(247-260) (2010)

Author(s): Padgett, Deborah K; Gulcur, Leyla; Tsemberis, Sam

Institution: Padgett, Deborah K.: School of Social Work, New York University, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in Research on Social Work Practice, 2006, 16(1), 74-83. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2005-15718-009.) The literature on homeless adults with severe mental illness is generally silent on a critical issue surrounding service delivery--the contrast between

housing first and treatment first program philosophies. This study draws on data from a longitudinal experiment contrasting a housing first program (which offers immediate permanent housing without requiring treatment compliance or abstinence) and treatment first (standard care) programs for 225 adults who were homeless with mental illness in New York City. After 48 months, results showed no significant group differences in alcohol and drug use. Treatment first participants were significantly more likely to use treatment services. These findings, in combination with previous reports of much higher rates of housing stability in the housing first group, show that "dual diagnosed" adults can remain stably housed without increasing their substance use. Thus, housing first programs favoring immediate housing and consumer choice deserve consideration as a viable alternative to standard care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Methamphetamine abuse in the United States: Contextual, psychological, and sociological considerations.

Citation: Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010(229-246) (2010)

Author(s): Shrem, Michael T; Halkitis, Perry N

Correspondence Address: Halkitis, Perry N.: New York University, New York, US, 10003, Pnh1@nyu.edu

Institution: Shrem, Michael T.: New York University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in Journal of Health Psychology, 2008, 13(5), 669-679. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2008-08854-009.) Emerging behavioral research on methamphetamine suggests a growing public health concern no longer limited to specific regions of the United States. Given that current evidence-based treatments for addressing methamphetamine addiction have had limited success, there remains a need to further examine the efficacy of these approaches. Here, we synthesize the psychological research literature regarding the prevalence and correlates of methamphetamine use across all segments of the US population, analyze the role that use of the drug plays in relation to sexual risk-taking and consider implications for therapeutic interventions to address this drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Treatment approaches for drug addiction.

Citation: Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010(225-228) (2010)

Author(s): National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD, US

Corporate/Institutional Author: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This is a reprinted fact sheet issued by the National Institute on Drug Abuse of the National Institute of Health covering research findings on effective treatment approaches for drug abuse and addiction. It includes key principles that have been identified that should form the basis of any effective treatment program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

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

Source: PsycINFO

102. Motivational interviewing and social work practice.

Citation: Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010(197-210) (2010)

Author(s): Wahab, Stephanie

Institution: Wahab, Stephanie: University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake City, UT, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in Journal of Social Work, 2005, 5(1), 45-60. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2005-02545-003.) Motivational interviewing was proposed as an alternative model to direct persuasion for facilitating behavior change. Social work behavior change interventions have traditionally focused on increasing skills and reducing barriers. More recent recommendations tend to encourage practitioners to explore a broad range of issues, including but not limited to skills and barriers. The article defines and explains motivational interviewing by presenting its essential spirit and techniques, and provides a brief case example within a domestic violence context. Findings: This article proposes motivational interviewing as an intervention appropriate for social work practice concerned with behavior change by arguing that motivational interviewing is an exciting intervention model for numerous social work settings due to its consistency with core social work values, ethics, resources, and evidence-based practice. Applications: Social workers may strive to practice and test motivational interviewing in addictions settings, as well as within other critical social work arenas including but not limited to health, domestic violence, batterer treatment, gambling, HIV/AIDS prevention, dual disorders, eating disorders, and child welfare. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Interviewing](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Domestic Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

103. The life course perspective on drug use: A conceptual framework for understanding drug use trajectories.

Citation: Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010(171-196) (2010)

