

Search Results

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Search History

1. Medline; exp SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS/; 227764 results.
2. Medline; addict*.ti,ab; 43919 results.
3. Medline; "substance abuse".ti,ab; 18133 results.
4. Medline; exp GREAT BRITAIN/; 304814 results.
5. Medline; "united kingdom".ti,ab; 26086 results.
6. Medline; "great britain".ti,ab; 9532 results.
7. Medline; England.ti,ab; 34265 results.
8. Medline; Scotland.ti,ab; 12228 results.
9. Medline; Ireland.ti,ab; 74448 results.
10. Medline; UK.ti,ab; 71147 results.
11. Medline; Wales.ti,ab; 17002 results.
12. Medline; GB.ti,ab; 7764 results.
13. Medline; exp IRELAND/; 13420 results.
14. Medline; "British Isles".ti,ab; 2006 results.
15. Medline; "Channel Islands".ti,ab; 114 results.
16. Medline; 1 OR 2 OR 3; 251476 results.
17. Medline; 4 OR 5 OR 6 OR 7 OR 8 OR 9 OR 10 OR 11 OR 12 OR 13 OR 14; 461662 results.
18. Medline; 16 AND 17; 9274 results.

1. Levamisole enhances the rewarding and locomotor-activating effects of cocaine in rats.

- Citation:** Drug and alcohol dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 145-150 (April 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Tallarida, Christopher S; Tallarida, Ronald J; Rawls, Scott M
- Abstract:** The Drug Enforcement Agency estimates that 80% of cocaine seized in the United States contains the veterinary pharmaceutical levamisole (LVM). One problem with LVM is that it is producing life-threatening neutropenia in an alarming number of cocaine abusers. The neuropharmacological profile of LVM is also suggestive of an agent with modest reinforcing and stimulant effects that could enhance cocaine's addictive effects. We tested the hypothesis that LVM (ip) enhances the rewarding and locomotor stimulant effects of cocaine (ip) using rat conditioned place preference (CPP) and locomotor assays. Effects of LVM by itself were also tested. LVM (0-10 mg/kg) produced CPP at 1mg/kg (P 0.05); however, the combination of LVM and cocaine produced enhanced CPP compared to saline or either drug by itself (P 0.05). LVM can enhance rewarding and locomotor-activating effects of low doses of cocaine in rats while possessing modest activity of its own. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
- Subject Headings:** [Index Medicus](#)
- Source:** Medline
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

2. Adolescent cannabis and tobacco use and educational outcomes at age 16: birth cohort study.

- Citation:** Addiction (Abingdon, England), Apr 2015, vol. 110, no. 4, p. 658-668 (April 2015)
- Author(s):** Stiby, Alexander I; Hickman, Matthew; Munafò, Marcus R; Heron, Jon; Yip, Vikki L; Macleod, John
- Abstract:** To investigate the relationship between cannabis and tobacco use by age 15 and subsequent educational outcomes. Birth cohort study. England. The sample was drawn from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children; a core sample of 1155 individuals had complete information on all the variables. The main exposures were cannabis and tobacco use at age 15 assessed in clinic by computer-assisted questionnaire and serum cotinine. The main outcomes were performance in standardized assessments at 16 [Key Stage 4, General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE)] in English and mathematics (mean scores), completion of five or more assessments at grade C level or higher and leaving school having achieved no qualifications. Analyses were sequentially adjusted for multiple covariates using a hierarchical approach. Covariates considered were: maternal substance use (ever tobacco or cannabis use, alcohol use above recommended limits); life course socio-economic position (family occupational class, maternal education, family income); child sex; month and year of birth; child educational attainment prior to age 11 (Key Stage 2); child substance use (tobacco, alcohol and cannabis) prior to age 15 and child conduct disorder. In fully adjusted models both cannabis and tobacco use at age 15 were associated with subsequent adverse educational outcomes. In general, the dose-response effect seen was consistent across all educational outcomes assessed. Weekly cannabis use was associated negatively with English GCSE results [grade point difference (GPD), -5.93, 95% confidence interval (CI) = -8.34, -3.53] and with mathematics GCSE results (GPD, -6.91, 95% CI = -9.92, -3.89). Daily tobacco smoking was associated negatively with English GCSE (GPD, -11.90, 95% CI = -13.47, -10.33) and with mathematics GCSE (GPD, -16.72, 95% CI = -18.57, -14.86). The greatest attenuation of these effects was seen on adjustment for other substance use and conduct disorder. Following adjustment, tobacco appeared to have a consistently stronger effect than cannabis. Both cannabis and tobacco use in adolescence are associated strongly with subsequent adverse educational outcomes. Given the non-specific patterns of association seen and the attenuation of estimates on adjustment, it is possible that these effects arise through non-causal mechanisms, although a causal explanation cannot be discounted. © 2015 Society for the Study of Addiction. © 2014 The Authors. Addiction published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Society for the Study of Addiction.
- Subject Headings:** [Index Medicus](#)

Source: Medline

3. Adolescents' exposure to tobacco and alcohol content in YouTube music videos.

Citation: Addiction (Abingdon, England), Apr 2015, vol. 110, no. 4, p. 703-711 (April 2015)

Author(s): Cranwell, Jo; Murray, Rachael; Lewis, Sarah; Leonardi-Bee, Jo; Dockrell, Martin; Britton, John

