

Search Results

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Search History

1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
3. PsycInfo; 1 OR 2; 67864 results.
4. PsycInfo; 3 [Limit to: Publication Year Current-2015]; 1001 results.

1. "You see it everywhere. It's just natural.": Contextualizing the role of peers, family, and neighborhood in initial substance use.

- Citation:** Deviant Behavior, Jun 2015, vol. 36, no. 6, p. 492-509, 0163-9625 (Jun 2015)
- Author(s):** Gilliard-Matthews, Stacia; Stevens, Robin; Nilsen, Madison; Dunaev, Jamie
- Abstract:** The current study utilizes in-depth interviews with inner city African-American and Latino adolescents to understand how they negotiate initial substance use. We applied the social norms approach to explore the role of peers, family, and neighborhood on adolescents' initial substance use. Utilizing data from 36 interview participants, our analysis revealed that extended family members were pivotal in providing adolescents with their initial alcohol; however, female adolescents were more likely than male adolescents to acquire marijuana from their male peers, for free. Understanding situational contexts underlying initial substance use is imperative for future interventions with this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Peers](#)
[Family](#)
[Neighborhoods](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Contextual Associations](#)
[Roles](#)
[Interpersonal Influences](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

2. The relationship between drinking motives and alcohol-related interpretation biases.

- Citation:** Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, Jun 2015, vol. 47, p. 102-110, 0005-7916 (Jun 2015)
- Author(s):** Woud, Marcella L.; Becker, Eni S.; Rinck, Mike; Salemink, Elske
- Abstract:** Background and objectives: Numerous studies have investigated drinking motives and alcohol-related interpretation biases (IBs) separately. However, less is known about the relationship between them. Therefore, the present study examined whether coping and enhancement drinking motives were specifically related to negative and positive alcohol-related IBs, respectively. Furthermore, it was investigated whether such biases predict future drinking, especially in individuals with low levels of executive control (EC). Methods: Participants were male and female university students. The Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised (DMQ-R; Cooper, 1994) was administered to measure participants' drinking motives. To measure alcohol-related IBs, an adapted version of the Encoding Recognition Task (ERT) was used. During the ERT, participants were asked to read ambiguous alcohol-related scenarios. In a subsequent recognition phase, participants interpreted these scenarios. A classical Stroop was applied to assess levels of EC. Results: Coping motives but not enhancement motives were a unique predictor of the tendency to interpret negatively valenced ambiguous alcohol-relevant situations in an alcohol-related manner. This relationship was significant even when controlling for other relevant predictors. Neither coping nor enhancement motives were predictive of positive alcohol-related IBs. Concerning the prediction of prospective drinking, results showed that particularly the negative alcohol-related IB predicted prospective drinking. However, EC did not moderate the prediction of prospective drinking by either positive or negative interpretation biases. Limitations: The alcohol-ERT might not be the most optimal paradigm for assessing implicit alcohol-related IBs. Conclusions: The present results emphasize the role of negative affect in the context of drinking motives and alcohol-related IBs. Follow-up studies are needed to test the robustness of these findings, and to further explore the general interplay between drinking motives and alcohol-related IBs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Motivation](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)

[Coping Behavior](#)**Source:** PsycInfo**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry](#)**3. I need my smartphone: A hierarchical model of personality and cell-phone addiction.****Citation:** Personality and Individual Differences, Jun 2015, vol. 79, p. 13-19, 0191-8869 (Jun 2015)**Author(s):** Roberts, James A.; Pullig, Chris; Manolis, Chris**Abstract:** Using a comprehensive personality model, this study is the first to examine the relationship between a full range of personality traits and cell phone addiction. 346 college students completed an online survey that asked respondents to complete measures of the Big-Five personality traits and measures of materialism and need for arousal, Barratt's (1959) impulsiveness scale, and a four-item measure of cell phone addiction. Data were analyzed using structural equation modeling. Couched in Mowen's (2000) 3M Hierarchical Model of Personality, the elemental traits of emotional instability and materialism were positively associated while introversion was negatively associated with cell phone addiction. The central trait of attention impulsiveness exhibited a direct and positive association with cell phone addiction. A significant negative relationship between conscientiousness and all three dimensions of Barratt's impulsiveness scale (central trait) was found. Several additional relationships between the elemental traits of Mowen's personality hierarchy and the three dimensions of impulsiveness (central trait) also were uncovered. Study implications and future research directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)**Subject Headings:** [Addiction](#)
[Materialism \(Philosophy\)](#)
[Cellular Phones](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)**Source:** PsycInfo**4. Contemporary perspectives on cognition in addictive behaviors.****Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 1-2, 0306-4603 (May 2015)**Author(s):** Spada, Marcantonio M.; Albery, Ian P.; Moss, Antony C.**Abstract:** This editorial provides an overview of the papers presented in this special issue of Addictive Behaviors. A central aim was to highlight a range of research and theory as well as the translation of findings and ideas from basic research to applied and real world settings. While the articles in this special issue are complementary, they are intended as stand-alone works; a snapshot of the current state-of-the-art of the research they describe. With this special issue the editors also hope to alert readers to the significance of the work presented at a variety of levels of analysis, illustrate the latest questions being explored via innovative approaches, and identify promising areas for future research and clinical advances. Three major themes are represented in this special issue: contemporary theoretical frameworks, emerging cognitive constructs, and applications to real world settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)**Subject Headings:** [Cognition](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Innovation](#)
[Research Setting](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)**Source:** PsycInfo**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)**5. Uses of self-regulation to facilitate and restrain addictive behavior.****Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 3-8, 0306-4603 (May 2015)**Author(s):** Baumeister, Roy F.; Vonasch, Andrew J.

Abstract: We apply self-regulation theory to understand addictive behavior. Self-regulation and volition depend on a limited resource, and when that resource has been depleted, self-regulation becomes prone to fail. Moving beyond traditional models that have emphasized the relevance of self-regulation to quitting addiction, we propose that self-regulation is used both to facilitate and resist addictive behaviors. Self-regulation is often needed to overcome initial aversion to drugs and alcohol, as well as to maintain addictive usage patterns despite situational obstacles (e.g., illegality, erratic availability, family disapproval). Sustaining addiction also requires preventing use from spiraling out of control and interfering with other aspects of life. More generally, the automaticity and irresistibility of addictive responses may have been overrated, as indicated by how addictive behaviors respond rationally to incentives and other concerns. Self-regulation does facilitate quitting, and relapse may be especially likely when self-regulatory capabilities are depleted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drugs](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Self Regulation](#)
[Self Control](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

6. Metacognition in addictive behaviors.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 9-15, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

Author(s): Spada, Marcantonio M.; Caselli, Gabriele; Nikčević, Ana V.; Wells, Adrian

Abstract: Background: Over the last twenty years metacognitive theory has provided a novel framework, in the form of the Self-Regulatory Executive Function (S-REF) model, for conceptualizing psychological distress (Wells & Matthews, 1994, 1996). The S-REF model proposes that psychological distress persists because of unhelpful coping styles (e.g. extended thinking and thought suppression) which are activated and maintained as a result of metacognitive beliefs. Objective: This paper describes the S-REF model and its application to addictive behaviors using a triphasic metacognitive formulation. Discussion: Evidence on the components of the triphasic metacognitive formulation is reviewed and the clinical implications for applying metacognitive therapy to addictive behaviors outlined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Models](#)
[Executive Function](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Metacognition](#)
[Self Regulation](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

7. The motivational basis of cognitive determinants of addictive behaviors.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 16-22, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

Author(s): Cox, W. Miles; Klinger, Eric; Fadardi, Javad S.

Abstract: If a person expects that (a) drinking alcohol or using another addictive substance will enhance positive affect or reduce negative affect, and (b) there is a strong likelihood that these desirable consequences will occur if the substance is used, that person is likely to form a goal of using the substance. The theoretical framework presented here predicts that when that happens, the person will have a current concern for using the substance, with the person thereby sensitized to environmental stimuli related to procuring and using the substance. One indication of the sensitization is selective attention to substance-related stimuli, which is correlated with urges to use and actual use of the substance.

Accordingly, interventions have been developed for helping substance users to overcome substance-related attentional bias. The results are promising for reducing both the attentional bias and the substance use. Finally, we discuss other cognitive-modification and motivational techniques that have been evaluated with promising results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Attentional Bias](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Goals](#)
[Motivation](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

8. The Elaborated Intrusion Theory of desire: A 10-year retrospective and implications for addiction treatments.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 29-34, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

Author(s): May, Jon; Kavanagh, David J.; Andrade, Jackie

Abstract: Introduction: Ten years after the publication of Elaborated Intrusion (EI) Theory, there is now substantial research into its key predictions. The distinction between intrusive thoughts, which are driven by automatic processes, and their elaboration, involving controlled processing, is well established. Desires for both addictive substances and other desired targets are typically marked by imagery, especially when they are intense. Attention training strategies such as body scanning reduce intrusive thoughts, while concurrent tasks that introduce competing sensory information interfere with elaboration, especially if they compete for the same limited-capacity working memory resources. Conclusion: EI Theory has spawned new assessment instruments that are performing strongly and offer the ability to more clearly delineate craving from correlated processes. It has also inspired new approaches to treatment. In particular, training people to use vivid sensory imagery for functional goals holds promise as an intervention for substance misuse, since it is likely to both sustain motivation and moderate craving. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Desire](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Imagery](#)
[Intrusive Thoughts](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Craving](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

9. The Social Identity Model of Cessation Maintenance: Formulation and initial evidence.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 35-42, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

Author(s): Frings, Daniel; Albery, Ian P.

Abstract: Introduction: Group therapy can be highly influential in helping addicts (individuals presenting with problematic addictive behaviors) achieve and maintain cessation. The efficacy of such groups can be understood by the effects they have on members' social identity and also through associated group processes. The current paper introduces the Social Identity Model of Cessation Maintenance (SIMCM). Methods: The SIMCM outlines how a number of processes (including self/collective efficacy and esteem, normative structure and social support and control) may affect cessation maintenance. It also provides a framework to make predictions about how automatic and/or implicit processes influence the activation of addiction relevant identities through cognitive accessibility and complexity in particular. Results: A review of initial empirical evidence supporting some of the key specified relationships is provided, along with potential

applications in therapy settings. Conclusions: Insights into how SIMCM could be generalized beyond treatment contexts and avenues for future research are outlined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Group Psychotherapy](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Social Identity](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

10. Less than meets the eye: Reappraising the clinical relevance of attentional bias in addiction.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 43-50, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

Author(s): Christiansen, Paul; Schoenmakers, Tim M.; Field, Matt

Abstract: Recent years have seen an explosion of interest in attentional bias in addiction, particularly its clinical relevance. Specifically, numerous articles claimed to demonstrate either that (1) attentional bias measured in treatment settings could predict subsequent relapse to substance use, or (2) direct modification of attentional bias reduced substance use and improved treatment outcomes. In this paper, we critically evaluate empirical studies that investigated these issues. We show that the evidence regarding both of these claims is decidedly mixed, and that many of the studies that appear to yield positive findings have serious methodological and statistical limitations. We contend that the available literature suggests that attentional bias for drug cues fluctuates within individuals because it is an output of the underlying motivational state at that moment in time, but there is no convincing evidence that it exerts a causal influence on substance use. Future research should make use of experience sampling methodology to characterise the clinical significance of fluctuations in attentional bias over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Attentional Bias](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

11. Longitudinal relations between cognitive bias and adolescent alcohol use.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 51-57, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

Author(s): Janssen, Tim; Larsen, Helle; Vollebergh, Wilma A. M.; Wiers, Reinout W.

Abstract: Introduction: To prospectively predict the development of adolescent alcohol use with alcohol-related cognitive biases, and to predict the development of alcohol-related cognitive biases with aspects of impulsivity. Methods: Data were used from a two-year, four-wave online sample of 378 Dutch young adolescents (mean age 14.9 years, 64.8% female). With zero-inflated Poisson regression analysis we prospectively predicted weekly alcohol use using baseline cognitive biases. Additionally, multiple regression analyses were used to prospectively predict the emergence of alcohol-specific cognitive biases by baseline impulsivity and alcohol use. Results: Zero-inflated Poisson analyses demonstrated that the Visual Probe Task reliably predicted weekly alcohol use at different time points. Baseline alcohol use and baseline impulsivity measures did generally not predict alcohol-specific cognitive biases. Conclusions: The findings of this study indicated that while certain measures of alcohol-related attentional bias predicted later alcohol use in young adolescents, approach biases did not. Baseline measures of impulsivity and alcohol use did not predict later alcohol-related cognitive biases. We discuss implications for cognitive models on the development of cognitive biases and their role in early addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Attentional Bias](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)

[Cognitive Bias
Impulsiveness](#)

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

12. To suppress, or not to suppress? That is repression: Controlling intrusive thoughts in addictive behaviour.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 65-70, 0306-4603 (May 2015)
Author(s): Moss, Antony C.; Erskine, James A. K.; Albery, Ian P.; Allen, James Richard; Georgiou, George J.
Abstract: Research to understand how individuals cope with intrusive negative or threatening thoughts suggests a variety of different cognitive strategies aimed at thought control. In this review, two of these strategies—thought suppression and repressive coping—are discussed in the context of addictive behaviour. Thought suppression involves conscious, volitional attempts to expel a thought from awareness, whereas repressive coping, which involves the avoidance of thoughts without the corresponding conscious intention, appears to be a far more automated process. Whilst there has been an emerging body of research exploring the role of thought suppression in addictive behaviour, there remains a dearth of research which has considered the role of repressive coping in the development of, and recovery from, addiction. Based on a review of the literature, and a discussion of the supposed mechanisms which underpin these strategies for exercising mental control, a conceptual model is proposed which posits a potential common mechanism. This model makes a number of predictions which require exploration in future research to fully understand the cognitive strategies utilised by individuals to control intrusive thoughts related to their addictive behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
Subject Headings: [Thought Suppression](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Intrusive Thoughts](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

13. Desire thinking: What is it and what drives it?

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 71-79, 0306-4603 (May 2015)
Author(s): Caselli, Gabriele; Spada, Marcantonio M.
Abstract: Introduction: The aim of this study was to provide an overview of the construct of desire thinking and test a metacognitive model of desire thinking and craving, based on the work of Spada, Caselli and Wells (2012; 2013), which aims to explain the perseveration of desire thinking. Method: We conducted two studies involving four clinical samples (total N = 493) and a community sample (N = 494) presenting with different addictive behaviors. The relationships among variables were examined by testing the fit of path models within each sample. Results: In the model presented it was proposed that positive metacognitions about desire thinking are associated with, in turn, imaginal prefiguration and verbal perseveration, marking the activation of desire thinking. Verbal perseveration is then associated to negative metacognitions about desire thinking and craving denoting the pathological escalation of desire thinking. Finally, a direct association between positive metacognitions about desire thinking and negative metacognitions about desire thinking would mark those occasions where target-achieving behaviour runs as an automatized schemata without the experience of craving. Results indicated a good model fit in the clinical sample and a variation in the model structure in the community sample. Conclusion: These findings provide further support for the application of metacognitive theory to desire thinking and craving in addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
Subject Headings: [Desire](#)

Thinking
Metacognition
Addiction
Craving
Perseveration

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

14. The effects of responsible drinking messages on attentional allocation and drinking behaviour.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 94-101, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

Author(s): Moss, Antony C.; Albery, Ian P.; Dyer, Kyle R.; Frings, Daniel; Humphreys, Karis; Inkelaar, Thomas; Harding, Emily; Speller, Abbie

Abstract: Aims: Four experiments were conducted to assess the acute impact of context and exposure to responsible drinking messages (RDMs) on attentional allocation and drinking behaviour of younger drinkers and to explore the utility of lab-based methods for the evaluation of such materials. Methods: A simulated bar environment was used to examine the impact of context, RDM posters, and brief online responsible drinking advice on actual drinking behaviour. Experiments one (n = 50) and two (n = 35) comprised female non-problem drinkers, whilst Experiments three (n = 80) and 4 (n = 60) included a mixed-gender sample of non-problem drinkers, recruited from an undergraduate student cohort. The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) was used to assess drinking patterns. Alcohol intake was assessed through the use of a taste preference task. Results: Drinking in a simulated bar was significantly greater than in a laboratory setting in the first two studies, but not in the third. There was a significant increase in alcohol consumption as a result of being exposed to RDM posters. Provision of brief online RDM reduced the negative impact of these posters somewhat; however the lowest drinking rates were associated with being exposed to neither posters nor brief advice. Data from the final experiment demonstrated a low level of visual engagement with RDMs, and that exposure to posters was associated with increased drinking. Conclusions: Poster materials promoting responsible drinking were associated with increased consumption amongst undergraduate students, suggesting that poster campaigns to reduce alcohol harms may be having the opposite effect to that intended. Findings suggest that further research is required to refine appropriate methodologies for assessing drinking behaviour in simulated drinking environments, to ensure that future public health campaigns of this kind are having their intended effect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: Visual Tracking
Messages
Attention
Alcohol Drinking Patterns
Responsibility

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

15. The Metacognitions about Smoking Questionnaire: Development and psychometric properties.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 102-107, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

Author(s): Nikčević, Ana V.; Caselli, Gabriele; Wells, Adrian; Spada, Marcantonio M.

Abstract: Objectives: Recent research has suggested that metacognitions may play a role in smoking. The goal of the current set of studies was to develop the first self-report instrument of metacognitions about smoking. Method: We conducted three studies with samples of smokers (n = 222, n = 143, n = 25) to test the structure and psychometric properties of the Metacognitions about Smoking Questionnaire and examined its capacity to predict smoking behaviour. Results: Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses supported a four-factor solution: positive metacognitions about cognitive regulation, positive metacognitions about emotional regulation, negative metacognitions about

uncontrollability, and negative metacognitions about cognitive interference. Internal consistency, predictive and divergent validity, and temporal stability were acceptable. The metacognition factors correlated positively with daily cigarette use and levels of nicotine dependence, and contributed to the prediction of these outcomes over and above smoking outcome expectancies. Conclusions: The Metacognitions about Smoking Questionnaire was shown to possess good psychometric properties, as well as predictive and divergent validity within the populations that were tested. The metacognition factors explained incremental variance in smoking behaviour above smoking outcome expectancies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nicotine](#)
[Test Validity](#)
[Test Construction](#)
[Metacognition](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Questionnaires](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

16. Bridging the gap between the neurocognitive lab and the addiction clinic.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 108-114, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

Author(s): Franken, Ingmar H. A.; van de Wetering, Ben J. M.

Abstract: In the past decennium there has been an enormous increase in new insights in cognitive mechanisms of addiction and their neural substrates. These candidate neurocognitive mechanisms, particularly those associated with “drive” and “control” aspects of addiction, are clearly involved in substance use problems but do not yet provide a full explanation. The neurocognitive mechanisms addressed in the present perspective are attentional bias, reward processing (both drive aspects) and error-processing and cognitive control (both control aspects). The time has come to transfer these recent insights more consistently to clinical practice by studying their relevance for diagnosis and treatment in patient samples. The present perspective echoes the development of recent initiatives such as the RDoC system to integrate developments in neuroscience into clinical practice. The aim of this article is to open new vistas for addiction diagnosis and treatment and to discuss why and how these neurocognitive aspects of addictive behavior can be used in clinical practice. In addition, present problematic issues and a future research agenda are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Neurocognition](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Diagnosis](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

17. Does personal social media usage affect efficiency and well-being?

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, May 2015, vol. 46, p. 26-37, 0747-5632 (May 2015)

Author(s): Brooks, Stoney

Abstract: Personal social media usage is pervasive in both personal and professional lives. Practitioner articles and news stories have commented on the addicting and distracting nature of social media. Previous empirical research has established the negative effects of distractions on primary tasks. To date, little research has looked at the potentially distracting nature of social media and the negative effects that can arise from usage. This

research addresses this gap by investigating the effects of personal social media usage on task performance. To extend this research, I also examined the effects that the personal social media usage has on individuals' technostress and happiness levels. I tested these effects by creating a classroom task environment and measuring subjects' usage of social media and their task performance. From this, it was found that higher amounts of personal social media usage led to lower performance on the task, as well as higher levels of technostress and lower happiness. These results are consistent across different levels of attentional control and multitasking computer self-efficacy. These results suggest that the personal usage of social media during professional (vs. personal or play) times can lead to negative consequences and is worthy of further study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Human Computer Interaction](#)
[Social Media](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
[Multitasking](#)
[Conflict](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycInfo

18. Media exposure, mediated social comparison to idealized images of muscularity, and anabolic steroid use.

Citation: Health Communication, May 2015, vol. 30, no. 5, p. 473-484, 1041-0236 (May 2015)

Author(s): Melki, Jad P.; Hitti, Eveline A.; Oghia, Michael J.; Mufarrij, Afif A.

Abstract: This study examined the association between anabolic–androgenic steroid (AAS) use and dominant sociocultural factors, specifically media exposure to idealized images of male muscularity, and mediated social comparison trends among a sample of young Arab adults. The study found evidence that participants more exposed to content that promotes muscularity and those who idealize images of muscularity and perceive them as motivators for achieving muscularity are more likely to be AAS users. It also found that a significant percentage of participants used at least one kind of dietary supplement and that the level of AAS use among health club participants indicates it is a significant public health problem in Lebanon. The study suggests that dealing with this problem requires a unique approach, beyond the typical awareness of risks strategy, since some users were well aware of the risks yet continue to use AAS, and their motivations pertain more to body image and sexuality. A stronger approach that utilizes critical media literacy teaching that ingrains these issues into school and university curricula will have a more lasting impact. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Muscle Tone](#)
[Steroids](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Self Concept](#)
[Mass Media](#)
[Social Comparison](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycInfo

19. Psychological, physical, and sexual abuse in addicted patients who undergo treatment.

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, May 2015, vol. 30, no. 8, p. 1279-1298, 0886-2605 (May 2015)

Author(s): Fernández-Montalvo, Javier; López-Goñi, José J.; Arteaga, Alfonso

Abstract: This study explored the prevalence of a history as victims of abuse among patients who sought outpatient treatment for drug addiction. A sample of 252 addicted patients was assessed. Information was collected on the patients' lifetime history of abuse (psychological, physical, and/or sexual abuse), sociodemographic factors, consumption factors, psychopathological factors, and personality variables. Drug-addicted patients who

present a lifelong history of abuse were compared with patients who were not abused. Of the total sample, 46% of the patients (n = 115) who were addicted to drugs had been victims of abuse. There was a statistically significant difference between the victimization rates of men (37.8%) and women (79.6%). Moreover, for some variables, significant differences were observed between patients who had been abused and those who had not. Compared with patients who had not been abused, the addicted patients with a history of victimization scored significantly higher on several European Addiction Severity Index, Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-II, and maladjustment variables but not on the Symptom Checklist-90–Revised. The current results indicate that patients who present a lifelong history of abuse exhibit both a more severe addiction than patients who were not abused and several comorbidities. The implications of these results for further research and clinical practice are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Victimization](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Emotional Abuse](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Physical Abuse](#)
[Sexual Abuse](#)

Source: PsycInfo

20. Differential effects of cocaine on extracellular signal-regulated kinase phosphorylation in nuclei of the extended amygdala and prefrontal cortex of psychogenetically selected Roman high and low avoidance rats.

Citation: Journal of Neuroscience Research, May 2015, vol. 93, no. 5, p. 714-721, 0360-4012 (May 2015)

Author(s): Giorgi, Osvaldo; Corda, Maria G.; Sabariego, Marta; Giugliano, Valentina; Piludu, Maria A.; Rosas, Michela; Acguas, Elio

Abstract: Roman high (RHA) and low (RLA) avoidance rats are selectively bred for rapid vs. poor acquisition of active avoidance, respectively, and differ markedly in emotional reactivity, coping style, and behavioral and neurochemical responses to morphine and psychostimulants. Accordingly, acute cocaine induces more robust increments in locomotion and dopamine output in the nucleus accumbens shell (AcbSh) of RHA than of RLA rats. Cocaine induces short- and long-term neuronal plasticity via activation of the extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) pathway. This study compares the effects of acute cocaine on ERK phosphorylation (pERK) in limbic brain areas of Roman rats. In RHA but not RLA rats, cocaine (5 mg/kg) increased pERK in the infralimbic prefrontal cortex and AcbSh, two areas involved in its acute effects, but did not modify pERK in the prelimbic prefrontal cortex and Acb core, which mediate the chronic effects of cocaine. Moreover, cocaine failed to affect pERK immunolabeling in the bed nucleus of stria terminalis pars lateralis and central amygdala of either line but increased it in the basolateral amygdala of RLA rats. These results extend to pERK expression previous findings on the greater sensitivity to acute cocaine of RHA vs. RLA rats and confirm the notion that genetic factors influence the differential responses of the Roman lines to addictive drugs. Moreover, they support the view that the Roman lines are a useful tool to investigate the molecular underpinnings of individual vulnerability to drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Avoidance](#)
[Rats](#)
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Phosphorylation](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Amygdala](#)

Source: PsycInfo

21. Cognitive disorders after sporadic ecstasy use? A case report.

- Citation:** Neurocase, May 2015, vol. 21, no. 3, p. 351-357, 1355-4794 (May 2015)
- Author(s):** Ruis, Carla; Postma, Albert; Bouvy, Willem; van der Ham, Ineke
- Abstract:** Memory problems and changes in hippocampal structures after chronic ecstasy use are well described in the literature. Cognitive problems after incidental ecstasy use are rare, and the few patients described in case reports returned to their normal cognitive level after a relative short period. FV is a 39-year-old man who used an ecstasy tablet in 2005. This resulted in severe confusion for a few days. The confusion was followed by persistent memory complaints and difficulties orientating in new surroundings. An extensive neuropsychological examination 7 years after the ecstasy use revealed a severe memory disorder. Furthermore, his performance on a virtual reality test of navigation showed serious problems navigating in new surroundings. In comparison with matched control subjects (Bayesian approach for single case studies) his scores were significantly impaired on several subtasks of the navigation test. On a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan of the brain bilateral hippocampal atrophy and sclerosis were visible, comparable to previous MRI studies describing hippocampal damage following ecstasy ingestion. This case report describes persistent memory and navigation disorders after sporadic ecstasy use, supported by structural brain abnormalities seen on the MRI scan. These findings revive the debate on whether sporadic ecstasy use can cause persistent cognitive deficits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Hippocampus](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Memory](#)
[Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

22. The kappa-opioid receptor antagonist, nor-binaltorphimine (nor-BNI), decreases morphine withdrawal and the consequent conditioned place aversion in rats.

- Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, Apr 2015, vol. 283, p. 16-21, 0166-4328 (Apr 15, 2015)
- Author(s):** Kelsey, John E.; Verhaak, Allison M. S.; Schierberl, Kathryn C.
- Abstract:** Much data suggest that the binding of dynorphin-like peptides to kappa-opioid receptors (KORs) during the administration of and withdrawal from a variety of addictive drugs is aversive and serves to limit the reinforcing properties of those drugs and to enhance tolerance, withdrawal, and the probability of stress-induced relapse. In this study, we examined the role of KORs in mediating opioid withdrawal and its aversive consequences in rats. We found that selective blockade of KORs by i.p. administration of 20mg/kg nor-binaltorphimine (nor-BNI) 5h prior to naltrexone-precipitated withdrawal in morphine-dependent rats decreased feces excreted during a 30-min withdrawal session. More critically, this injection of nor-BNI decreased the subsequent conditioned place aversion (CPA) for the withdrawal chamber 2 days later. The subsequent finding that administration of nor-BNI 2h following withdrawal did not affect the CPA 2 days later suggested that nor-BNI reduced the CPA in the prior experiment because it reduced the aversive effects of withdrawal, not because it reduced the aversive/anxiogenic effects of the withdrawal chamber at the time of CPA testing. These data indicate that the binding of dynorphin-like peptides to KORs during opioid withdrawal serves to enhance withdrawal and its aversive consequences and suggest that selective KOR antagonists may be useful in reducing these aversive effects and consequent relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Morphine](#)
[Probability](#)
[Dynorphins](#)
[Peptides](#)
[Aversion](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Behavioural Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

23. Psychosocial correlates of alcohol use and heavy episodic drinking among italian adolescents: Data from the second international self-reported delinquency study.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Apr 2015, (Apr 9, 2015), 1055-0496 (Apr 9, 2015)
Author(s): Innamorati, Marco; Maniglio, Roberto
Abstract: Background and Objectives To provide a comprehensive picture of the wide spectrum of psychosocial factors potentially associated with alcohol consumption and problematic drinking among Italian adolescents in order to encourage debate on the context-specificity or universality of psychosocial correlates of adolescent alcohol use and misuse across countries and cultures. Methods The International Self-Report Delinquency survey questionnaire was used to assess several variables concerning sociodemographic background, family relationships and problems, school performance and climate, life events, victimization experiences, neighborhood climate, personality traits, and attitudes, delinquent behavior, drug use, and peers behavior in a city-based sample of 6,363 seventh to ninth grade Italian students. Results Generalized linear regression models showed that recent alcohol consumption and heavy episodic drinking were associated with multiple factors pertaining to different levels and domains reflecting the adolescent's personality and behavior as well as the different social and cultural contexts in which adolescents spend most of their time. Poor relations with parents, parental divorce, positive attitudes toward violence, and low self-control appeared to precede recent alcohol use and misuse and might be potential risk factors for alcohol use and/or misuse, while the association between problematic drinking and deviant attitudes (ie, violent behavior, drug use, and affiliation with deviant peers) might be explained through reciprocal influences. Discussion and Conclusions Some psychosocial correlates of adolescent alcohol use and misuse might be universal across countries and cultures. Additionally, certain family, school, personality, behavioral, and peer-related factors might be more important than other correlates of youth alcohol use. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

24. Drinking resumption: Problematic alcohol use relapse after rehabilitation. A phenomenological hermeneutical perspective.

Citation: Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences, Apr 2015, (Apr 8, 2015), 0283-9318 (Apr 8, 2015)
Author(s): Kvamme, Brita Odland; Asplund, Kenneth; Bjerke, Trond Nergaard
Abstract: The majority of patients being treated for alcohol abuse disorders experience one or more relapses after treatment. The fact that people use this inebriant in a way leading to so much harm and suffering might seem a conundrum. Therapists, family and others might find the person's relapse to be dramatic and upsetting, and one might question whether the person has the sufficient will or motivation to change. However, few previous studies have explored relapse from the patient's perspective. The aim of this study was to illuminate the patient's lived experience of relapse and to develop a deeper understanding of this phenomenon. The study consisted of qualitative interviews using a phenomenological hermeneutical approach. Three main themes emerged from the analyses: 'craving', 'self-image' and 'time'. The findings were discussed in the context of phenomenological literature. Cravings could occur unpredictably; nevertheless, craving was a common experience for the patients and signified a risk of relapse. Bodily experiences of craving were frequently mentioned, and alcohol addiction could be understood as to be a disease or a learned habit. Self-image was, at times, adversely

affected by relapse episodes. Therefore, feelings of shame, self-respect and recognition were significant concepts. This study found that the perception of time as past, present and future greatly influenced the participants' experiences of relapse and rehabilitation. Thus, relapse was an upsetting and dramatic experience that could cause great discomfort and sometimes life-threatening situations. However, relapse could also be viewed as a planned event. This study highlights important truth and reality about alcoholism and relapse grounded in people's lived experience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences*

25. Multivariate analysis of subjective responses to d-amphetamine in healthy volunteers finds novel genetic pathway associations.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Apr 2015, (Apr 7, 2015), 0033-3158 (Apr 7, 2015)

Author(s): Yarosh, Haley L.; Meda, Shashwath A.; Wit, Harriet; Hart, Amy B.; Pearlson, Godfrey D.

Abstract: Rationale: Researchers studying behavioral and physiologic effects of d-amphetamine have explored individual response differences to the drug. Concurrently, genome-wide analyses have identified several single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with these traits. Univariate methods can identify SNPs associated with behavioral and physiological traits, but multivariate analyses allow identification of clusters of related biologically relevant SNPs and behavioral components. Objectives: The aim of the study was to identify clusters of related biologically relevant SNPs and behavioral components in the responses of healthy individuals to d-amphetamine using multivariate analysis. Methods: Individuals (N = 375) without substance abuse histories completed surveys and detailed cardiovascular monitoring during randomized, blinded sessions: d-amphetamine (10 and 20 mg) and placebo. We applied parallel independent component analysis (Para-ICA) to data previously analyzed with univariate approaches, revealing new associations between genes and behavioral responses to d-amphetamine. Results: Three significantly associated (p < .001) phenotype-genotype pairs emerged. The first component included physiologic measures of systolic and diastolic blood pressure (BP) and mean arterial pressure (MAP) along with SNPs in calcium and glutamatergic signaling pathways. The second associated components included the "Anger" items from the Profile of Mood States (POMS) questionnaire and the marijuana effects from the Addiction Research Center Inventory (Cuyas, Verdejo-Garcia et al.), with enriched genetic pathways involved in cardiomyopathy and MAPK signaling. The final pair included "Anxious," "Fatigue," and "Confusion" items from the POMS questionnaire, plus functional pathways related to cardiac muscle contraction and cardiomyopathy. Conclusions: Multifactorial genetic networks related to calcium signaling, glutamatergic and dopaminergic synapse function, and amphetamine addiction appear to mediate common behavioral and cardiovascular responses to d-amphetamine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

26. No evidence for reduction of opioid withdrawal symptoms by cannabis smoking during a methadone dose taper.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Apr 2015, (Apr 6, 2015), 1055-0496 (Apr 6, 2015)

Author(s): Epstein, David H.; Preston, Kenzie L.

Abstract: Background and Objectives To support medication development with cannabinoids, smoked cannabis has been said to alleviate symptoms of opioid withdrawal. We evaluated that hypothesis. Methods We analyzed data from the methadone taper phase of a clinical trial we had conducted. Participants were 116 outpatient heroin and cocaine users (of whom 46 were also cannabis users) who stayed for the 10-week taper. Main outcome measures were weekly urine screens for cannabinoids, plus every two-week assessments of opioid withdrawal symptoms. Results Opioid withdrawal scores did

not differ overall between users and nonusers of cannabis. In a lagged analysis in the 46 users, there was a slight (not statistically significant) indication that weeks of higher opiate withdrawal symptoms preceded weeks of cannabis use (effect size $r = .20$, 95% CI $-.10$ to $.46$, $p = .52$). Even if this finding is taken to suggest self-medication with cannabis, a lagged analysis in the other temporal direction showed no indication that cannabis use predicted lower opiate withdrawal symptoms the next week (effect size $r = .01$, 95% CI $-.28$ to $.30$, $p = .69$). These findings persisted in sensitivity analyses controlling for each of 17 potential confounds. Discussion and Conclusion With our findings, the clinical evidence for smoked cannabis as a reducer of opiate withdrawal symptoms moves slightly further from “inconclusive” or “mixed” and closer to negative, at least in the context of a methadone dose taper like the one used here. Scientific Significance This finding may remove one rationale for medication development using cannabinoids to treat opioid withdrawal, but leaves other rationales intact. (Am J Addict 2015;XX: XX–XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

27. The effect of drug use disorder onset, remission or persistence on an individual's personal social network.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Apr 2015, (Apr 6, 2015), 1055-0496 (Apr 6, 2015)

Author(s): Mowbray, Orion; Scott, Jessica A.