Author(s): Hser, Yih-Ing; Longshore, Douglas; Anglin, M. Douglas

Institution: Hser, Yih-Ing: University of California - Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in *Evaluation Review*, 2007, 31(6), 515-547. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2007-18386-002.) This article discusses the life course perspective on drug use, including conceptual and analytic issues involved in developing the life course framework to explain how drug use trajectories develop during an individual's lifetime and how this knowledge can guide new research and approaches to management of drug dependence. Central concepts include trajectories marked by transitions and social capital and turning points influencing changes. The life course perspective offers an organizing framework for classifying varying drug use trajectories, identifying critical events and factors contributing to the persistence or change in drug use, analytically ordering events that occur during the life span, and determining contributory relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Life Span](#)
[*Social Capital](#)
[Life Expectancy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. Effects of coordinated services for drug-abusing women who are victims of intimate partner violence.

Citation: Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010(153-168) (2010)

Author(s): Bennett, Larry; O'Brien, Patricia

Institution: Bennett, Larry: University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in *Violence Against Women*, 2007, 13(4), 395-411. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2007-05936-005.) This article summarizes outcomes from a demonstration project on collaboration between substance abuse and domestic violence agencies. Researchers recruited women seeking services for substance abuse or intimate partner violence at 1 of 6 participating agencies. Admitted women were both victims of domestic violence and abusing alcohol or drugs. Following an initial screening, participants were interviewed at program entry (n = 255) and again 4 to 6 months later (n = 128, 50%). Key outcomes were the number of days substances were used in the past 30 days, women's perceptions of harm from battering, and domestic violence self-efficacy. Results suggest participants used substances less frequently and experienced themselves as more efficacious following services, but they were also more fearful of the consequences of domestic violence. Repeated-measures MANOVA found that substance abuse days and domestic violence self-efficacy significantly contributed to the multivariate function. Implications for services for women with co-occurring substance abuse and domestic violence victimization are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)
[*Domestic Violence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Integrated Services](#)
[*Partner Abuse](#)
[Battered Females](#)
[Victimization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Women and alcohol-use disorders: A review of important knowledge and its implications for social work practitioners.

- Citation:** Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010(135-151) (2010)
- Author(s):** Karoll, Brad R
- Institution:** Karoll, Brad R.: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in Journal of Social Work, 2002, 2(3), 337-356. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2003-01543-004.) Reviews the extent of current knowledge, particularly with reference to US sources, about gender-specific alcohol-related life experience consequences, and explores the implications of these differences for practice. The purpose of this article is to provide social work practitioners with relevant information about the effects of alcohol on women. It also provides interviewing strategies for workers who will encounter women with alcohol-related problems. It is documented that alcohol affects women in significantly different ways from men. Women's consumption of alcohol is capable of inflicting more severe problems over shorter periods of time with less alcohol consumed. The sequence of alcohol-related life experience consequences also differs significantly between genders. Women with alcohol-use disorders experience gender-specific medical impairments as well as other significant differences and are more likely to be exposed to victimization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Social Workers](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

106. Parent-centered intervention: A practical approach for preventing drug abuse in Hispanic adolescents.

- Citation:** Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010(105-133) (2010)
- Author(s):** Tapia, Maria I; Schwartz, Seth J; Prado, Guillermo; Lopez, Barbara; Pantin, Hilda
- Correspondence Address:** Tapia, Maria I.: Center for Family Studies, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Leonard M. Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, 1425 N.W. 10th Avenue, Miami, FL, US, 33136, MTapia@med.miami.edu
- Institution:** Tapia, Maria I.: University of Miami, Miami, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in Research on Social Work Practice, 2006, 16(2), 146-165. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2006-01775-004.) Objective: The objective of the present article is to review and discuss Familias Unidas, an empirically supported, family-based, culturally specific drug abuse and HIV prevention intervention for Hispanic immigrant adolescents and their families. Method: The authors focus on engagement and retention as well as on intervention delivery. Conclusions: The present article serves as a guide for social workers and mental health practitioners in carrying out effective family-based adolescent substance use and HIV preventive interventions. Recommendations for and challenges to implementing the intervention in practice-based settings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)

*AIDS Prevention
 *Drug Abuse
 *Intervention
 "*Latinos/Latinas"
 Family
 HIV
 Immigration

Source: PsycINFO

107. The effects of PTSD on treatment adherence, drug relapse, and criminal recidivism in a sample of incarcerated men and women.