Abstract: To quantify tobacco and alcohol content, including branding, in popular contemporary YouTube music videos; and measure adolescent exposure to such content. Ten-second interval content analysis of alcohol, tobacco or electronic cigarette imagery in all UK Top 40 YouTube music videos during a 12-week period in 2013/14; on-line national survey of adolescent viewing of the 32 most popular high-content videos. Great Britain. A total of 2068 adolescents aged 11-18 years who completed an on-line survey. Occurrence of alcohol, tobacco and electronic cigarette use, implied use, paraphernalia or branding in music videos and proportions and estimated numbers of adolescents who had watched sampled videos. Alcohol imagery appeared in 45% [95% confidence interval (CI) = 33-51%] of all videos, tobacco in 22% (95% CI = 13-27%) and electronic cigarettes in 2% (95% CI = 0-4%). Alcohol branding appeared in 7% (95% CI = 2-11%) of videos, tobacco branding in 4% (95% CI = 0-7%) and electronic cigarettes in 1% (95% CI = 0-3%). The most frequently observed alcohol, tobacco and electronic cigarette brands were, respectively, Absolut Tune, Marlboro and E-Lites. At least one of the 32 most popular music videos containing alcohol or tobacco content had been seen by 81% (95% CI = 79%, 83%) of adolescents surveyed, and of these 87% (95% CI = 85%, 89%) had re-watched at least one video. The average number of videos seen was 7.1 (95% CI = 6.8, 7.4). Girls were more likely to watch and also re-watch the videos than boys, P

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)

Source: Medline

4. Exposure to point-of-sale displays and changes in susceptibility to smoking: findings from a cohort study of school students.

Citation: Addiction (Abingdon, England), Apr 2015, vol. 110, no. 4, p. 693-702 (April 2015)

Author(s): Bogdanovica, Ilze; Szatkowski, Lisa; McNeill, Ann; Spanopoulos, Dionysis; Britton, John

Abstract: To investigate the association between frequency of visiting shops and noticing of tobacco point-of-sale (PoS) displays and the development of susceptibility to smoking, or smoking uptake, in secondary school students. Two surveys of a school based cohort study carried out in 2011 and 2012. Nottinghamshire, UK. A total of 2270 children aged 11-16 years from eight schools in Nottinghamshire. We investigated changes in susceptibility to smoking and smoking status in relation to frequency of visiting shops and noticing PoS displays and number of tobacco brands recognized, controlling for a range of potential confounders. Susceptibility to smoking was defined using a set of three questions covering intentions to try smoking, to smoke within the next year and likelihood of smoking if a best friend offered a cigarette. For the analysis we used multinomial logistic regression. Among non-susceptible never smokers, noticing PoS displays more frequently was associated independently with an increased risk of becoming susceptible to smoking [adjusted relative risk ratio (RRR) = 1.74; 99% confidence interval (CI) = 1.13-2.69], but was not associated with smoking uptake. Recognizing a higher number of brands among non-susceptible never smokers doubled the risk of becoming susceptible to smoking and of becoming a smoker, but this did not have a significant effect on transition to smoking among susceptible never smokers. Frequency of noticing tobacco PoS displays was not associated significantly with smoking uptake among those who were susceptible never smokers at baseline. Noticing tobacco point-of-sale displays more often and recognizing a higher number of tobacco brands is associated with an increased risk of becoming susceptible to smoking among adolescents in the United Kingdom, and recognizing a higher number of brands is associated positively with an increased risk of smoking uptake. © 2014 Society for the Study of Addiction.

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)

Source: Medline

5. Financial incentives for smoking cessation in pregnancy: a single-arm intervention study assessing cessation and gaming.

Citation: Addiction (Abingdon, England), Apr 2015, vol. 110, no. 4, p. 680-688 (April 2015)

Author(s): Ierfino, Diana; Mantzari, Eleni; Hirst, Julie; Jones, Tina; Aveyard, Paul; Marteau, Theresa M

Abstract: Financial incentives were the single most effective intervention for smoking cessation in pregnancy in a recent Cochrane Review, but based on a few small trials in the United States using only 7-day point prevalence measures of cessation. This study estimates (a) prolonged cessation in an unselected population of English pregnant smokers who are offered financial incentives for quitting and (b) 'gaming', i.e. false reporting of smoking status to enter the scheme or gain an incentive. Single-arm intervention study Antenatal clinic and community A total of 239 pregnant smokers enrolled into the financial incentive scheme, attending for maternity care at one hospital in an area of high deprivation in England over a 42-week period. Smoking cessation at delivery and 6 months postpartum, assessed using salivary cotinine; gaming assessed using urinary and salivary cotinine at enrolment, 28 and 36 weeks gestation, and 2 days and 6 months postpartum. Thirty-nine per cent (239 of 615) of smokers were enrolled into the scheme, 60% (143 of 239) of whom made a quit attempt. Of those enrolled, 20% [48 of 239; 95% confidence interval (CI) = 14.9%, 25.1%] were quit at delivery and 10% (25 of 239; 95% CI = 6.2%, 13.8%) at 6 months postpartum. There was no evidence that women gamed to enter the scheme, but evidence that 4% (10 of 239) of those enrolled gamed on one or more occasions to gain vouchers. Enrolment on an incentive scheme in an unselected English cohort of pregnant smokers was associated with prolonged cessation rates comparable to those reported in US trials. Rates of gaming were arguably insufficiently high to invalidate the use of such schemes. © 2015 The Authors. Addiction published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Society for the Study of Addiction.