Abstract: Background and Objectives Drug use disorders (DUD) have strong associations with numerous social problems. However, little is known concerning differences between individuals who experience DUD onset, persistence or remission. While the literature is fairly clear on who is most likely to experience DUD onset and persistence, many correlates of DUD remission, including personal social networks, lack the empirical foundation to utilize them in evidence-based intervention or prevention efforts. While small, community samples suggest DUD remission is associated with growth in personal social networks, this conclusion is in need of larger population studies to justify. Methods This study used Waves 1 and 2 of the National Epidemiologic Study on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) to examine whether DUD status is a correlate of personal social networks. Results Multivariate models showed DUD onset and DUD persistence were related to smaller personal social networks. However, individuals who experience DUD remission showed personal social networks similar to persons who never experienced a DUD. Discussion and Conclusions As one of the first empirical studies of personal social networks among individuals with different stages of DUD using nationally representative data, these findings suggest that by decreasing drug use, personal social networks may be increased, which is a strong trait associated with the social influence necessary with maintaining DUD recovery. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX–XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in [American Journal on Addictions, The](#)

28. Spreading the word: A process evaluation of a voluntary aod prevention program.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Apr 2015, (Apr 6, 2015), 1055-0496 (Apr 6, 2015)

Author(s): Edelen, Maria Orlando; Tucker, Joan; D'Amico, Elizabeth

Abstract: Background and Objectives Research on voluntary after-school alcohol and other drug (AOD) prevention programs is limited. It is important to increase understanding of students' motivation to attend these types of programs and their tendency to transfer program information to peers. This paper summarizes efforts to evaluate process information for CHOICE, a voluntary after-school AOD prevention program for middle-school youth. Methods A survey administered to 1899 students aged 10–16 in

seven schools assessed: (1) why students choose to attend CHOICE (2) barriers to attendance; and (3) how program information is disseminated to non-participants. Frequencies of responses from participants and non-participants were compared. Results Participants were motivated by several features, most notably, the demeanor of the group leaders and enjoyable curriculum content. Barriers to attendance were primarily logistic, but results also suggest that the promotion message should more effectively emphasize that CHOICE is appropriate for everyone. The majority of students knew about CHOICE, both through advertising and conversations with friends. Non-participants' detailed reports of what they heard from friends corresponded closely with what participants reported sharing. Discussion and Conclusions The use of dynamic group leaders is critical to engaging students in voluntary programs. Offering the program on different days of the week or at different times (eg, before school) may improve attendance rates. Peer networks represent a critical pathway for prevention information that can help increase program impact. Scientific Significance These results can be used to inform modifications to existing voluntary after-school AOD prevention programs to obtain higher attendance rates and more widespread dissemination of the intervention message. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX-XX). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

29. Opioid treatment at release from jail using extended-release naltrexone: A pilot proof-of-concept randomized effectiveness trial.

Citation: Addiction, Apr 2015, (Apr 5, 2015), 0965-2140 (Apr 5, 2015)

Author(s): Lee, Joshua D.; McDonald, Ryan; Grossman, Ellie; McNeely, Jennifer; Laska, Eugene; Rotrosen, John; Gourevitch, Marc N.

Abstract: Abstract Background and Aims Relapse to addiction following incarceration is common. We estimated the feasibility and effectiveness of extended-release naltrexone (XR-NTX) as relapse prevention among opioid-dependent male adults leaving a large urban jail. Design Eight-week, proof-of-concept, open-label, non-blinded randomized effectiveness trial. Setting New York City jails and Bellevue Hospital Center Adult Primary Care clinics, USA. Participants From January 2010 to July 2013, 34 opioid-dependent adult males with no stated interest in agonist treatments (methadone, buprenorphine) received a counseling and referral intervention and were randomized to XR-NTX (n = 17) versus no medication (n = 17) within one week prior to jail release. Intervention XR-NTX (Vivitrol®; Alkermes Inc.), a long-acting injectable mu opioid receptor antagonist. Measures The primary intent-to-treat outcome was post-release opioid relapse at week 4, defined as ≥10 days of opioid misuse by self-report and urine toxicologies. Secondary outcomes were proportion of urine samples negative for opioids and rates of opioid abstinence, intravenous drug use (IVDU), cocaine use, community treatment participation, re-incarceration and overdose. Findings Acceptance of XR-NTX was high; 15 of 17 initiated treatment. Rates of the primary outcome of week 4 opioid relapse were lower among XR-NTX participants: 38 versus 88% [P<0.004; odds ratio (OR) = 0.08, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.01–0.48]; more XR-NTX urine samples were negative for opioids, 59 versus 29% (P<0.009; OR = 3.5, 95% CI = 1.4–8.5). There were no significant differences in the remaining secondary outcomes, including rates of IVDU, cocaine use, re-incarceration and overdose. Conclusion Extended-release naltrexone is associated with significantly lower rates of opioid relapse among men in the United States following release from jail when compared with a no medication treatment as usual condition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Addiction*

30. Ethical issues raised by a ban on the sale of electronic nicotine devices.

- Citation:** Addiction, Apr 2015, (Apr 5, 2015), 0965-2140 (Apr 5, 2015)
- Author(s):** Hall, Wayne; Gartner, Coral; Forlini, Cynthia
- Abstract:** Abstract Background Some countries have banned the sale of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS). Aims We analyse the ethical issues raised by this ban and various ways in which the sale of ENDS could be permitted. Method We examine the ban and alternative policies in terms of the degree to which they respect ethical principles of autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence and justice, as follows. Results Respect for autonomy: prohibiting ENDS infringes on smokers' autonomy to use a less harmful nicotine product while inconsistently allowing individuals to begin and continue smoking cigarettes. Non-maleficence: prohibition is supposed to prevent ENDS recruiting new smokers and discouraging smokers from quitting, but it has not prevented uptake of ENDS. It also perpetuates harm by preventing addicted smokers from using a less harmful nicotine product. Beneficence: ENDS could benefit addicted smokers by reducing their health risks if they use them to quit and do not engage in dual use. Distributive justice: lack of access to ENDS disadvantages smokers who want to reduce their health risks. Different national policies create inequalities in the availability of products to smokers internationally. Conclusions We do not have to choose between a ban and an unregulated free market. We can ethically allow ENDS to be sold in ways that allow smokers to reduce the harms of smoking while minimizing the risks of deterring quitting and increasing smoking among youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** No terms assigned
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction](#)

31. Effects of rimonabant on the development of single dose-induced behavioral sensitization to ethanol, morphine and cocaine in mice.

- Citation:** Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, Apr 2015, vol. 58, p. 22-31, 0278-5846 (Apr 3, 2015)
- Author(s):** Marinho, Eduardo A. V.; Oliveira-Lima, Alexandre J.; Santos, Renan; Hollais, André W.; Baldaia, Marilia A.; Wuo-Silva, Raphael; Yokoyama, Thais S.; Takatsu-Coleman, André L.; Patti, Camilla L.; Longo, Beatriz M.; Berro, Laís F.; Frussa-Filho, Roberto
- Abstract:** Rationale: The endocannabinoid system has been implicated in the neurobiological mechanism underlying drug addiction, especially the primary rewarding dopamine-dependent processes. Therefore, endocannabinoid receptor antagonists, such as the CB1 cannabinoid antagonist rimonabant, have been proposed as candidates for preventive addiction therapies. Objectives: Investigate the possible involvement of CB1 receptors in the development of behavioral sensitization to ethanol, morphine and cocaine in mice. Methods: We compared the effects of different doses of rimonabant (0.3, 1, 3 and 10mg/kg) on spontaneous locomotor activity in the open-field, hyperlocomotion induced by acute administration of ethanol (1.8g/kg), morphine (20mg/kg) or cocaine (10mg/kg) and on subsequent drug-induced locomotor sensitization using a two-injection protocol in mice. We also investigated a possible depressive-like effect of an acute rimonabant challenge at the highest dose and its potential anxiogenic property. Results: At the highest dose, rimonabant abolished ethanol- and cocaine-induced hyperlocomotion and behavioral sensitization without modifying spontaneous and central locomotor activity or inducing depressive-like behavior on the forced swim test in mice. The other doses of rimonabant also selectively blocked acute ethanol-induced central hyperlocomotion. Although rimonabant at 0.3 and 1mg/kg potentiated the central hyperlocomotion induced by acute morphine injection, it was effective in attenuating morphine-induced behavioral sensitization at all doses. Conclusions: Because the neural basis of behavioral sensitization has been proposed to correspond to some components of addiction, our findings indicate that the endocannabinoid system might be involved in ethanol, cocaine

and morphine abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Sensitization](#)
[Morphine](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Sensitivity](#)
[Ethanol](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Mice](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

32. Relationship of impulsivity and depression during early methamphetamine withdrawal in Han Chinese population.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Apr 2015, vol. 43, p. 7-10, 0306-4603 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Zhang, Jie; Su, Hang; Tao, Jingyan; Xie, Ying; Sun, Yeming; Li, Liren; Zhang, Xiang Yang; Hu, Zhenyu; He, Jincai

Abstract: Objective: High level of impulsivity as well as depression is thought to be involved in the maintenance and development of methamphetamine (METH) addiction. However, the relationship between impulsivity and depression has not been studied thoroughly in METH dependence subjects, especially in early METH abstinent subjects. In this study, our objective is to explore the interplay between the depressive symptoms and impulsivity in early METH abstinent subjects. Methods: A total of 182 early abstinent METH dependent subjects (abstinence for 1–7days) were recruited and the level of impulsivity was measured by the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11). Depressive symptoms and anxiety symptoms were assessed by the short 13-item Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-13) and Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) respectively. Results: Global impulsivity of BIS-11 was significantly correlated with depressive symptoms among early METH abstinent subjects ($r = 0.283$, $p = 0.001$). Moreover, all subscales of BIS-11 were also found to be correlated with depressive symptoms: correlation with attentional impulsivity ($r = 0.202$, $p = 0.006$); correlation with motor impulsivity ($r = 0.267$, $p = 0.001$); and correlation with non-planning impulsivity ($r = 0.177$, $p = 0.017$). Conclusions: This study showed a relationship between impulsivity and depression, which may further the comprehension of motivational elements contributing to the maintenance and development of METH use disorder. Future research would be dedicated to exploring underlying mechanisms of association between impulsivity and depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

33. Cyber addictions: Toward a psychosocial perspective.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Apr 2015, vol. 43, p. 28-32, 0306-4603 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Suissa, Amnon Jacob

Abstract: The concept of cyberaddiction is far from being unanimously accepted by scientists (Ko, Yen, Yen, Chen, & Chen 2012; Pezoa-Jares, Espinoza-Luna & Vasquez-Medina 2012; Nadeau et al., 2011; Perraton, Fusaro & Bonenfant 2011). The same is true of addiction to videogames (Hellman, Schoenmakers, Nordstrom, & Van Holst 2013; Coulombe 2010); or to Facebook (Andreassen et al., 2012; Levard & Soulas, 2010). While certain researchers wished to see this condition included in the DSM-5 (Block, 2008), others question the operational and practical bases for the diagnostic criteria. Some

see cyberaddiction as a problem linked more to time management, to brain deficits, to an impulse-control disorder or to psychosocial conditions while others consider it to be a pre-existing comorbidity. Considering that most addiction problems are generally understood more as individual and pathological problems rather than the result of psychosocial conditions (poverty, unemployment, weak social ties, social exclusion, hyper individualism, etc), the aim of this article is to propose a psychosocial perspective for this emerging trend in cyberaddictions. To what extent social conditions and cyberaddiction behaviors constitute a potential pathology? Can we include a psychosocial approach to gain a more general picture of this contemporary issue? In response to these questions, a contextualization and an attempt to define cyberaddiction will be followed by an analysis of some major issues in the development of this type of addiction. A demonstration of the cycle of addiction on how people develop addictions, including cyberaddictions, will be done within a psychosocial perspective in order to seize the multifactorial aspects of this addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

34. Subjective response to nicotine by menstrual phase.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Apr 2015, vol. 43, p. 50-53, 0306-4603 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Allen, Alicia M.; Lunos, Scott; Heishman, Stephen J.; al'Absi, Mustafa; Hatsukami, Dorothy; Allen, Sharon S.

Abstract: Introduction: The luteal menstrual phase might be a favorable time for smoking cessation when non-nicotine interventions (e.g. counseling, bupropion) are used, whereas the follicular menstrual phase appears favorable when nicotine interventions are used. Thus, there may be an interaction between menstrual phase and response to nicotine. We sought to examine the role of menstrual phase on response to nicotine during acute smoking abstinence. Methods: In this controlled cross-over trial, women completed two identical experimental sessions (follicular [F] vs. luteal [L] phase) after four days of biochemically-verified smoking abstinence. During the sessions, nicotine nasal spray was administered, and participants provided a series of subjective assessments. Results: Participants (n = 140) were 29.7 ± 6.6 years old and smoked 12.6 ± 5.8 cigarettes per day. Compared to the F phase, the L phase was associated with a greater increase in stimulation (7.2 ± 2.2 vs. 14.4 ± 2.3 , $p = 0.01$, respectively) and greater decrease in urge to smoke (-13.6 ± 2.3 vs. -21.1 ± 2.5 , $p = 0.02$, respectively) after the first dose of nicotine. No other significant differences were observed. Conclusions: Out of 13 total measures examined at two different time points, we observed only two significant menstrual phase differences in the subjective response to nicotine. Therefore, these data do not provide strong evidence for a menstrual phase difference in the subjective response to nicotine. Additional research is needed to confirm this relationship and explore how non-nicotine smoking reinforcements (such as sensory sensations) may vary by menstrual phase. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nicotine](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Hormones](#)
[Menstrual Cycle](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

35. Strengthening psychology's workforce for older adults: Implications of the Institute of Medicine's report to Congress.

- Citation:** American Psychologist, Apr 2015, vol. 70, no. 3, p. 265-278, 0003-066X (Apr 2015)
- Author(s):** Hoge, Michael A.; Karel, Michele J.; Zeiss, Antonette M.; Alegria, Margarita; Moye, Jennifer
- Abstract:** Professional psychology faces an urgent crisis, which the following facts paint in stark relief. Adults over age 65 will rise to 20% of the U.S. population over the next 15 years and already account for a third of the country's health care expenditures. Up to 8 million older adults experience mental health and substance use conditions in a given year, yet most psychologists receive no training in their assessment and treatment. No more than an estimated 4%, or 3,000, psychologists nationwide specialize in geropsychology; a ratio approaching 3,000 to 1. A small group of advocates within the profession have sounded the alarm and worked to strengthen geropsychology as a specialty, but this has had very limited impact on the actual supply of psychologists qualified to provide services to this population. In 2012, an Institute of Medicine (IOM) committee released a report on the crisis regarding the mental health and substance use workforce for older adults. Drawing on that report, a team composed of geropsychologists, along with psychologists who served on the IOM committee, identifies in this article priority areas for workforce development. The authors assess the progress of psychology in each of these areas and offer a set of recommendations for future efforts by this profession to develop its own workforce and to strengthen the ability of other caregivers to address the behavioral health needs of older adults. Strengthening its own workforce and responding to the needs of this population is imperative if psychology is to maintain its relevance as a health profession and meet its ethical obligations to an increasingly diverse society. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Aging](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Psychologists](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Geropsychology](#)
[Professional Development](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

36. Seeking behavior, place conditioning, and resistance to conditioned suppression of feeding in rats intermittently exposed to palatable food.

- Citation:** Behavioral Neuroscience, Apr 2015, vol. 129, no. 2, p. 219-224, 0735-7044 (Apr 2015)
- Author(s):** Velázquez-Sánchez, Clara; Santos, Jeffrey W.; Smith, Karen L.; Ferragud, Antonio; Sabino, Valentina; Cottone, Pietro
- Abstract:** Binge eating disorder is characterized by excessive consumption of highly palatable food within short periods of time accompanied by loss of control over eating. Extensive evidence provides support for the consideration of binge eating disorder as an addiction-like disorder. In this study, we wanted to determine whether rats undergoing an operant binge-like eating procedure could develop maladaptive forms of conditioned feeding behaviors. For this purpose, we trained male rats to self-administer either a sugary, highly palatable diet ("Palatable" rats) or a chow diet ("Chow" rats) for 1 hour a day. After escalation and stabilization of palatable food intake, we tested Chow and Palatable rats in (a) a conditioned place preference test, (b) a second-order schedule of reinforcement, (c) a cue-induced suppression of feeding test. In the conditioned place preference task, Palatable rats spent significantly more time in the compartment that was previously paired with the palatable food, compared to Chow controls. Furthermore, in the second-order schedule of reinforcement task, Palatable rats exhibited active lever responding 4- to 6-fold higher than Chow control rats. Finally, in the cue-induced suppression of feeding test, although Chow control subjects reduced responding by 32% in the presence of the conditioned punishment, Palatable rats persevered in responding despite the aversive cue. These results further characterize this animal model of binge-like

eating and provide additional evidence for the addictive properties of highly palatable food. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Binge Eating Disorder](#)
[Preferences](#)
[Conditioned Suppression](#)
[Food](#)
[Animal Foraging Behavior](#)
[Place Conditioning](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Conditioning](#)
[Rats](#)
[Punishment](#)

Source: PsycInfo

37. Preventing problematic Internet use through video-based interventions: A theoretical model and empirical test.

Citation: Behaviour & Information Technology, Apr 2015, vol. 34, no. 4, p. 349-362, 0144-929X (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Turel, Ofir; Mouttapa, Michele; Donato, Elaine

Abstract: This study relies on the core ideas of the health belief model and suggests that short informational videos on Internet 'addiction' can be an effective means towards preventing problematic use of the Internet through their ability to drive changes in viewers' attitudes towards reducing their Internet use. Building on the heuristic-systematic model of information processing viewpoint, it is further suggested that this attitude change is guided by the information the videos provide, as well as the surprise emotion they generate. To test this model, data were collected at three points in time from 223 participants who were exposed to one of two video interventions. Partial least-square analyses indicated that the videos were efficacious in improving viewers' attitudes towards reducing their Internet use, after accounting for viewers' preexisting attitudes, levels of Internet 'addiction', demographics and social desirability bias. Consistent with the heuristic-systematic model of information-processing perspective this effect was mobilised simultaneously through the information and surprise induced by the videos. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Heuristic Modeling](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Health Attitudes](#)
[Attitude Change](#)
[Cognitive Processes](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycInfo

38. Further evidence of close correspondence for alcohol demand decision making for hypothetical and incentivized rewards.

Citation: Behavioural Processes, Apr 2015, vol. 113, p. 187-191, 0376-6357 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Amlung, Michael; MacKillop, James

Abstract: Alcohol purchase tasks (APTs) are increasingly being used to assess behavioral economic demand for alcohol. Prior studies utilizing APTs have typically assessed demand for hypothetical outcomes, making the extent to which these hypothetical measures reflect preferences when actual rewards are at stake an important empirical question. This study examined alcohol demand across hypothetical and incentivized APTs. Nineteen male heavy drinkers completed two APTs—one for hypothetical alcohol and another in which one randomly-selected outcome was provided. Participants were given an opportunity to consume the alcohol associated with their choice on the incentivized APT during a self-administration period in a simulated bar environment. Results indicated generally close correspondence between APT versions, though participants were more sensitive to increases in price and tended to consume more at low prices on the incentivized version.

Estimated consumption on the incentivized APT was highly correlated with the amount of alcohol consumed in the laboratory ($r = .87, p < .001$), suggesting that APT responses are valid indicators of actual drinking behavior. These results provide further evidence of congruence of demand-based decision-making when rewards are hypothetical vs. actually available. Implications for behavioral economic approaches to addictive behavior and directions for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Rewards](#)
[Economics](#)
[Incentives](#)
[Drinking Behavior](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Decision Making](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Behavioural Processes*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

39. Measuring DSM-5 Internet Gaming Disorder: Development and validation of a short psychometric scale.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, Apr 2015, vol. 45, p. 137-143, 0747-5632 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Pontes, Halley M.; Griffiths, Mark D.

Abstract: Despite the large growth on gaming behaviour research, little has been done to overcome the problem stemming from the heterogeneity of gaming addiction nomenclature and the use of non-standardised measurement tools. Following the recent inclusion of Internet Gaming Disorder [IGD] as a condition worthy of future studies in the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM-5], researchers have now an opportunity to reach consensus and unification in the field. The aim of this study was to develop a new nine-item short-form scale to assess Internet Gaming Disorder (IGDS-SF9) and to further explore its psychometric properties. A sample of 1060 gamers (85.1% males, mean age 27years) recruited via online gaming forums participated. Exploratory factor analysis [EFA], confirmatory factor analysis [CFA], analyses of the criterion-related and concurrent validity, reliability, standard error of measurement [SEM], population cross-validity, and floor and ceiling effects were performed to assess the instrument's psychometric properties. The results from the EFA revealed a single-factor structure for IGD that was also confirmed by the CFA. The nine items of the IGDS-SF9 are valid, reliable, and proved to be highly suitable for measuring IGD. It is envisaged that the IGDS-SF9 will help facilitate unified research in the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Internet Addiction](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycInfo

40. Towards classification criteria for internet gaming disorder: Debunking differences between addiction and high engagement in a German sample of World of Warcraft players.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, Apr 2015, vol. 45, p. 345-351, 0747-5632 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Lehenbauer-Baum, Mario; Fohringer, Martina

Abstract: Background: More evidence is needed for diagnostic criteria of Internet Gaming Disorder (IGD) before it can be included as a disorder, according to DSM-V. Some studies suggest differences between an addicted and highly engaged online-gaming behavior. The current pilot study investigates differences between engagement and addiction in a German sample of high-level players of World of Warcraft. Methods: 577 participants (mean age 24.38 years; 77.1% male) from German speaking areas (Germany, Austria, Switzerland)

participated in our online-study with an adapted version of the “Asheron’s call” questionnaire (covering six addiction criteria including salience, euphoria, tolerance), the Internet Addiction Scale (ISS-20; covering criteria like tolerance and withdrawal symptoms), a quality-of-life questionnaire (WHOQOL-BREF), an Immersion Tendency Questionnaire and a brief personality questionnaire. Results: 93.6% are high-level player (level 85); only 3.1% are addicted to the internet (ISS-20). Addicted gamers play 30.7 h per week compared to engaged players (20.9 h), have higher scores in the immersion questionnaire and lower scores in all quality-of-life dimensions. Conclusions: Our results suggest that criteria like cognitive salience, tolerance and euphoria are not suitable for IGD. Further research studies should address criteria to differ between high engagement and addiction for a clinically adequate measurement of IGD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Questionnaires](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Internet](#)

Source: PsycInfo

41. Modeling habitual and addictive smartphone behavior: The role of smartphone usage types, emotional intelligence, social stress, self-regulation, age, and gender.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, Apr 2015, vol. 45, p. 411-420, 0747-5632 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): van Deursen, Alexander J. A. M.; Bolle, Colin L.; Hegner, Sabrina M.; Kommers, Piet A. M.

Abstract: The present study investigates the role of process and social oriented smartphone usage, emotional intelligence, social stress, self-regulation, gender, and age in relation to habitual and addictive smartphone behavior. We conducted an online survey among 386 respondents. The results revealed that habitual smartphone use is an important contributor to addictive smartphone behavior. Process related smartphone use is a strong determinant for both developing habitual and addictive smartphone behavior. People who extensively use their smartphones for social purposes develop smartphone habits faster, which in turn might lead to addictive smartphone behavior. We did not find an influence of emotional intelligence on habitual or addictive smartphone behavior, while social stress positively influences addictive smartphone behavior, and a failure of self-regulation seems to cause a higher risk of addictive smartphone behavior. Finally, men experience less social stress than women, and use their smartphones less for social purposes. The result is that women have a higher chance in developing habitual or addictive smartphone behavior. Age negatively affects process and social usage, and social stress. There is a positive effect on self-regulation. Older people are therefore less likely to develop habitual or addictive smartphone behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Cellular Phones](#)
[Emotional Intelligence](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Social Stress](#)
[Self Regulation](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

42. Quetiapine for the treatment of cocaine use disorder.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 18-24, 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2015)

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

Abstract: Background: 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. Methods: 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 400 mg/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). Results: 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. Conclusions: 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. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drug Abuse](#)
[Quetiapine](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

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

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 145-150, 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2015)

Author(s): Tallarida, Christopher S.; Tallarida, Ronald J.; Rawls, Scott M.

Abstract: Background: 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. Methods: 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. Results: LVM (0–10mg/kg) produced CPP at 1mg/kg ($P < 0.05$) and locomotor activation at 5mg/kg ($P < 0.05$). For CPP combination experiments, a statistically inactive dose of LVM (0.1mg/kg) was administered with a low dose of cocaine (2.5mg/kg). Neither agent produced CPP compared to saline ($P > 0.05$); however, the combination of LVM and cocaine produced enhanced CPP compared to saline or either drug by itself ($P < 0.01$). For locomotor experiments, the same inactive dose of LVM (0.1mg/kg, ip) was administered with low (10mg/kg) and high doses (30mg/kg) of cocaine. LVM (0.1mg/kg) enhanced locomotor activation produced by 10mg/kg of cocaine ($P < 0.05$) but not by 30mg/kg ($P > 0.05$). Conclusions: LVM can enhance rewarding and locomotor-activating effects of low doses of cocaine in rats while possessing modest activity of its own. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Rewards](#)
[Rats](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[Animal Locomotion](#)

[Addiction](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

44. Interview with Dr Jerome H Jaffe.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Apr 2015, vol. 149, p. 290-291, 0376-8716 (Apr 1, 2015)

Abstract: This article presents an interview with Dr Jerome H. Jaffe. Jerome Jaffe was interviewed by Lauren Pacek on December 19, 2014. The interviewer asked about addiction science, professional experience as CPDD member and his professional mentor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Addiction](#)
[Interviewers](#)
[Interviews](#)
[Mentor](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

45. Modeling naturalistic craving, withdrawal, and affect during early nicotine abstinence: A pilot ecological momentary assessment study.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Apr 2015, vol. 23, no. 2, p. 81-89, 1064-1297 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Bujarski, Spencer; Roche, Daniel J. O.; Sheets, Erin S.; Krull, Jennifer L.; Guzman, Iris; Ray, Lara A.

Abstract: Despite the critical role of withdrawal, craving, and positive affect (PA) and negative affect (NA) in smoking relapse, relatively little is known about the temporal and predictive relationship between these constructs within the first day of abstinence. This pilot study aims to characterize dynamic changes in withdrawal, craving, and affect over the course of early abstinence using ecological momentary assessment. Beginning immediately after smoking, moderate and heavy smoking participants (n = 15 per group) responded to hourly surveys assessing craving, withdrawal, NA, and PA. Univariate and multivariate multilevel random coefficient modeling was used to describe the progression of craving, withdrawal/NA, and PA and to test correlations between these constructs at the subject level over the course of early abstinence. Heavy smokers reported greater craving from 1–4 hr of abstinence and greater withdrawal/NA after 3 or more hours as compared with moderate smokers. Level of withdrawal/NA was strongly positively associated with craving, and PA was negatively correlated with craving; however, the temporal dynamics of these correlations differed substantially. The association between withdrawal/NA and craving decreased over early abstinence, whereas the reverse was observed for PA. These findings can inform experimental studies of nicotine abstinence as well as their clinical applications to smoking cessation efforts. In particular, these results help to elucidate the role of PA in nicotine abstinence by demonstrating its independent association with nicotine craving over and above withdrawal/NA. If supported by future studies, these findings can refine experimental methods and clinical approaches for smoking cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Craving](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)

Source: PsycInfo

46. Examining the relationship between cue-induced craving and actual smoking.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Apr 2015, vol. 23, no. 2, p. 90-96, 1064-1297 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Conklin, Cynthia A.; Vella, Elizabeth J.; Joyce, Christopher J.; Salkeld, Ronald P.; Perkins, Kenneth A.; Parzynski, Craig S.

Abstract: Smoking cue-reactivity studies have consistently demonstrated heightened self-report craving, as well as moderate autonomic reactivity, among smokers exposed to salient drug-related cues. However, significantly fewer studies have examined whether exposure to smoking cues affects smokers' actual smoking, or examined the predictive relationship between cue-induced craving and smoking behavior. Using our well-tested pictorial cues in a cue-reactivity paradigm, we investigated the impact of smoking-related cues relative to neutral cues on subjective craving and smoking behavior (assessed via CReSS; Plowshare Technologies, Baltimore, MD) measures of latency to smoke, puff volume, and number of puffs). Further, we examined the predictive value of cue-induced craving on subsequent smoking behavior. Sixty nondeprived daily smokers completed 2 experimental sessions involving exposure to either smoking-related or neutral pictorial cues. Following initial exposure to cues, smokers rated their craving and were then allowed to smoke freely if they chose to during a subsequent 6-min cue exposure period. Result showed that exposure to smoking cues relative to neutral predicted significantly greater craving and increases in smoking behavior. Likewise, the magnitude of the difference in cue-induced craving when exposed to smoking cues relative to neutral cues (i.e., the cue-reactivity effect) was highly predictive of shorter latency to smoke, as well as increased number of puffs and puff volume. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Cues](#)
[Craving](#)

Source: PsycInfo

47. Review of The ex-prisoner's dilemma: How women negotiate competing narratives of reentry and desistance.

Citation: Gender & Society, Apr 2015, vol. 29, no. 2, p. 311-313, 0891-2432 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Cook, Kimberly J.; Leverentz, Andrea M.

Abstract: Reviews the book The Ex-Prisoner's Dilemma: How Women Negotiate Competing Narratives of Reentry and Desistance. by Andrea M. Leverentz (2014). This book presents impressive and in-depth data on women's individual narratives of life after prison. Centered around a half-way house in Chicago, the book is a thorough, well-written and thoughtful book. Using qualitative methods to explore these women's experiences, Leverentz has compiled an array of stories that reveal the common struggles among these women. This book fills a large gap in the research literature on prisoner reentry and criminal desistance in that it focuses exclusively on women's experiences. The reader is introduced to women whose backgrounds are filled with being victims of abuse, drug addiction, who were officially convicted of drug-related offenses (36%), theft or larceny (32%), and forgery (10%). I encourage readers to use this book in their classes, such as corrections, gender and crime, women's studies, qualitative methods, race and crime, or any classes that take structural inequality seriously. In addition, classes with an emphasis on applied learning and therapeutic practice in social work, counseling, or other allied fields would benefit from using this text. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Narratives](#)
[Social Casework](#)
[Social Equality](#)
[Female Criminals](#)
[Sex Role Attitudes](#)
[Sex Roles](#)
[Prisoners](#)

Source: PsycInfo

48. Re-visiting Internet addiction among Taiwanese students: A cross-sectional comparison of students' expectations, online gaming, and online social interaction.

- Citation:** Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, Apr 2015, vol. 43, no. 3, p. 589-599, 0091-0627 (Apr 2015)
- Author(s):** Lee, Yuan-Hsuan; Ko, Chih-Hung; Chou, Chien
- Abstract:** Using expectancy theory, this study aimed at identifying the attitudinal/behavioral factors that explain the relationship between Internet expectancies and Internet addiction among Taiwanese adolescents. A total of 25,573 students (49.8 % boys and 50.2 % girls) across junior and senior high schools participated in the study. The students reported on their background characteristics, general expectations from the Internet, attitudes toward online social interaction and online gaming, preferences in online social interaction, and dys-controlled online gaming behavior. Structural equation modeling was used to examine the indirect effects of Internet expectancies on Internet addiction through these attitudinal/behavioral factors. The results showed that Internet expectancies positively predicted students' attitudes toward online games and online social interaction, which in turn predicted their respective preferences or dys-controlled behavior and Internet addiction. The indirect effect of Internet expectancies was higher on Internet addiction via attitudes toward online gaming and dys-controlled online gaming than via attitudes toward and preferences of online social interaction. The indirect effects exhibited a larger impact on boys than on girls. The authors recommend that the expectancies of online gaming and social interaction be addressed in efforts to prevent and attenuate the severity of adolescent Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Chinese Cultural Groups](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Expectations](#)
[Internet](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Social Interaction](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

49. Processes discriminating adaptive and maladaptive internet use among European adolescents highly engaged online.

- Citation:** Journal of Adolescence, Apr 2015, vol. 40, p. 34-47, 0140-1971 (Apr 2015)
- Author(s):** Tzavela, Eleni C.; Karakitsou, Chryssoula; Dreier, Michael; Mavromati, Foteini; Wölfling, Klaus; Halapi, Eva; Macarie, George; Wójcik, Szymon; Veldhuis, Lydian; Tsitsika, Artemis K.
- Abstract:** Today adolescents are highly engaged online. Contrary to common concern, not all highly engaged adolescents develop maladaptive patterns of internet use. The present qualitative study explored the experiences, patterns and impact of use of 124 adolescents (M age = 16.0) reporting signs of internet addictive behaviors. The focus was to discern adaptive and maladaptive use patterns, which promote or interfere with adolescents' development, respectively. Semi-structured individual interviews were conducted in seven European countries (Greece, Spain, Poland, Germany, Romania, Netherlands and Iceland) and qualitatively analyzed using grounded theory. Considerable variability emerged in the way adolescents satisfied their personal needs online and offline, in the experienced impact from high online engagement and functional value ascribed to the internet, and in the self-regulatory processes underlying use. Variability in these discriminating processes was linked to adaptive or maladaptive adolescent internet use patterns. The emerged processes can provide direction for designing prevention and intervention programs promoting adaptive use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Computer Usage](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Involvement](#)

[Online Social Networks](#)
[Internet](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

50. Nonmedical use of prescription ADHD stimulant medications among adults in a substance abuse treatment population: Early findings from the NAVIPPRO surveillance system.

Citation: Journal of Attention Disorders, Apr 2015, vol. 19, no. 4, p. 275-283, 1087-0547 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Cassidy, Theresa A.; McNaughton, Emily C.; Varughese, Sajan; Russo, Leo; Zulueta, Mirella; Butler, Stephen F.

Abstract: Objective: To examine nonmedical use (NMU) of prescription ADHD stimulants among adults evaluated for substance abuse treatment. Method: 147,816 assessments from the National Addictions Vigilance Intervention and Prevention Program (NAVIPPRO) system (10/01/2009 through 03/31/2012) examined NMU prevalence, routes of administration (ROA), and diversion sources. Results: Past 30-day NMU for prescription stimulants (1.29%) was significantly lower than that of prescription opioids (19.79%) or sedatives (10.62%). For stimulant products, NMU for Adderall was 0.62, followed by Adderall XR (0.42), Ritalin (0.16), Vyvanse (0.12), and Concerta (0.08); product differences likely have limited clinical relevance given the low estimates (< 1%). Higher NMU per prescriptions was for Adderall (4.92), Ritalin (4.68), and Adderall XR (3.18) compared with newer formulations (Vyvanse 1.26, Concerta 0.89). Diversion source was mainly family/friends with no differences between products; swallowing whole was the most frequent ROA. Conclusion: Prescription stimulant NMU was low compared with other prescription medications among individuals assessed for substance abuse problems, with little difference among specific products. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Attention Disorders: A Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science*

51. Sleep impairment: The possible link between childhood ADHD, sensation seeking, and cocaine dependence.

Citation: Journal of Attention Disorders, Apr 2015, vol. 19, no. 4, p. 351., 1087-0547 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Berro, Lais F.; Tufik, Sergio; Andersen, Monica Levy

Abstract: Comments on an article by N. Ballon et al. (see record 2015-10458-007). Ballon, Brunault, and Cortese recently showed that, opposed to 5% of control individuals, 56% of cocaine dependent adults had a history of probable childhood ADHD. In addition, ADHD history was associated with higher levels of sensation seeking among cocaine dependents, who showed higher sensation-seeking scores than non-dependent ones. Because sleep problems are a common feature in children with ADHD and sleep loss potentiates neural networks associated with rewarding sensations and may predispose the development of addiction, authors propose a potential contribution of sleep problems to cocaine dependence in individuals with ADHD. The authors highlight that clinical evaluations of children with ADHD should assess sleep disorders, with possibilities for prevention of future undesirable outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

[Cocaine](#)
[Sensation Seeking](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Attention Disorders: A Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science*

52. How risky is it to use e-cigarettes? Smokers' beliefs about their health risks from using novel and traditional tobacco products.