Citation: Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010(69-83) (2010)

Author(s): Kubiak, Sheryl Pimlott

Correspondence Address: Kubiak, Sheryl Pimlott: Wayne State University School of Social Work, 4756 Cass Ave, Detroit, MI, US, 48202, spk@wayne.edu

Institution: Kubiak, Sheryl Pimlott: Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in Research on Social Work Practice, 2004, 14(6), 424-433. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2004-19628-004.) Objective/Method: Given the relationship between post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorders (SUD), and the prevalence of SUD among offenders, the inattention to trauma before, during, and after incarceration is troubling. This exploratory study compared those with and without co-occurring PTSD among men (n=739) and women (n=60) involved in prison-based substance abuse treatment. Results: More than one half the sample met criteria for lifetime PTSD with women experiencing a greater number of events and men experiencing more recent events. Women with PTSD were significantly more likely to relapse than women without. Men with PTSD were more likely to enter community aftercare treatment and recidivate than those without. Conclusion: The findings suggest that trauma-related disorders, among those with SUD, affect postincarceration outcomes. Therefore, from a practice and policy perspective, interventions addressing this co-occurring disorder should be available to men and women within the criminal justice system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Comorbidity
 *Drug Abuse
 *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
 *Recidivism
 *Treatment Compliance
 Criminals
 Incarceration
 Relapse (Disorders)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Evidence-based practice in the area of substance abuse.

Citation: Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010(3-11) (2010)

Author(s): van Wormer, Katherine; Thyer, Bruce A

Institution: van Wormer, Katherine: University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this volume we have collected some readings which we judge to represent fairly sound contemporary research on the topics of assessing and treating

individuals with substance abuse problems, and on policy applications of such research. We have done this to further what can be generally labeled as the approach called evidence-based practice, a model of practice in the human services that very explicitly is grounded, in part, on such research findings. It is important at this point to present the evidence-based practice model, so we are clear from the outside what this approach entails. The evidence-based practice model emerged in the early 1990s from the field of medicine. It was made possible through the emergence of a number of concurrent developments, including the rise of email and Internet, which greatly speeds up communication and the dissemination of new research findings; the rapid development of empirically-based approaches to assess and treat clients with much greater effectiveness than in the past; and an increasing sense of professional accountability, an ethical awareness that to some extent, we as professionals have an obligation to offer clients as first-choice options, methods of assessment and treatment which are more likely to help them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
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109. Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings.

Citation: Evidence-based practice in the field of substance abuse: A book of readings., 2010 (2010)

Author(s): van Wormer, Katherine [Ed]; Thyer, Bruce A [Ed]

Institution: van Wormer, Katherine: University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) This one-of-a-kind anthology presents state-of-the-art material to help researchers better understand which interventions work and why, and it includes editorial commentary and critical thinking questions for each selection. The editors have organized this volume according to the process of evidence-based practice--introduction to evidence-based practice, assessment, gender-based and culturally sensitive interventions, treatment issues and innovations, and policy considerations. Connecting science and clinical research to the practical needs of persons with substance and mental health disorders, *Evidence-based Practice in the Field of Substance Abuse: A Book of Readings* is a groundbreaking resource for those who need empirically based material on treatment innovations. Key features include: Data on a wide range of cutting-edge issues such as housing for homeless alcoholics and use of prescription medications to reduce drug cravings; Content by forward-looking experts in substance abuse treatment that promotes a public health perspective; Five-part organization focused on the major practice domains of parent-centered intervention, gender-based and culturally sensitive programming, and interventions across the life span. This is a must-have resource for substance abuse and mental health practitioners, faculty, policy makers, and students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

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