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)

Source: Medline

6. A population-based Swedish Twin and Sibling Study of cannabis, stimulant and sedative abuse in men.

Citation: Drug and alcohol dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 49-54 (April 1, 2015)

Author(s): Kendler, Kenneth S; Ohlsson, Henrik; Maes, Hermine H; Sundquist, Kristina; Lichtenstein, Paul; Sundquist, Jan

Abstract: Prior studies, utilizing interview-based assessments, suggest that most of the genetic risk factors for drug abuse (DA) are non-specific with a minority acting specifically on risk for abuse of particular psychoactive substance classes. We seek to replicate these findings using objective national registry data. We examined abuse of cannabis, stimulants (including cocaine) and sedatives ascertained from national Swedish registers in male-male monozygotic (1720 pairs) and dizygotic twins (1219 pairs) combined with near-age full siblings (76,457 pairs) to provide sufficient power. Modeling was performed using Mx. A common pathway model fitted better than an independent pathway model. The latent liability to DA was highly heritable but also influenced by shared environment. Cannabis, stimulant and sedative abuse all loaded strongly on the common factor. Estimates for the total heritability for the three forms of substance abuse ranged from 64 to 70%. Between 75 and 90% of that genetic risk was non-specific, coming from the common factor with the remainder deriving from substance specific genetic risk factors. By contrast, all of the shared environmental effects, which accounted for 18-20% of the variance in liability, were non-specific. In accord with prior studies based on personal interviews, the large preponderance of genetic risk factors for abuse of specific classes of psychoactive substance are non-specific. These results suggest that genetic variation in the primary sites of action of the psychoactive drugs, which differ widely across most

drug classes, play a minor role in human individual differences in risk for DA. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)
Source: Medline
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

7. Independent effects of HIV infection and cocaine dependence on neurocognitive impairment in a community sample living in the southern United States.

Citation: Drug and alcohol dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 128-135 (April 1, 2015)
Author(s): Meade, Christina S; Towe, Sheri L; Skalski, Linda M; Robertson, Kevin R
Abstract: Prior studies have established that methamphetamine and HIV can have additive deleterious effects on neurocognitive functioning, but there has been relatively little research on other stimulants like cocaine. This study investigated the effects of cocaine and HIV on neurocognitive impairment in a large, well-characterized sample. The sample included 193 adults across four groups: HIV-positive cocaine users (n = 48), HIV-negative cocaine users (n = 53), HIV-positive non-drug users (n = 60), and HIV-negative non-drug users (n = 32). Cocaine users met criteria for lifetime dependence and had past-month cocaine use. A comprehensive battery assessed substance abuse and neurocognitive functioning. Participants were mostly male (66%) and African-American (85%), with a mean age of 46.09 years. The rate of global impairment was 33%, with no significant main effects across groups on likelihood of impairment. There were main effects for cocaine on processing speed and executive functioning, with cocaine users having greater impairment (F = 9.33 and F = 4.22, respectively), and for HIV on attention, with HIV-infected persons having greater impairment (F = 5.55). There was an interaction effect for executive functioning, with the three patient groups having greater impairment than controls (F = 5.05). Nonparametric analyses revealed significant additive impairment in the presence of both HIV and cocaine for processing speed. While cocaine does not appear to increase vulnerability to global HIV-associated neurocognitive impairment, it does have independent adverse effects on executive functioning and processing speed. Given prior evidence that domain-specific deficits predict real-world impairments, our results may help explain the poorer behavioral and functional outcomes observed in HIV-infected cocaine users. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)
Source: Medline
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

8. Decreased serotonin_{2C} receptor responses in male patients with schizophrenia.

Citation: Psychiatry research, Mar 2015, vol. 226, no. 1, p. 308-315 (March 30, 2015)
Author(s): Lee, Myung Ae; Jayathilake, Karuna; Sim, Min Young; Meltzer, Herbert Y
Abstract: Serotonin (5-HT)_{2C} receptors in brain affect psychosis, reward, substance abuse, anxiety, other behaviors, appetite, body temperature, and other physiological measures. They also have been implicated in antipsychotic drug efficacy and side effects. We previously reported that the hyperthermia following administration of MK-212, a predominantly 5-HT_{2C} receptor agonist, was diminished in a small sample of patients with schizophrenia (SCH), suggesting decreased 5-HT_{2C} receptor responsiveness. We have now studied the responses to oral MK-212 and placebo in a larger sample of unmedicated male SCH (n = 69) and normal controls (CON) (n = 33), and assessed the influence of comorbid substance abuse (SA) on oral body temperature, behavioral responses, etc. The placebo-adjusted oral body temperature response to MK-212 was significantly lower in SCH compared to CON and not significantly different between the SCH with or without SA. Some behavioral responses to MK-212, e.g. self-rated feelings of increased anxiety, depression and decreased calmness, or good overall feeling, were significantly lower in the SCH patients compared to CON. These results add to the evidence for diminished

5-HT(2C) receptor responsiveness in SCH patients compared to CON and are consistent with reported association of HTR(2C) polymorphisms, leading to decreased expression or function of the HTR(2C) in patients with SCH. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)
Source: Medline
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Psychiatry Research](#)