Citation: Journal of Behavioral Medicine, Apr 2015, vol. 38, no. 2, p. 318-326, 0160-7715 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Pepper, Jessica K.; Emery, Sherry L.; Ribisl, Kurt M.; Rini, Christine M.; Brewer, Noel T.

Abstract: We sought to understand smokers' perceived likelihood of health problems from using cigarettes and four non-cigarette tobacco products (NCTPs: e-cigarettes, snus, dissolvable tobacco, and smokeless tobacco). A US national sample of 6,607 adult smokers completed an online survey in March 2013. Participants viewed e-cigarette use as less likely to cause lung cancer, oral cancer, or heart disease compared to smoking regular cigarettes (all $p < .001$). This finding was robust for all demographic groups. Participants viewed using NCTPs other than e-cigarettes as more likely to cause oral cancer than smoking cigarettes but less likely to cause lung cancer. The dramatic increase in e-cigarette use may be due in part to the belief that they are less risky to use than cigarettes, unlike the other NCTPs. Future research should examine trajectories in perceived likelihood of harm from e-cigarette use and whether they affect regular and electronic cigarette use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Health Behavior](#)
[Health Attitudes](#)
[Smokeless Tobacco](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Product Design](#)
[Risk Perception](#)

Source: PsycInfo

53. Neurophysiological evidence for remediation of reward processing deficits in chronic pain and opioid misuse following treatment with Mindfulness-Oriented Recovery Enhancement: Exploratory ERP findings from a pilot RCT.

Citation: Journal of Behavioral Medicine, Apr 2015, vol. 38, no. 2, p. 327-336, 0160-7715 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Garland, Eric L.; Froeliger, Brett; Howard, Matthew O.

Abstract: Dysregulated processing of natural rewards may be a central pathogenic process in the etiology and maintenance of prescription opioid misuse and addiction among chronic pain patients. This study examined whether a Mindfulness-Oriented Recovery Enhancement (MORE) intervention could augment natural reward processing through training in savoring as indicated by event-related brain potentials (ERPs). Participants were chronic pain patients at risk for opioid misuse who were randomized to 8 weeks of MORE ($n = 11$) or a support group control condition ($n = 18$). ERPs to images representing naturally rewarding stimuli (e.g., beautiful landscapes, intimate couples) and neutral images were measured before and after 8 weeks of treatment. Analyses focused on the late positive potential (LPP)—an ERP response in the 400–1,000 ms time window thought to index allocation of attention to emotional information. Treatment with MORE was associated with significant increases in LPP response to natural reward stimuli relative to neutral stimuli which were correlated with enhanced positive affective cue-responses and reductions in opioid craving from pre- to post-treatment. Findings suggest that cognitive training regimens centered on strengthening attention to natural rewards may remediate reward processing deficits underpinning addictive behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Chronic Pain](#)

[Rewards](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Evoked Potentials](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Mindfulness](#)
[Training](#)
[Multimodal Treatment Approach](#)
[Positivism](#)

Source: PsycInfo

54. Parent–child conflict and drug use in college women: A moderated mediation model of self-control and mindfulness.

Citation: Journal of Counseling Psychology, Apr 2015, vol. 62, no. 2, p. 303-313, 0022-0167 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Tarantino, Nicholas; Lamis, Dorian A.; Ballard, Elizabeth D.; Masuda, Akihiko; Dvorak, Robert D.

Abstract: This cross-sectional study examined the association between parent–child conflict and illicit drug use in a sample of female college students (N = 928). The mediating roles of self-control and mindfulness, as well as an interaction between self-control and mindfulness, were examined in a moderated mediation model for the purposes of expanding etiological theory and introducing targets for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse. Whereas deficits in self-control were found to facilitate the positive relation observed between parent–child conflict and the likelihood of experiencing drug-related problems, an interaction between mindfulness and self-control helped explain the association between parent–child conflict and intensity of drug-related problems. Parent–child conflict was related to low mindfulness when self-control was low, and low mindfulness in turn was related to a higher intensity of drug-related problems. This association did not exist for women with high self-control. Findings are consistent with developmental research on the etiology of drug use and the protective properties of mindfulness and self-control. Mindfulness as a potential target of intervention for drug users with low self-control to prevent drug-related problems is explored. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Mindfulness](#)
[College Students](#)
[Self Control](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Conflict](#)

Source: PsycInfo

55. Stress increases cue-triggered “wanting” for sweet reward in humans.

Citation: Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Learning and Cognition, Apr 2015, vol. 41, no. 2, p. 128-136, 2329-8456 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Pool, Eva; Brosch, Tobias; Delplanque, Sylvain; Sander, David

Abstract: Stress can increase reward pursuits: This has traditionally been seen as an attempt to relieve negative affect through the hedonic properties of a reward. However, reward pursuit is not always proportional to the pleasure experienced, because reward processing involves distinct components, including the motivation to obtain a reward (i.e., wanting) and the hedonic pleasure during the reward consumption (i.e., liking). Research conducted on rodents demonstrates that stress might directly amplify the cue-triggered wanting, suggesting that under stress wanting can be independent from liking. Here, we aimed to test whether a similar mechanism exists in humans. We used analog of a Pavlovian-Instrumental Transfer test (PIT) with an olfactory reward to measure the cue triggered wanting for a reward but also the sensory hedonic liking felt during the

consumption of the same reward. The analog of a PIT procedure, in which participants learned to associate a neutral image and an instrumental action with a chocolate odor, was combined with either a stress-inducing or stress-free behavioral procedure. Results showed that compared with participants in the stress-free condition, those in the stress condition mobilized more effort in instrumental action when the reward-associated cue was displayed, even though they did not report the reward as being more pleasurable. These findings suggest that, in humans, stress selectively increases cue-triggered wanting, independently of the hedonic properties of the reward. Such a mechanism supports the novel explanation proposed by animal research as to why stress often produces cue-triggered bursts of binge eating, relapses in drug addiction, or gambling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Desire](#)
[Stress](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Cues](#)
[Pavlov \(Ivan\)](#)
[Incentives](#)
[Stimulus Saliency](#)
[Binge Eating](#)

Source: PsycInfo

56. Parental knowledge of adolescent activities: Links with parental attachment style and adolescent substance use.

Citation: Journal of Family Psychology, Apr 2015, vol. 29, no. 2, p. 191-200, 0893-3200 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Jones, Jason D.; Ehrlich, Katherine B.; Lejuez, C. W.; Cassidy, Jude

Abstract: Parents' knowledge of their adolescents' whereabouts and activities is a robust predictor of adolescent risk behavior, including the use of drugs and alcohol. Surprisingly few studies have attempted to identify parental characteristics that are associated with the degree of parental knowledge. The present study is the first to examine how parental attachment style relates to mother, father, and adolescent reports of parental knowledge. Further, we used structural equation modeling to test the associations among parents' attachment styles, reports of parental knowledge, and adolescents' alcohol and marijuana use. Participants included 203 adolescents (M age = 14.02, SD = .91) living in 2-parent households and their parent(s). As predicted, mothers' and fathers' insecure attachment styles were negatively associated with self-reported and adolescent-reported parental knowledge, and all 3 reports of parental knowledge were negatively related to adolescent substance use. Mothers' and fathers' attachment styles were unrelated to adolescent substance use. However, evidence emerged for indirect effects of parental attachment style on adolescent substance use through reports of parental knowledge. Implications for prevention efforts and the importance of multiple reporters within the family are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Attachment Behavior](#)
[Knowledge Level](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Parenting Style](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)
[Parental Characteristics](#)

Source: PsycInfo

57. A randomized control trial of a chronic care intervention for homeless women with alcohol use problems.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, Apr 2015, vol. 51, p. 19-29, 0740-5472 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Upshur, Carole; Weinreb, Linda; Bharel, Monica; Reed, George; Frisard, Christine

Abstract: A clinician-randomized trial was conducted using the chronic care model for disease management for alcohol use problems among n = 82 women served in a health care for the homeless clinic. Women with problem alcohol use received either usual care or an intervention consisting of a primary care provider (PCP) brief intervention, referral to addiction services, and on-going support from a care manager (CM) for 6months. Both groups significantly reduced their alcohol consumption, with a small effect size favoring intervention at 3months, but there were no significant differences between groups in reductions in drinking or in housing stability, or mental or physical health. However, intervention women had significantly more frequent participation in substance use treatment services. Baseline differences and small sample size limit generalizability, although substantial reductions in drinking for both groups suggest that screening and PCP brief treatment are promising interventions for homeless women with alcohol use problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Primary Health Care](#)
[Disease Management](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Homeless](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

58. Group cohesion and between session homework activities predict self-reported cognitive-behavioral skill use amongst participants of SMART recovery groups.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, Apr 2015, vol. 51, p. 53-58, 0740-5472 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Kelly, Peter J.; Deane, Frank P.; Baker, Amanda L.

Abstract: SMART Recovery groups are cognitive-behaviorally oriented mutual support groups for individuals with addictions. The aim of the study was to assess the extent to which the quality of group facilitation, group cohesion and the use of between session homework activities contribute to self-rated use of cognitive-behavioral skills amongst group participants. Participants attending SMART Recovery groups in Australia completed a cross sectional survey (N = 124). The survey included measures of cognitive and behavioral skill utilization, group cohesion, quality of group facilitation and a rating of how frequently participants leave group meetings with an achievable between session homework plan. On average, participants had been attending SMART Recovery meetings for 9 months. Participants were most likely to attend SMART Recovery for problematic alcohol use. Regression analyses indicated that group cohesion significantly predicted use of cognitive restructuring, but that only provision of homework at the end of each group session predicted self-reported behavioral activation. Both group cohesion and leaving a group with an achievable homework plan predicted participant use of cognitive behavioral skills. The concrete actions associated with homework activities may facilitate behavioral activation. There is a need for longitudinal research to examine the relationship between the utilization of cognitive and behavioral skills and participant outcomes (e.g. substance use, mental health) for people attending SMART Recovery groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Group Cohesion](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Homework](#)
[Support Groups](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

59. Mindfulness-based relapse prevention: History, mechanisms of action, and effects.

Citation: Mindfulness, Apr 2015, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 151-158, 1868-8527 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Penberthy, J. Kim; Konig, Andrea; Gioia, Christopher J.; Rodriguez, Vivian M.; Starr, John A.; Meese, William; Worthington-Stoneman, Danielle; Kersting, Karen; Natanya, Eva

Abstract: Mindfulness-based relapse prevention (MBRP) is an intervention for persons recovering from addiction which integrates mindfulness practices and cognitive and behavioral-based relapse prevention techniques, with the goal of helping individuals avoid a return to substance use. MBRP has shown promise in reducing relapse rates among individuals recovering from substance use disorders, but literature examining the effectiveness and mechanisms of action of MBRP is still rather limited. The current paper is a theoretical review of the development of MBRP and research evidence supporting the effectiveness of this intervention. Proposed psychological and physiological mechanisms of action of MBRP and directions for future research are also examined with a specific focus on treating individuals recovering from alcohol use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Mindfulness](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Relapse Prevention](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Meditation](#)
[Experimentation](#)

Source: PsycInfo

60. Testing a moderated mediation model of mindfulness, psychosocial stress, and alcohol use among African American smokers.

Citation: Mindfulness, Apr 2015, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 315-325, 1868-8527 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Adams, Claire E.; Cano, Miguel A.; Heppner, Whitney L.; Stewart, Diana W.; Correa-Fernández, Virmarie; Vidrine, Jennifer Irvin; Li, Yisheng; Cinciripini, Paul M.; Ahluwalia, Jasjit S.; Wetter, David W.

Abstract: Mindfulness-based strategies have received empirical support for improving coping with stress and reducing alcohol use. The present study presents a moderated mediation model to explain how mindfulness might promote healthier drinking patterns. This model posits that mindfulness reduces perceived stress, leading to less alcohol use, and also weakens the linkage between stress and alcohol use. African American smokers (N = 399, 51 % female, M age = 42) completed measures of dispositional mindfulness, perceived stress, quantity of alcohol use, frequency of binge drinking, and alcohol use disorder symptoms. Participants with higher levels of dispositional mindfulness reported less psychosocial stress and lower alcohol use on all measures. Furthermore, mindfulness moderated the relationship between perceived stress and quantity of alcohol consumption. Specifically, higher perceived stress was associated with increased alcohol use among participants low, but not high, in mindfulness. Mindfulness may be one strategy to reduce perceived stress and associated alcohol use among African American smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Health Promotion](#)
[Psychological Stress](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Mindfulness](#)
[Mediation](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Social Stress](#)

Source: PsycInfo

61. Nicotine and ethanol cooperate to enhance ventral tegmental area AMPA receptor function via $\alpha 6$ -containing nicotinic receptors.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, Apr 2015, vol. 91, p. 13-22, 0028-3908 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Engle, Staci E.; McIntosh, J. Michael; Drenan, Ryan M.

Abstract: Nicotine + ethanol co-exposure results in additive and/or synergistic effects in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) to nucleus accumbens (NAc) dopamine (DA) pathway, but the mechanisms supporting this are unclear. We tested the hypothesis that nAChRs containing $\alpha 6$ subunits ($\alpha 6^*$ nAChRs) are involved in the response to nicotine + ethanol co-exposure. Exposing VTA slices from C57BL/6 WT animals to drinking-relevant concentrations of ethanol causes a marked enhancement of α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-isoxazolepropionic acid (AMPA) receptor (AMPA) function in VTA neurons. This effect was sensitive to α -conotoxin MII (an $\alpha 6\beta 2^*$ nAChR antagonist), suggesting that $\alpha 6^*$ nAChR function is required. In mice expressing hypersensitive $\alpha 6^*$ nAChRs ($\alpha 6L9S$ mice), we found that lower concentrations (relative to C57BL/6 WT) of ethanol were sufficient to enhance AMPAR function in VTA neurons. Exposure of live C57BL/6 WT mice to ethanol also produced AMPAR functional enhancement in VTA neurons, and studies in $\alpha 6L9S$ mice strongly suggest a role for $\alpha 6^*$ nAChRs in this response. We then asked whether nicotine and ethanol cooperate to enhance VTA AMPAR function. We identified low concentrations of nicotine and ethanol that were capable of strongly enhancing VTA AMPAR function when co-applied to slices, but that did not enhance AMPAR function when applied alone. This effect was sensitive to both varenicline (an $\alpha 4\beta 2^*$ and $\alpha 6\beta 2^*$ nAChR partial agonist) and α -conotoxin MII. Finally, nicotine + ethanol co-exposure also enhanced AMPAR function in VTA neurons from $\alpha 6L9S$ mice. Together, these data identify $\alpha 6^*$ nAChRs as important players in the response to nicotine + ethanol co-exposure in VTA neurons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[AMPA](#)
[Tegmentum](#)
[Ethanol](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Mice](#)
[Cholinergic Receptors](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

62. Stereochemistry and neuropharmacology of a 'bath salt' cathinone: S-enantiomer of mephedrone reduces cocaine-induced reward and withdrawal in invertebrates.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, Apr 2015, vol. 91, p. 109-116, 0028-3908 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Vouga, Alexandre; Gregg, Ryan A.; Haidery, Maryah; Ramnath, Anita; Al-Hassani, Hassan K.; Tallarida, Christopher S.; Grizzanti, David; Raffa, Robert B.; Smith, Garry R.; Reitz, Allen B.; Rawls, Scott M.

Abstract: Knowledge about the neuropharmacology of mephedrone (MEPH) applies primarily to the racemate, or street form of the drug, but not to its individual enantiomers. Here, through chemical isolation of MEPH enantiomers and subsequent behavioral characterization in established invertebrate (planarian) assays, we began separating adverse effects of MEPH from potential therapeutic actions. We first compared stereotypical and environmental place conditioning (EPC) effects of racemic MEPH, S-MEPH, and R-MEPH. Stereotypy was enhanced by acute treatment (100–1000 μ M) with each compound; however, S-MEPH was less potent and efficacious than racemate and R-MEPH. Both R-MEPH (10, 100, 250 μ M) and racemate (100 μ M) produced EPC, but S-MEPH was ineffective at all concentrations (10–100 μ M). After showing that S-MEPH lacked rewarding efficacy, we investigated its ability to alter three of cocaine's behavioral effects (EPC, withdrawal, and stereotypy). Cocaine (1 μ M) produced EPC that was abolished when S-MEPH (100 μ M) was administered after cocaine conditioning. Spontaneous withdrawal from chronic cocaine exposure caused a reduction in motility

that was not evident during acute or continuous cocaine treatment but was attenuated by S-MEPH (100 µM) treatment during the cocaine abstinence interval. Acute stereotypy produced by 1 mM cocaine, nicotine or racemic MEPH was not affected by S-MEPH (10–250 µM). The present results obtained using planarian assays suggest that the R-enantiomer of MEPH is predominantly responsible for its stimulant and rewarding effects and the S-enantiomer is capable of antagonizing cocaine's addictive-like behaviors without producing rewarding effects of its own. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Rewards](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Invertebrates](#)
[Neuropharmacology](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Neuropharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

63. The Seven Deadly Sins as a pastoral diagnostic system.

Citation: Pastoral Psychology, Apr 2015, vol. 64, no. 2, p. 217-227, 0031-2789 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Sullender, Scott

Abstract: This article presents the thesis that the schema of the Seven Deadly Sins was originally a pastoral diagnostic system that helped spiritual directors, monks, and priests, the psychotherapists of their day, to make differential diagnoses and prescribe treatment plans for the troubled faithful. This essay describes the work of Evagrius Ponticus, whose list of eight “evil thoughts” was one of the forerunners of the Seven Deadly Sins, and then goes on to describe the subsequent codification of the Seven Deadly Sins schema. The author speculates about what a fully developed diagnostic decision tree based on the Seven Deadly Sins with corresponding prescribed interventions might look like. The author then draws parallels to the recently released DSM-5, in particular to personality disorders and addictions. Finally, this essay offers a brief case to illustrate the differences in how a particular clinical entity might be viewed through the lenses of the DSM-5 and the Seven Deadly Sins. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Psychotherapists](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Personality Disorders](#)
[Differential Diagnosis](#)

Source: PsycInfo

64. A response to Dr. Albers’s Review of Ancient Sins . . . Modern Addictions.

Citation: Pastoral Psychology, Apr 2015, vol. 64, no. 2, p. 229-230, 0031-2789 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Sullender, R. Scott

Abstract: In this article, the author of Ancient Sins . . . Modern Addictions responds to the review of the book by Dr. Robert Albers, continuing the discussion on the nature of sin as addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Psychology](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Sin](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

65. 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, 0738-3991 (Apr 2015)
- Author(s):** Copeland, Lauren; McNamara, Rachel; Kelson, Mark; Simpson, Sharon
- Abstract:** Objective: 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. Methods: 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. Results: 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. Conclusion: 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. Practice implications: MI spirit possibly plays an important role within MI and may potentially be used to evoke change talk which links to outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Counseling](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Motivational Interviewing](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Health Care Psychology](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in [Patient Education and Counselling](#)

66. Personality and substance use in Japanese adolescents: The Japanese version of Substance Use Risk Profile Scale.

- Citation:** Personality and Individual Differences, Apr 2015, vol. 76, p. 153-157, 0191-8869 (Apr 2015)
- Author(s):** Omiya, Soichiro; Kobori, Osamu; Tomoto, Aika; Igarashi, Yoshito; Iyo, Masaomi
- Abstract:** Substance Use Risk Profile Scale (SURPS; Conrod & Woicik, 2002) measures four risk personality dimensions related to substance use; anxiety sensitivity (AS), hopelessness (H), sensation seeking (SS), impulsivity (IMP). The aim of this study is to develop the Japanese version of Substance Use Risk Profile Scale (SURPS-J) and to probe the reliability and validity of this scale to the Japanese context. This study consists of the test of the factor analysis (Study 1; N = 462), the reliability (Study 2; N = 64), and the validity (Study 3; N = 182). Our findings are as below; Study 1 showed the conformed factorial structure of SURPS-J and Study 2 revealed the good test-retest reliability. Additionally, Study 3 demonstrated the adequate validity of SURPS-J and its sensitivity in identifying risky drinking motivations and lifetime tobacco and alcohol use. Results showed that high H individuals are likely to experience smoking under the personal and collective situations, while high SS and IMP individuals are prone to drink alcohol under the collective situation. Additionally, high AS individuals are prone to drink by virtue of negative reinforcement motives and high SS and IMP drink by reason of all drinking reinforcement motives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Test Validity](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Anxiety Sensitivity](#)
[Foreign Language Translation](#)

[Personality Traits](#)
[Hopelessness](#)
[Sensation Seeking](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)

Source: PsycInfo

67. PTSD symptoms and suicide ideation: Testing the conditional indirect effects of thwarted interpersonal needs and using substances to cope.

Citation: Personality and Individual Differences, Apr 2015, vol. 77, p. 167-172, 0191-8869 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Poindexter, Erin K.; Mitchell, Sean M.; Jahn, Danielle R.; Smith, Phillip N.; Hirsch, Jameson K.; Cukrowicz, Kelly C.

Abstract: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms and substance use have been associated with increased suicide ideation, but have rarely been examined within a larger theoretical context of suicide risk. The interpersonal theory of suicide posits that feeling disconnected from others (i.e., thwarted belongingness) and feeling like a burden on others (i.e., perceived burdensomeness) are associated with increased suicide ideation. We hypothesized that perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness would mediate the relation between PTSD symptoms and suicide ideation, and that using substances to cope would moderate these relations. Participants were 254 college students reporting exposure to potentially traumatic experiences. Findings from a moderated mediation analysis indicated that perceived burdensomeness, but not thwarted belongingness, mediated the relation between PTSD symptoms and suicide ideation, and using substances to cope moderated this relation. Therapeutic interventions aimed at reducing suicide ideation might benefit from decreasing perceived burdensomeness and the use of substances to cope. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Suicide](#)
[Interpersonal Relationships](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Ideation](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)

Source: PsycInfo

68. Nicotine withdrawal in selectively bred high and low nicotine preferring rat lines.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, Apr 2015, vol. 131, p. 91-97, 0091-3057 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Nesil, Tanseli; Kanit, Lutfiye; Ugur, Muzeyyen; Pogun, Sakire

Abstract: Background: We have generated high- and low-nicotine preferring (high-NP, low-NP) rat lines using voluntary oral nicotine intake as the selection criterion. After nine generations, the estimated realized heritability for high intake was 0.26. The aim of the current study is to compare how nicotine withdrawal varies between these two lines. This new analysis would help elucidate if nicotine withdrawal and intake share common genetic mechanisms. Methods: After exposing male and female Sprague Dawley rats (F8 generation) to six weeks of nicotine exposure, nicotine was withdrawn. Somatic signs of withdrawal, locomotor activity, and weight were measured at 16 and 40h. One week after withdrawal, resumption of nicotine intake was determined. Results: The High-NP line had higher nicotine intake before and after withdrawal than the Low-NP line. High-NP rats were more active than Low-NP rats, and locomotor activity decreased during withdrawal; this decrease was more pronounced in the High-NP line. High-NP rats gained more weight during withdrawal than Low-NP rats. Escape attempts decreased during withdrawal in all groups, but overall females demonstrated more escape attempts than males. The other somatic signs of withdrawal were higher during withdrawal compared to

baseline and more pronounced in females. Conclusions: Selection for nicotine preference affected nicotine intake, locomotion and weight, suggesting the heritability of these traits. However, despite differences in nicotine preference and intake, high-NP and low-NP rats showed similar withdrawal responses: escape attempts decreased and somatic signs increased. Withdrawal responses of females were more pronounced than males suggesting sex differences in the negative affect induced by nicotine withdrawal. The major finding of this novel analysis is showing that nicotine preference does not predict withdrawal symptoms. This finding, together with sex differences observed during withdrawal, may contribute to a better understanding of nicotine dependence and have translational value in developing more effective strategies for smoking cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Rats](#)
[Selective Breeding](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Animal Sex Differences](#)
[Nicotine Withdrawal](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

69. Pharmacology, biochemistry and behavior: The 2015 transition.

Citation: *Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior*, Apr 2015, vol. 131, p. iii., 0091-3057 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Koob, George F.; Griebel, Guy

Abstract: This editorial focuses on *Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior*. This editorial has improved on many metrics, but one steady outcome of our continued efforts is that the journal has shown a linear increase in submissions over the past 10 years, attesting to its popularity as a place to publish high-quality innovative research. Indeed, the editor would argue that *Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior* is a frequently cited journal in the field of the neurobiology of addiction, but often the papers are older than the ones that are used to calculate an Impact Factor. Finally, considering that reproducibility and the translation of drug effects to the clinical setting are of paramount concern in the neuroscience drug discovery field, we have decided that a positive control is mandatory in studies that describe the effects of an experimental drug. These changes are intended to attract manuscripts that are most appropriate for *Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior* and the best work from innovative scientists in the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Biochemistry](#)
[Scientific Communication](#)
[Behavior](#)
[Pharmacology](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

70. Effects of ayahuasca on the development of ethanol-induced behavioral sensitization and on a post-sensitization treatment in mice.

Citation: *Physiology & Behavior*, Apr 2015, vol. 142, p. 28-36, 0031-9384 (Apr 1, 2015)

Author(s): Oliveira-Lima, A. J.; Santos, R.; Hollais, A. W.; Gerardi-Junior, C. A.; Baldaia, M. A.; Wuo-Silva, R.; Yokoyama, T. S.; Costa, J. L.; Malpezzi-Marinho, E. L. A.; Ribeiro-Barbosa, P. C.; Berro, L. F.; Frussa-Filho, R.; Marinho, E. A. V.

Abstract: Background: Hallucinogenic drugs were used to treat alcoholic patients in the past, and recent developments in the study of hallucinogens led to a renewal of interest regarding the application of these drugs in the treatment of addiction. In this scenario, accumulating evidence suggests that the hallucinogenic brew ayahuasca (Aya) may have therapeutic effects on substance abuse problems. Methods: We investigated the effects of Aya on spontaneous locomotor activity and ethanol(Eth)-induced hyperlocomotion and subsequent locomotor sensitization by a two-injection protocol. Additionally, we tested the effect of Aya on an 8-day counter-sensitization protocol to modify sensitized responses induced by a repeated treatment with Eth (1.8g/kg) for 8 alternate days. Results: Aya showed high sensitivity in preventing the development of Eth-induced behavioral sensitization, attenuating it at all doses (30, 100, 200, 300 or 500mg/kg) without modifying spontaneous locomotor activity. At the highest doses (300 and 500mg/kg), Aya also showed selectivity to both acute and sensitized Eth responses. Finally, a counter-sensitization strategy with 100 or 300mg/kg of Aya for 8 consecutive days after the establishment of Eth-induced behavioral sensitization was effective in blocking its subsequent expression on an Eth challenge. Conclusions: We demonstrated that Aya not only inhibits early behaviors associated with the initiation and development of Eth addiction, but also showed effectiveness in reversing long-term drug effects expression, inhibiting the reinstatement of Eth-induced behavioral sensitization when administered in the Eth-associated environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Sensitization](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Drug Sensitivity](#)
[Ethanol](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Physiology and Behavior](#)

71. Role of ionotropic glutamate receptors in delay and probability discounting in the rat.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Apr 2015, vol. 232, no. 7, p. 1187-1196, 0033-3158 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Yates, Justin R.; Batten, Seth R.; Bardo, Michael T.; Beckmann, Joshua S.

Abstract: Rationale: Discounting of delayed and probabilistic reinforcement is linked to increased drug use and pathological gambling. Understanding the neurobiology of discounting is important for designing treatments for these disorders. Glutamate is considered to be involved in addiction-like behaviors; however, the role of ionotropic glutamate receptors (iGluRs) in discounting remains unclear. Objectives: The current study examined the effects of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) and α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid (AMPA) glutamate receptor blockade on performance in delay and probability discounting tasks. Methods: Following training in either delay or probability discounting, rats (n = 12, each task) received pretreatments of the NMDA receptor antagonists MK-801 (0, 0.01, 0.03, 0.1, or 0.3 mg/kg, s.c.) or ketamine (0, 1.0, 5.0, or 10.0 mg/kg, i.p.), as well as the AMPA receptor antagonist CNQX (0, 1.0, 3.0, or 5.6 mg/kg, i.p.). Hyperbolic discounting functions were used to estimate sensitivity to delayed/probabilistic reinforcement and sensitivity to reinforcer amount. Results: An intermediate dose of MK-801 (0.03 mg/kg) decreased sensitivity to both delayed and probabilistic reinforcement. In contrast, ketamine did not affect the rate of discounting in either task but decreased sensitivity to reinforcer amount. CNQX did not alter sensitivity to reinforcer amount or delayed/probabilistic reinforcement. Conclusions: These results show that blockade of NMDA receptors, but not AMPA receptors, decreases sensitivity to delayed/probabilistic reinforcement (MK-801) and sensitivity to reinforcer amount (ketamine). The differential effects of MK-801 and ketamine demonstrate that sensitivities to delayed/probabilistic reinforcement and reinforcer amount are pharmacologically dissociable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Glutamate Receptors](#)
[AMPA](#)
[Rats](#)
[Reinforcement](#)
[N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)

Source: PsycInfo

72. Contributions of $\beta 2$ subunit-containing nAChRs to chronic nicotine-induced alterations in cognitive flexibility in mice.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Apr 2015, vol. 232, no. 7, p. 1207-1217, 0033-3158 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Cole, Robert D.; Poole, Rachel L.; Guzman, Dawn M.; Gould, Thomas J.; Parikh, Vinay

Abstract: Rationale: Deficits in executive functions underlie compulsive drug use, and understanding how nicotine influences these cognitive processes may provide important information on neurobiological substrates of nicotine addiction. Accumulating evidence suggests that $\beta 2$ subunit-containing nicotinic receptors (nAChRs) are involved in the reinforcing process of nicotine addiction. Whether these nAChRs also contributes to the detrimental effects of chronic nicotine on flexible decision-making is not known. Objectives: In the present study, the effects of chronic nicotine were assessed in mice with partial or complete deletion of the $\beta 2$ subunit-containing nAChR gene ($\beta 2^{+/-}$ or $\beta 2^{-/-}$) performing an operant cognitive flexibility task. Results: Visual discrimination learning was not affected in saline-treated $\beta 2$ nAChR mutants as compared to the wild-type ($\beta 2^{+/+}$) mice; yet, chronic nicotine facilitated acquisition of visual discrimination in all genotypes. The acquisition of new egocentric response strategy set-shifting remained similar in all genotypes, and there was no effect of treatment. Chronic nicotine treatment impaired reversal learning in $\beta 2^{+/+}$ mice by increasing response perseveration to the previously rewarded stimulus. Moreover, the acquisition of inverted stimulus-reward contingencies did not differ between $\beta 2^{+/+}$ and $\beta 2^{-/-}$ mice exposed to chronic nicotine. Interestingly, nicotine-induced reversal learning deficits were not observed in $\beta 2^{+/-}$ mice. Conclusions: Collectively, these findings suggest that $\beta 2$ subunit-containing nAChRs are not critical for visual discrimination learning and extra dimensional rule shift. However, sustained activation of these nAChRs with nicotine may interfere with inhibitory control processes influencing affective shifts in stimulus-reward contingencies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Animal Cognition](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Cholinergic Receptors](#)
[Set Shifting](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycInfo

73. Dose specific effects of olanzapine in the treatment of alcohol dependence.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Apr 2015, vol. 232, no. 7, p. 1261-1268, 0033-3158 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Littlewood, Rae A.; Claus, Eric D.; Arenella, Pamela; Bogenschutz, Michael; Karoly, Hollis; Ewing, Sarah W. Feldstein; Bryan, Angela D.; Hutchison, Kent E.

Abstract: Rationale: It is well established that the rewarding effects of alcohol are modulated by the mesolimbic dopaminergic system. Olanzapine, a D2 dopamine antagonist, has been shown to reduce alcohol craving and consumption. Objective: To clarify whether olanzapine has clinical utility in the treatment of alcohol dependence, a 12-week, double-blind, and randomized clinical trial was conducted. Methods: One hundred twenty-nine treatment-seeking alcohol-dependent adults were randomly assigned to 12 weeks of olanzapine (5 vs. 2.5 mg) or placebo. Outcomes examined were average drinks per drinking day (DDD), proportion of drinking days (PDD) to total days in treatment, alcohol craving, and impaired control over alcohol use. Mixed models were used to examine medication effects during the course of treatment on specified outcomes.

Results: All of the analyses indicated a main effect for time, such that there were reductions in alcohol use and craving and an increase in control over alcohol use across treatment conditions. Dose-response analyses indicated that, in comparison to placebo, participants in the 5 mg group experienced reduced craving for alcohol and participants in the 2.5 mg group decreased in PDD and increased in their control over alcohol use. Better control over alcohol use remained significant 6 months post-treatment for the 2.5 mg group. Subjective experiences of the medication suggest that 2.5 and 5 mg were equally well tolerated. Conclusions: Results provide some support for the notion that dosage is an important consideration in relation to effectiveness; however, the cost-benefit balance does not support the clinical utility of olanzapine in treating alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drug Dosages](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Olanzapine](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycInfo

74. Reenvisioning success for programs supporting pregnant women with problematic substance use.

Citation: Qualitative Health Research, Apr 2015, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 500-512, 1049-7323 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Marcellus, Lenora; MacKinnon, Karen; Benoit, Cecilia; Phillips, Rachel; Stengel, Camille

Abstract: Community-based, integrated, primary care maternity programs for pregnant women affected by problematic substance use are emerging as effective models for engaging women affected by multiple health and social issues. Although addictions services have historically been evaluated by individual achievement of abstinence, new definitions of program success are required as addiction comes to be viewed as a chronic illness. We conducted a mixed-methods study to follow the formative development stages of a community-based program, identifying key evaluation indicators and processes related to this program, program team members, and women and families served. As this program model develops, it is critical that providers, community partners, and health system leaders collaborate to frame definitions of success in ways helpful for guiding program development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Community Mental Health Services](#)
[Social Issues](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Communities](#)
[Health](#)
[Pregnancy](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Qualitative Health Research](#)

75. ADHD and autistic traits, family function, parenting style, and social adjustment for internet addiction among children and adolescents in Taiwan: A longitudinal study.