9. Mechanisms of change within motivational interviewing in relation to health behaviors outcomes: a systematic review.

Citation: Patient education and counseling, Apr 2015, vol. 98, no. 4, p. 401-411 (April 2015)
Author(s): Copeland, Lauren; McNamara, Rachel; Kelson, Mark; Simpson, Sharon
Abstract: Motivational interviewing (MI) has been identified as an effective treatment for health behaviors. Understanding the mechanisms of MI could have practical implications for MI delivery. This review is the first to examine mechanisms within MI that affect health behavior outcomes and summarizes and evaluates the evidence. A systematic literature search was conducted in PSYCHINFO, MEDLINE and EMBASE to identify studies that delivered individual MI in the context of health behaviors, excluding addictions, and investigated mechanisms of MI. Effect sizes were calculated. 291 studies were identified and 37 met the inclusion criteria. Few of the 37 studies included, conducted mediation analyses. MI spirit and motivation were the most promising mechanisms of MI. Although self-efficacy was the most researched, it was not identified as a mechanism of MI. Study quality was generally poor. Although this review has indicated possible mechanisms by which MI could influence health behavior outcomes, it also highlights that more high quality research is needed, looking at other possible mechanisms or causal pathways within health behavior outcomes. MI spirit possibly plays an important role within MI and may potentially be used to evoke change talk which links to outcomes. Copyright © 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Subject Headings: [Nursing](#)
Source: Medline

10. A longitudinal comparison of retention in buprenorphine and methadone treatment for opioid dependence in New South Wales, Australia.

Citation: Addiction (Abingdon, England), Apr 2015, vol. 110, no. 4, p. 646-655 (April 2015)
Author(s): Burns, Lucy; Gisev, Natasa; Larney, Sarah; Dobbins, Timothy; Gibson, Amy; Kimber, Jo; Larance, Briony; Mattick, Richard P; Butler, Tony; Degenhardt, Louisa
Abstract: To examine characteristics of first-time methadone and buprenorphine clients and factors associated with risk of leaving first treatment in New South Wales (NSW), Australia. Retrospective linkage study of opioid substitution therapy (OST) treatment, court, custody and mortality data. NSW, Australia. First-time OST entrants (August 2001-December 2010). Characteristics of clients were examined. Time-dependent Cox models examined factors associated with the risk of leaving first treatment, with demographic, criminographic and treatment variables jointly considered. Interactions between medication and other variables upon risk of leaving treatment were examined. There were 15 600 treatment entrants: 7183 (46%) commenced buprenorphine, 8417 (54%) commenced methadone; the proportion entering buprenorphine increased over time. Those starting buprenorphine switched medications more frequently and had more subsequent treatment episodes. Buprenorphine retention was also poorer. On average, 44% spent 3+ months in treatment compared with 70% of those commencing methadone; however, buprenorphine retention for first-time entrants improved over time, whereas methadone retention did not. Multivariable Cox models indicated that in addition to sex, age, treatment setting and criminographic variables, the risk of leaving a first treatment episode was greater on any given day for those receiving buprenorphine, and was dependent on the year treatment was initiated. There was no interaction between any demographic variables and medication received, suggesting no clear evidence of any

particular groups for whom each medication might be better suited in terms of improving retention. Although retention rates for buprenorphine treatment have improved in New South Wales, Australia, individuals starting methadone treatment still show higher retention rates. © 2014 Society for the Study of Addiction.

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)

Source: Medline

11. α CaMKII autophosphorylation mediates neuronal activation in the hippocampal dentate gyrus after alcohol and cocaine in mice.

Citation: Neuroscience letters, Mar 2015, vol. 591, p. 65-68 (March 30, 2015)

Author(s): Schöpf, Isabella; Easton, Alanna C; Solati, Jalal; Golub, Yulia; Kornhuber, Johannes; Giese, K Peter; Müller, Christian P

Abstract: Psychoactive drug-induced cellular activation is a key mechanism to promote neuronal plasticity and addiction. Alpha Ca(2+)/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (α CaMKII) and its autophosphorylation play a key role in the development of drug use associated behaviours. It has been suggested that α CaMKII autophosphorylation is necessary for drug-induced neuronal activation in the mesolimbic system. Here, we show an alcohol- and cocaine-induced increase in c-fos expression in the hippocampal dentate gyrus, which is absent in α CaMKII(T286A) autophosphorylation deficient mice. These findings may suggest a role in hippocampal α CaMKII autophosphorylation in the acute neuroplastic effects of alcohol and cocaine. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)

Source: Medline

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Neuroscience Letters](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

12. First- versus second-generation electronic cigarettes: predictors of choice and effects on urge to smoke and withdrawal symptoms.

Citation: Addiction (Abingdon, England), Apr 2015, vol. 110, no. 4, p. 669-677 (April 2015)

Author(s): Dawkins, Lynne; Kimber, Catherine; Puwanesarasa, Yasothani; Soar, Kirstie

Abstract: To (1) estimate predictors of first- versus second-generation electronic cigarette (e-cigarette) choice; and (2) determine whether a second-generation device was (i) superior for reducing urge to smoke and withdrawal symptoms (WS) and (ii) associated with enhanced positive subjective effects. Mixed-effects experimental design. Phase 1: reason for e-cigarette choice was assessed via questionnaire. Phase 2: participants were allocated randomly to first- or second-generation e-cigarette condition. Urge to smoke and WS were measured before and 10 minutes after taking 10 e-cigarette puffs. University of East London, UK. A total of 97 smokers (mean age 26; standard deviation 8.7; 54% female). Single-item urge to smoke scale to assess craving and the Mood and Physical Symptoms Scale (MPSS) to assess WS. Subjective effects included: satisfaction, hit, 'felt like smoking' and 'would use to stop smoking' (yes versus no response). Equal numbers chose each device, but none of the predictor variables (gender, age, tobacco dependence, previous e-cigarette use) accounted for choice. Only baseline urge to smoke/WS predicted urge to smoke/WS 10 minutes after use (B =0.38; P

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)

Source: Medline

13. Toward a cultural adaptation of pharmacotherapy: Latino views of depression and antidepressant therapy.

Citation: Transcultural psychiatry, Apr 2015, vol. 52, no. 2, p. 244-273 (April 2015)

Author(s): Vargas, Sylvanna M; Cabassa, Leopoldo J; Nicasio, Anel; De La Cruz, Ana Alicia; Jackson, Elizabeth; Rosario, Melissa; Guarnaccia, Peter J; Lewis-Fernández, Roberto

Abstract: Relative to non-Latino Whites, Latinos in the United States with major depressive disorder (MDD) show low engagement in antidepressant therapy, whether engagement is defined as pharmacotherapy access, medication initiation, pill-taking, or treatment retention. One potential reason for this disparity in depression care is the low cultural congruence of pharmacotherapy for this population. To examine Latinos' views of depression and antidepressant therapy, we conducted qualitative interviews with 30 Latino outpatients initiating antidepressants prior to their first treatment visit using the semistructured Treatment Adherence and Retention Questionnaire. These baseline interviews were randomly selected from data collected for a randomized controlled trial testing a novel intervention to enhance engagement by depressed Latino outpatients. Participant narratives were analyzed using open coding and the iterative analytical approach derived from grounded theory. Patient views about depression addressed stigmatizing views held by others in their social circle. Most participants directly refuted these views by providing alternate explanations to depression experiences. Antidepressant therapy narratives also revealed marked stigmatization, but participants tended not to refute these views. Instead, patients expressed concerns about antidepressants and showed marked ambivalence about seeking psychiatric care. Participants, however, did suggest ways in which clinicians and patients might collaborate to address their concerns about antidepressants. Some cultural views, such as concerns about addiction to or dependence on medication, may be negotiable barriers to treatment. Prescribing clinicians should address cultural views and concerns in order to improve Latino engagement in antidepressant therapy. © The Author(s) 2015 Reprints and permissions: sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav.

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)

Source: Medline

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Transcultural Psychiatry](#)

14. Assessing traumatic experiences in screening for PTSD in substance use disorder patients: what is the gain in addition to PTSD symptoms?

Citation: Psychiatry research, Mar 2015, vol. 226, no. 1, p. 328-332 (March 30, 2015)

Author(s): Kok, Tim; de Haan, Hein; van der Meer, Margreet; Najavits, Lisa; de Jong, Cor

Abstract: Traumatic experiences have been linked with substance use disorders (SUD) and may be an important factor in the perpetuation of SUD, even in the absence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms. The purpose of the current study was to examine the relationship between childhood trauma and substance use severity in 192 SUD inpatients. Childhood trauma was assessed using the Traumatic Experiences Checklist (TEC). With variables derived from this measure in addition to PTSD symptoms, two regression models were created with alcohol use or drug use severity as dependent variables. Alcohol severity was explained by PTSD symptoms as well as the age of trauma. Drug severity was explained solely by PTSD symptoms. The clinical value of assessing childhood trauma in determining the addiction severity appears to be limited in comparison with PTSD symptoms. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)

Source: Medline

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

15. Investigating the microstructural and neurochemical environment within the basal ganglia of current methamphetamine abusers.

Citation: Drug and alcohol dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 122-127 (April 1, 2015)

Author(s): Lin, Joanne C; Jan, Reem K; Kydd, Rob R; Russell, Bruce R

Abstract: Methamphetamine is a highly addictive psychostimulant and the medical, social, and economic consequences associated with its use have become a major international problem. Current evidence has shown methamphetamine to be particularly neurotoxic to

dopamine neurons and striatal structures within the basal ganglia. A previous study from our laboratory demonstrated larger putamen volumes in actively using methamphetamine-dependent participants. The purpose of this current study was to determine whether striatal structures in the same sample of participants also exhibit pathology on the microstructural and molecular level. Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) were carried out in current methamphetamine users (n = 18) and healthy controls (n = 22) to investigate diffusion indices and neurometabolite levels in the basal ganglia. Contrary to findings from previous DTI and MRS studies, no significant differences in diffusion indices or metabolite levels were observed in the basal ganglia regions of current methamphetamine users. These findings differ from those reported in abstinent users and the absence of diffusion and neurochemical abnormalities may suggest that striatal enlargement in current methamphetamine use may be due to mechanisms other than edema and glial proliferation. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)
Source: Medline
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

16. Escalation of cocaine consumption in short and long access self-administration procedures.

Citation: Drug and alcohol dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 166-172 (April 1, 2015)
Author(s): Mandt, Bruce H; Copenhagen, Leland I; Zahniser, Nancy R; Allen, Richard M
Abstract: Escalation of consumption is a hallmark of cocaine addiction. Many animal models reveal escalation by increasing the duration of drug access (e.g., 6-24 h/day) after longer histories of self-administration. We recently developed a method that reveals escalation early post-acquisition under shorter access conditions. However, whether or not rats will escalate cocaine consumption both early post-acquisition under short access (2 h/day) conditions, and later under long access (6 h/day) conditions, has not been demonstrated. All rats acquired cocaine self-administration (0.8 mg/kg, i.v.) under 2 h conditions, and then continued 2h self-administration for an additional 13 sessions. Then, rats were assigned either to 2 or 6h conditions, and self-administered cocaine (0.8 mg/kg, i.v.) for an additional 19 sessions. In addition, four cocaine-induced locomotor activity measurements were taken for each rat: before cocaine exposure, after non-contingent cocaine administration, and after escalation in the short and long access experimental phases. Following acquisition, rats displayed a robust escalation of intake during 2 h sessions. Rats that self-administered cocaine in continued 2h sessions exhibited stable intake, whereas rats that self-administered cocaine in 6h sessions further escalated intake. Despite the second escalation in 6h rats, cocaine-induced locomotor activity did not differ between 2 and 6h rats. Escalation of cocaine self-administration can occur in the same rats both early post-acquisition, and later under long access conditions. Importantly, this early post-acquisition period provides a new opportunity to determine the mechanisms first involved in the escalation phenomenon. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Subject Headings: [Index Medicus](#)
Source: Medline
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