Citation: Research in Developmental Disabilities, Apr 2015, vol. 39, p. 20-31, 0891-4222 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Chen, Yi-Lung; Chen, Sue-Huei; Gau, Susan Shur-Fen

Abstract: This longitudinal study investigated the prevalence, predictors, and related factors for Internet addiction among elementary and junior high school students in Taiwan. A convenient sample of grades 3, 5, and 8 students (n = 1153) was recruited from six elementary and one junior high schools. They were assessed during the beginning and the end of the spring semester of 2013. Internet addiction was examined by the Chen Internet

Addiction Scale (CIAS). Other factors were screened using the Chinese version of the Autism Spectrum Quotient (AQ) for autistic trait, the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI) for parenting, the Family APGAR for family support, the Social Adjustment Inventory for Children and Adolescents for social function, and the Swanson, Nolan, and Pelham, version IV scale (SNAP-IV) for ADHD symptoms. The prevalence of Internet addiction decreased from 11.4% to 10.6%. Male, low family support, poor social adjustment, and high ADHD-related symptoms were related to Internet addiction. However, there was an inverse relationship between autistic traits and Internet addiction. Further, its predictivity could be accounted by poor academic performance, male, and protective parenting style. Internet addiction is not uncommon among youths in Taiwan. The predictors identified in this study could be the specific measures for the development of a prevention program for Internet addiction in the youth population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Social Adjustment](#)
[Parenting Style](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Autism](#)

Source: PsycInfo

76. A tale of two cities: Stigma and health outcomes among people with HIV who inject drugs in St. Petersburg, Russia and Kohtla-Järve, Estonia.

Citation: Social Science & Medicine, Apr 2015, vol. 130, p. 154-161, 0277-9536 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Burke, Sara E.; Calabrese, Sarah K.; Dovidio, John F.; Levina, Olga S.; Uusküla, Anneli; Niccolai, Linda M.; Abel-Ollo, Katri; Heimer, Robert

Abstract: Experiences of stigma are often associated with negative mental and physical health outcomes. The present work tested the associations between stigma and health-related outcomes among people with HIV who inject drugs in Kohtla-Järve, Estonia and St. Petersburg, Russia. These two cities share some of the highest rates of HIV outside of sub-Saharan Africa, largely driven by injection drug use, but Estonia has implemented harm reduction services more comprehensively. People who inject drugs were recruited using respondent-driven sampling; those who indicated being HIV-positive were included in the present sample (n = 381 in St. Petersburg; n = 288 in Kohtla-Järve). Participants reported their health information and completed measures of internalized HIV stigma, anticipated HIV stigma, internalized drug stigma, and anticipated drug stigma. Participants in both locations indicated similarly high levels of all four forms of stigma. However, stigma variables were more strongly associated with health outcomes in Russia than in Estonia. The St. Petersburg results were consistent with prior work linking stigma and health. Lower barriers to care in Kohtla-Järve may help explain why social stigma was not closely tied to negative health outcomes there. Implications for interventions and health policy are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Injections](#)
[Urban Environments](#)
[HIV](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Health](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)
[Stigma](#)

Source: PsycInfo

77. Association between contraband tobacco and illicit drug use among high school students in Canada.

Citation: The Journal of Primary Prevention, Apr 2015, vol. 36, no. 2, p. 71-78, 0278-095X (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Azagba, Sunday; Sharaf, Mesbah F.; Hammond, David

Abstract: A particularly challenging issue to tobacco cessation efforts is the availability of contraband cigarettes. While studies have linked contraband tobacco to smoking initiation and poor cessation outcomes, little is known about its association with illicit drug use among adolescents. We examine the association between contraband tobacco and illicit drug use among adolescent students using a national representative sample of 2,136 current smoker students in grades 9–12 from the 2010–2011 Youth Smoking Survey. About 31 % of adolescent current smokers in grades 9–12 use contraband cigarettes. Prevalence in the use of illicit drugs ranged from 9 to 37 %, with MDMA being the most commonly used drug. Adjusted logistic regression revealed that smokers of contraband cigarettes, when compared with non-contraband cigarette smokers, were more likely to use cocaine (OR 2.14; CI 1.29–3.56), heroin (OR 7.92; CI 3.00–20.91), amphetamines (OR 4.25; CI 2.07–8.74), MDMA (OR 2.00; CI 1.25–3.19), hallucinogens (OR 2.18; CI 1.34–3.55), and ketamine (OR 3.48; CI 1.61–7.54). This paper adds to the existing evidence of the negative effects of contraband tobacco by showing that adolescent contraband smokers are more likely to use illicit drugs. Given the addictive nature of these drugs and the potential for such behavior to spill over into adulthood, more efforts should be invested in addressing this problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[High School Students](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

78. Chronic exposure to morphine decreases the expression of *eaat3* via opioid receptors in hippocampal neurons.

Citation: Brain Research, Mar 2015, (Mar 31, 2015), 0006-8993 (Mar 31, 2015)

Author(s): Guo, Mingyan; Cao, Dexiong; Zhu, Siyu; Fu, Ganglan; Wu, Qiang; Liang, Jianjun; Cao, Minghui

Abstract: Alterations in glutamate transporter expression are closely related to opiate addiction behavior, but the role of opioid receptors is unclear. In this study, we used primary cultures of hippocampal neurons from neonatal rats to study the effects of chronic exposure to morphine on excitatory amino acid transporter 3 (EAAT3) expression and the roles of μ opioid receptor (MOR), δ opioid receptor (DOR), and κ opioid receptor (KOR) in the morphine-dependent alterations in EAAT3 expression. The results showed that the EAAT3 protein and mRNA expression levels decreased significantly after chronic exposure to morphine (10 μ mol/L) for 48h, whereas the concentration of extracellular glutamate increased. In addition, we found that both the MOR inhibitor CTOP and the DOR inhibitor naltrindole could reverse the decreased expression of EAAT3 after exposure to morphine, whereas the MOR activator DAMGO and the DOR activator DPDPE significantly decreased EAAT3 expression. The KOR inhibitor had no effect on the expression of EAAT3, whereas its activator increased EAAT3 expression. These results suggest that the down-regulation of morphine-dependent EAAT3 expression in primary rat hippocampal cultures may be mediated by MOR and DOR and that KOR may not contribute significantly to this effect. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled SI:Addiction circuits. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled SI:Addiction circuits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

79. The tetrapartite synapse: Extracellular matrix remodeling contributes to corticoaccumbens plasticity underlying drug addiction.

Citation: Brain Research, Mar 2015, (Mar 30, 2015), 0006-8993 (Mar 30, 2015)

Author(s): Smith, Alexander C.W.; Scofield, Michael D.; Kalivas, Peter W.

Abstract: Synaptic plasticity has long been known to involve three key elements of neuropil, the presynapse, the postsynapse and adjacent glia. Here we review the role of the extracellular matrix in synaptic plasticity as a necessary component forming the tetrapartite synapse. We describe the role of matrix metalloproteinases as enzymes sculpting extracellular proteins and thereby creating an extracellular signaling domain required for synaptic plasticity. Specifically we focus on the role of the tetrapartite synapse in mediating the effects of addictive drugs at cortico-striatal synapses, and conclude that the extracellular signaling domain and its regulation by matrix metalloproteinases is critical for developing and expressing drug seeking behaviors. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled SI:Addiction circuits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

80. 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, 0165-1781 (Mar 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. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Internet Addiction](#)
[Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)
[Internet](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)
[Hormones](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

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

Citation: Psychiatry Research, Mar 2015, vol. 226, no. 1, p. 230-234, 0165-1781 (Mar 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. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Heroin](#)
[Inflammation](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Tumor Necrosis Factor](#)
[Cytokines](#)
[Methadone Maintenance](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

82. 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, 0165-1781 (Mar 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. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Genetics](#)
[Family](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Consumer Behavior](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Impulse Control Disorders](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

83. Increased corticolimbic connectivity in cocaine dependence versus pathological gambling is associated with drug severity and emotion-related impulsivity.

Citation: Addiction Biology, Mar 2015, (Mar 29, 2015), 1355-6215 (Mar 29, 2015)

- Author(s):** Contreras □ Rodríguez, Oren; Albein □ Urios, Natalia; Vilar □ López, Raquel; Perales, Jose C.; Martínez □ Gonzalez, Jose M.; Fernández □ Serrano, Maria J.; Lozano □ Rojas, Oscar; Clark, Luke; Verdejo □ García, Antonio
- Abstract:** Abstract Neural biomarkers for the active detrimental effects of cocaine dependence (CD) are lacking. Direct comparisons of brain connectivity in cocaine □ targeted networks between CD and behavioural addictions (i.e. pathological gambling, PG) may be informative. This study therefore contrasted the resting □ state functional connectivity networks of 20 individuals with CD, 19 individuals with PG and 21 healthy individuals (controls). Study groups were assessed to rule out psychiatric co □ morbidities (except alcohol abuse and nicotine dependence) and current substance use or gambling (except PG). We first examined global connectivity differences in the corticolimbic reward network and then utilized seed □ based analyses to characterize the connectivity of regions displaying between □ group differences. We examined the relationships between seed □ based connectivity and trait impulsivity and cocaine severity. CD compared with PG displayed increased global functional connectivity in a large □ scale ventral corticostriatal network involving the orbitofrontal cortex, caudate, thalamus and amygdala. Seed □ based analyses showed that CD compared with PG exhibited enhanced connectivity between the orbitofrontal and subgenual cingulate cortices and between caudate and lateral prefrontal cortex, which are involved in representing the value of decision □ making feedback. CD and PG compared with controls showed overlapping connectivity changes between the orbitofrontal and dorsomedial prefrontal cortices and between amygdala and insula, which are involved in stimulus □ outcome learning. Orbitofrontal □ subgenual cingulate cortical connectivity correlated with impulsivity and caudate/amygdala connectivity correlated with cocaine severity. We conclude that CD is linked to enhanced connectivity in a large □ scale ventral corticostriatal □ amygdala network that is relevant to decision making and likely to reflect an active cocaine detrimental effect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

84. Reward and toxicity of cocaine metabolites generated by cocaine hydrolase.

- Citation:** Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, Mar 2015, (Mar 27, 2015), 0272-4340 (Mar 27, 2015)
- Author(s):** Murthy, Vishakantha; Geng, Liyi; Gao, Yang; Zhang, Bin; Miller, Jordan D.; Reyes, Santiago; Brimijoin, Stephen
- Abstract:** Butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) gene therapy is emerging as a promising concept for treatment of cocaine addiction. BChE levels after gene transfer can rise 1000-fold above those in untreated mice, making this enzyme the second most abundant plasma protein. For months or years, gene transfer of a BChE mutated into a cocaine hydrolase (CocH) can maintain enzyme levels that destroy cocaine within seconds after appearance in the blood stream, allowing little to reach the brain. Rapid enzyme action causes a sharp rise in plasma levels of two cocaine metabolites, benzoic acid (BA) and ecgonine methyl ester (EME), a smooth muscle relaxant that is mildly hypotensive and, at best, only weakly rewarding. The present study, utilizing Balb/c mice, tested reward effects and cardiovascular effects of administering EME and BA together at molar levels equivalent to those generated by a given dose of cocaine. Reward was evaluated by conditioned place preference. In this paradigm, cocaine (20 mg/kg) induced a robust positive response but the equivalent combined dose of EME + BA failed to induce either place preference or aversion. Likewise, mice that had undergone gene transfer with mouse CocH (mCocH) showed no place preference or aversion after repeated treatments with a near-lethal 80 mg/kg cocaine dose. Furthermore, a single administration of that same high cocaine dose failed to affect blood pressure as measured using the noninvasive tail-cuff method. These observations confirm that the drug metabolites generated after CocH gene transfer therapy

are safe even after a dose of cocaine that would ordinarily be lethal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

85. Reduced cortical thickness in gambling disorder: A morphometric mri study.

Citation: European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, Mar 2015, (Mar 27, 2015), 0940-1334 (Mar 27, 2015)

Author(s): Grant, Jon E.; Odlaug, Brian L.; Chamberlain, Samuel R.

Abstract: Gambling disorder has recently been recognized as a prototype 'behavioral addiction' by virtue of its inclusion in the DSM-5 category of 'Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders.' Despite its newly acquired status and prevalence rate of 1–3 % globally, relatively little is known regarding the neurobiology of this disorder. The aim of this study was to explore cortical morphometry in untreated gambling disorder, for the first time. Subjects with gambling disorder (N = 16) free from current psychotropic medication or psychiatric comorbidities, and healthy controls (N = 17), were entered into the study and undertook magnetic resonance imaging (3T MRI). Cortical thickness was quantified using automated segmentation techniques (FreeSurfer), and group differences were identified using permutation cluster analysis, with stringent correction for multiple comparisons. Gambling disorder was associated with significant reductions (average 15.8–19.9 %) in cortical thickness, versus controls, predominantly in right frontal cortical regions. Pronounced right frontal morphometric brain abnormalities occur in gambling disorder, supporting neurobiological overlap with substance disorders and its recent reclassification as a behavioral addiction. Future work should explore the trait versus state nature of the findings and whether similarities exist with other not-yet-reclassified putative behavioral addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

86. The importance of the context in the hippocampus and brain related areas throughout the performance of a fear conditioning task.

Citation: Hippocampus, Mar 2015, (Mar 26, 2015), 1050-9631 (Mar 26, 2015)

Author(s): Arias, Natalia; Méndez, Marta; Arias, Jorge L.

Abstract: ABSTRACT The importance context has been broadly studied in the management of phobias and in the drug addiction literature. The way in which changes to a context influence behavior after the simple acquisition of a passive avoidance task remains unclear. The hippocampus has long been implicated in the contextual and spatial processing required for contextual fear, but its role in encoding the aversive component of a contextual fear memory is still inconclusive. Our work tries to elucidate whether a change in context, represented as differences in the load of the stimuli, is critical for learning about the context □ shock association and whether this manipulation of the context could be linked to any change in metabolic brain activity requirements. For this purpose, we used an avoidance conditioning task. Animals were divided into three different experimental conditions. In one group, acquisition was performed in an enriched stimuli environment and retention was performed in a typically lit chamber (the PA □ ACQ □ CONTX group). In another group, acquisition was performed in the typically lit chamber and retention was undertaken in the highly enriched chamber (the PA □ RET □ CONTX group). Finally, for the control group, PA □ CN □ CONTX, acquisition, and retention were performed in the enriched stimuli environment. Our results showed that the PA □ ACQ □ CONTX group had longer escape latencies and poorer retention than the PA □ RET □ CONTX and PA □ CN □ CONTX groups after 24 h of acquisition under contextual changes. To study metabolic brain activity, histochemical labelling of cytochrome c □ oxidase (CO) was performed. CO results suggested a neural circuit including the hippocampus, amygdala, thalamus, parahippocampal cortices, and

mammillary nuclei that is involved in the learning and memory processes that enable context-dependent behavior. These results highlight how dysfunction in this network may be involved in the contextualization of fear associations that underlie several forms of psychopathology, including post-traumatic stress disorder, schizophrenia, and substance abuse disorders. © 2015 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

87. Further human evidence for striatal dopamine release induced by administration of $\Delta 9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol (thc): Selectivity to limbic striatum.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, (Mar 25, 2015), 0033-3158 (Mar 25, 2015)

Author(s): Bossong, Matthijs G.; Mehta, Mitul A.; Berckel, Bart N. M.; Howes, Oliver D.; Kahn, René S.; Stokes, Paul R. A.

Abstract: Rationale: Elevated dopamine function is thought to play a key role in both the rewarding effects of addictive drugs and the pathophysiology of schizophrenia. Accumulating epidemiological evidence indicates that cannabis use is a risk factor for the development of schizophrenia. However, human neurochemical imaging studies that examined the impact of $\Delta 9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main psychoactive component in cannabis, on striatal dopamine release have provided inconsistent results. Objectives: The objective of this study is to assess the effect of a THC challenge on human striatal dopamine release in a large sample of healthy participants. Methods: We combined human neurochemical imaging data from two previous studies that used [^{11}C]raclopride positron emission tomography (PET) ($n = 7$ and $n = 13$, respectively) to examine the effect of THC on striatal dopamine neurotransmission in humans. PET images were re-analysed to overcome differences in PET data analysis. Results: THC administration induced a significant reduction in [^{11}C]raclopride binding in the limbic striatum (-3.65% , from 2.39 ± 0.26 to 2.30 ± 0.23 , $p = 0.023$). This is consistent with increased dopamine levels in this region. No significant differences between THC and placebo were found in other striatal subdivisions. Conclusions: In the largest data set of healthy participants so far, we provide evidence for a modest increase in human striatal dopamine transmission after administration of THC compared to other drugs of abuse. This finding suggests limited involvement of the endocannabinoid system in regulating human striatal dopamine release and thereby challenges the hypothesis that an increase in striatal dopamine levels after cannabis use is the primary biological mechanism underlying the associated higher risk of schizophrenia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

88. Reduction of ethanol intake by corticotropin-releasing factor receptor-1 antagonist in “heavy-drinking” mice in a free-choice paradigm.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, (Mar 24, 2015), 0033-3158 (Mar 24, 2015)

Author(s): Correia, Diego; Martynhak, Bruno Jacson; Pereira, Marcela; Siba, Isadora Pozzetti; Ribeiro, Andrea Frozino; Camarini, Rosana; Boengen-Lacerda, Roseli

Abstract: Rationale: We hypothesized that the corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) system is hyperresponsive in animals with high ethanol intake, which exhibits a reduction of ethanol intake when administered with a CRF1 receptor antagonist. Methods: Outbred Swiss mice were subjected to a long-term, three-bottle, free-choice paradigm (5 and 10% [v/v] ethanol and water) that consisted of four phases: acquisition (AC; 10 weeks), withdrawal (W; 2 weeks), reexposure (RE; 2 weeks), and quinine-adulteration (AD; 2 weeks). Based on individual ethanol intake, the mice were classified into three groups: A group, preference for ethanol and persistently high consumption during AD phase; B group, preference for ethanol and a reduction of ethanol intake in the AD phase; and C group, preference for water during all phases. A control group only had access to water.

CRF1 receptor messenger RNA (mRNA) levels in the amygdala and the effect of the CRF1 receptor antagonist CP-154,526 on ethanol and water intake in the subgroups were studied. Results: CRF1 transcript levels were higher in the B group than in the control group. The highest dose of CP-154,526 reduced ethanol intake and preference, with no changes in water consumption, in the A group compared with vehicle. The B group exhibited a reduction of both ethanol and water intake, with no changes in preference. The C group exhibited no changes in response to the CRF1 antagonist. Conclusions: CRF1 receptors appear to be involved in ethanol consumption in mice with high ethanol consumption, and CRF system-mediated neuroadaptations depend on drinking profiles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

89. The association between sleep disturbances and alcohol relapse: A 12-month observational cohort study.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Mar 2015, (Mar 24, 2015), 1055-0496 (Mar 24, 2015)

Author(s): Kolla, Bhanu Prakash; Schneekloth, Terry; Mansukhani, Meghna P.; Biernacka, Joanna M.; Hall-Flavin, Daniel; Karpyak, Victor; Geske, Jennifer; Frye, Mark A.

Abstract: Background Sleep disturbances are extremely common in alcohol recovery. Systematic research into the relationship between alcohol relapse and sleep disturbances using validated scales and accounting for potential confounders is lacking. Methods Patients admitted to a 12-month residential addiction treatment program were administered the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) at admission/discharge. In addition, the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9), and Pennsylvania Alcohol Craving Scale (PACS) were administered. Patients were contacted every 3 months over 1 year following discharge. Associations of clinical factors with time until relapse were examined using univariate Cox proportional hazard models. Results One hundred and nineteen patients with alcohol use disorders met inclusion criteria (mean age 50.6 ± 13.2 years, 57% male), relapse data were available for 81 patients. Eighty percent of subjects had other psychiatric diagnoses, 66.3% had sleep disturbances at the time of admission, and 57.1% were using hypnotics; 49.1% of patients had sleep disturbances at discharge. Sleep disturbances at admission and discharge were not associated with alcohol relapse at 12 months (OR = 1.00, 95%CI = 0.89–1.13; $p = 0.95$ and OR = 0.97, 95%CI = 0.86–1.09; $p = 0.61$). The PSQI subscale scores were also not associated with relapse at 12 months. The use of alcohol to help fall asleep (OR = 3.26, 95% CI = 1.33–7.95; $p = 0.008$), hypnotic use at admission (OR = 4.03, 95%CI = 1.63–9.97; $p = 0.002$) and age (OR = 1.03, 95%CI = 1.00–1.06; $p = 0.035$) were associated with relapse over 12 months. Conclusion In patients completing a residential treatment program, sleep disturbances as measured by the PSQI were not associated with alcohol relapse at 12 months. Alcohol use as a hypnotic and hypnotic use at admission were associated with subsequent relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

90. Socio-contextual factors are linked to differences in the course of problem drinking in midlife: A discordant twin study.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Mar 2015, (Mar 24, 2015), 1055-0496 (Mar 24, 2015)

Author(s): M. Blonigen, Daniel; Burroughs, Thomas; Randolph Haber, Jon; Jacob, Theodore

Abstract: Background Course of alcohol use disorders (AUD) during midlife is understudied, and most research designs are unable to attribute an unambiguous environmental explanation to observed findings. Objectives & Methods Test whether socio-contextual factors are linked to differences in the course of problem drinking during midlife. Participants

were 163 monozygotic and dizygotic twin pairs concordant for a history of AUD but discordant on problem drinking in the past 10 years. Results Frequency of drinking with spouse, and peer and emotional problems were associated with discordance. Conclusions and Scientific Significance Socio contextual factors are linked to differences in course of problem drinking in midlife and are not confounded by genetic effects. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned
Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

91. Electronic cigarettes in adults in outpatient substance use treatment: Awareness, perceptions, use, and reasons for use.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Mar 2015, (Mar 24, 2015), 1055-0496 (Mar 24, 2015)
Author(s): Peters, Erica N.; Harrell, Paul T.; Hendricks, Peter S.; O'Grady, Kevin E.; Pickworth, Wallace B.; Voci, Frank J.
Abstract: Background and Objectives Most studies on e cigarettes have come from population based surveys. The current research aimed to provide initial data on e cigarette awareness, perceptions, use, and reasons for use among adults seeking substance use treatment. Methods A survey was conducted among 198 participants ≥ 18 years old in a community based outpatient substance use treatment program. Results Of the 198 participants, 69% currently smoked cigarettes, 92% were aware of e cigarettes, and 58% had ever used e cigarettes. The proportion of the number of participants who had ever used e cigarettes to the number who currently smoked (89.7%) appeared higher than the corresponding proportion in the 2012-13 National Adult Tobacco Survey (78.3%). Almost half of the sample who reported ever using e cigarettes endorsed quitting or reducing smoking as a reason for use, and 32% endorsed reasons for use relating to curiosity/experimentation. A greater likelihood of e cigarette ever use was significantly associated with younger age (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 0.94, 95%confidence interval [CI] = 0.90, 0.98) and perceptions related to using e cigarettes in public places where smoking cigarettes is not allowed (AOR = 2.96, 95%CI = 1.18, 7.42) but was not associated with primary drug of choice. Discussion and Conclusions E cigarette use in adults seeking substance use treatment appears higher than it is in the US general population of smokers. The high frequency of use may be due to curiosity/experimentation or attempts to quit or reduce smoking. Scientific Significance Future research may consider how e cigarettes interact with other substance use and affect high rates of nicotine and tobacco use in this population. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:1-7) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned
Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

92. Schizophrenia and hallucinogen persisting perception disorder: A clinical investigation.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Mar 2015, (Mar 24, 2015), 1055-0496 (Mar 24, 2015)
Author(s): Lev Ran, Shaul; Feingold, Daniel; Rudinski, Dmitri; Katz, Stefan; Arturo, Lerner G.
Abstract: Background and Objectives We compared characteristics of schizophrenia patients with prior LSD use who developed hallucinogen persisting perception disorder (SCH+HPPD) with those who did not (SCH-HPPD). Methods Data were collected for 37 subjects in the SCH+HPPD group and 43 subjects in the SCH-HPPD group. Results Socio demographics and positive symptom scores were similar between groups. Individuals in the SCHIZO+HPPD group scored lower on general psychopathology and

negative symptoms scores. Discussion and Conclusions Individuals with schizophrenia and HPPD present with less severe psychopathology, despite persistent perceptual disturbances. Scientific Significance Our findings highlight the importance of further research into this subset of patients. (Am J Addict 2015;1–3) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

93. D \square cycloserine combined with cue exposure therapy fails to attenuate subjective and physiological craving in cocaine dependence.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Mar 2015, (Mar 24, 2015), 1055-0496 (Mar 24, 2015)

Author(s): Santa Ana, Elizabeth J.; Prisciandaro, James J.; Saladin, Michael E.; McRae \square Clark, Aimee L.; Shaftman, Stephanie R.; Nietert, Paul J.; Brady, Kathleen T.

Abstract: Background Based on preclinical studies showing that the partial N \square methyl \square D \square aspartate (NMDA) agonist D \square cycloserine (DCS) facilitates extinction of cocaine self \square administration and cocaine \square induced conditioned place preference, we evaluated whether 50 mg of DCS would reduce craving to cocaine cues when combined with cue exposure (CE) in cocaine dependent humans. Methods In this double \square blind placebo \square controlled pilot study, 47 cocaine dependent participants were randomized to DCS or placebo (PBO), plus CE. Participants received DCS or PBO 30 minutes prior to two CE sessions, conducted one day apart. Craving and heart rate was assessed prior to CE sessions, during CE trials, and after CE trials. These measures were assessed again at a 1 \square week follow \square up (session 3) after the second CE session. Results DCS failed to significantly attenuate cocaine cue reactivity based on subjective craving and physiological reactivity (heart rate) compared to PBO. The CE protocol, consisting of repeated exposure to drug cues combined with skills training, resulted in extinction to cocaine cues as suggested by decreased craving within and between sessions in both treatment conditions. All participants exhibited elevated heart rate with repeated exposures, demonstrating a potentiation in heart rate between sessions. Conclusions 50 mg of DCS may not be effective for extinguishing reactivity to drug cues for individuals with cocaine dependence. Scientific Significance Future studies examining the effect of DCS on facilitating extinction to drug cues should examine variations in cue exposure length, number of CE presentations, and timing of DCS dose administration prior to cue exposures, which may differentially impact drug cue reactivity. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:1–8) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

94. Health \square related quality of life among prescription opioid \square dependent patients: Results from a multi \square site study.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Mar 2015, (Mar 24, 2015), 1055-0496 (Mar 24, 2015)

Author(s): Griffin, Margaret L.; Bennett, Heather E.; Fitzmaurice, Garrett M.; Hill, Kevin P.; Provost, Scott E.; Weiss, Roger D.

Abstract: Background Although prescription opioid use disorder has recently increased sharply in the United States, relatively little is known about the general well \square being of this population. Assessment of quality of life in patients with substance use disorders has been recommended to improve clinical care. Objectives Health \square related quality of life was examined in prescription opioid \square dependent patients at entry to a national multi \square site clinical trial, to compare quality of life scores in the study sample to other populations; further, background variables associated with quality of life in the literature were examined. Methods Prescription opioid \square dependent patients (N = 653) were compared to

general populations on the Medical Outcome Study Short Form-36 (SF-36) quality of life measure; and the association between patient background variables and quality of life was examined. Results Compared to a general population, the current sample of prescription opioid-dependent patients had worse physical (-1.7 points, $p < .001$) and mental quality of life (-12.3 points, $p < .001$) as measured by the SF-36, similar to other opioid-use disorder populations. Within our sample, women showed more impairment than men in mental quality of life (-4.3 points, $p < .001$); older patients scored worse on physical (-5.2 points, $p < .001$), but not mental, quality of life. Chronic pain was associated with poorer physical quality of life (-9.0 points, $p < .001$). Conclusions and scientific significance The growing focus on wellness underscores the importance of measuring quality of life in addition to substance use outcomes. Routine assessment of health-related quality of life can add an important dimension to overall evaluation of patients' treatment response. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:1-7) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

95. Examination of smoking inflexibility as a mechanism linking anxiety sensitivity and severity of smoking behavior.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Mar 2015, (Mar 24, 2015), 1055-0496 (Mar 24, 2015)

Author(s): Jardin, Charles; Bakshaie, Jafar; Schmidt, Norman B.; Sharp, Carla; Zvolensky, Michael

Abstract: Background and Objectives Anxiety sensitivity is associated with smoking processes and poorer clinical outcomes. Yet, the specific mechanisms underlying this association are unclear. Smoking-specific avoidance and inflexibility (AIS) is a construct implicated in multiple manifestations of mood regulation that may underlie smoking severity. The current study examined whether AIS accounted for (ie, statistically mediated) the relationship between anxiety sensitivity and multiple indices of smoking severity. Methods Baseline self-report data were collected among treatment-seeking smokers ($N = 396$; 48% female; $M_{age} = 37.8$ years) taking part in a larger intervention study. Gender, smoking-related medical history, Axis I diagnoses, hazardous alcohol use, substance abuse/dependence, and negative affectivity were statistically controlled in analyses. Results Anxiety sensitivity was indirectly related to all smoking severity variables, with the exception of nicotine dependence, through its relation with AIS. Discussion and Conclusions These findings provide initial evidence suggesting AIS may be an important construct in better understanding anxiety sensitivity-smoking relations. Scientific Significance Results suggest the importance of AIS as a malleable target for smoking cessation intervention. (Am J Addict 2015;9999:1-8) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

96. Factors associated with willingness to participate in a pharmacologic addiction treatment clinical trial among people who use drugs.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Mar 2015, (Mar 24, 2015), 1055-0496 (Mar 24, 2015)

Author(s): Uhlmann, Sasha; Milloy, Michael John; Ahamad, Keith; Nguyen, Paul; Kerr, Thomas; Wood, Evan; Richardson, Lindsey

Abstract: Background and Objectives Although new medications are needed to address the harms of drug addiction, rates of willingness to participate in addiction treatment trials among people who use drugs (PWUD), have not been well characterized. Methods One thousand twenty PWUD enrolled in two community-recruited cohorts in Vancouver, Canada, were asked whether they would be willing to participate in a pharmacologic addiction

treatment trial. Logistic regression was used to identify factors independently associated with a willingness to participate. Results Among the 1,020 PWUD surveyed between June 1, 2013 and November 30, 2013, 58.3% indicated a willingness to participate. In multivariate analysis, factors independently associated with a willingness to participate in a pharmacologic addiction treatment trial included: daily heroin injection (Adjusted Odds Ratio [AOR] = 1.75; 95% Confidence Interval [CI]: 1.13 – 2.72); daily crack smoking (AOR = 1.81; 95% CI: 1.23 – 2.66); sex work involvement (AOR = 2.22; 95% CI: 1.21 – 4.06); HIV seropositivity (AOR = 1.49; 95% CI: 1.15 – 1.94); and methadone maintenance therapy participation (AOR = 1.77; 95% CI: 1.37–2.30). Discussion and Conclusions High rates of willingness to participate in a pharmacologic addiction treatment trial were observed in this setting. Importantly, high risk drug and sexual activities were positively associated with a willingness to participate, which may suggest a desire for new treatment interventions among PWUD engaged in high risk behavior. Scientific Significance These results highlight the viability of studies seeking to enroll representative samples of PWUD engaged in high risk drug use. (Am J Addict 2014;XX:XX–XX). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned
Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from Wiley in *American Journal on Addictions, The*

97. Heavy drinking, impulsivity and attentional narrowing following alcohol cue exposure.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, (Mar 21, 2015), 0033-3158 (Mar 21, 2015)
Author(s): Hicks, Joshua A.; Fields, Sherece; Davis, William E.; Gable, Philip A.
Abstract: Rationale: Research shows that alcohol-related stimuli have the propensity to capture attention among individuals motivated to consume alcohol. Research has further demonstrated that impulsive individuals are especially prone to this type of attentional bias. Recently, it is suggested that alcohol cue exposure can also produce a general narrowing of attention consistent with the activation of approach motivational states. Objective: Based on previous models of addiction and recent research on the activation of approach motivational states, we predicted that impulsive individuals would demonstrate a constriction of attentional focus in response to alcohol cue exposure. Methods: Participants (n = 392) completed a task assessing attentional breadth in response to alcohol and non-alcohol cues, followed by measures of alcohol use and impulsivity. Results: The findings revealed that impulsivity scores predicted narrowing of attentional scope following the presentation of alcohol cues for heavier drinkers but not for light drinkers. Conclusion: These results suggest that impulsive individuals who drink more heavily demonstrate a narrowing of attention in the presence of alcohol-related incentive cues. Implications for how these findings might account for the link between impulsivity and alcohol use and misuse are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned
Source: PsycInfo

98. Engagement and disengagement in mutual-help addiction recovery housing: A test of affective events theory.

Citation: American Journal of Community Psychology, Mar 2015, (Mar 20, 2015), 0091-0562 (Mar 20, 2015)
Author(s): Beasley, Christopher R.; Jason, Leonard A.
Abstract: This study tested an affective events theory (AET) model in the Oxford House network of recovery homes. Residents' congruence with their home (P–E fit) was hypothesized to directly influence behavior that supported the house and other residents—citizenship behavior. We further hypothesized P–E fit would be related to member intentions to leave, with attitudes toward the home mediating that relationship. To assess this, we administered a cross-sectional national survey to 296 residents of 83 randomly selected Oxford Houses. Although the AET model demonstrated good fit with the data, an

alternative model fit better. This alternative model suggested an additional indirect relationship between P–E fit and citizenship mediated by attitudes. Results suggested affective experiences such as feeling like one fits with a community may influence engagement and disengagement. There appears to be a direct influence of fit on citizenship behavior and an indirect influence of fit through recovery home attitudes on both citizenship and intentions to leave the home. We conclude affective experiences could be important for community engagement and disengagement but AET may need to integrate cognitive dissonance theory. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

99. Ebf2 is required for development of dopamine neurons in the midbrain periaqueductal gray matter of mouse.

Citation: Developmental Neurobiology, Mar 2015, (Mar 20, 2015), 1932-8451 (Mar 20, 2015)

Author(s): Yang, Qiaoqiao; Liu, Shuxi; Yin, Min; Yin, Yanqing; Zhou, Guomin; Zhou, Jiawei

Abstract: ABSTRACT Dopaminergic (DA) neurons in the midbrain ventral periaqueductal gray matter (PAG) play critical roles in various physiological and pathophysiological processes including sleep–wake rhyme, antinociception, and drug addiction. However, the molecular mechanisms underlying their development are poorly understood. Here, we showed that PAG DA neurons arose as early as E15.5 in mouse embryos. During the prenatal period, the majority of PAG DA neurons was distributed in the intermediate and caudal regions of the PAG. In the postnatal brain, 50% of PAG DA neurons were preferentially located in the caudal portion of the PAG. Moreover, transcription factor early B cell factor 2 (Ebf2) was transiently expressed in a subset of DA neurons in embryonic ventral mesencephalon. Functional analysis revealed that loss of Ebf2 in vivo caused a marked reduction in the number of DA neurons in the midbrain PAG but not in the substantia nigra and ventral tegmental area. Thus, Ebf2 is identified as a novel and important regulator selectively required for midbrain PAG DA neuron development. © 2015 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. Develop Neurobiol, 2015 (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