17. Trends in abuse and misuse of prescription opioids among older adults.

Citation: Drug and alcohol dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 117-121 (April 1, 2015)
Author(s): West, Nancy A; Severtson, Stevan G; Green, Jody L; Dart, Richard C
Abstract: Dramatic increases in the prescriptive use of opioid analgesics during the past two decades have been paralleled by alarming increases in rates of the abuse and intentional misuse of these drugs. We examined recent trends in the abuse and misuse and associated fatal outcomes among older adults (60+ years) and compared these to trends among younger adults (20-59 years). Trend analysis using linear regression models was used to

analyze 184,136 cases and 1149 deaths associated with abuse and misuse of the prescription opioids oxycodone, fentanyl, hydrocodone, morphine, oxymorphone, hydromorphone, methadone, buprenorphine, tramadol, and tapentadol that were reported to participating U.S. Poison Centers of the Researched Abuse, Diversion and Addiction-Related Surveillance (RADARS®) System between 2006-Q1 and 2013-Q4. Rates of abuse and misuse of prescription opioids were lower for older adults than for younger adults; however, mortality rates among the older ages followed an increasing linear trend (P

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

18. Quetiapine for the treatment of cocaine use disorder.

Citation: Drug and alcohol dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 18-24 (April 1, 2015)

Author(s): Tapp, Andre; Wood, Amanda Ernst; Kennedy, Annette; Sylvers, Patrick; Kilzieh, Nael; Saxon, Andrew J

Abstract: Cocaine addiction continues to be a significant healthcare issue, yet there are no FDA approved medications for the treatment of cocaine use disorder within the United States. This 12-week, prospective, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study examined the effectiveness of quetiapine (Seroquel XR™) versus matched placebo for the treatment of DSM-IV cocaine dependence in non-psychotic individuals. Subjects randomized to quetiapine (N = 29) were titrated up to a target dose of 400mg/day of quetiapine, while those in the placebo arm (N = 31) were given a matched placebo. All subjects had weekly clinic visits and a cognitive-behavioral therapy group session. Outcome measures included self-report of cocaine use and money spent on cocaine as well as urine drug screens (UDS). The drop-out rate was substantial at 68%. Logistic regression analysis did not find significant differences between groups in predicting end-of trial abstinence, defined as three consecutive weekly negative UDS (13.7% in the quetiapine group versus 12.9% in the placebo group; p = .92). Based upon a repeated measures analysis of variance, subjects in this study, as a whole, demonstrated reductions in their self-reported use of cocaine, self-reported money spent on cocaine, and number of days per week using cocaine. However, the quetiapine group did not differ significantly from the placebo group. This study did not find group differences between the quetiapine and placebo arms, suggesting that quetiapine is not an efficacious treatment for DSM-IV cocaine dependence. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

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

19. Within-prison drug injection among HIV-infected male prisoners in Indonesia: a highly constrained choice.

Citation: Drug and alcohol dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 71-79 (April 1, 2015)

Author(s): Culbert, Gabriel J; Waluyo, Agung; Iriyanti, Mariska; Muchransyah, Azalia P; Kamarulzaman, Adeeba; Altice, Frederick L

Abstract: In Indonesia, incarceration of people who inject drugs (PWID) and access to drugs in prison potentiate within-prison drug injection (WP-DI), a preventable and extremely high-risk behavior that may contribute substantially to HIV transmission in prison and communities to which prisoners are released. This mixed method study examined the prevalence, correlates, and social context of WP-DI among HIV-infected male prisoners in Indonesia. 102 randomly selected HIV-infected male prisoners completed semi-structured voice-recorded interviews about drug use changes after arrest, drug use cues within prison, and impact of WP-DI on HIV and addiction treatment. Logistic regression identified multivariate correlates of WP-DI and thematic analysis of interview transcripts used grounded-theory. Over half (56%) of participants reported previous WP-DI. Of those, 93% shared injection equipment in prison, and 78.6% estimated sharing

needles with ≥ 10 other prisoners. Multivariate analyses independently correlated WP-DI with being incarcerated for drug offenses (AOR = 3.29, 95%CI = 1.30-8.31, $p = 0.011$) and daily drug injection before arrest (AOR = 5.23, 95%CI = 1.42-19.25, $p = 0.013$). Drug availability and proximity to drug users while incarcerated were associated with frequent drug craving and escalating drug use risk behaviors after arrest. Energetic heroin marketing and stigmatizing attitudes toward methadone contribute to WP-DI and impede addiction and HIV treatment. Frequent WP-DI and needle sharing among these HIV-infected Indonesian prison inmates indicate the need for structural interventions that reduce overcrowding, drug supply, and needle sharing, and improve detection and treatment of substance use disorders upon incarceration to minimize WP-DI and associated harm. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

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

20. Predicting use of assistance when quitting: a longitudinal study of the role of quitting beliefs.

Citation: Drug and alcohol dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 220-224 (April 1, 2015)

Author(s): Myers, Mark G; Strong, David R; Linke, Sarah E; Hofstetter, C Richard; Al-Delaimy, Wael K

Abstract: A growing literature addresses the need to reduce cigarette smoking prevalence by increasing the use of assistance when quitting. A key focus is to identify strategies for enhancing adoption of effective interventions in order to increase utilization of evidence-based treatments. To examine the effect of beliefs regarding ability to quit on utilization of assistance for smoking cessation. A mediation model was hypothesized whereby the relationship between smoking and use of assistance is influenced by beliefs in ability to quit. The present study includes 474 of 1000 respondents to baseline and follow-up California Smokers Cohort surveys conducted from 2011 to 2013. Included were baseline smokers who reported a 24-h quit attempt at follow-up. Baseline variables were used to predict use of assistance when quitting. The hypothesized model was tested using a product of coefficients method, controlling for demographics. Greater heaviness of smoking and lower belief in ability to quit were significantly related to use of assistance. Quitting beliefs significantly mediated the relationship between nicotine dependence and use of assistance. The present data support a mechanism whereby the effect of smoking rate on treatment utilization is mediated by beliefs in ability to quit. Greater belief in one's ability to quit may represent an obstacle to treatment utilization by reducing the likelihood of successful cessation. The present findings suggest the value of targeted messages from health care providers that normalize the need for assistance when attempting to change an addictive behavior and emphasize the difficulty of quitting without assistance. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

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

21. Influence of dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and ventral striatum on risk avoidance in addiction: a mediation analysis.

Citation: Drug and alcohol dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 10-17 (April 1, 2015)

Author(s): Yamamoto, Dorothy J; Woo, Choong-Wan; Wager, Tor D; Regner, Michael F; Tanabe, Jody

Abstract: Alterations in frontal and striatal function are hypothesized to underlie risky decision making in drug users, but how these regions interact to affect behavior is incompletely understood. We used mediation analysis to investigate how prefrontal cortex and ventral striatum together influence risk avoidance in abstinent drug users. Thirty-seven abstinent substance-dependent individuals (SDI) and 43 controls underwent fMRI while performing a decision-making task involving risk and reward. Analyses of a priori regions-of-interest

tested whether activity in dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) and ventral striatum (VST) explained group differences in risk avoidance. Whole-brain analysis was conducted to identify brain regions influencing the negative VST-risk avoidance relationship. Right DLPFC (RDLPC) positively mediated the group-risk avoidance relationship (p

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22. Prenatal stress alters sensitivity to benzodiazepines in adult rats.

Citation: Neuroscience letters, Mar 2015, vol. 591, p. 187-191 (March 30, 2015)

Author(s): Lakehayli, S; Said, N; Battas, O; Hakkou, F; Tazi, A

Abstract: In rats, prenatal stress (PS) induces persistent changes in the brain that eventually can be translated in altered behavior leading to a greater consumption of psychostimulants in the offspring during adulthood. Though many studies have been carried on the effects of PS on stimulant drug responsiveness, little is known about susceptibility to benzodiazepines dependence in this animal model. We hereby examined the long-lasting impact of PS exposure during the last 10 days of pregnancy on the vulnerability to benzodiazepine addiction in adult rats. In addition, we also investigated the link between PS and the sensitivity to anxiolytics. Our results reveal that PS offspring exhibited a significantly greater preference to the diazepam-paired side than control offspring in the conditioned place preference. Importantly, we found that PS enhanced the anxiolytic effects of diazepam in the elevated plus maze paradigm. This work demonstrates that PS increased the abuse potential of benzodiazepines and the sensitivity to anxiolytic drugs in offspring of stressed mothers. Thus, investigating the interactions among addiction and PS may contribute to a better understanding how early life events modify neural circuitry and thereby behavior. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Neuroscience Letters](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

23. Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis activity in patients with pathological gambling and internet use disorder.

Citation: Psychiatry research, Mar 2015, vol. 226, no. 1, p. 97-102 (March 30, 2015)

Author(s): Geisel, Olga; Panneck, Patricia; Hellweg, Rainer; Wiedemann, Klaus; Müller, Christian A

Abstract: Alterations in secretion of stress hormones within the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis have repeatedly been found in substance-related addictive disorders. It has been suggested that glucocorticoids might contribute to the development and maintenance of substance use disorders by facilitatory effects on behavioral responses to substances of abuse. The objective of this pilot study was to investigate HPA axis activity in patients with non-substance-related addictive disorders, i.e. pathological gambling and internet use disorder. We measured plasma levels of copeptin, a vasopressin surrogate marker, adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and cortisol in male patients with pathological gambling (n=14), internet use disorder (n=11) and matched healthy controls for pathological gambling (n=13) and internet use disorder (n=10). Plasma levels of copeptin, ACTH and cortisol in patients with pathological gambling or internet use disorder did not differ among groups. However, cortisol plasma levels correlated negatively with the severity of pathological gambling as measured by the PG-YBOCS. Together with our findings of increased serum levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) in pathological gambling but not internet use disorder, these results suggest that the pathophysiology of pathological gambling shares some characteristics with substance-related addictive disorders on a neuroendocrinological level, whereas those similarities could not be observed in internet use disorder. Copyright © 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

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24. The relationship of DSM-IV pathological gambling to compulsive buying and other possible spectrum disorders: results from the Iowa PG family study.