100. Burden of substance use disorders, mental illness, and correlates of infectious diseases among soon-to-be released prisoners in azerbaijan.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, (Mar 19, 2015), 0376-8716 (Mar 19, 2015)

Author(s): Azbel, Lyuba; Wickersham, Jeffrey A.; Wegman, Martin P.; Polonsky, Maxim; Suleymanov, Murad; Ismayilov, Rafik; Dvoryak, Sergey; Rotberga, Signe; Altice, Frederick L.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Despite low HIV prevalence in the South Caucasus region, transmission is volatile. Little data are available from this region about addiction and infectious diseases among prisoners who transition back to communities. METHODS: A nation-wide randomly sampled biobehavioral health survey was conducted in 13 non-specialty Azerbaijani prisons among soon-to-be-released prisoners. After informed consent, participants underwent standardized health assessment surveys and testing for HIV, hepatitis B and C, and syphilis. RESULTS: Of the 510 participants (mean age=38.2 years), 11.4% were female, and 31.9% reported pre-incarceration drug injection, primarily of heroin. Prevalence of HCV (38.2%), HIV (3.7%), syphilis (3.7%), and HBV (2.7%) was high. Among the 19 HIV-infected inmates, 14 (73.7%) were aware of their HIV status, 12 (63.2%) were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART), and 5 (26.3%) had CD4<350cells/mL (4 of these were on ART). While drug injection was the most significant independent correlate of HCV (AOR=12.9; p=0.001) and a significant correlate of HIV (AOR=8.2; p=0.001), both unprotected sex (AOR=3.31; p=0.049) and working in Russia/Ukraine (AOR=4.58; p=0.008) were also correlated with HIV. CONCLUSION: HIV and HCV epidemics are concentrated among people who inject

drugs (PWIDs) in Azerbaijan, and magnified among prisoners. A transitioning HIV epidemic is emerging from migration from high endemic countries and heterosexual risk. The high diagnostic rate and ART coverage among Azerbaijani prisoners provides new evidence that HIV treatment as prevention in former Soviet Union (FSU) countries is attainable, and provides new insights for HCV diagnosis and treatment as new medications become available. Within prison evidence-based addiction treatments with linkage to community care are urgently needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)
Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

101. Alcohol use among immigrants in ontario, canada.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, Mar 2015, (Mar 18, 2015), 0959-5236 (Mar 18, 2015)
Author(s): Agic, Branka; Mann, Robert E.; Tuck, Andrew; Ialomiteanu, Anca; Bondy, Susan; Simich, Laura; Ilie, Gabriela
Abstract: Abstract Introduction and Aims This study examined prevalence of alcohol consumption among immigrants and the Canadian-born populations of Ontario by ethnic origin, and the association between ethnicity, country of birth, age at arrival, length of residence in Canada and drinking measures. Design and Methods Data were derived from the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) Monitor, a cross-sectional survey of Ontario adults, conducted between January 2005 and December 2010 (n = 13 557). Results The prevalence of alcohol consumption and risk drinking was generally lower among foreign-born than Canadian-born respondents, but significant variations across ethnic groups were found. In general, foreign-born respondents of European descent reported higher rates of alcohol use and risk drinking than foreign-born respondents from other ethnic groups. We also observed that ethnicity effects varied by whether or not respondents were born in Canada, and by the age at which they arrived in Canada. Discussion and Conclusions While previous studies generally found an increase in immigrants' alcohol consumption with years in Canada, our data suggest that longer duration of residence may have either positive or negative effects on immigrants' alcohol use, depending on the country of origin/traditional drinking pattern. More research is needed to explore determinants of alcohol use and risk drinking among immigrants and to identify those groups at highest risk. [Agić B, Mann RE, Tuck A, Ialomiteanu A, Bondy S, Simich L, Ilie G. Drug Alcohol Rev 2015] (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)
Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Drug and Alcohol Review](#)

102. Food addiction in overweight and obese adolescents seeking weight loss treatment.

Citation: European Eating Disorders Review, Mar 2015, (Mar 16, 2015), 1072-4133 (Mar 16, 2015)
Author(s): Meule, Adrian; Hermann, Tina; Kübler, Andrea
Abstract: Abstract Some forms of overeating closely resemble addictive behaviour. The Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS) was developed to measure such addiction-like eating in humans and has been employed in numerous studies for examining food addiction in adults. Yet, little is known about food addiction in children and adolescents. Fifty adolescents were recruited at the beginning of treatment in a weight-loss hospital and completed the YFAS among other questionnaires. Nineteen participants (38%) received a YFAS diagnosis, who did not differ in age, body mass and gender distribution from those not receiving a diagnosis. However, those with food addiction reported more binge days, more frequent food cravings, higher eating, weight and shape concerns, more symptoms of depression and higher attentional and motor impulsivity. Eating restraint and

nonplanning impulsivity did not differ between groups. Results replicate findings from studies in obese adults such that food addiction is not related to age, gender, body mass or eating restraint, but to higher eating pathology, more symptoms of depression and higher impulsivity. Furthermore, results highlight that particularly attentional impulsivity is related to 'food addiction'. Addiction-like eating appears to be a valid phenotype in a substantial subset of treatment-seeking, obese adolescents. Copyright © 2015 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd and Eating Disorders Association. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

103. Adolescent exposure to cocaine, amphetamine, and methylphenidate cross-sensitizes adults to methamphetamine with drug- and sex-specific effects.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, Mar 2015, vol. 281, p. 116-124, 0166-4328 (Mar 15, 2015)

Author(s): Shanks, Ryan A.; Ross, Jordan M.; Doyle, Hillary H.; Helton, Amanda K.; Picou, Brittany N.; Schulz, Jordyn; Tavares, Chris; Bryant, Sarah; Dawson, Bryan L.; Lloyd, Steven A.

Abstract: The increasing availability, over-prescription, and misuse and abuse of ADHD psychostimulant medications in adolescent populations necessitates studies investigating the long-term effects of these drugs persisting into adulthood. Male and female C57Bl/6J mice were exposed to amphetamine (AMPH) (1.0 and 10mg/kg), methylphenidate (MPD) (1.0 and 10mg/kg), or cocaine (COC) (5.0mg/kg) from postnatal day 22 to 31, which represents an early adolescent period. After an extended period of drug abstinence, adult mice were challenged with a subacute methamphetamine (METH) dose (0.5mg/kg), to test the long-term effects of adolescent drug exposures on behavioral cross-sensitization using an open field chamber. There were no sex- or dose-specific effects on motor activity in adolescent, saline-treated controls. However, AMPH, MPD, and COC adolescent exposures induced cross-sensitization to a subacute METH dose in adulthood, which is a hallmark of addiction and a marker of long-lasting plastic changes in the brain. Of additional clinical importance, AMPH-exposed male mice demonstrated increased cross-sensitization to METH in contrast to the female-specific response observed in MPD-treated animals. There were no sex-specific effects after adolescent COC exposures. This study demonstrates differential drug, dose, and sex-specific alterations induced by early adolescent psychostimulant exposure, which leads to behavioral alterations that persist into adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drug Addiction](#)
[Methylphenidate](#)
[Chemical Exposure](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[Animal Sex Differences](#)
[Mice](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Amphetamine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

104. Deep brain stimulation of the nucleus accumbens shell attenuates cue-induced reinstatement of both cocaine and sucrose seeking in rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, Mar 2015, vol. 281, p. 125-130, 0166-4328 (Mar 15, 2015)

Author(s): Guercio, Leonardo A.; Schmidt, Heath D.; Pierce, R. Christopher

Abstract: Stimuli previously associated with drug taking can become triggers that can elicit craving and lead to relapse of drug-seeking behavior. Here, we examined the influence of deep brain stimulation (DBS) in the nucleus accumbens shell on cue-induced reinstatement of

cocaine seeking, an animal model of relapse. Rats were allowed to self-administer cocaine (0.254mg, i.v.) for 2h daily for 21 days, with each infusion of cocaine being paired with a cue light. After 21 days of self-administration, cocaine-taking behavior was extinguished by replacing cocaine with saline in the absence of the cue light. Next, during the reinstatement phase, DBS was administered bilaterally into the nucleus accumbens shell through bipolar stainless steel electrodes immediately prior to re-exposure to cues previously associated with cocaine reinforcement. DBS continued throughout the 2h reinstatement session. Parallel studies examined the influence of accumbens shell DBS on reinstatement induced by cues previously associated with sucrose reinforcement. Results indicated that DBS of the nucleus accumbens shell significantly attenuated cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine and sucrose seeking. Together, these results indicate that DBS of the accumbens shell disrupts cue-induced reinstatement associated with both a drug and a natural reinforcer. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Cues](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Sugars](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[Deep Brain Stimulation](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

105. Sign-tracking predicts increased choice of cocaine over food in rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, Mar 2015, vol. 281, p. 222-228, 0166-4328 (Mar 15, 2015)

Author(s): Tunstall, Brendan J.; Kearns, David N.

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine whether the tendency to sign-track to a food cue was predictive of rats' choice of cocaine over food. First, rats were trained on a procedure where insertion of a retractable lever was paired with food. A sub-group of rats—sign-trackers—primarily approached and contacted the lever, while another sub-group – goal-trackers—approached the site of food delivery. Rats were then trained on a choice task where they could choose between an infusion of cocaine (1.0mg/kg) and a food pellet (45mg). Sign-trackers chose cocaine over food significantly more often than did goal-trackers. These results support the incentive-saliency theory of addiction and add to a growing number of studies which suggest that sign-trackers may model an addiction-prone phenotype. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tracking](#)
[Rats](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Goals](#)
[Food Preferences](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

106. Evidence of injection drug use in kisumu, kenya: Implications for hiv prevention.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, (Mar 14, 2015), 0376-8716 (Mar 14, 2015)

Author(s): Syvertsen, Jennifer L.; Agot, Kawango; Ohaga, Spala; Strathdee, Steffanie A.; Camlin, Carol S.; Omanga, Eunice; Odonde, Petronilla; Rota, Grace; Akoth, Kelvin; Peng, Juan; Wagner, Karla D.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Injection drug use is increasingly contributing to the HIV epidemic across sub-Saharan Africa. This paper provides the first descriptive analysis of injection drug use in western Kenya, where HIV prevalence is already highest in the nation at 15.1%. METHODS: We draw on quantitative data from a study of injection drug use in Kisumu, Kenya. We generated descriptive statistics on socio-demographics, sexual characteristics, and drug-related behaviors. Logistic regression models were adjusted for sex to identify correlates of self-reported HIV positive status. RESULTS: Of 151 participants, mean age was 28.8 years, 84% (n=127) were male, and overall self-reported HIV prevalence reached 19.4%. Women had greater than four times the odds of being HIV positive relative to men (Odds Ratio [OR] 4.5, CI: 1.7, 11.8, p=.003). Controlling for sex, ever experiencing STI symptoms (Adjusted Odds ratio [AOR] 4.6, 95% CI 1.7, 12.0, p=.002) and sharing needles or syringes due to lack of access (AOR 3.6, 95% CI 1.2, 10.5, p=.02) were significantly associated with HIV positive status. Lower education (AOR 2.3, 95% CI 0.9, 5.6, p=.08), trading sex for drugs (AOR 2.8, 95% CI 0.9, 8.8, p=.08), being injected by a peddler (AOR 2.9, 95% CI 1.0, 8.5, p=.05), and injecting heroin (AOR 2.3, 95% CI 1.0, 5.7, p=.06), were marginally associated with HIV. CONCLUSIONS: This exploratory study identified patterns of unsafe drug injection and concurrent sexual risk in western Kenya, yet few resources are currently available to address addiction or injection-related harm. Expanded research, surveillance, and gender sensitive programming are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

107. Classic hallucinogens in the treatment of addictions.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, Mar 2015, (Mar 14, 2015), 0278-5846 (Mar 14, 2015)

Author(s): Bogenschutz, Michael P.; Johnson, Matthew W.

Abstract: Addictive disorders are very common and have devastating individual and social consequences. Currently available treatment is moderately effective at best. After many years of neglect, there is renewed interest in potential clinical uses for classic hallucinogens in the treatment of addictions and other behavioral health conditions. In this paper we provide a comprehensive review of both historical and recent clinical research on the use of classic hallucinogens in the treatment of addiction, selectively review other relevant research concerning hallucinogens, and suggest directions for future research. Clinical trial data are very limited except for the use of LSD in the treatment of alcoholism, where a meta-analysis of controlled trials has demonstrated a consistent and clinically significant beneficial effect of high-dose LSD. Recent pilot studies of psilocybin-assisted treatment of nicotine and alcohol dependence had strikingly positive outcomes, but controlled trials will be necessary to evaluate the efficacy of these treatments. Although plausible biological mechanisms have been proposed, currently the strongest evidence is for the role of mystical or other meaningful experiences as mediators of therapeutic effects. Classic hallucinogens have an excellent record of safety in the context of clinical research. Given our limited understanding of the clinically relevant effects of classic hallucinogens, there is a wealth of opportunities for research that could contribute important new knowledge and potentially lead to valuable new treatments for addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Elsevier in [Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

Full Text: Available from Elsevier in *Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

108. Retrieval of morphine □ associated context induces cFos in dentate gyrus neurons.

Citation: Hippocampus, Mar 2015, (Mar 13, 2015), 1050-9631 (Mar 13, 2015)

Author(s): Rivera, Phillip D.; Raghavan, Ramya K.; Yun, Sanghee; Latchney, Sarah E.; McGovern, Mary □ Katherin; García, Emily F.; Birnbaum, Shari G.; Eisch, Amelia J.

Abstract: ABSTRACT Addiction has been proposed to emerge from associations between the drug and the reward □ associated contexts. This associative learning has a cellular correlate, as there are more cFos+ neurons in the hippocampal dentate gyrus (DG) after psychostimulant conditioned place preference (CPP) versus saline controls. However, it is unknown whether morphine CPP leads to a similar DG activation, or whether DG activation is due to locomotion, handling, pharmacological effects, or—as data from contextual fear learning suggests—exposure to the drug □ associated context. To explore this, we employed an unbiased, counterbalanced, and shortened CPP design that led to place preference and more DG cFos+ cells. Next, mice underwent morphine CPP but were then sequestered into the morphine □ paired (conditioned stimulus+ [CS+]) or saline □ paired (CS-) context on test day. Morphine □ paired mice sequestered to CS+ had □ 30% more DG cFos+ cells than saline □ paired mice. Furthermore, Bregma analysis revealed morphine □ paired mice had more cFos+ cells in CS+ compared to CS- controls. Notably, there was no significant difference in DG cFos+ cell number after handling alone or after receiving morphine in home cage. Thus, retrieval of morphine □ associated context is accompanied by activation of hippocampal DG granule cell neurons. © 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

109. Implicit attitudes towards smoking predict long-term relapse in abstinent smokers.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, (Mar 13, 2015), 0033-3158 (Mar 13, 2015)

Author(s): Spruyt, Adriaan; Lemaigre, Valentine; Salhi, Bihiyga; Van Gucht, Dinska; Tibboel, Helen; Van Bockstaele, Bram; De Houwer, Jan; Meerbeeck, Jan; Nackaerts, Kristiaan

Abstract: Rationale: It has previously been argued that implicit attitudes toward substance-related cues drive addictive behavior. Nevertheless, it remains an open question whether behavioral markers of implicit attitude activation can be used to predict long-term relapse. Objectives: The main objective of this study was to examine the relationship between implicit attitudes toward smoking-related cues and long-term relapse in abstaining smokers. Methods: Implicit attitudes toward smoking-related cues were assessed by means of the Implicit Association Test (IAT) and the evaluative priming task (EPT). Both measures were completed by a group of smokers who volunteered to quit smoking (patient group) and a group of nonsmokers (control group). Participants in the patient group completed these measures twice: once prior to smoking cessation and once after smoking cessation. Relapse was assessed by means of short telephone survey, 6 months after completion of the second test session. Results: EPT scores obtained prior to smoking cessation were related to long-term relapse and correlated with self-reported nicotine dependence as well as daily cigarette consumption. In contrast, none of the behavioral outcome measures were found to correlate with the IAT scores. Conclusions: These findings corroborate the idea that implicit attitudes toward substance-related cues are critically involved in long-term relapse. A potential explanation for the divergent findings obtained with the IAT and EPT is provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

110. Differential involvement of anxiety and novelty preference levels on oral ethanol consumption in rats.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, (Mar 13, 2015), 0033-3158 (Mar 13, 2015)
- Author(s):** Pelloux, Yann; Costentin, Jean; Duterte-Boucher, Dominique
- Abstract:** Rationale: Drug addiction is defined as a recurring cycle of intoxication, abstinence and relapse. The behavioural trait of novelty seeking is frequently observed in alcohol abusers. Moreover, converging evidence indicates that anxious individuals are also predisposed to alcohol abuse. Objectives: We have analyzed the respective implication of those two behavioural factors on vulnerability to ethanol intake on rats in situations designed to reflect drug intoxication and relapse phases in humans. Methods: In a general population of Wistar rats, animals were tested in both the light/dark box and the novelty preference tests. Ethanol consumption was measured in a two-bottle free-choice procedure across three successive procedures. Animals were first exposed to increasing concentrations of ethanol (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 % for 8 days at each concentration). Then, the concentration of the solution was diminished from 12 to 6 %. Finally, all rats were re-exposed to 6 % ethanol after 12 days of ethanol deprivation. Results: Novelty preference predicted the amount of ethanol consumed across all phases. In contrast, anxiety was associated with a quicker recovery of ethanol consumption after the concentration drop and a greater increase in ethanol consumption after deprivation. Conclusions: Novelty seeking and anxiety are both but differentially implicated in predisposition to ethanol abuse. Whereas novelty seeking is related to the amount of ethanol consumed, anxiety is associated to higher ethanol consumption when ethanol concentration is decreased or after ethanol deprivation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

111. The role of childhood maltreatment in the altered trait and global expression of personality in cocaine addiction.

- Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Research, Mar 2015, (Mar 12, 2015), 0022-3956 (Mar 12, 2015)
- Author(s):** Brents, Lisa K.; Tripathi, Shanti Prakash; Young, Jonathan; James, G. Andrew; Kilts, Clinton D.
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Drug addictions are debilitating disorders that are highly associated with personality abnormalities. Early life stress (ELS) is a common risk factor for addiction and personality disturbances, but the relationships between ELS, addiction, and personality are poorly understood. METHODS: Ninety-five research participants were assessed for and grouped by ELS history and cocaine dependence. NEO-FFI personality measures were compared between the groups to define ELS- and addiction-related differences in personality traits. ELS and cocaine dependence were then examined as predictors of personality trait scores. Finally, k-means clustering was used to uncover clusters of personality trait configurations within the sample. Odds of cluster membership across subject groups was then determined. RESULTS: Trait expression differed significantly across subject groups. Cocaine-dependent subjects with a history of ELS (cocaine+/ELS+) displayed the greatest deviations in normative personality. Cocaine dependence significantly predicted four traits, while ELS predicted neuroticism and agreeableness; there was no interaction effect between ELS and cocaine dependence. The cluster analysis identified four distinct personality profiles: Open, Gregarious, Dysphoric, and Closed. Distribution of these profiles across subject groups differed significantly. Inclusion in cocaine+/ELS+, cocaine-/ELS+, and cocaine-/ELS- groups significantly increased the odds of expressing the Dysphoric, Open and Gregarious profiles, respectively. CONCLUSIONS: Cocaine dependence and early life stress were significantly and differentially associated with altered expression of individual personality traits and their aggregation as personality profiles, suggesting that individuals who are at-risk for developing addictions due to ELS exposure may benefit from personality centered approaches as an early intervention and prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from Elsevier in *Journal of Psychiatric Research*

112. Effect of extended-release naltrexone on striatal dopamine transporter availability, depression and anhedonia in heroin-dependent patients.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, (Mar 12, 2015), 0033-3158 (Mar 12, 2015)
Author(s): Zaaijer, Eline R.; Dijk, Lonneke; Bruin, Kora; Goudriaan, Anna E.; Lammers, Laureen A.; Koeter, Maarten W. J.; Brink, Wim; Booij, Jan
Abstract: Rationale: Extended-release naltrexone (XRNT), an opioid receptor antagonist, is successfully used in the treatment of opioid dependence. However, naltrexone treatment of opioid-dependent patients may reduce striatal dopamine transporter (DAT) availability and cause depression and anhedonia. Objectives: The aim of this study is to investigate changes in striatal DAT availability and symptoms of depression (Beck Depression Inventory (BDI)) and anhedonia (Snaith Hamilton Pleasure Scale (SHAPS)) before and during XRNT treatment. Methods: At baseline, ten detoxified heroin-dependent patients and 11 matched healthy controls underwent [¹²³I]FP-CIT single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) imaging to assess striatal DAT binding. Patients underwent a second SPECT scan 2 weeks after an intramuscular injection with XRNT. Results: At baseline, the mean binding potential (BPND) in the putamen was at a trend level lower and the mean BDI score was significantly higher in heroin patients (n = 10) than in controls (n = 11) (3.45 ± 0.88 vs. 3.80 ± 0.61 , $p = 0.067$, $d = -0.48$ and 12.75 ± 7.40 vs. 5.20 ± 4.83 , $p = 0.019$, $d = 1.24$, respectively). Post hoc analyses in subgroups with negative urine analyses for opioids and cocaine showed significantly lower baseline putamen BPND in heroin patients (n = 8) than controls (n = 10) (3.19 ± 0.43 vs. 3.80 ± 0.64 , $p = 0.049$, $d = -1.03$). XRNT treatment in heroin patients was not significantly associated with changes in striatal DAT availability ($p = 0.348$, $d = 0.48$), but the mean BDI score after XRNT treatment was significantly lower than before treatment (7.75 ± 7.21 vs. 12.75 ± 7.40 , $p = 0.004$, $d = -0.68$). Conclusions: The results of this study suggest that XRNT treatment does not reduce striatal DAT availability and has no significant effect on anhedonia, but is associated with a significant reduction of depressive symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
Subject Headings: No terms assigned
Source: PsycInfo

113. The effects of nicotine dependence and acute abstinence on the processing of drug and non-drug rewards.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, (Mar 12, 2015), 0033-3158 (Mar 12, 2015)
Author(s): Lawn, W.; Freeman, T. P.; Hindocha, C.; Mokrysz, C.; Das, R. K.; Morgan, C. J. A.; Curran, H. V.
Abstract: Rationale: Drug addiction may be characterised by a hypersensitivity to drug rewards and a hyposensitivity to non-drug rewards. This imbalance may become further polarised during acute abstinence. Objectives: (i) Examine the differences between dependent and occasional smokers in choices for, motivation for and self-reported wanting and liking of cigarette and non-drug rewards. (ii) Examine the effects of 12-h nicotine abstinence on these metrics. Methods: Dependent (n = 20) and occasional, non-dependent smokers (n = 20) were tested after ad libitum smoking and ≥ 12 -h of nicotine abstinence. A novel task was developed (Drug, Reward and Motivation–Choice (DReaM–Choice)) in which different rewards (cigarettes, music and chocolate) could be won. In each trial, participants chose between two rewards and then could earn the chosen reward via repeated button-pressing. Participants subsequently ‘consumed’ and rated subjective liking of the rewards they had won. Results: Compared with occasional smokers, dependent smokers made more choices for ($p < 0.001$), pressed more for ($p = 0.046$) and reported more wanting ($p = 0.007$) and liking ($p < 0.001$) of cigarettes, and also made fewer choices for chocolate ($p = 0.005$). There were no differences between the groups on button-pressing for chocolate or music. However, the balance between drug

and non-drug reward processing was different between the groups across all metrics. Twelve-hour nicotine abstinence led to more cigarette choices ($p < 0.001$) and fewer music choices ($p = 0.042$) in both groups. Conclusions: Nicotine dependence was associated with a hypersensitivity to cigarette rewards, but we found little evidence indicating a hyposensitivity to non-drug rewards. Our findings question the moderating influence of dependence on how acute nicotine abstinence affects reward processing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

114. What goes up, can come down: Novel brain stimulation paradigms may attenuate craving and craving-related neural circuitry in substance dependent individuals.

Citation: Brain Research, Mar 2015, (Mar 11, 2015), 0006-8993 (Mar 11, 2015)

Author(s): Hanlon, Colleen A.; Dowdle, Logan T.; Austelle, Christopher W.; DeVries, William; Mithoefer, Oliver; Badran, Bashar W.; George, Mark S.

Abstract: Vulnerability to drug related cues is one of the leading causes for continued use and relapse among substance dependent individuals. Using drugs in the face of cues may be associated with dysfunction in at least two frontal-striatal neural circuits: (1) elevated activity in medial and ventral areas that govern limbic arousal (including the medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC) and ventral striatum) or (2) depressed activity in dorsal and lateral areas that govern cognitive control (including the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) and dorsal striatum). Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) is emerging as a promising new tool for the attenuation of craving among multiple substance dependent populations. To date however, nearly all repetitive TMS studies in addiction have focused on amplifying activity in frontal-striatal circuits that govern cognitive control. This manuscript reviews recent work using TMS as a tool to decrease craving for multiple substances and provides a theoretical model for how clinical researchers might approach target and frequency selection for TMS of addiction. To buttress this model, preliminary data from a single-blind, sham-controlled, crossover study of 11 cocaine-dependent individuals is also presented. These results suggest that attenuating MPFC activity through theta burst stimulation decreases activity in the striatum and anterior insula. It is also more likely to attenuate craving than sham TMS. Hence, while many TMS studies are focused on applying LTP-like stimulation to the DLPFC, the MPFC might be a new, efficacious, and treatable target for craving in cocaine dependent individuals. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled SI:Addiction circuits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

115. κ opioid receptors in the nucleus accumbens shell mediate escalation of methamphetamine intake.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, Mar 2015, vol. 35, no. 10, p. 4296-4305, 0270-6474 (Mar 11, 2015)

Author(s): Whitfield, Timothy W., IV; Schlosburg, Joel E.; Wee, Sunmee; Gould, Adam; George, Olivier; Grant, Yanabel; Zamora-Martinez, Eva R.; Edwards, Scott; Crawford, Elena; Vendruscolo, Leandro F.; Koob, George F.

Abstract: Given that the κ opioid receptor (KOR) system has been implicated in psychostimulant abuse, we evaluated whether the selective KOR antagonist norbinaltorphimine dihydrochloride (nor-BNI) would attenuate the escalation of methamphetamine (METH) intake in an extended-access self-administration model. Systemic nor-BNI decreased the escalation of intake of long-access (LgA) but not short-access (ShA) self-administration. nor-BNI also decreased elevated progressive-ratio (PR) breakpoints in rats in the LgA condition and continued to decrease intake after 17 d of abstinence, demonstrating that the effects of a nor-BNI injection are long lasting. Rats with an ShA history showed an increase in prodynorphin immunoreactivity in both the nucleus accumbens (NAc) core

and shell, but LgA animals showed a selective increase in the NAc shell. Other cohorts of rats received nor-BNI directly into the NAc shell or core and entered into ShA or LgA. nor-BNI infusion in the NAc shell, but not NAc core, attenuated escalation of intake and PR responding for METH in LgA rats. These data indicate that the development and/or expression of compulsive-like responding for METH under LgA conditions depends on activation of the KOR system in the NAc shell and suggest that the dynorphin–KOR system is a central component of the neuroplasticity associated with negative reinforcement systems that drive the dark side of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Rats](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycInfo

116. Prevalence of internet gaming disorder in german adolescents: Diagnostic contribution of the nine dsm 5 criteria in a state wide representative sample.

Citation: *Addiction*, Mar 2015, (Mar 10, 2015), 0965-2140 (Mar 10, 2015)

Author(s): Rehbein, Florian; Kliem, Sören; Baier, Dirk; Mößle, Thomas; Petry, Nancy M.

Abstract: ABSTRACT Background and aims Internet gaming disorder (IGD) is included as a condition for further study in Section 3 of the DSM 5. Nine criteria were proposed with a threshold of five or more criteria recommended for diagnosis. The aims of this study were to assess how the specific criteria contribute to diagnosis and to estimate prevalence rates of IGD based on DSM 5 recommendations. Design Large scale, state representative school survey using a standardized questionnaire. Setting Germany (Lower Saxony). Participants A total of 11 003 ninth graders aged 13–18 years (mean = 14.88, 51.09% male). Measurements IGD was assessed with a DSM 5 adapted version of the Video Game Dependency Scale that covered all nine criteria of IGD. Findings In total, 1.16% [95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.96, 1.36] of respondents were classified with IGD according to DSM 5 recommendations. IGD students played games for longer periods, skipped school more often, had lower grades in school, reported more sleep problems and more often endorsed feeling ‘addicted to gaming’ than their non IGD counterparts. The most frequently reported DSM 5 criteria overall were ‘escape adverse moods’ (5.30%) and ‘preoccupation’ (3.91%), but endorsement of these criteria rarely related to IGD diagnosis. Conditional inference trees showed that the criteria ‘give up other activities’, ‘tolerance’ and ‘withdrawal’ were of key importance for identifying IGD as defined by DSM 5. Conclusions Based on a state wide representative school survey in Germany, endorsement of five or more criteria of DSM 5 internet gaming disorder (IGD) occurred in 1.16% of the students, and these students evidence greater impairment compared with non IGD students. Symptoms related to ‘give up other activities’, ‘tolerance’ and ‘withdrawal’ are most relevant for IGD diagnosis in this age group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

117. Orexin mediated akt signaling in the dentate gyrus contributes to the acquisition, expression and reinstatement of morphine induced conditioned place preference.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, (Mar 10, 2015), 1355-6215 (Mar 10, 2015)

Author(s): Guo, Sui Jun; Cui, Yu; Huang, Zhen Zhen; Liu, Huan; Zhang, Xue Qin; Jiang, Jin Xiang; Xin, Wen Jun

Abstract: Abstract Accumulating evidence indicates that the hippocampal dentate gyrus (DG), a critical brain region contributing to learning and memory, is involved in the addiction and

relapse to abused drugs. Emerging studies also suggest the role of orexin signaling in the rewarding behavior induced by repeated exposure to opiates. In the present study, we investigated the dynamic adaptation of orexin signaling in the DG and its functional significance in the acquisition, expression, maintenance of and relapse to rewarding behavior induced by morphine. Repeated place conditioning with morphine significantly increased the orexin A content released from the lateral hypothalamic area projecting neurons into the DG. Local infusions of orexin A into the DG sensitized the acquisition of and relapse to the conditioned place preference induced by morphine. The application of the orexin receptor type 1 (OXR1) antagonist SB334867 significantly abolished the acquisition, expression and maintenance of the conditioned place preference induced by repeated exposure to morphine. Furthermore, the significant increase of the phosphorylation of AKT in the DG was associated with preference for the morphine-paired chamber in rats, which was reversed by the local administration of an OXR1 antagonist. Thus, these findings suggested that the dynamic upregulation of orexin A signaling, via the AKT pathway in the DG, may promote the acquisition and maintenance of opioid-induced craving behaviors and may increase sensitivity to the rewarding effect of subsequent opioids. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Addiction Biology*

118. Clinically combating reward deficiency syndrome (rds) with dopamine agonist therapy as a paradigm shift: Dopamine for dinner?

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, Mar 2015, (Mar 10, 2015), 0893-7648 (Mar 10, 2015)

Author(s): Blum, Kenneth; Febo, Marcelo; Thanos, Panayotis K.; Baron, David; Fratantonio, James; Gold, Mark

Abstract: Everyday, there are several millions of people that are increasingly unable to combat their frustrating and even fatal romance with getting high and/or experiencing “normal” feelings of well-being. In the USA, the FDA has approved pharmaceuticals for drug and alcohol abuse: tobacco and nicotine replacement therapy. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) remarkably continue to provide an increasing understanding of the intricate functions of brain reward circuitry through sophisticated neuroimaging and molecular genetic applied technology. Similar work is intensely investigated on a worldwide basis with enhanced clarity and increased interaction between not only individual scientists but across many disciplines. However, while it is universally agreed that dopamine is a major neurotransmitter in terms of reward dependence, there remains controversy regarding how to modulate its role clinically to treat and prevent relapse for both substance and non-substance-related addictive behaviors. While the existing FDA-approved medications promote blocking dopamine, we argue that a more prudent paradigm shift should be biphasic—short-term blockade and long-term upregulation, enhancing functional connectivity of brain reward circuits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

119. Awareness and support for anti-tobacco policies among health professional students in Pakistan: Findings from the Global Health Professional Students Survey, 2011.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 10 (Mar 8, 2015)

Author(s): Aslam, Syeda Kanwal; Mehboob, Beenish; Zaheer, Sidra; Shafique, Kashif

Abstract: Background: Health professional (HP) students may have an important role in controlling future tobacco use of their patients, and public at large. It is important to understand their existing level of awareness and support for national anti-tobacco policies. We thus aim to explore Pakistani HP students’ existing attitudes towards national anti-tobacco policy and

examine factors associated with lack of awareness, and support amongst them. Methods: Secondary data analysis of the Global Health Professional Students Survey, Pakistan, 2011 was performed. Study population included 4,235 health professional students enrolled in third year of graduate level HP programs. The policy support metrics were developed using six questions from the survey. Univariate and multivariate analyses were conducted to analyze association between HP students' awareness, and support for anti-tobacco policy (outcome variables), and various socio-demographic, attitudinal, and knowledge related factors. Descriptive statistics are reported as proportions, and results of logistic regression analysis were reported as odds ratios with 95% confidence interval. Results: Overall, among HP students, 10.8% (n = 391) were current smokers, and 26.7% (n = 965) of them were cigarette experimenters. Almost half, (46.1%, n = 1666) of the HP students did not have an awareness of the official policy banning tobacco use in their school buildings and clinics; and only one in ten (9.4%, n = 338) of them did not support anti-tobacco policies. Students were less likely to be aware if they had second hand exposure at home/work (OR = 0.73, 95% CI (0.57-0.92), p-value <0.01). Furthermore, students who were current smokers (OR = 0.21, 95% CI (0.08-0.56), or cigarette experimenters (OR = 0.42, 95% CI (0.26-0.70), p-value <0.01), were least likely to support anti-tobacco policies. Conclusion: We found that HP students lack awareness of anti-tobacco policies; and were less likely to support such efforts if they were current smokers. These findings may help in understanding existing perceptions of the future care givers in Pakistan. Future anti-tobacco efforts and HP training programs may target the smoking HPs to enhance their full support in this regard. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Student Attitudes](#)
[Global Health](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)
[Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[Policy Making](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Graduate Students](#)
[Awareness](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

120. Views about responsibility for alcohol addiction and negative evaluations of naltrexone.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 10 (Mar 8, 2015)

Author(s): Johnson, Rebecca A; Lukens, Jonathan M; Kole, Jonathan W; Sisti, Dominic A

Abstract: Background: Moral philosophers have debated the extent to which persons are individually responsible for the onset of and recovery from addiction. Empirical investigators have begun to explore counselors' attitudes on these questions. Meanwhile, a separate literature has investigated counselors' negative attitudes towards naltrexone, an important element of medication-assisted treatment for alcohol addiction. The present study bridges the literature on counselor views about responsibility for addiction with the literature on attitudes towards naltrexone. It investigates the extent to which a counselor's views of individual responsibility for alcohol addiction are related to that counselor's views of naltrexone. Methods: Using a vignette-based survey of 117 addiction treatment professionals, the study analyzes the relationship between an addiction counselor's views about individual responsibility for alcohol addiction and using naltrexone to treat it. Results: We find a significant difference in counselors who assign greater responsibility to a person for the onset of alcohol addiction. They agreed more strongly with several objections to naltrexone, including worries about compliance, naltrexone's side effects outweighing its benefits, naltrexone treating symptoms but not underlying causes, and the

idea that medication may undermine a person's motivation to recover. Combined views of greater responsibility for addiction's onset and recovery also significantly predicted stronger agreement with objections. Conclusions: We conclude that there is a strong relationship between a counselor assigning higher individual responsibility for addiction and holding more negative views about naltrexone. The study also sheds light on one reason why the model of addiction as a brain disease has had limited impact on clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Ethics](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Naltrexone](#)
[Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)
[Responsibility](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Evaluation](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

121. Women's injection drug practices in their own words: A qualitative study.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 12 (Mar 7, 2015)

Author(s): Tuchman, Ellen

Abstract: Background: There are significant gender differences in injection drug practices and relative risks involved for women who inject drug compared with men. This qualitative study aims to explore the social, contextual, and behavioral dimensions of injecting practices among women who inject drugs. Methods: Participants were selected by purposive venue-based sampling from a syringe exchange program in 2012–2013. In-depth interviews were conducted with 26 women to elicit detailed perspectives regarding injection drug use practices and women-focused decision-making. All interviews were transcribed verbatim and analyzed with Atlas.ti. Results: Participant's mean age was 43.2 years, 48% Caucasian, 36% African American, and 16% Latina, poorly educated, mostly single, and heroin self-injectors. Three themes emerged; a) transitioning from non-injection to injection drug use; b) patterns and variations of initiation to injecting; and c) shifting toward autonomy or reliance on others. Women were predominantly influenced to transition to injection drug use by other women with their claims that injecting was a way to curtail their daily drug expenditure. More than half the women received their first injection from another woman in their social network rather than a male sexual partner. Self-injecting women exhibited agency around the circumstances of injection safety and potential risks. Other women revealed that their inability to inject themselves could and did make them dependent on others for unsafe injection practices. Conclusions: The finding that many women were influenced to transition to injection drug use and receive the first injection from a woman is contrary to literature claims that male sexual partners introduce and initiate women to injection drug use. Self-injecting women possessed capacity to act in a way that produced the results they wanted, not sharing prepared drugs or injecting equipment. In stark contrast, women assisted with injections could and did make them vulnerable to unsafe injecting. Findings support early prevention strategies that discourage women's transition from non-injection to injection and development of female peer-driven experiential interventions to dispel myths for non-injection women and to increase personal capability to self-inject for women who require assistance with injecting, to reduce injection-related harm. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Sexual Partners](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

122. Phenotype□ dependent inhibition of glutamatergic transmission on nucleus accumbens medium spiny neurons by the abused inhalant toluene.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, (Mar 6, 2015), 1355-6215 (Mar 6, 2015)

Author(s): Beckley, Jacob T.; Randall, Patrick K.; Smith, Rachel J.; Hughes, Benjamin A.; Kalivas, Peter W.; Woodward, John J.

Abstract: Abstract Abused inhalants are voluntarily inhaled at high concentrations to produce intoxicating effects. Results from animal studies show that the abused inhalant toluene triggers behaviors, such as self□ administration and conditioned place preference, which are commonly associated with addictive drugs. However, little is known about how toluene affects neurons within the nucleus accumbens (NAc), a brain region within the basal ganglia that mediates goal□ directed behaviors and is implicated in the development and maintenance of addictive behaviors. Here we report that toluene inhibits a component of the after□ hyperpolarization potential, and dose□ dependently inhibits N□ methyl□ D□ aspartate (NMDA)□ mediated currents in rat NAc medium spiny neurons (MSN). Moreover, using the multivariate statistical technique, partial least squares discriminative analysis to analyze electrophysiological measures from rat NAc MSNs, we show that toluene induces a persistent depression of α□ amino□ 3□ hydroxy□ 5□ methyl□ 4□ isoxazolepropionic acid (AMPA)□ mediated currents in one subtype of NAc MSNs, and that the electrophysiological features of MSN neurons predicts their sensitivity to toluene. The CB1 receptor antagonist AM281 blocked the toluene□ induced long□ term depression of AMPA currents, indicating that this process is dependent on endocannabinoid signaling. The neuronal identity of recorded cells was examined using dual histochemistry and shows that toluene□ sensitive NAc neurons are dopamine D2 MSNs that express preproenkephalin mRNA. Overall, the results from these studies indicate that physiological characteristics obtained from NAc MSNs during whole□ cell patch□ clamp recordings reliably predict neuronal phenotype, and that the abused inhalant toluene differentially depresses excitatory neurotransmission in NAc neuronal subtypes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

123. Assessment of affective and somatic signs of ethanol withdrawal in c57bl/6j mice using a short-term ethanol treatment.

Citation: *Alcohol*, Mar 2015, (Mar 6, 2015), 0741-8329 (Mar 6, 2015)

Author(s): Perez, E.E.; De Biasi, M.

Abstract: Alcohol is one of the most prevalent addictive substances in the world. Withdrawal symptoms result from abrupt cessation of alcohol consumption in habitual drinkers. The emergence of both affective and physical symptoms produces a state that promotes relapse. Mice provide a preclinical model that could be used to study alcohol dependence and withdrawal while controlling for both genetic and environmental variables. The use

of a liquid ethanol diet offers a reliable method for the induction of alcohol dependence in mice, but this approach is impractical when conducting high-throughput pharmacological screens or when comparing multiple strains of genetically engineered mice. The goal of this study was to compare withdrawal-associated behaviors in mice chronically treated with a liquid ethanol diet vs. mice treated with a short-term ethanol treatment that consisted of daily ethanol injections containing the alcohol dehydrogenase inhibitor, 4-methylpyrazole. Twenty-four hours after ethanol treatment, mice were tested in the open field arena, the elevated plus maze, the marble burying test, or for changes in somatic signs during spontaneous ethanol withdrawal. Anxiety-like and compulsive-like behaviors, as well as physical signs, were all significantly elevated in mice undergoing withdrawal, regardless of the route of ethanol administration. Therefore, a short-term ethanol treatment can be utilized as a screening tool for testing genetic and pharmacological agents before investing in a more time-consuming ethanol treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)
Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Alcohol](#)

124. Orexin \square 1 receptor signaling increases motivation for cocaine \square associated cues.

Citation: European Journal of Neuroscience, Mar 2015, (Mar 6, 2015), 0953-816X (Mar 6, 2015)
Author(s): Bentzley, Brandon S.; Aston \square Jones, Gary
Abstract: Abstract The orexin/hypocretin system is involved in multiple cocaine addiction processes that involve drug \square associated environmental cues, including cue \square induced reinstatement of extinguished cocaine seeking and expression of conditioned place preference. However, the orexin system does not play a role in several behaviors that are less cue \square dependent, such as cocaine \square primed reinstatement of extinguished cocaine seeking and low \square effort cocaine self \square administration. We hypothesized that cocaine \square associated cues, but not cocaine alone, engage signaling at orexin \square 1 receptors (OX1Rs), and this cue \square engaged OX1R signaling increases motivation for cocaine. Motivation for cocaine was measured in Sprague–Dawley rats with behavioral \square economic demand curve analysis after pretreatment with the OX1R antagonist SB \square 334867 (SB) or vehicle with and without light + tone cues. Demand for cocaine was higher when cocaine \square associated cues were present, and SB only reduced cocaine demand in the presence of these cues. We then investigated whether cocaine demand was linked to the cued reinstatement of cocaine seeking, as both procedures are partially driven by cocaine \square associated cues in an orexin \square dependent manner. SB blocked cue \square induced reinstatement behavior, and baseline demand predicted SB efficacy with the largest effect in high \square demand animals, i.e. animals with the greatest cue \square dependent behavior. We conclude that OX1R signaling increases the reinforcing efficacy of cocaine \square associated cues but not that of cocaine alone. This supports our view that orexin plays a prominent role in the ability of conditioned cues to activate motivational responses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)
Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [European Journal of Neuroscience](#)

125. Using the who assist to assess drug and alcohol misuse in the acute mental health setting to guide treatment interventions.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, Mar 2015, (Mar 5, 2015), 1557-1874 (Mar 5, 2015)
Author(s): Heslop, Karen R.; Ross, Calum; Berkin, John; Wynaden, Dianne
Abstract: This article reports the prevalence of alcohol and substance use in 695 patients with mental illnesses admitted to an inner city acute mental health unit over a 14 month period.

Data were collected from routine screening for alcohol and substance use on admission to the acute mental health unit using the World Health Organisation (WHO) Alcohol Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST). The substances most frequently used were tobacco, alcohol and cannabis. Interventions aimed at decreasing the frequency of use and harms associated with use of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis therefore have the greatest potential to improve health outcomes in this population. As drug and alcohol impact significantly on mental health outcomes, assessment of substance use, recognition of addictive behaviours, withdrawal management that includes appropriate pharmacological intervention and supportive counselling that is initiated in the acute mental health setting and continued post discharge are important to the person's recovery and ongoing quality of life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

126. Abnormal white matter structural networks characterize heroin-dependent individuals: A network analysis.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, (Mar 4, 2015), 1355-6215 (Mar 4, 2015)

Author(s): Zhang, Ruibin; Jiang, Guihua; Tian, Junzhang; Qiu, Yingwei; Wen, Xue; Zalesky, Andrew; Li, Meng; Ma, Xiaofen; Wang, Junjing; Li, Shumei; Wang, Tianyue; Li, Changhong; Huang, Ruiwang

Abstract: Abstract Neuroimaging studies suggested that drug addiction is linked to abnormal brain functional connectivity. However, little is known about the alteration of brain white matter (WM) connectivity in addictive drug users and nearly no study has been performed to examine the alterations of brain WM connectivity in heroin-dependent individuals (HDIs). Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) offers a comprehensive technique to map the whole brain WM connectivity in vivo. In this study, we acquired DTI datasets from 20 HDIs and 18 healthy controls and constructed their brain WM structural networks using a deterministic fibre tracking approach. Using graph theoretical analysis, we explored the global and nodal topological parameters of brain network for both groups and adopted a network-based statistic (NBS) approach to assess between-group differences in inter-regional WM connections. Statistical analysis indicated the global efficiency and network strength were significantly increased, but the characteristic path length was significantly decreased in the HDIs compared with the controls. We also found that in the HDIs, the nodal efficiency was significantly increased in the left prefrontal cortex, bilateral orbital frontal cortices and left anterior cingulate gyrus. Moreover, the NBS analysis revealed that in the HDIs, the significant increased connections were located in the paralimbic, orbitofrontal, prefrontal and temporal regions. Our results may reflect the disruption of whole brain WM structural networks in the HDIs. Our findings suggest that mapping brain WM structural network may be helpful for better understanding the neuromechanism of heroin addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

127. The effects of piracetam on heroin-induced cpp and neuronal apoptosis in rats.

Citation: *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, Mar 2015, (Mar 4, 2015), 0376-8716 (Mar 4, 2015)

Author(s): Xu, Peng; Li, Min; Bai, Yanping; Lu, Wei; Ling, Xiaomei; Li, Weidong

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Piracetam is a positive allosteric modulator of the AMPA receptor that has been used in the treatment of cognitive disorders for decades. Recent surveys and drug analyses have demonstrated that a heroin mixture adulterated with piracetam has spread rapidly in heroin addicts in China, but its addictive properties and the damage it causes to the central neural system are currently unknown. METHODS: The effect of piracetam on the reward properties of heroin was assessed by conditioned place preference (CPP). Electron microscopy and radioimmunoassay were used to compare the

effects of heroin mixed with equivalent piracetam (HP) and heroin alone on neuronal apoptosis and the levels of beta-endorphin (β -EP) in different brain subregions within the corticolimbic system, respectively. RESULTS: Piracetam significantly enhanced heroin-induced CPP expression while piracetam itself didn't induce CPP. Morphological observations showed that HP-treated rats had less neuronal apoptosis than heroin-treated group. Interestingly, HP normalized the levels of β -EP in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) and core of the nucleus accumbens (AcbC) subregions, in where heroin-treated rats showed decreased levels of β -EP. CONCLUSIONS: These results indicate that piracetam potentiate the heroin-induced CPP and protect neurons from heroin-induced apoptosis. The protective role of HP might be related to the restoration of β -EP levels by piracetam. Our findings may provide a potential interpretation for the growing trend of HP abuse in addicts in China. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

128. Are genetic variants for tobacco smoking associated with cannabis involvement?

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, (Mar 4, 2015), 0376-8716 (Mar 4, 2015)

Author(s): Agrawal, Arpana; Lynskey, Michael T.; Kapoor, Manav; Bucholz, Kathleen K.; Edenberg, Howard J.; Schuckit, Marc; Brooks, Andrew; Hesselbrock, Victor; Kramer, John; Saccone, Nancy; Tischfield, Jay; Bierut, Laura J.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Cannabis users are highly likely to also be tobacco cigarette smokers and a proportion of this comorbidity is attributable to shared genetic influences. Three large meta-analyses of genomewide association studies (GWAS) of tobacco smoking have identified multiple genomewide significant ($p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$) single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). We examine whether these SNPs are associated with tobacco smoking and with cannabis involvement in an independent sample. METHOD: Eleven SNPs associated with cigarettes per day (CPD), ever versus never smoking and current smoking/smoking cessation at $p < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ were selected from three published meta-analyses. Association analyses were conducted with similar tobacco smoking measures in 2716 European-American subjects from the Study of Addictions Genes and Environment (SAGE) and with lifetime and current cannabis use and DSM-IV cannabis abuse/dependence. RESULTS: Cannabis use and tobacco smoking correlated at 0.54. Rs16969968 in CHRNA5 (and its proxy, rs1051730 in CHRNA3) and rs1451240, a proxy for rs13280604 in CHRN3, were associated with CPD after Bonferroni correction ($p < 0.006$). rs1451240 was also associated with DSM-IV cannabis abuse/dependence. Rs6265 in BDNF was associated with smoking initiation, as in the original meta-analysis and also with lifetime cannabis use. Associations with cannabis involvement were no longer significant upon adjustment for the tobacco smoking measures. CONCLUSIONS: The modest associations between cannabis involvement and SNPs for tobacco smoking were not independent of the comorbidity between tobacco and cannabis involvement. Larger samples of individuals might be required to articulate the specific genetic architecture of cannabis involvement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

129. Gender differences in access to methadone maintenance therapy in a canadian setting.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, Mar 2015, (Mar 4, 2015), 0959-5236 (Mar 4, 2015)

Author(s): Bach, Paxton; Milloy, M J; Nguyen, Paul; Koehn, John; Guillemi, Silvia; Kerr, Thomas; Wood, Evan

- Abstract:** Abstract Introduction and Aims Methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) is an evidence-based treatment for opioid addiction. While gender differences in MMT pharmacokinetics, drug use patterns and clinical profiles have been previously described, few studies have compared rates of MMT use among community-recruited samples of persons who inject drugs (PWID). Design and Methods The present study used prospective cohorts of PWID followed between May 1996 and May 2013 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. We investigated potential factors associated with time to methadone initiation using Cox proportional hazards modelling. Stratified analyses were used to examine for gender differences in rates of MMT enrolment. Results Overall, 1848 baseline methadone-naïve PWID were included in the study, among whom 595 (32%) were female. In an adjusted model, male gender was independently associated with increased time to MMT initiation and an overall lower rate of enrolment [adjusted relative hazard = 0.74 (95% confidence interval: 0.65–0.85)]. Among both female and male PWID, Caucasian ethnicity and daily injection heroin use were associated with decreased time to methadone initiation, while in females, pregnancy was also associated with more rapid initiation. Discussion and Conclusions These data highlight gender differences in methadone use among a population of community-recruited PWID. While factors associated with methadone use were similar between genders, rates of use were lower among male PWID, highlighting the need to consider gender when designing strategies to improve recruitment into MMT. [Bach P, Milloy MJ, Nguyen P, Koehn J, Guillemi S, Kerr T, Wood E. Gender differences in access to methadone maintenance therapy in a Canadian setting. *Drug Alcohol Rev* 2015] (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Drug and Alcohol Review](#)

130. A qualitative study trialling the acceptability of new hepatitis C prevention messages for people who inject drugs: Symbiotic messages, pleasure and conditional interpretations.

- Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 12 (Mar 4, 2015)
- Author(s):** Treloar, Carla; Newland, Jamee; Maher, Louise
- Abstract:** Aim: Prevention of hepatitis C (HCV) remains a public health challenge. A new body of work is emerging seeking to explore and exploit “symbiotic goals” of people who inject drugs (PWID). That is, strategies used by PWID to achieve other goals may be doubly useful in facilitating the same behaviours (use of sterile injecting equipment) required to prevent HCV. This project developed and trialled new HCV prevention messages based on the notion of symbiotic messages. Method: New HCV prevention messages were developed in a series of 12 posters after consultation with staff from needle and syringe programs (NSPs) and a drug user organisation. Two posters were displayed each week for a 6-week period within one NSP. NSP staff and clients were invited to focus groups to discuss their responses to the posters. Results: A total of four focus groups were conducted; one group of seven staff members and three groups of clients with a total of 21 participants. Responses to each of the posters were mixed. Staff and clients interpreted messages in literal ways rather than as dependent on context, with staff concerned that not all HCV prevention information was included in any one message; while clients felt that some messages were misleading in relation to the expectations of pleasure. Clients appreciated the efforts to use bright imagery and messages that included acknowledgement of pleasure. Clients were not aware of some harm reduction information contained in the messages (such as “shoot to the heart”), and this generated potential for misunderstanding of the intended message. Clients felt that any message provided by the NSP could be trusted and did not require visible endorsement by health departments. Conclusions: While the logic of symbiotic messages is appealing, it is challenging to produce eye-catching, brief messages that provide sufficient information to cover the breadth of HCV prevention. Incorporation of symbiotic messages in conversations or activities between staff and clients may provide opportunities for these messages to be related to the clients’ needs and priorities and for staff to provide HCV

prevention information in accord with their professional ethos. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Needle Exchange Programs](#)
[Hepatitis](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Prevention](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

131. Sexual behaviours of men who inject drugs in Northeast India.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 12 (Mar 4, 2015)

Author(s): Kermode, Michelle; Armstrong, Greg; Medhi, Gajendra Kumar; Humtsoe, Chumben; Langkham, Biantung; Mahanta, Jagadish

Abstract: Background: Promoting safer sex behaviours among people who inject drugs is important as drug-using populations with high HIV prevalence can contribute to transition from a concentrated to a generalised epidemic. This study describes the sexual behaviours of men who inject drugs in two Northeast Indian states (Manipur and Nagaland) where HIV prevalence is high, with a focus on the HIV risks for their regular female sexual partners. Methods: Data were obtained from two cross-sectional surveys combined (N = 3,362)—both conducted in 2009 using respondent-driven sampling to recruit men who injected drugs. Both surveys asked about demographics, drug use, sexual and injecting risk behaviours, and interventions. One survey tested participants for HIV and syphilis. Statistical analyses included logistic regression modelling to predict inconsistent condom use with regular sexual partners. Results: Two thirds of participants (68.2%) had a regular female sexual partner. Of these, 78.4% had sex with their regular partner in the last month, on average five times. Only 10.7% reported consistent condom use with regular partners. Unsafe injecting was common among men with regular partners, and 40.2% had more than one sexual partner in the last year. Half of those with regular partners (51.0%) had never had an HIV test, and 14.3% of those tested were HIV positive. After controlling for confounding, inconsistent condom use with regular partners was associated with being illiterate, married, sharing needle and syringe with others, never having had an HIV test and not receiving condoms from an NGO. Conclusion: The findings from this study among men who inject drugs in Manipur and Nagaland highlight the risk of HIV infection for their regular female sexual partners. Promoting better uptake of HIV testing among men who inject drugs will potentially benefit both them and their regular partners. While effectively reaching regular partners is challenging, a number of strategies for improving their situation in relation to HIV prevention are available. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Injections](#)
[HIV](#)
[Epidemics](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[South Asian Cultural Groups](#)
[Sexual Partners](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Harm Reduction Journal*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Harm Reduction Journal*
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Harm Reduction Journal*

132. Making animals alcoholic: Shifting laboratory models of addiction.

Citation: Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences, Mar 2015, (Mar 4, 2015), 0022-5061 (Mar 4, 2015)

Author(s): Ramsden, Edmund

Abstract: The use of animals as experimental organisms has been critical to the development of addiction research from the nineteenth century. They have been used as a means of generating reliable data regarding the processes of addiction that was not available from the study of human subjects. Their use, however, has been far from straightforward. Through focusing on the study of alcoholism, where the nonhuman animal proved a most reluctant collaborator, this paper will analyze the ways in which scientists attempted to deal with its determined sobriety and account for their consistent failure to replicate the volitional consumption of ethanol to the point of physical dependency. In doing so, we will see how the animal model not only served as a means of interrogating a complex pathology, but also came to embody competing definitions of alcoholism as a disease process, and alternative visions for the very structure and purpose of a research field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

133. Psychometric validation of the chinese compulsive internet use scale (cius) with taiwanese high school adolescents.

Citation: Psychiatric Quarterly, Mar 2015, (Mar 4, 2015), 0033-2720 (Mar 4, 2015)

Author(s): Dhir, Amandeep; Chen, Sufen; Nieminen, Marko

Abstract: The recent development of internet infrastructure has fuelled a popular concern that young Asian internet users are experiencing Internet addiction due to excessive Internet use. In order to understand the phenomenon, psychometric validation of a 14-item Compulsive Internet Use Scale (CIUS), with 417 Chinese adolescents has been performed. Compared to other instruments for use with Chinese populations, e.g. the 20-item Internet Addiction Test (IAT) and the 26-item Chen Internet Addiction Scale, the CIUS is relatively concise, and easy to use for measuring and diagnosing Internet addiction. The present psychometric validation has found good factorial stability with a one-factor solution for the CIUS. The internal consistency and model fit indices were very good, and even better than any previous CIUS validations. The Chinese CIUS is a valid and reliable self-reporting instrument for examining compulsive Internet use among Chinese adolescents. Other findings included: male adolescents tend to experience more compulsive Internet use than their female counterparts, and CIUS scores were positively correlated with the daily Internet use time and negatively correlated with the academic performance of the participants. No significant relationships between the CIUS, ICT accessibility, family economic condition, parental occupation or religion were found. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

134. Dissociable rate-dependent effects of oral methylphenidate on impulsivity and D2/3 receptor availability in the striatum.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, Mar 2015, vol. 35, no. 9, p. 3747-3755, 0270-6474 (Mar 4, 2015)

Author(s): Caprioli, Daniele; Jupp, Bianca; Hong, Young T.; Sawiak, Stephen J.; Ferrari, Valentina; Wharton, Laura; Williamson, David J.; McNabb, Carolyn; Berry, David; Aigbirhio, Franklin I.; Robbins, Trevor W.; Fryer, Tim D.; Dalley, Jeffrey W.

Abstract: We have previously shown that impulsivity in rats is linked to decreased dopamine D2/3 receptor availability in the ventral striatum. In the present study, we investigated, using longitudinal positron emission tomography (PET), the effects of orally administered methylphenidate (MPH), a first-line treatment for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, on D2/3 receptor availability in the dorsal and ventral striatum and related these changes to impulsivity. Rats were screened for impulsive behavior on a five-choice serial reaction time task. After a baseline PET scan with the D2/3 ligand [18F] fallypride, rats received 6 mg/kg MPH, orally, twice each day for 28 d. Rats were then reassessed for impulsivity and underwent a second [18F]fallypride PET scan. Before MPH treatment, we found that D2/3 receptor availability was significantly decreased in the left but not the right ventral striatum of high-impulse (HI) rats compared with low-impulse (LI) rats. MPH treatment increased impulsivity in LI rats, and modulated impulsivity and D2/3 receptor availability in the dorsal and ventral striatum of HI rats through inverse relationships with baseline levels of impulsivity and D2/3 receptor availability, respectively. However, we found no relationship between the effects of MPH on impulsivity and D2/3 receptor availability in any of the striatal subregions investigated. These findings indicate that trait-like impulsivity is associated with decreased D2/3 receptor availability in the left ventral striatum, and that stimulant drugs modulate impulsivity and striatal D2/3 receptor availability through independent mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Striatum](#)
[Rats](#)
[Methylphenidate](#)
[Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Dopamine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

135. Obesity is associated with decreased μ -opioid but unaltered dopamine D2 receptor availability in the brain.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, Mar 2015, vol. 35, no. 9, p. 3959-3965, 0270-6474 (Mar 4, 2015)

Author(s): Karlsson, Henry K.; Tuominen, Lauri; Tuulari, Jetro J.; Hirvonen, Jussi; Parkkola, Riitta; Helin, Semi; Salminen, Paulina; Nuutila, Pirjo; Nummenmaa, Lauri

Abstract: Neurochemical pathways involved in pathological overeating and obesity are poorly understood. Although previous studies have shown increased μ -opioid receptor (MOR) and decreased dopamine D2 receptor (D2R) availability in addictive disorders, the role that these systems play in human obesity still remains unclear. We studied 13 morbidly obese women [mean body mass index (BMI), 42 kg/m²] and 14 nonobese age-matched women, and measured brain MOR and D2R availability using PET with selective radioligands [11C]carfentanil and [11C]raclopride, respectively. We also used quantitative meta-analytic techniques to pool previous evidence on the effects of obesity on altered D2R availability. Morbidly obese subjects had significantly lower MOR availability than control subjects in brain regions relevant for reward processing, including ventral striatum, insula, and thalamus. Moreover, in these areas, BMI correlated negatively with MOR availability. Striatal MOR availability was also negatively associated with self-reported food addiction and restrained eating patterns. There were no significant differences in D2R availability between obese and nonobese subjects in any brain region. Meta-analysis confirmed that current evidence for altered D2R availability in obesity is only modest. Obesity appears to have unique neurobiological underpinnings in the reward circuit, whereby it is more similar to opioid addiction than to other addictive disorders. The opioid system modulates motivation and reward processing, and low μ -opioid availability may promote overeating to compensate decreased hedonic responses in this system. Behavioral and pharmacological strategies for recovering opioidergic function

might thus be critical to curb the obesity epidemic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Positron Emission Tomography](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Brain](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Obesity](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycInfo

136. Mglur5 in the nucleus accumbens shell regulates morphine-associated contextual memory through reactive oxygen species signaling.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, (Mar 3, 2015), 1355-6215 (Mar 3, 2015)

Author(s): Qi, Chong; Wang, Xinjuan; Ge, Feifei; Li, Yijing; Shen, Fang; Wang, Junkai; Cui, Cailian

Abstract: Abstract Emerging evidence indicates that metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5) critically modulates drug and drug-related behaviors. However, the role of mGluR5 in the opiate-induced contextual memory remains unclear. Here, we found that microinfusion of the mGluR5 antagonist 3-((2-Methyl-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)ethynyl)pyridine (MTEP) into the nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell, but not into the core, significantly attenuated the expression of morphine conditioned place preference (CPP) in rats. Following the expression of morphine CPP, the protein level of membrane mGluR5 was selectively increased in the NAc shell. In primary striatal neurons, we observed that treatment with the mGluR5 agonist CHPG increased the phosphorylation level of extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK), which was dependent on the mGluR5-inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate-reactive oxygen species (ROS) pathway. Moreover, the microinjection of the ROS scavenger Tempol into the NAc shell of rats blocked the expression of morphine CPP. Further, the administration of t-BOOH, a ROS donor, into the NAc shell rescued the retrieval impairment of morphine CPP produced by MTEP. Our previous study demonstrated that the expression of morphine CPP increased the phosphorylation of ERK selectively in the NAc shell. Thus, results of the present study suggest that mGluR5 in the NAc shell, but not in the core, is essential for the retrieval of morphine contextual memory, which is mediated at least in part, through the ROS/ERK signaling pathway. Uncovering the molecular basis of opiate contextual memory will benefit the development of new therapeutic approaches for the treatment of opiate addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

137. The effect of nicotine induced behavioral sensitization on dopamine d1 receptor pharmacology: An in vivo and ex vivo study in the rat.

Citation: *European Neuropsychopharmacology*, Mar 2015, (Mar 3, 2015), 0924-977X (Mar 3, 2015)

Author(s): Goutier, W.; O'Connor, J.J.; Lowry, J.P.; McCreary, A.C.

Abstract: Behavioral sensitization is a phenomenon which can develop following repeated intermittent administration of a range of psychostimulants, and other compounds, and may model neuroplastic changes seen in addictive processes and neuropsychiatric disease. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of dopamine D1 receptor (D1R) ligands on nicotine-induced behavioral sensitization and their molecular consequences in the striatum. Wistar rats were chronically treated (5 days) with vehicle or nicotine (0.4mg/kg; s.c.) and locomotor activity was measured. Following a 5 day withdrawal

period, rats were pretreated with vehicle or the D1R antagonist SCH-23390 (0.03mg/kg; i.p.) and challenged with nicotine. Either 45min or 24h post-challenge, the striatum was isolated and ex vivo receptor binding and cAMP accumulation (using LC-MS/MS) were assessed. It was shown that chronic nicotine administration induced the development and expression of locomotor sensitization, of which the latter was blocked by SCH-23390. Nicotine-induced sensitization had no effect on forskolin stimulated cAMP accumulation but increased the efficacy of dopamine for the D1R and decreased the potency of D1R agonists. These effects were antagonized by in vivo pre-challenge with SCH-23390. No effect on D1 receptor binding was observed. Moreover, time dependent effects were observed between tissue taken 45min and 24h post-challenge. The present findings provide a connection between behavioral sensitization and intracellular cAMP accumulation through the D1R. Together these data suggest that changes in D1R signaling in the dorsal striatum may play an important role in the underlying mechanisms of nicotine-induced behavioral sensitization. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

138. Use of vignettes in qualitative research on drug use: Scoping review and case example from brazil.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction, Mar 2015, (Mar 3, 2015), 1557-1874 (Mar 3, 2015)

Author(s): Macedo, Jaqueline Queiroz; Khanlou, Nazilla; Luis, Margarita Antonia Villar

Abstract: This paper examines the use of vignettes, a research method used to explore sensitive issues in studies on drug use. First aim, to explore available literature on the use of vignettes in examining the phenomenon of drug use; Second, to illustrate the actual use of a vignette to capture the experiences of teachers in a school setting in Brazil. This we propose to do by applying Arksey and O'Malley's scoping review technique. Twenty-six qualitative studies were found that met the reviews inclusion and exclusion criteria. Across studies, the vignette technique as a method of data collection was applied in different aspects of drug use (education and training, ethics in research, identification of risk, HIV, prevention, public conceptions, religion, rape, social policy, treatment). The main reasons to use this method were related, but not limited to the sensitive area of drug use, to stimulate discussion, to get participants involved, and to maintain confidentiality. In nursing practice, vignettes can make it easier to the patient to address drug use's topics in group and individually. With the use of the vignette technique, qualitative researchers can increase the possibility of discussion about drug use with the participants, based on their choices and reflection on the scenario. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

139. Role of the adenosine system and glucose restriction in the acute anticonvulsant effect of caprylic acid in the 6Hz psychomotor seizure test in mice.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, Mar 2015, vol. 57, p. 44-51, 0278-5846 (Mar 3, 2015)

Author(s): Socała, Katarzyna; Nieoczym, Dorota; Pieróg, Mateusz; Właż, Piotr

Abstract: Although several studies have reported the acute anticonvulsant activity of caprylic acid in animal seizure models, little is known about the mechanism underlying this effect. Recently, the role of adenosine in the efficacy of the ketogenic diet has been postulated. Therefore, the present study aimed to evaluate the possible involvement of the adenosine system (in non-fasted mice) as well as the role of glucose restriction (in fasted and non-fasted mice) in the acute anticonvulsant activity of caprylic acid in the 6Hz psychomotor seizure threshold test. We showed that the anticonvulsant effect of caprylic acid (30mmol/kg, p.o.) was reversed by a selective adenosine A1 receptor antagonist

(DPCPX, 1mg/kg, i.p.) and a selective adenosine A2A receptor antagonist (KW-6002, 1mg/kg, p.o.) but not by glibenclamide (1pg/mouse, i.c.v.)—The ATP-sensitive potassium (KATP) channel blocker. Co-administration of an ineffective dose of caprylic acid (20mmol/kg) with an ineffective dose of adenosine transporter inhibitor (dipyridamole, 50mg/kg, i.p.) significantly raised the threshold for the 6Hz-induced seizures. A high dose of glucose (2g/kg) significantly only diminished the anticonvulsant effect of caprylic acid (30mmol/kg) in non-fasted mice, and this was accompanied by an increase in blood glucose level and no changes in ketone body level as compared to the caprylic acid-treated group. In both fasted and non-fasted mice treated with glucose and caprylic acid, a significant decrease in trunk blood pH occurred as compared to the control group. No alternations in motor coordination or muscular strength were noted with any drug treatment, apart from the caprylic acid and glibenclamide combination, where a significant decrease in the muscle strength was observed. The present study provides a new insight into the role of the adenosine system and low glucose usage in the mechanisms underlying the anticonvulsant effects of caprylic acid in the 6Hz seizure test. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Seizures](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Adenosine](#)
[Mice](#)
[Glucose](#)

Source: PsycInfo

140. AMN082, a metabotropic glutamate receptor 7 allosteric agonist, attenuates locomotor sensitization and cross-sensitization induced by cocaine and morphine in mice.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, Mar 2015, vol. 57, p. 166-175, 0278-5846 (Mar 3, 2015)

Author(s): Jenda, M.; Gawel, K.; Marszalek, M.; Komsta, L.; Kotlinska, J. H.

Abstract: Previous studies have indicated that metabotropic glutamate receptors 7 (mGluR7s) are involved in drug addiction. However, the role of these receptors in drug-induced behavioral sensitization is unknown. The aim of the present study was to determine whether systemic injection of AMN082, a selective mGluR7 allosteric agonist, reduces the cocaine- and morphine-induced hyperactivity and the development and expression of locomotor sensitization, and also affects the reciprocal cross-sensitization to the stimulant effect of cocaine and morphine in mice. AMN082 (1.25–10.0mg/kg, i.p.) did not have an impact on locomotion of naive mice and did not affect the acute cocaine- or morphine-induced hyperactivity, except the dose of 10mg/kg that suppressed the locomotor effect of both drugs. Repeated exposure to cocaine or morphine (10mg/kg, 5× every 3days) gradually increased locomotion during induction of sensitization and after 4 (cocaine) or 7day (morphine) withdrawal phase when challenged with cocaine (10mg/kg, i.p.) or morphine (10mg/kg, i.p.) on day 17 or 20, respectively. Pretreatment of animals with the lower doses of AMN082 (1.25–5.0mg/kg, i.p.), 30min before every cocaine or morphine injection during repeated drug administration or before cocaine or morphine challenge, dose-dependently attenuated the development, as well as the expression of cocaine or morphine locomotor sensitization. AMN082 also inhibited the reciprocal cross-sensitization between these drugs. Prior to administration of MMPIP (10mg/kg, i.p.), a selective mGluR7 antagonist reversed the inhibitory effect of AMN082 on the development or expression of cocaine or morphine sensitization. These data indicate that AMN082 attenuated the development and expression of cocaine and morphine sensitization, and the reciprocal cross-sensitization via a mechanism that involves mGluR7s. Thus, AMN082 might have therapeutic implications not only in the treatment of cocaine or opioid addiction but also in the treatment of cocaine/opioid polydrug-abusers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Morphine](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Sensitization
 Drug Therapy
 Mice
 Cocaine

Source: PsycInfo

141. The forest and the trees: Relational and specific factors in addiction treatment.

Citation: Addiction, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 401-413, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Miller, William R.; Moyers, Theresa B.