Citation: Psychiatry research, Mar 2015, vol. 226, no. 1, p. 273-276 (March 30, 2015)
Author(s): Black, Donald W; Coryell, William; Crowe, Raymond; Shaw, Martha; McCormick, Brett; Allen, Jeff
Abstract: This study investigates the possible relationship between pathological gambling (PG) and potential spectrum disorders including the DSM-IV impulse control disorders (intermittent explosive disorder, kleptomania, pyromania, trichotillomania) and several non-DSM disorders (compulsive buying disorder, compulsive sexual behavior, Internet addiction). PG probands, controls, and their first-degree relatives were assessed with instruments of known reliability. Detailed family history information was collected on relatives who were deceased or unavailable. Best estimate diagnoses were assigned blind to family status. The results were analyzed using logistic regression by the method of generalized estimating equations. The sample included 95 probands with PG, 91 controls, and 1075 first-degree relatives (537 PG, 538 controls). Compulsive buying disorder and having "any spectrum disorder" were more frequent in the PG probands and their first-degree relatives vs. controls and their relatives. Spectrum disorders were significantly more prevalent among PG relatives compared to control relatives (adjusted OR=8.37), though much of this difference was attributable to the contribution from compulsive buying disorder. We conclude that compulsive buying disorder is likely part of familial PG spectrum. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

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25. [(3)H]Ifenprodil binding in post-mortem brains of Cloninger type 1 and 2 alcoholics: A whole-hemisphere autoradiography study.

Citation: Psychiatry research, Mar 2015, vol. 231, no. 3, p. 197-201 (March 30, 2015)
Author(s): Kupila, Jukka; Kärkkäinen, Olli; Laukkanen, Virpi; Häkkinen, Merja; Kautiainen, Hannu; Tiihonen, Jari; Storvik, Markus
Abstract: The glutamate N-methyl-d-aspartate (NMDA) receptor NR2B subunits are sensitive to ethanol and are found in brain areas related to ethanol addiction, dependence, development of alcohol tolerance, and alcohol withdrawal syndrome. Previous studies indicate that early-onset Cloninger type 2 alcoholics have an intact, responsive, dopaminergic system in the nucleus accumbens (NAC), whereas type 1 alcoholics have dopaminergic defects. NR2B-containing NMDA receptors in the NAC are involved in both non-opioid and opioid receptor-mediated reward. Our aim was to evaluate the putative [(3)H]ifenprodil binding alterations of NR2B receptors in limbic, hippocampal, and cortical brain areas of type 1 alcoholics (n=8), type 2 alcoholics (n=8), and control subjects (n=10) by postmortem whole hemisphere autoradiography. We found significantly different binding levels among these three subject groups, and the main difference was localized in the decreased binding in type 2 alcoholics and controls in the nucleus accumbens. Although preliminary and from relatively small diagnostic groups, these results suggest pathological alterations in the NR2B-mediated reward system of type 2 alcoholics. Copyright © 2015. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

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26. Inflammatory response in heroin addicts undergoing methadone maintenance treatment.

- Citation:** Psychiatry research, Mar 2015, vol. 226, no. 1, p. 230-234 (March 30, 2015)
- Author(s):** Chan, Yuan-Yu; Yang, Szu-Nian; Lin, Jyh-Chyang; Chang, Junn-Liang; Lin, Jaung-Geng; Lo, Wan-Yu
- Abstract:** Opioid addiction influences many physiological functions including reactions of the immune system. The objective of this study was to investigate the immune system function in heroin addicted patients undergoing methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) compared to healthy controls. We tested the cytokine production of IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8, IL-10 and tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α from a group of heroin addicts (n=34) and healthy controls (n=20). The results show that production of IL-1 β , IL-6 and IL-8 was significantly higher in the group of methadone-maintained patients than in the healthy control group. Plasma TNF- α and IL-6 levels were significantly correlated with the daily methadone dosage administered, and the IL-1 β level was significantly correlated with the duration of methadone maintenance treatment. These findings suggest that methadone maintenance treatment influences the immune system functions of opioid-dependent patients and may also induce long-term systemic inflammation. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
- Subject Headings:** [Index Medicus](#)
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- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Psychiatry Research](#)

27. The association between heroin expenditure and dopamine transporter availability-A single-photon emission computed tomography study.

- Citation:** Psychiatry research, Mar 2015, vol. 231, no. 3, p. 292-297 (March 30, 2015)
- Author(s):** Lin, Shih-Hsien; Chen, Kao Chin; Lee, Sheng-Yu; Chiu, Nan Tsing; Lee, I Hui; Chen, Po See; Yeh, Tzung Lieh; Lu, Ru-Band; Chen, Chia-Chieh; Liao, Mei-Hsiu; Yang, Yen Kuang
- Abstract:** One of the consequences of heroin dependency is a huge expenditure on drugs. This underlying economic expense may be a grave burden for heroin users and may lead to criminal behavior, which is a huge cost to society. The neuropsychological mechanism related to heroin purchase remains unclear. Based on recent findings and the established dopamine hypothesis of addiction, we speculated that expenditure on heroin and central dopamine activity may be associated. A total of 21 heroin users were enrolled in this study. The annual expenditure on heroin was assessed, and the availability of the dopamine transporter (DAT) was assessed by single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) using [(99m)TC]TRODAT-1. Parametric and nonparametric correlation analyses indicated that annual expenditure on heroin was significantly and negatively correlated with the availability of striatal DAT. After adjustment for potential confounders, the predictive power of DAT availability was significant. Striatal dopamine function may be associated with opioid purchasing behavior among heroin users, and the cycle of spiraling dysfunction in the dopamine reward system could play a role in this association. Copyright © 2015 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
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