Abstract: Aims: Increased expectations for the use of evidence-based methods in addiction treatment have fueled a debate regarding the relative importance of 'specific' versus 'common' factors in treatment outcome. This review explores the influence of these factors on addiction treatment outcome. Methods: The authors review and link findings from four decades of research on specific and general factors in addiction treatment outcome research. Findings: Although few would argue that what one does in addiction treatment is immaterial, outcome studies tend to find small to no difference when specific treatment methods are compared with each other or with treatment as usual. In contrast, there are usually substantial differences among therapists in client outcomes, and relational factors such as therapist empathy and therapeutic alliance can be significant determinants of addiction treatment outcome. Conclusions: In addiction treatment, relational factors such as empathy, which are often described as common, non-specific factors, should not be dismissed as 'common' because they vary substantially across providers and it is unclear how common they actually are. Similarly they should not be relegated to 'non-specific' status, because such important relational influences can be specified and incorporated into clinical research and training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: Empathy
 Drug Addiction
 Drug Rehabilitation
 Therapeutic Processes
 Therapist Characteristics
 Treatment Outcomes

Source: PsycInfo

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

142. Climbing above the forest and the trees: Three future directions in addiction treatment research.

Citation: Addiction, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 414-415, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Bricker, Jonathan B.

Abstract: Comments on an article by W. R. Miller and T. B. Moyers (see record 2014-38618-001). Miller & Moyers have revived a debate, dating back more than four decades, about the importance of specific versus non-specific factors in addiction treatment and psychotherapy writ large. They conclude, quite correctly, that the two are inseparable. I fully agree that clinical research has focused on specific treatment content, to the neglect of the relational and programmatic contexts of treatment delivery. I agree that the field of behavioral intervention research needs to move beyond a hyper-focus on standardized empirically supported treatments. However, as therapist factors overall account for only 3–7% of the variance in client outcomes, will studying the therapeutic context be sufficient to boost the effects of addiction treatments? Instead, perhaps the way beyond this long-held debate is to focus upon specific techniques predicting outcomes, stand-alone technologies and broadening the focus to include cost-effectiveness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: Empathy
 Drug Addiction
 Drug Rehabilitation
 Therapeutic Processes

[Therapist Characteristics](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

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

143. Branding addiction therapies and reified specific factors.

Citation: Addiction, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 415-416, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Magill, Molly
Abstract: Comments on an article by W. R. Miller and T. B. Moyers (see record 2014-38618-001). The authors thoughtfully identifies a number of themes in clinical outcome research that challenge a continued reliance upon the traditional efficacy paradigm. Underlying this paradigm is the assumption that an undiscovered specific therapy exists that will surpass the efficacy of all others. This pursuit, again, comes from a drug development model where the possibility of a truly unique pharmacological compound impacting a set of truly unique biological mechanisms is far more plausible. The authors speak to key issues of historical nuisance to randomized clinical trials and present them as empirical opportunities for new directions in outcome research in addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
Subject Headings: [Empathy](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Therapist Characteristics](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

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

144. Where is the forest?

Citation: Addiction, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 416-417, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Bergmark, Anders
Abstract: Comments on an article by W. R. Miller and T. B. Moyers (see record 2014-38618-001). The consistent finding that there are no or only small differences in outcome between bona-fide treatment interventions in the addiction field (and also in other neighbouring fields such as psychotherapy in general) is gaining increasing support in the international literature. The paper by Miller & Moyers represents an elaborate and well-articulated piece in that genre. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
Subject Headings: [Empathy](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Therapist Characteristics](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

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

145. Specific versus relational factors in addiction treatment: The forest and the trees, or just more trees?

Citation: Addiction, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 417-418, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Hartmann-Boyce, Jamie
Abstract: Comments on an article by W. R. Miller and T. B. Moyers (see record 2014-38618-001). Miller & Moyers' paper, argues that, currently, a focus on the 'trees' (specific factors, i.e. specific treatment content) acts to the detriment of examining the 'forest' (relational factors, i.e. the larger interpersonal context in which treatment is delivered).

The title chosen by the authors evokes the proverbial challenge of not being able to see the forest for the trees, but the authors suggest some additions to existing methodology that would enable researchers to look at both types of variable. In particular, they make the case for specifying and studying these 'non-specific' or relational factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Empathy](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Therapist Characteristics](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

146. The relationship between alcohol taxes and binge drinking: Evaluating new tax measures incorporating multiple tax and beverage types.

Citation: *Addiction*, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 441-450, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Xuan, Ziming; Chaloupka, Frank J.; Blanchette, Jason G.; Nguyen, Thien H.; Heeren, Timothy C.; Nelson, Toben F.; Naimi, Timothy S.

Abstract: Aims: U.S. studies contribute heavily to the literature about the tax elasticity of demand for alcohol, and most U.S. studies have relied upon specific excise (volume-based) taxes for beer as a proxy for alcohol taxes. The purpose of this paper was to compare this conventional alcohol tax measure with more comprehensive tax measures (incorporating multiple tax and beverage types) in analyses of the relationship between alcohol taxes and adult binge drinking prevalence in U.S. states. Design: Data on U.S. state excise, ad valorem and sales taxes from 2001 to 2010 were obtained from the Alcohol Policy Information System and other sources. For 510 state-year strata, we developed a series of weighted tax-per-drink measures that incorporated various combinations of tax and beverage types, and related these measures to state-level adult binge drinking prevalence data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System surveys. Findings: In analyses pooled across all years, models using the combined tax measure explained approximately 20% of state binge drinking prevalence, and documented more negative tax elasticity (-0.09 , $P = 0.02$ versus -0.005 , $P = 0.63$) and price elasticity (-1.40 , $P < 0.01$ versus -0.76 , $P = 0.15$) compared with models using only the volume-based tax. In analyses stratified by year, the R^2 squares for models using the beer combined tax measure were stable across the study period ($P = 0.11$), while the R^2 squares for models rely only on volume-based tax declined ($P < 0.01$). Conclusions: Compared with volume-based tax measures, combined tax measures (i.e. those incorporating volume-based tax and value-based taxes) yield substantial improvement in model fit and find more negative tax elasticity and price elasticity predicting adult binge drinking prevalence in U.S. states. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Binge Drinking](#)
[Taxation](#)
[Drinking Behavior](#)
[Alcoholic Beverages](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

147. Alcohol-related morbidity and mortality within siblings.

Citation: *Addiction*, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 451-460, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Søndergaard, Grethe; Osler, Merete; Andersen, Anne-Marie Nybo; Andersen, Per Kragh; Dalton, Susanne Oksbjerg; Mortensen, Laust H.

Abstract: Aims: To estimate the association between educational status and alcohol-related somatic and non-somatic morbidity and mortality among full siblings in comparison with non-related individuals. Design: Cohort study. Setting: Denmark. Participants: Approximately 1.4 million full siblings born in Denmark between 1950 and 1979 were followed from age 28–58 years or censoring due to alcohol-related hospitalization and mortality. Measurements: Cox regression analyses were used to estimate associations of educational status with alcohol-related outcomes. Results from cohort analyses based on non-related individuals and inter-sibling analyses were compared. Findings: A lower educational status was associated with a higher rate of alcohol-related outcomes, especially among the youngest (aged 28–37 years) and individuals born 1970–79. Compared with the cohort analyses, the associations attenuated slightly in the inter-sibling analysis. For example, in the cohort analysis, females with a basic school education born 1970–79 had an increased rate of alcohol-related non-somatic morbidity and mortality [hazard rate ratio (HR) = 4.05, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 3.27–5.02] compared to those with a vocational education. In the inter-sibling analysis, the HR attenuated (HR = 2.66, 95% CI = 1.95–3.63). For alcohol-related somatic outcomes the corresponding figures were HR = 3.47 (95% CI = 2.63–4.58) and HR = 3.36 (95% CI = 2.10–5.38), respectively. In general, the associations were stronger among females than males (aged 28–37) in the analyses of alcohol-related non-somatic outcomes. Health conditions earlier in life explained only a minor part of the associations. Conclusions: The association between educational status and alcohol-related somatic and non-somatic morbidity and mortality is only driven by familial factors to a small degree. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Death and Dying](#)
[Educational Attainment Level](#)
[Hospitalization](#)
[Family](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Siblings](#)
[Morbidity](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

148. Driving under the influence as a turning point? A register-based study on financial and social consequences among first-time male offenders.

Citation: *Addiction*, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 471-478, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Oksanen, Atte; Aaltonen, Mikko; Kivivuori, Janne

Abstract: Aims: To examine gradual change in debt problems, divorce and income among men in Finland before and after a first conviction for driving under the influence (DUI). Design and Setting: A register-based longitudinal study conducted in Finland between 1999 and 2013. Participants: A nationally representative sample of 70 659 Finnish males born between 1918 and 1983, and a subsample of males (n = 1782) who had their first DUI conviction during 2005–2012. Measurements: Descriptive statistics showing the socio-demographic and economic determinants of DUI. The main analysis was based on a longitudinal, within-individual setting. The impact of DUI on debt problems, divorce and income was analysed using random effects regression models. Findings: DUI offenders were more likely to be younger and to have lower education and income than the non-DUI group. Criminal convictions were also more common among DUI offenders. Debt problems, divorce and loss of income were more likely after the DUI incident than before. The already increasing level of debt problems accelerated after the incident and divorce rates increased after the DUI incident, whereas the decrease in income was gradual over the whole observation period. Conclusions: Among men in Finland, DUI offences are more common among vulnerable social groups. The first drunk-driving conviction among men in Finland constitutes a significant life event that appears to increase the likelihood of financial problems and divorce. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Financial Strain](#)
[Social Dilemma](#)
[Income \(Economic\)](#)
[Divorce](#)
[Criminal Conviction](#)
[Driving Under the Influence](#)
[Human Males](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

149. Drug use, health and social outcomes of hard □ to □ treat heroin addicts receiving supervised injectable opiate treatment: Secondary outcomes from the Randomized Injectable Opioid Treatment Trial (RIOTT).

Citation: *Addiction*, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 479-490, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Metrebian, Nicola; Groshkova, Teodora; Hellier, Jennifer; Charles, Vikki; Martin, Anthea; Forzisi, Luciana; Lintzeris, Nicholas; Zador, Deborah; Williams, Hugh; Carnwath, Tom; Mayet, Soraya; Strang, John

Abstract: Aims: The Randomized Injectable Opioid Treatment Trial (RIOTT) compared supervised injectable heroin (SIH) and supervised injectable methadone (SIM) with optimized oral methadone (OOM) (ISRCTN0133807). Heroin addicts (previously unresponsive to treatment) made significant reductions in street heroin use at 6 months when treated with SIH. We now examine secondary outcomes. Design: Multi □ site randomized controlled trial (RCT) comparing SIH versus OOM and SIM versus OOM. Setting: Three supervised injectable opiate clinics in England. Participants: Chronic refractory heroin addicts continuing to inject street heroin virtually daily despite oral substitution treatment (n = 127), randomized to either SIH(n = 43), SIM(n = 42) or OOM(n = 42). All received high levels of medical and psychosocial support. Measurements: Secondary outcomes: wider drug use, crime, health and social functioning at 6 months. Findings: At 6 months, no significant differences were found between treatment groups in wider drug use (crack/cocaine, benzodiazepines, alcohol), physical and mental health (SF □ 36) or social functioning. Within each treatment group, significant reductions were observed in crime [SIH = odds ratio (OR) 0.05; P < 0.001; SIM = OR 0.11; P = 0.002; OOM = OR 0.11; P = 0.003] and money spent per week on illicit drugs (SIH = mean change £-289.43; P < 0.001; SIM = mean change £-183.41; P < 0.001; OOM = mean change £-162.80; P < 0.001), with SIH significantly more likely to have reduced money spent on illicit drugs versus OOM (mean difference £-92.04; P < 0.001). Significant improvements were seen in physical health for SIH and SIM (SIH = mean change 3.97; P = 0.008; SIM = mean change 4.73; P = 0.002) and mental health for OOM (mean change 6.04; P = 0.013). Conclusions: Supervised injectable heroin treatment and supervised injectable methadone treatment showed no clearly identified benefit over optimized oral methadone in terms of wider drug use, crime, physical and mental health within a 6 □ month period, despite reducing street heroin use to a greater extent. However, all interventions were associated with improvements in these outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Injections](#)
[Heroin Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Methadone](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

150. Commentary on Metrebian et al (2015): What is addiction treatment research about? Some comments on the secondary outcomes of the Randomized Injectable Opioid Treatment Trial.

Citation: *Addiction*, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 491-493, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Uchtenhagen, Ambros

Abstract: Comments on an article by Nicola Metrebian et al. (see record 2015-07077-017). The paper by Metrebian et al. [1] offers an excellent opportunity to discuss some major issues of addiction treatment research. First, the traditional hierarchy of treatment goals in the addiction field neglects the causal and modifying role of health and social factors on addictive behavior, suggesting replacing the reduction of substance use by an individualized quality of life as the ultimate goal. Secondly, comparing the outcomes of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) on heroin-assisted treatment (HAT) is problematic; more to the point is an added benefit for HAT over controls in all trials. Implications for treatment research concern the interactions of risk factors for developing and sustaining addictive behavior, the need for prospective cohort studies and extended follow-up periods to complement the RCTs as evidence for treatment effectiveness under real-world conditions. Finally, treatment policy might profit from control groups in HAT trials learning about deficits in conventional opiate substitution treatment, and from the economic benefits of HAT over optimized substitution treatments. In general, treatment policy will have to define national priorities for outcomes in terms of public versus researcher preferences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Injections](#)
[Heroin Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Methadone](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

151. Smoking and mortality in a prospective cohort study of elderly Chinese in Hong Kong.

Citation: *Addiction*, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 502-510, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Lam, Tai H.; Xu, Lin; Schooling, C. Mary; Chan, Wai M.; Lee, Siu Y.; Leung, Gabriel M.

Abstract: Background and Aims: Large cohort studies on smoking and mortality in elderly people are scarce, and few studies examined smokers aged 85+ years separately. We estimated the risks of all-cause and cause-specific mortality due to smoking in an elderly Chinese cohort in Hong Kong. Design: A population-based prospective cohort of 65 510 Chinese enrolled from 1998 to 2001 and followed until May 2012. Setting: All 18 Elderly Health Service centres in Hong Kong, China. Participants: Elderly people aged 65+ years. Measurements: Self-reported smoking status was assessed at baseline interview and categorized as never, former and current smokers. Findings: Compared with never smokers, after adjustment for sex, age, education, social security assistance, housing type, monthly expenditure, alcohol use, depressive symptoms and health status, the hazard ratio (HR) for current smokers was 1.89 [95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.81–1.98] for all participants aged 65+ years at baseline, corresponding to an attributable fraction (AF) of about 50%, which is based on $AF = (HR - 1)/HR$. As the effect of smoking varied with age (P for age interaction <0.001), subgroup analysis by age group showed that the adjusted HR for current smokers aged 65–84 years was 1.93 (95% CI = 1.84–2.03), and for 85+ years was 1.29 (95% CI = 1.05–1.58). All the risk estimates did not vary by sex (P for sex interaction ranged 0.74–0.89). Conclusions: In Hong Kong, the risk of death from smoking appears to be the same for Chinese women as it is for men. Half of all deaths in Chinese smokers aged 65 years and older and a quarter of all deaths in Chinese smokers aged 85 years and older are caused by smoking-attributable diseases. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Chinese Cultural Groups](#)
[Death and Dying](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

152. Commentary on Lam et al. 2015: The slow hazards of smoking and the rapid benefits of cessation.

Citation: *Addiction*, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 511-512, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Jha, Prabhat

Abstract: Comments on an article by Tai H. Lam et al. (see record 2015-07077-019). The details of the evolution of the smoking epidemic in the 21st century have become clearer only in recent years. Large recent studies in the United Kingdom, United States, Japan and India have examined the eventual effects on mortality in populations of men and women where many began to smoke in early adult life and did not quit. These studies found that in middle age (approximately 30–69 years), cigarette smokers had two or three times the mortality rate of otherwise similar never-smokers, leading to a loss of approximately 10 years of healthy life. This average reduction combines zero loss for those not killed by tobacco with an average loss of substantially greater than a decade for those killed by it. In this issue of *Addiction*, Lam and colleagues show that elderly Hong Kong residents aged more than 65 years who currently smoke have a mortality rate just lower than twice that for similar never smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Chinese Cultural Groups](#)
[Death and Dying](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

153. Examining the role of common genetic variants on alcohol, tobacco, cannabis and illicit drug dependence: Genetics of vulnerability to drug dependence.

Citation: *Addiction*, Mar 2015, vol. 110, no. 3, p. 530-537, 0965-2140 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Palmer, Rohan H. C.; Brick, Leslie; Nugent, Nicole R.; Bidwell, L. Cinnamon; McGeary, John E.; Knopik, Valerie S.; Keller, Matthew C.

Abstract: Background and Aims: Twin and family studies suggest that genetic influences are shared across substances of abuse. However, despite evidence of heritability, genome-wide association and candidate gene studies have indicated numerous markers of limited effects, suggesting that much of the heritability remains missing. We estimated (1) the aggregate effect of common single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on multiple indicators of comorbid drug problems that are typically employed across community and population-based samples, and (2) the genetic covariance across these measures. Participants: A total of 2596 unrelated subjects from the Study of Addiction: Genetics and Environment provided information on alcohol, tobacco, cocaine, cannabis and other illicit substance dependence. Phenotypic measures included: (1) a factor score based on DSM-IV drug dependence diagnoses (DD), (2) a factor score based on problem use (PU; i.e. 1+ DSM-IV symptoms) and (3) dependence vulnerability (DV; a ratio of DSM-IV symptoms to the number of substances used). Findings: Univariate and bivariate genome-wide complex trait analyses of this selected sample indicated that common SNPs explained 25–36% of the variance across measures, with DD and DV having the largest effects [h^2_{SNP} (standard error) = 0.36 (0.13) and 0.33 (0.13), respectively; $PU = 0.25$ (0.13)]. Genetic effects were shared across the three phenotypic measures of comorbid drug problems [$r_{\text{DD}} = 0.92$ (0.08), $r_{\text{DD}} = 0.97$ (0.08) and $r_{\text{PU}} = 0.96$ (0.07)]. Conclusion: At least 20% of the variance in the generalized vulnerability to substance dependence is attributable to common single nucleotide polymorphisms. The additive effect of common single nucleotide polymorphisms is shared across important indicators of comorbid drug problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Polymorphism](#)
[Genetics](#)

[Drug Dependency](#)
[Genes](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Twins](#)
[Heritability](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

154. Dorsal medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC) circuitry in rodent models of cocaine use: Implications for drug addiction therapies.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 215-226, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Jasinska, Agnes J.; Chen, Billy T.; Bonci, Antonello; Stein, Elliot A.

Abstract: Although the importance of the medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC) in cocaine addiction is well established, its precise contribution to cocaine seeking, taking and relapse remains incompletely understood. In particular, across two different models of cocaine self-administration, pharmacological or optogenetic activation of the dorsal MPFC has been reported to sometimes promote and sometimes inhibit cocaine seeking. We highlight important methodological differences between the two experimental paradigms and propose a framework to potentially reconcile the apparent discrepancy. We also draw parallels between these pre-clinical models of cocaine self-administration and human neuroimaging studies in cocaine users, and argue that both lines of evidence point to dynamic interactions between cue-reactivity processes and control processes within the dorsal MPFC circuitry. From a translational perspective, these findings underscore the importance of interventions and therapeutics targeting not just a brain region, but a specific computational process within that brain region, and may have implications for the design and implementation of more effective treatments for human cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Rodents](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

155. Tobacco particulate matter self-administration in rats: Differential effects of tobacco type.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 227-235, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Brennan, Katharine A.; Crowther, Alex; Putt, Fraser; Roper, Vicky; Waterhouse, Uta; Truman, Penelope

Abstract: Nicotine self-administration in rats is the most widely used animal model of tobacco dependence. There is increasing evidence, however, that non-nicotinic constituents in smoke contribute to addiction and that different tobacco products contain varying levels of these constituents. The present study firstly sought to compare self-administration of pure nicotine to tobacco particulate matter (TPM) to determine if there were differences in reward efficacy attributable to the non-nicotine constituents. Secondly, cigarette and roll-your-own (RYO) TPM groups were included and compared to determine whether different formulations of non-nicotinic constituents could impact reward. Briefly, male Sprague Dawley rats were implanted with indwelling jugular catheters for self-administration (n = 76). The reinforcing efficacy of infusions of nicotine (0.0 or 30.0 µg/kg/infusion) versus cigarette/RYO TPM (with matched nicotine content) was determined using spontaneous acquisition of self-administration on a fixed ratio schedule. The progressive ratio schedule was then employed to determine the motivation to receive each drug and within-subject dose-response curves were also produced (7.5, 15.0, 30.0 and 60.0 µg/kg/infusion nicotine). The main finding was that the RYO TPM

was more reinforcing and produced a different profile of reward-related behaviour compared with both the nicotine and the cigarette TPM groups. The conclusions were that non-nicotinic components have a role in tobacco dependence and that some tobacco products could have higher abuse liability, irrespective of nicotine levels. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nicotine](#)
[Rats](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

156. Chronic CRF1 receptor blockade reduces heroin intake escalation and dependence-induced hyperalgesia.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 275-284, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Park, Paula E.; Schlosburg, Joel E.; Vendruscolo, Leandro F.; Schulteis, Gery; Edwards, Scott; Koob, George F.

Abstract: Opioids represent effective drugs for the relief of pain, yet chronic opioid use often leads to a state of increased sensitivity to pain that is exacerbated during withdrawal. A sensitization of pain-related negative affect has been hypothesized to closely interact with addiction mechanisms. Neuro-adaptive changes occur as a consequence of excessive opioid exposure, including a recruitment of corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) and norepinephrine (NE) brain stress systems. To better understand the mechanisms underlying the transition to dependence, we determined the effects of functional antagonism within these two systems on hyperalgesia-like behavior during heroin withdrawal utilizing models of both acute and chronic dependence. We found that passive or self-administered heroin produced a significant mechanical hypersensitivity. During acute opioid dependence, systemic administration of the CRF1 receptor antagonist MPZP (20 mg/kg) alleviated withdrawal-induced mechanical hypersensitivity. In contrast, several functional adrenergic system antagonists (clonidine, prazosin, propranolol) failed to alter mechanical hypersensitivity in this state. We then determined the effects of chronic MPZP or clonidine treatment on extended access heroin self-administration and found that MPZP, but not clonidine, attenuated escalation of heroin intake, whereas both drugs alleviated chronic dependence-associated hyperalgesia. These findings suggest that an early potentiation of CRF signaling occurs following opioid exposure that begins to drive both opioid-induced hyperalgesia and eventually intake escalation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Clonidine](#)
[Somatosensory Disorders](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

157. Group I metabotropic glutamate receptor-mediated activation of PKC gamma in the nucleus accumbens core promotes the reinstatement of cocaine seeking.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 285-296, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Schmidt, Heath D.; Kimmey, Blake A.; Arreola, Adrian C.; Pierce, R. Christopher

Abstract: Emerging evidence indicates that type I metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) in the nucleus accumbens play a critical role in cocaine seeking. The present study sought to determine the role of accumbens core mGluR1, mGluR5 and protein kinase C (PKC) in cocaine priming-induced reinstatement of drug seeking. Here, we show that intra-accumbens core administration of the mGluR1/5 agonist DHPG (250 μ M) promoted cocaine seeking in rats. Consistent with these results, administration of an mGluR1 (50.0 μ M YM 298198) or mGluR5 (9.0 μ M MPEP) antagonist directly into the accumbens core prior to a priming injection of cocaine (10 mg/kg) attenuated the reinstatement of drug seeking. mGluR1/5 stimulation activates a signaling cascade including PKC. Intracore microinjection of PKC inhibitors (10 μ M Ro 31-8220 or 30.0 μ M chelerythrine) also blunted cocaine seeking. In addition, cocaine priming-induced reinstatement of drug seeking was associated with increased phosphorylation of PKC γ , but not PKC α or PKC β II, in the core. There were no effects of pharmacological inhibition of mGluR1, mGluR5 or PKC in the accumbens core on sucrose seeking. Together, these findings indicate that mGluR1 and mGluR5 activation in the accumbens core promotes cocaine seeking and that these effects are reinforcer specific. Furthermore, stimulation of mGluR1 and mGluR5 in the accumbens core may regulate cocaine seeking, in part, through activation of PKC γ . (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Rats](#)
[Drug Seeking](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

158. Repeated stress exposure causes strain-dependent shifts in the behavioral economics of cocaine in rats.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 297-301, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Groblewski, Peter A.; Zietz, Chad; Willuhn, Ingo; Phillips, Paul E. M.; Chavkin, Charles

Abstract: Cocaine-experienced Wistar and Wistar Kyoto (WKY) rats received four daily repeated forced swim stress sessions (R-FSS), each of which preceded 4-hour cocaine self-administration sessions. Twenty-four hours after the last swim stress, cocaine valuation was assessed during a single-session threshold procedure. Prior exposure to R-FSS significantly altered cocaine responding in Wistar, but not WKY, rats. Behavioral economic analysis of responding revealed that the Wistar rats that had received R-FSS exhibited an increase in the maximum price that they were willing to pay for cocaine (P_{max}). Pre-treatment with the long-lasting kappa opioid receptor (KOR) antagonist norbinaltorphimine prevented the stress-induced increase in P_{max} . Thus, R-FSS exposure had strain-dependent effects on cocaine responding during the threshold procedure, and the stress effects on cocaine valuation exhibited by Wistar, but not WKY, required intact KOR signaling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Stress](#)
[Rats](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Cocaine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

159. Alpha α melanocyte stimulating hormone modulates ethanol self α administration in posterior ventral tegmental area through melanocortin α 4 receptors.**Citation:** Addiction Biology, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 302-315, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)**Author(s):** Shelkar, Gajanan P.; Kale, Atmaram D.; Singh, Uday; Singru, Praful S.; Subhedar, Nishikant K.; Kokare, Dadasaheb M.**Abstract:** Although the role of alpha α melanocyte stimulating hormone (α α MSH) in alcohol seeking behaviour in rats has been demonstrated, the underlying mechanisms are not understood. Herein, we test the hypothesis that α α MSH might have a permissive effect in promoting the reward action of ethanol. Rats were implanted with cannulae targeted at the posterior ventral tegmental area (pVTA), because the site is sensitive to reinforcing effects of ethanol. These rats were trained to self α administer ethanol in standard two α lever (active/inactive) operant chamber test. Each active lever press resulted in self α administration of 100 nl of ethanol (100–300 mg%) containing solution. Over a period of 7 days, ethanol significantly increased the number of lever presses, which was considered as a measure of reward. Because ethanol at 200 mg% resulted in maximum number of lever presses (α 18–20 lever presses/30 α minute session), the dose was employed in further studies. While prior administration of melanocortin (MC) agonists, α α MSH or [Nle α ,D α Phe α 7] α alpha α MSH into pVTA, resulted in an 89% increase in lever presses, the response was attenuated following pre α treatment with MC4 receptors (MC4R) antagonist, HS014. In an immunohistochemical study, the brains of rats that were trained to self α infuse ethanol showed significantly increased α α MSH immunoreactivity in the nucleus accumbens shell, bed nucleus of stria terminalis and arcuate nucleus of the hypothalamus. In the pVTA, α α MSH fibres were found to run close to the dopamine cells, labelled with tyrosine hydroxylase antibodies. We suggest that α α MSH α MC4R system in the pVTA might be a part of the neuroadaptive mechanism underlying ethanol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)**Subject Headings:** [Tegmentum](#)
[Rats](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Operant Conditioning](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Ethanol](#)
[Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone](#)**Source:** PsycInfo**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)**160. Glutamate transporter GLT-1 mediates N α acetylcysteine inhibition of cocaine reinstatement.****Citation:** Addiction Biology, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 316-323, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)**Author(s):** Reissner, Kathryn J.; Gipson, Cassandra D.; Tran, Phuong K.; Knackstedt, Lori A.; Scofield, Michael D.; Kalivas, Peter W.**Abstract:** Both pre α clinical and clinical studies indicate that N α acetylcysteine (NAC) may be useful in treating relapse to addictive drug use. Cocaine self α administration in rats reduces both cystine α glutamate exchange and glutamate transport via GLT α 1 in the nucleus accumbens, and NAC treatment normalizes these two glial processes critical for maintaining glutamate homeostasis. However, it is not known if one or both of these actions by NAC is needed to inhibit relapse to cocaine seeking. To determine whether the restoration of GLT α 1 and/or cystine α glutamate exchange is required for NAC to inhibit cue α induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking, we utilized the rat self α administration/extinction/reinstatement model of cocaine relapse. Rats were pre α treated in the nucleus accumbens with vivo α morpholino antisense oligomers targeting either GLT α 1 or xCT (catalytic subunit of the cystine α glutamate exchanger) overlapping with daily NAC administration during extinction (100 mg/kg, i.p. for the last 5 days). Rats then underwent cue α induced reinstatement of active lever pressing in the absence of NAC, to determine if preventing NAC α induced restoration of one or the

other protein was sufficient to block the capacity of chronic NAC to inhibit reinstatement. The vivo morpholino suppression of xCT reduced cystine-glutamate exchange but did not affect NAC-induced reduction of reinstated cocaine seeking. In contrast, suppressing NAC-induced restoration of GLT-1 not only prevented NAC from inhibiting reinstatement, but augmented the capacity of cues to reinstate cocaine seeking. We hypothesized that the increased reinstatement after inhibiting NAC induction of GLT-1 resulted from increased extracellular glutamate, and show that augmented reinstatement is prevented by blocking mGluR5. Restoring GLT-1, not cystine-glutamate exchange, is a key mechanism whereby daily NAC reduces cue-induced cocaine reinstatement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Rats](#)
[Glutamate Receptors](#)
[Glutamic Acid](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

161. A critical role for the melanocortin 4 receptor in stress-induced relapse to nicotine seeking in rats.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 324-335, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Qi, Xiaoli; Yamada, Hidetaka; Corrie, Lu W.; Ji, Yue; Bauzo, Rayna M.; Alexander, Jon C.; Bruijnzeel, Adrie W.

Abstract: Tobacco addiction is characterized by a lack of control over smoking and relapse after periods of abstinence. Smoking cessation leads to a dysphoric state that contributes to relapse to smoking. After the acute withdrawal phase, exposure to stressors increases the risk for relapse. Blockade of melanocortin 4 (MC4) receptors has anxiolytic and antidepressant-like effects in animal models. The aim of these studies was to investigate the role of MC4 receptors in the dysphoria associated with nicotine withdrawal and stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking. To study stress-induced reinstatement, rats self-administered nicotine for 16 days and then nicotine seeking was extinguished by substituting saline for nicotine. Nicotine seeking was reinstated by intermittent footshock stress. The intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) procedure was used to assess the negative mood state associated with nicotine withdrawal. Elevations in the ICSS thresholds are indicative of a dysphoric state. The selective MC4 receptor antagonists HS014 and HS024 prevented stress-induced reinstatement of extinguished nicotine seeking. Drug doses that prevented stress-induced relapse did not affect responding for food pellets, which indicates that the drugs did not induce sedation or motor impairments. In the ICSS experiments, the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor antagonist mecamylamine elevated the ICSS thresholds of the nicotine-dependent rats. Pre-treatment with HS014 or HS024 did not prevent the elevations in ICSS thresholds. These studies indicate that MC4 receptors play a critical role in stress-induced reinstatement of nicotine seeking, but these receptors may not play a role in the dysphoria associated with acute nicotine withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Stress](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Rats](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Nicotine Withdrawal](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

162. Memory retrieval of smoking-related images induce greater insula activation as revealed by an fMRI based delayed matching to sample task.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 349-356, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Janes, Amy C.; Ross, Robert S.; Farmer, Stacey; Frederick, Blaise B.; Nickerson, Lisa D.; Lukas, Scott E.; Stern, Chantal E.
- Abstract:** Nicotine dependence is a chronic and difficult to treat disorder. While environmental stimuli associated with smoking precipitate craving and relapse, it is unknown whether smoking cues are cognitively processed differently than neutral stimuli. To evaluate working memory differences between smoking-related and neutral stimuli, we conducted a delay-match-to-sample (DMS) task concurrently with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) in nicotine-dependent participants. The DMS task evaluates brain activation during the encoding, maintenance and retrieval phases of working memory. Smoking images induced significantly more subjective craving, and greater midline cortical activation during encoding in comparison to neutral stimuli that were similar in content yet lacked a smoking component. The insula, which is involved in maintaining nicotine dependence, was active during the successful retrieval of previously viewed smoking versus neutral images. In contrast, neutral images required more prefrontal cortex-mediated active maintenance during the maintenance period. These findings indicate that distinct brain regions are involved in the different phases of working memory for smoking-related versus neutral images. Importantly, the results implicate the insula in the retrieval of smoking-related stimuli, which is relevant given the insula's emerging role in addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Nicotine](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Matching to Sample](#)
[Insula](#)
[Lexical Access](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

163. [¹⁸F]MK-9470 PET measurement of cannabinoid CB1 receptor availability in chronic cannabis users.

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 357-367, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Ceccarini, Jenny; Kuepper, Rebecca; Kemels, Dieter; Os, Jim; Henquet, Cécile; Van Laere, Koen
- Abstract:** Δ^9 -Tetrahydrocannabinol, the main psychoactive component of cannabis, exerts its central effects through activation of the cerebral type 1 cannabinoid (CB1) receptor. Pre-clinical studies have provided evidence that chronic cannabis exposure is linked to decreased CB1 receptor expression and this is thought to be a component underlying drug tolerance and dependence. In this study, we make first use of the selective high-affinity positron emission tomography (PET) ligand [¹⁸F]MK-9470 to obtain in vivo measurements of cerebral CB1 receptor availability in 10 chronic cannabis users (age = 26.0 ± 4.1 years). Each patient underwent [¹⁸F]MK-9470 PET within the first week following the last cannabis consumption. A population of 10 age-matched healthy subjects (age = 23.0 ± 2.9 years) was used as control group. Parametric modified standardized uptake value images, reflecting CB1 receptor availability, were calculated. Statistical parametric mapping and volume-of-interest (VOI) analyses of CB1 receptor availability were performed. Compared with controls, cannabis users showed a global decrease in CB1 receptor availability (-11.7 percent). VOI-based analysis demonstrated that the CB1 receptor decrease was significant in the temporal lobe (-12.7 percent), anterior (-12.6 percent) and posterior cingulate cortex (-13.5 percent) and nucleus accumbens (-11.2 percent). Voxel-based analysis confirmed this decrease and regional

pattern in CB1 receptor availability in cannabis users. These findings revealed that chronic cannabis use may alter specific regional CB1 receptor expression through neuroadaptive changes in CB1 receptor availability, opening the way for the examination of specific CB1 \square cannabis addiction interactions which may predict future cannabis \square related treatment outcome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Cannabis](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Cingulate Cortex](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

164. Emotional graphic cigarette warning labels reduce the electrophysiological brain response to smoking cues.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 368-376, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Wang, An \square Li; Romer, Dan; Elman, Igor; Strasser, Andrew A.; Turetsky, Bruce I.; Gur, Ruben C.; Langleben, Daniel D.

Abstract: There is an ongoing public debate about the new graphic warning labels (GWLs) that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) proposes to place on cigarette packs. Tobacco companies argued that the strongly emotional images FDA proposed to include in the GWLs encroached on their constitutional rights. The court ruled that FDA did not provide sufficient scientific evidence of compelling public interest in such encroachment. This study's objectives were to examine the effects of the GWLs on the electrophysiological and behavioral correlates of smoking addiction and to determine whether labels rated higher on the emotional reaction (ER) scale are associated with greater effects. We studied 25 non \square treatment \square seeking smokers. Event \square related potentials (ERPs) were recorded while participants viewed a random sequence of paired images, in which visual smoking (Cues) or non \square smoking (non \square Cues) images were preceded by GWLs or neutral images. Participants reported their cigarette craving after viewing each pair. Dependent variables were magnitude of P300 ERPs and self \square reported cigarette craving in response to Cues. We found that subjective craving response to Cues was significantly reduced by preceding GWLs, whereas the P300 amplitude response to Cues was reduced only by preceding GWLs rated high on the ER scale. In conclusion, our study provides experimental neuroscience evidence that weighs in on the ongoing public and legal debate about how to balance the constitutional and public health aspects of the FDA \square proposed GWLs. The high toll of smoking \square related illness and death adds urgency to the debate and prompts consideration of our findings while longitudinal studies of GWLs are underway. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Attentional Bias](#)
[Emotional Control](#)
[Evoked Potentials](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Brain](#)
[Electrophysiology](#)
[Craving](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

165. Greater externalizing personality traits predict less error \square related insula and anterior cingulate cortex activity in acutely abstinent cigarette smokers.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 377-389, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Carroll, Allison J.; Sutherland, Matthew T.; Salmeron, Betty Jo; Ross, Thomas J.; Stein, Elliot A.

Abstract: Attenuated activity in performance monitoring brain regions following erroneous actions may contribute to the repetition of maladaptive behaviors such as continued drug use. Externalizing is a broad personality construct characterized by deficient impulse control, vulnerability to addiction and reduced neurobiological indices of error processing. The insula and dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC) are regions critically linked with error processing as well as the perpetuation of cigarette smoking. As such, we examined the interrelations between externalizing tendencies, erroneous task performance, and error-related insula and dACC activity in overnight-deprived smokers (n = 24) and non-smokers (n = 20). Participants completed a self-report measure assessing externalizing tendencies (Externalizing Spectrum Inventory) and a speeded Flanker task during functional magnetic resonance imaging scanning. We observed that higher externalizing tendencies correlated with the occurrence of more performance errors among smokers but not non-smokers. Suggesting a neurobiological contribution to such suboptimal performance among smokers, higher externalizing also predicted less recruitment of the right insula and dACC following error commission. Critically, this error-related activity fully mediated the relationship between externalizing traits and error rates. That is, higher externalizing scores predicted less error-related right insula and dACC activity and, in turn, less error-related activity predicted more errors. Relating such regional activity with a clinically relevant construct, less error-related right insula and dACC responses correlated with higher tobacco craving during abstinence. Given that inadequate error-related neuronal responses may contribute to continued drug use despite negative consequences, these results suggest that externalizing tendencies and/or compromised error processing among subsets of smokers may be relevant factors for smoking cessation success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nicotine](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
[Cingulate Cortex](#)
[Personality Traits](#)
[Insula](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

166. Brains online: Structural and functional correlates of habitual internet use.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, Mar 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 415-422, 1355-6215 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Kühn, Simone; Gallinat, Jürgen

Abstract: In the past decades, the Internet has become one of the most important tools to gather information and communicate with other people. Excessive use is a growing concern of health practitioners. Based on the assumption that excessive Internet use bears resemblance with addictive behaviour, we hypothesized alterations of the fronto-striatal network in frequent users. On magnetic resonance imaging scans of 62 healthy male adults, we computed voxel-based morphometry to identify grey matter (GM) correlates of excessive Internet use, assessed by means of the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) and functional connectivity analysis and amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation (ALFF) measures on resting state data to explore the functional networks associated with structural alterations. We found a significant negative association between the IAT score and right frontal pole GM volume ($P < 0.001$, family wise error corrected). Functional connectivity of right frontal pole to left ventral striatum was positively associated with higher IAT scores. Furthermore, the IAT score was positively correlated to ALFF in bilateral ventral striatum. The alterations in the fronto-striatal circuitry associated with growing IAT scores could reflect a reduction of top-down modulation of prefrontal areas, in particular, the ability to maintain long-term goals in face of distraction. The higher activation of ventral striatum at rest may indicate a constant activation in the context of a diminished prefrontal control. The results demonstrate that excessive Internet use may be driven by neuronal circuits relevant for addictive behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Internet Addiction](#)
[Gray Matter](#)
[Basal Ganglia](#)
[Neuroimaging](#)
[Behavior Analysis](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

167. Multi-family group therapy for adolescent Internet addiction: Exploring the underlying mechanisms.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 42, p. 1-8, 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Liu, Qin-Xue; Fang, Xiao-Yi; Yan, Ni; Zhou, Zong-Kui; Yuan, Xiao-Jiao; Lan, Jing; Liu, Chao-Ying

Abstract: Objective: Internet addiction is one of the most common problems among adolescents and effective treatment is needed. This research aims to test the effectiveness and underlying mechanism of multi-family group therapy (MFGT) to reduce Internet addiction among adolescents. Method: A total of 92 participants consisting of 46 adolescents with Internet addiction, aged 12–18years, and 46 their parents, aged 35–46years, were assigned to the experimental group (six-session MFGT intervention) or a waiting-list control. Structured questionnaires were administered at pre-intervention (T1), post-intervention (T2) and a three-month follow-up (T3). Results: There was a significant difference in the decline both in the average score and proportion of adolescents with Internet addiction in MFGT group at post-intervention (MT1 = 3.40, MT2 = 2.46, $p < 0.001$; 100 versus 4.8%, $p < 0.001$) maintained for three months (MT3 = 2.06, $p < 0.001$; 100 versus 11.1%, $p < 0.001$). Reports from both adolescents and parents were significantly better than those in the control group. Further explorations of the underlying mechanisms of effectiveness based on the changed values of measured variables showed that the improvement in adolescent Internet use was partially explained by the satisfaction of their psychological needs and improved parent–adolescent communication and closeness. Conclusions: The six-session multi-family group therapy was effective in reducing Internet addiction behaviors among adolescents and could be implemented as part of routine primary care clinic services in similar populations. As family support system is critical in maintaining the intervention effect, fostering positive parent–adolescent interaction and addressing adolescents' psychological needs should be included in preventive programs for Internet addiction in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Group Psychotherapy](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Family Therapy](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Need Satisfaction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

168. Parental mental health and Internet Addiction in adolescents.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 42, p. 20-23, 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Lam, Lawrence T.

Abstract: Purpose: This study aimed to investigate the relationship between parental mental health, particularly depression, and Internet Addiction (IA) among adolescents. Methods: This was a population-based parent-and-child dyad health survey utilising a random sampling technique. Adolescent IA was measured by the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) designed by Young. The mental health status of the parents was assessed using the Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale (DASS). Data were analysed using logistic regression modelling techniques with adjustment for potential confounding factors. Results: A total of 1098 parent-and-child dyads were recruited and responded to the survey providing usable

information. For IA, 263 (24.0%) students could be classified as at risk of moderate to severe IA. About 6% (n = 68), 4% (n = 43), and 8% (n = 87) of parents were categorised to be at risk of moderate to severe depression, anxiety, and stress respectively. Regression analysis results suggested a significant association between parental depression at the level of moderate to severe and IA in adolescents after adjusting for potential confounding factors (OR = 3.03, 95% C.I. = 1.67–5.48). On the other hand, no associations between parental anxiety and stress and child's IA were observed. Conclusions: The result suggested that there was a significant relationship between parental mental health, particularly depression, and the IA status of their children. These results have direct implications on the treatment and prevention of Internet Addiction among young people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Mental Health](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Dyads](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Parents](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

169. Social judgments of behavioral versus substance-related addictions: A population-based study.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 42, p. 24-31, 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Konkoly Thege, Barna; Colman, Ian; el-Guebaly, Nady; Hodgins, David C.; Patten, Scott B.; Schopflocher, Don; Wolfe, Jody; Wild, T. Cameron

Abstract: Background: Recently, the concept of addiction has expanded to include many types of problematic repetitive behaviors beyond those related to substance misuse. This trend may have implications for the way that lay people think about addictions and about people struggling with addictive disorders. The aim of this study was to provide a better understanding of how the public understands a variety of substance-related and behavioral addictions. Methods: A representative sample of 4000 individuals from Alberta, Canada completed an online survey. Participants were randomly assigned to answer questions about perceived addiction liability, etiology, and prevalence of problems with four substances (alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and cocaine) and six behaviors (problematic gambling, eating, shopping, sexual behavior, video gaming, and work). Results: Bivariate analyses revealed that respondents considered substances to have greater addiction liability than behaviors and that most risk factors (moral, biological, or psychosocial) were considered as more important in the etiology of behavioral versus substance addictions. A discriminant function analysis demonstrated that perceived addiction liability and character flaws were the two most important features differentiating judgments of substance-related versus behavioral addictions. Perceived addiction liability was judged to be greater for substances. Conversely, character flaws were viewed as more associated with behavioral addictions. Conclusions: The general public appreciates the complex bio–psycho-social etiology underlying addictions, but perceives substance-related and behavioral addictions differently. These attitudes, in turn, may shape a variety of important outcomes, including the extent to which people believed to manifest behavioral addictions feel stigmatized, seek treatment, or initiate behavior changes on their own. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drug Abuse](#)
[Etiology](#)
[Behavior Analysis](#)
[Stigma](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Judgment](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

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

170. Exploring personality characteristics of Chinese adolescents with internet-related addictive behaviors: Trait differences for gaming addiction and social networking addiction.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 42, p. 32-35, 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Wang, Chong-Wen; Ho, Rainbow T. H.; Chan, Cecilia L. W.; Tse, Samson
Abstract: This study investigated the associations between personality traits, based on the Big Five model, and addictive behaviors to different online activities among adolescents. A sample of 920 participants was recruited from four secondary schools in different districts using random cluster sampling. A structured questionnaire, including demographic information, internet usage pattern, the Internet Addiction Test, the Game Addiction Scale, the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale—Revised, and the Big Five Inventory, was administered to each participant. The results demonstrated a significant difference in personality traits for addictive behaviors related to different online activities. Specifically, higher neuroticism ($\beta = 0.15$, $p < 0.001$) and less conscientiousness ($\beta = 0.12$, $p < 0.001$) displayed significant associations with internet addiction in general; less conscientiousness ($\beta = 0.09$, $p < 0.01$) and low openness ($\beta = 0.06$, $p < 0.05$) were significantly associated with gaming addiction; and neuroticism ($\beta = 0.15$, $p < 0.001$) and extraversion ($\beta = 0.10$, $p < 0.01$) were significantly associated with social networking addiction. Our findings may provide a better understanding of the etiopathology of internet-related addictive behaviors and have implications for psychoeducation and psychotherapy programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
Subject Headings: [Adolescent Development](#)
[Emotional Intelligence](#)
[Online Social Networks](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Personality Traits](#)
[Computer Games](#)

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

171. The effects of Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT) on parent substance use and the association between parent and adolescent substance use.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 42, p. 44-50, 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Horigian, Viviana E.; Feaster, Daniel J.; Brincks, Ahnalee; Robbins, Michael S.; Perez, María Alejandra; Szapocznik, José
Abstract: Background: The effects of family therapy for adolescent substance use on parent substance use have not been explored. Objectives: To determine the effects of Brief Strategic Family Therapy® (BSFT®) on parent substance use, and the relationship between parent substance use and adolescent substance use. Design: 480 adolescents and parents were randomized to BSFT or Treatment as Usual (TAU) across eight outpatient treatment programs. Methods: Parent substance use was assessed at baseline and at 12months post-randomization. Adolescent substance use was assessed at baseline and monthly for 12months post-randomization. Family functioning was assessed at baseline, 4, 8, and 12months post-randomization. Results: Parents in BSFT significantly decreased their alcohol use as measured by the ASI composite score from baseline to 12months ($\chi^2(1) = 4.46$, $p = .04$). Change in family functioning mediated the relationship between Treatment Condition and change in parent alcohol use. Children of parents who reported drug use at baseline had three times as many days of reported substance use at baseline compared with children of parents who did not use or only used alcohol ($\chi^2(2) = 7.58$, $p = .02$). Adolescents in BSFT had a significantly lower trajectory of substance use than those in TAU ($\beta = -7.82$, $p < .001$) if their parents used drugs at baseline. Conclusions: BSFT is effective in reducing alcohol use in parents, and in reducing adolescents'

substance use in families where parents were using drugs at baseline. BSFT may also decrease alcohol use among parents by improving family functioning (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Offspring](#)
[Parents](#)
[Brief Psychotherapy](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Family Therapy](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

172. Substance-use coping and self-rated health among US middle-aged and older adults.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 42, p. 96-100, 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Mauro, Pia M.; Canham, Sarah L.; Martins, Silvia S.; Spira, Adam P.

Abstract: The prevalence of alcohol, drug, and tobacco use among US middle-aged and older adults is increasing. A subset of this population uses substances to cope with stress, but the characteristics of these individuals, and the association between substance-use coping and health outcomes remain unclear. We identified correlates of substance-use coping and measured its association with self-rated health in a community-based sample of adults aged 54–99 in the Health and Retirement Study (HRS). In the 2008 HRS, 1351 participants reported their frequency of prescription/other drug-, alcohol-, and cigarette-use coping with stress and reported self-rated health (excellent/very good, good, or fair/poor); 1201 of these participants also reported self-rated health in 2010. One in six participants frequently used substances to cope. The oldest participants were least likely to engage in frequent alcohol-use coping. Those with elevated depressive symptoms were more likely to frequently engage in cigarette- and prescription/other drug-use coping. In multivariable-adjusted analyses, participants who frequently used cigarettes (compared to participants who infrequently used cigarettes) to cope had 2.7 times (95% CI = 1.1–6.7) the odds of poor (vs. excellent) self-rated health. Relative to participants who infrequently used prescription/other drugs to cope, participants who frequently used prescription/other drugs to cope had 2.4 times (95% CI = 1.1–5.1) the odds of reporting poor self-rated health. The association between prescription/other drug-use coping in 2008 and self-rated health in 2010 was statistically significant (relative OR = 3.5, 95% CI = 1.7–7.2). Participants engaging in substance-use coping likely have particular demographic and clinical characteristics. Interventions to reduce substance-use coping may prevent adverse health outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Aging](#)
[Self Report](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

173. Stability and change in multi-method measures of impulsivity across residential addictions treatment.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 42, p. 126-129, 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Littlefield, Andrew K.; Stevens, Angela K.; Cunningham, Sarah; Jones, Rachel E.; King, Kevin M.; Schumacher, Julie A.; Coffey, Scott F.

Abstract: Introduction: Although the relations between constructs related to impulsivity and substance use disorders (SUDs) are well established, recent research suggests that changes in impulsivity may be an important mechanism in the recovery process. However, this evidence is primarily based on studies that have examined the relation between changes in impulsivity and substance involvement across the span of several years using self-report measures; thus, it is unclear if these changes are linked across

shorter time intervals or extend to behavioral methods of assessment. Methods: Using prospective data from 43 participants (mean age = 35.06; 60% female) enrolled in residential substance abuse treatment, the extent to which seven facets of impulsivity (i.e., questionnaire-assessed delay discounting, lack of perseverance, lack of planning, negative urgency, positive urgency, sensation seeking, and behaviorally-assessed inhibitory control) changed across approximately 4 weeks of treatment was examined. Results: Dependent group t-tests suggested significant reductions in negative urgency and lack of planning, and significant improvements in inhibitory control. Conclusions: Findings indicate that specific impulsivity facets show change across relatively short time frames and suggest nonspecific effects of residential treatment on levels of impulsivity. These results inform the functional relation between facets of impulsivity and substance involvement and have implications for assessment and treatment approaches for SUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Delay Discounting](#)
[Behavior Analysis](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

174. Relations between pain-related anxiety, tobacco dependence, and barriers to quitting among a community-based sample of daily smokers.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 42, p. 130-135, 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Ditre, Joseph W.; Langdon, Kirsten J.; Kosiba, Jesse D.; Zale, Emily L.; Zvolensky, Michael J.

Abstract: There is increasing recognition that complex and potentially bidirectional relations between pain and smoking may be relevant to the maintenance of tobacco addiction. Pain-related anxiety has been identified as a mechanism in the onset and progression of painful disorders, and initial evidence indicates that pain-related anxiety may be associated with essential features of tobacco dependence among smokers with chronic pain. However, there has not been an empirical study of pain-related anxiety in relation to tobacco dependence and self-reported barriers to quitting among a community-based sample of daily smokers. The current sample was comprised of 122 daily smokers who were recruited from the local community to participate in a larger study that included an initial assessment of pain, smoking history, and pain-related anxiety. Approximately 17% of our sample endorsed moderate or severe past-month pain, nearly half met criteria for current anxiety or mood disorder, and about 30% met criteria for a current substance use disorder, exclusive of tobacco dependence. Results indicated that pain-related anxiety was uniquely and positively associated with both tobacco dependence severity scores and self-reported barriers to quitting. These findings lend support to the notion that pain-related anxiety may contribute to the maintenance of tobacco addiction among smokers who experience varying levels of pain severity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Pain](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

175. The association between impulsivity and alcohol/drug use among prison inmates.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 42, p. 140-143, 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Bernstein, Michael H.; McSheffrey, Savannah N.; van den Berg, Jacob J.; Vela, Jamie E.; Stein, L. A. R.; Roberts, Mary B.; Martin, Rosemarie A.; Clarke, Jennifer G.
- Abstract:** Background: Few studies have examined the relation between impulsivity and drug involvement with prison inmates, in spite of their heavy drug use. Among this small body of work, most studies look at clinically relevant drug dependence, rather than drug use specifically. Method: N = 242 adult inmates (34.8% female, 52% White) with an average age of 35.58 (SD = 9.19) completed a modified version of the 15-item Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS) and measures assessing lifetime alcohol, opiate, benzodiazepine, cocaine, cannabis, hallucinogen, and polysubstance use. Lifetime users also reported the frequency of use for the 30days prior to incarceration. Results: Impulsivity was higher among lifetime users (versus never users) of all substances other than cannabis. Thirty day drug use frequency was only related to impulsivity for opiates and alcohol. Discussion: This study extends prior work, by showing that a lifetime history of non-clinical substance use is positively associated with impulsivity among prison inmates. Implications for drug interventions are considered for this population, which is characterized by high rates of substance use and elevated impulsivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Drug Abuse](#)
[Prisoners](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

176. Mediators of interpersonal violence and drug addiction severity among methamphetamine users in Cape Town, South Africa.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 42, p. 167-171, 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Hobkirk, Andréa L.; Watt, Melissa H.; Green, Kimberly T.; Beckham, Jean C.; Skinner, Donald; Meade, Christina S.
- Abstract:** South Africa has high rates of interpersonal violence and a rapidly growing methamphetamine epidemic. Previous research has linked experiences of interpersonal violence to higher rates of substance use, and identified mental health constructs as potential mediators of this association. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between interpersonal violence and addiction severity among active methamphetamine users in Cape Town, South Africa, and to explore symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use coping as mediators of this relationship. A community sample of 360 methamphetamine users was recruited through respondent driven sampling and surveyed on their experiences of violence, mental health, coping, and drug use and severity. A series of one-way ANOVAs were conducted to examine the relationship of self-reported interpersonal violence with drug addiction severity, and multiple mediation analyses were used to determine if PTSD symptoms and substance use coping mediated this relationship. The majority (87%) of the sample reported experiencing at least one instance of interpersonal violence in their lifetime, and the number of violent experiences was associated with increased drug addiction severity. PTSD and substance use coping were significant mediators of this association. Only the indirect effect of substance use coping remained significant for the female sample when the mediation model was conducted separately for men and women. The findings point to the need for integrated treatments that address drug use and PTSD for methamphetamine users in South Africa and highlight the importance of coping interventions for women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Methamphetamine](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Violence](#)

[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

177. Predictors of relapse among smokers: Transtheoretical effort variables, demographics, and smoking severity.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 42, p. 176-179, 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Gökbayrak, N. S.; Paiva, A. L.; Blissmer, B. J.; Prochaska, J. O.

Abstract: The present longitudinal study investigates baseline assessments of static and dynamic variables, including demographic characteristics, smoking severity, and Transtheoretical Model of Behavior Change (TTM) effort variables (Decisional Balance (i.e. Pros and Cons), Situational Temptations, and Processes of Change) of relapse among individuals who were abstinent at 12months. The study sample (N = 521) was derived from an integrated dataset of four population-based smoking cessation interventions. Several key findings included: Participants who were aged 25–44 and 45–64 (OR = .43, p = .01 and OR = .40, p = .01, respectively) compared to being aged 18–24 were less likely to relapse at follow-up. Participants in the control group were more than twice as likely to relapse (OR = 2.17, p = .00) at follow-up compared to participants in the treatment group. Participants who reported higher Habit Strength scores were more likely to relapse (OR = 1.05, p = .02). Participants who had higher scores of Reinforcement Management (OR = 1.05, p = .04) and Self-Reevaluation (OR = 1.08, p = .01) were more likely to relapse. Findings add to one assumption that relapsers tend to relapse not solely due to smoking addiction severity, but due to immediate precursor factors such as emotional distress. One approach would be to provide additional expert guidance on how smokers can manage stress effectively when they enroll in treatment at any stage of change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Behavior Change](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Models](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

178. Characteristics of substance use disorder treatment patients using medical cannabis for pain.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 42, p. 185-188, 0306-4603 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Ashrafioun, Lisham; Bohnert, Kipling M.; Jannausch, Mary; Ilgen, Mark A.

Abstract: Background: This study was designed to assess the prevalence and correlates of self-reported medical cannabis use for pain in a substance use disorder (SUD) treatment program. Method: Participants (n = 433) aged 18years and older were recruited from February 2012 to July 2014 at a large residential SUD treatment program. They completed a battery of questionnaires to assess demographics, usual pain level in the past three months (using the 11-point Numeric Rating Scale for pain), depression (using the Beck Depression Inventory), previous types of pain treatments, and lifetime and past-year use of substances (using the Addiction Severity Index). Using both adjusted and unadjusted logistic regression models, we compared those who reported medical cannabis use for pain with those who did not report it. Results: Overall, 15% of the sample (n = 63) reported using medical cannabis for pain in the past year. After adjusting for age, medical cannabis use for pain was significantly associated with past-year use of alcohol, cocaine, heroin, other opioids, and sedatives, but was not associated with usual pain level or depression. It was also associated with past year treatment of pain using prescription pain relievers without prescriptions. Conclusions: These results indicate that medical cannabis use for pain is relatively common and is associated with more extensive substance use

among SUD patients. Future work is needed to develop and evaluate strategies to assess and treat individuals who report medical cannabis for pain in SUD treatment settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Cannabis](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Pain](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

179. Toward efficient screening for DSM-5 alcohol use disorders in college students: Performance of the AUDIT-C.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, Mar 2015, vol. 14, no. 1, p. 15., 1531-5754 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Hagman, Brett T.

Abstract: Objectives: The newly implemented Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)-5 Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) criteria may significantly alter how AUDs are identified in our alcohol screening efforts. The Alcohol Use Disorders and Identification Test- Consumption (AUDIT-C) is a 3-item alcohol screening instrument that has been used extensively to identify those at-risk for an AUD. At present, research on the AUDIT-C to screen for AUDs in college students using the new DSM-5 guidelines has received no attention. The present study evaluated the performance of the AUDIT-C in screening for DSM-5 AUDs in college students. Methods and Materials: Participants (N = 1697) were past-year drinkers and recruited from 3 universities in the Southeastern, United States. Results: The AUDIT-C performed slightly better in the detection of DSM-5 AUDs [areas under receiving operating characteristic curve (AUROC) = 0.764; SE = 0.014] in comparison with DSM-IV AUDs (AUROC = 0.734; SE = 0.014). Alternatively, the AUDIT-C performed most optimally in the detection of heavy binge drinking (AUROC = 0.913; SE = 0.008) and any binge drinking (AUROC = 0.862; SE = 0.009) in comparison with the detection of DSM-5 AUDs. Sex differences emerged in the identification of optimal AUDIT-C cut-off scores for detecting DSM-5 AUDs. Conclusions: Overall, preliminary findings indicate that the AUDIT-C provides reasonably good discrimination in the detection of DSM-5 AUDs in college students. Continued research is warranted to ensure the stability of die current study findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [College Students](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Drug Usage Screening](#)
[Screening](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycInfo

180. Attitudes and training needs of New England HIV care and addiction treatment providers: Opportunities for better integration of HIV and alcohol treatment services.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, Mar 2015, vol. 14, no. 1, p. 16-28, 1531-5754 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Montague, Brian T.; Kahler, Christopher W.; Colby, Suzanne M.; McHugh, R. Kathryn; Squires, Daniel; Fitzgerald, Brieanne; Operario, Don; Gallagher, Donna; Monti, Peter M.; Mayer, Kenneth H.

Abstract: Objectives: Unhealthy alcohol use is common among HIV-infected patients and contributes to comorbidities, cognitive decline, unprotected sex, and poor medication adherence. Studies consistently show missed opportunities to address unhealthy alcohol

use as part of care. Although treatment of other drug use has been integrated into HIV care in some settings, more information is needed regarding provider attitudes regarding the need for integration of alcohol treatment and HIV care. **Materials and Methods:** We surveyed 119 HIV and 159 addiction providers regarding the following domains: existing knowledge, desire for new knowledge (with subdomains relative advantage, compatibility, and complexity of integrating knowledge), and individual and program development needs. Scale scores for each domain were correlated with demographics to identify factors associated with training need. **Results:** Both HIV and addiction providers reported agreement with statements of existing knowledge and the need for additional skills. The priority attributed to training, however, was low for both groups. Knowledge and perceived prevalence of HIV and unhealthy alcohol use increased with years of experience. Perceived prevalence correlated with compatibility but not the relative advantage of training. **Conclusions:** Though addressing alcohol use and HIV was acknowledged to be important, the priority of this was low, particularly early career providers. These providers may be important targets for training focusing on motivating coordination of care and skills related to assessment and counseling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Training](#)
[HIV](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[Health Care Services](#)
[AIDS](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycInfo

181. Differential risk factors for HIV drug and sex risk-taking among non-treatment-seeking hospitalized injection drug users.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, Mar 2015, vol. 19, no. 3, p. 405-411, 1090-7165 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Crooks, Denise; Tsui, Judith; Anderson, Bradley; Dossabhoy, Shernaz; Herman, Debra; Liebschutz, Jane M.; Stein, Michael D.

Abstract: Injection drug users (IDUs) are at increased risk of contracting HIV. From a clinical trial assessing an intervention to enhance the linkage of hospitalized patients to opioid treatment after discharge, we conducted multivariate analysis of baseline data from hospitalized IDUs with a history of opioid dependence (n = 104) to identify differences in factors predicting HIV drug and sex risk behaviors. Factors significantly associated with HIV drug risk were being non-Hispanic Caucasian and recent cocaine use. Being female, binge drinking, and poorer mental health were significantly associated with higher sex risk. Because factors predicting HIV sex risk behaviors differ from those predicting HIV drug risk, interventions aimed at specific HIV risks should have different behavioral and substance use targets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Mental Health](#)
[Hospitalized Patients](#)
[HIV](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycInfo

182. High HIV prevalence in a respondent-driven sampling survey of injection drug users in Tehran, Iran.

Citation: AIDS and Behavior, Mar 2015, vol. 19, no. 3, p. 440-449, 1090-7165 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Malekinejad, Mohsen; Mohraz, Minoo; Razani, Nooshin; Akbari, Gholamreza; McFarland, Willi; Khairandish, Parastoo; Malekafzali, Housien; Gouya, Mohammad M.; Zarghami, Asieh; Rutherford, George W.

Abstract: Iran is facing unprecedented dual drug use and HIV epidemics. We conducted a cross-sectional survey to obtain HIV prevalence and risk behavior data from injection drug users (IDU) in Tehran. We used respondent-driven sampling (RDS) to recruit IDU through successive waves starting with 24 “seeds,” conducted anonymous face-to-face interviews and HIV testing and counseling, and used RDSAT to adjust data. During 44 weeks, 1,726 study referral coupons resulted in 645 (37 %) IDU referrals, of whom 548 (85 %) were enrolled. From those enrolled, 84 % were incarcerated, 47 % employed, 55 % single, 27 % under 30 years of age, and 26 % homeless. The adjusted HIV prevalence was 26.6 % (95 % confidence interval 21.3–32.1), and was higher among certain IDU subgroups (e.g., those who sharing injection paraphernalia). Our estimates of HIV prevalence were higher than some other estimates; however, repeated surveys using similar methodology are needed to monitor the trend of HIV epidemic over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Epidemiology](#)
[HIV](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

183. Undiagnosed HIV among people who inject drugs in Manipur, India.

Citation: AIDS Care, Mar 2015, vol. 27, no. 3, p. 288-292, 0954-0121 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Armstrong, Gregory; Medhi, Gajendra K.; Mahanta, Jagadish; Paranjape, R. S.; Kermode, Michelle

Abstract: Manipur is a geographically isolated state of India characterised by a high HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs (PWID). A low-to-moderate lifetime rate of HIV testing has been documented amongst PWID in Manipur. Little is known about the extent of undiagnosed HIV in this setting and whether uptake of HIV testing (and knowledge of a positive diagnosis) leads HIV-positive PWID to change their risk behaviours. The cross-sectional data (n = 821) analysed for this paper were collected in 2009 for the Integrated Behavioural and Biological Assessment (IBBA) using interviewer-administered questionnaires and the collection of de-linked blood and urine samples. Almost one-third (30.7%) of the participants tested HIV positive. The majority knew where to obtain a confidential HIV test (80.7%), however, half of the HIV-positive participants had either never had an HIV test (37.7%), or had undertaken a test without collecting the result (12.7%). Almost one-quarter (23.4%) of the HIV-positive participants and 17.4% of the HIV-negative participants had shared a needle/syringe with at least one other injector during the preceding month. Encouragingly, HIV-positive participants were significantly more likely than HIV-negative participants to use condoms with their regular sexual partners, however, there was still a high proportion of HIV-positive participants who did not use a condom at last sex with their regular (47.2%) or casual (48.0%) partners. Having taken an HIV test and collected the result was associated with a reduction in HIV-risk behaviours among HIV-positive participants, but not among HIV-negative participants. In conclusion, we found that a substantial proportion of the HIV-positive PWID in Manipur were not aware of their positive status, and risky injecting and sexual practices were commonplace. However, HIV-positive PWID appear to reduce their high-risk behaviours when they become aware of their HIV status highlighting the importance of taking HIV testing coverage to scale. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Sexual Partners](#)
[Risk Taking](#)
[HIV](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

184. HIV risk among female sex workers with different patterns of drug use behaviors in Southwest China: A cross-sectional study.

- Citation:** AIDS Care, Mar 2015, vol. 27, no. 3, p. 293-300, 0954-0121 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Tang, Zhenzhu; Zhang, Chen; Li, Xiaoming; Liu, Yu; Su, Shaobing; Zhou, Yuejiao; Shen, Zhiyong
- Abstract:** Although many researchers found that drug use behaviors significantly increased HIV risk, few of them investigated the association between HIV risk and different drug use behaviors among female sex workers (FSWs) in China. The current study examines demographic and behavioral risk factors as well as the infections of HIV, syphilis, and among a subgroup of FSWs who are injection drug users (IDU) or noninjection drug users (NIDU) in comparison to Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) nondrug users (non-DU). We conducted secondary analysis of the 2010 National Sentinel Surveillance (NSS) data from Guangxi China. A self-administered, standard behavioral surveillance survey was completed by a total of 12,622 FSWs recruited from Guangxi, China. The Guangxi 2010 NSS sample included 2.6% NIDU and 0.5% IDU. Compared to non-DU, IDU were more likely to report no condom use in the last sex act (aOR = 3.25, 95%CI = 1.65, 6.40), inconsistent condom use in the past month (aOR = 4.88, 95%CI = 2.66, 8.96), having an HIV testing (aOR = 2.48, 95%CI = 1.34, 4.58), infections of HIV (aOR = 42.60, 95%CI = 9.45, 192.06), syphilis (aOR = 4.13, 95%CI = 1.86, 9.16), and HCV (aOR = 74.54, 95%CI = 30.26, 183.61). NIDU had 2.89 times higher than non-DU to report a history of sexually transmitted disease and 26% less likely to report inconsistent condom use in the past month (p < 0.05). We called for tailored, accessible, and nonjudgmental drug treatments coupled with effective sexual risk reduction interventions to help FSWs with various drug use problems to reduce their vulnerability and susceptibility of HIV risk in China as well as other cultural settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Risk Factors](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Prostitution](#)
[HIV](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

185. HIV-related characteristics among female partners of injecting drug users in Kelantan, Malaysia: A descriptive study.

- Citation:** AIDS Care, Mar 2015, vol. 27, no. 3, p. 301-306, 0954-0121 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Mohd Nasarruddin, Aishah; Wan Mohammad, Wan Mohd Zahiruddin; Nik Hussain, Nik Hazlina; Ali, Siti Hawa; Zubir, Hazura Mat
- Abstract:** Kelantan, a northeastern state in Peninsular Malaysia, is one of the states that has been acutely hit by injecting drug user (IDU)-driven HIV epidemic, in addition to having a high number of infected women in Malaysia. This cross-sectional study describes the socio-demographic characteristics, HIV risk factors, risk perception, and adoption of preventive behaviors among female partners of IDUs in Kelantan. Out of 101 women, the majority of them are from low socioeconomic background and have no other risk factors besides heterosexual HIV transmission from their male IDU partners. Although 45.5% have not been tested for HIV and more than half (53.5%) of them did not use condoms during sexual intercourse, only 44.6% of the women perceived themselves to be at risk of being infected with HIV. Most of the women (86.1%) were willing to undergo voluntary counseling and testing (VCT). Female partners of IDUs continue to be vulnerable to HIV due to having sexual contact with IDUs, and also due to their socioeconomic position in the community. To prevent HIV transmission among female partners of IDUs, consolidating HIV prevention efforts from multiple approaches is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [HIV](#)
[Epidemics](#)

[Risk Factors](#)
[Disease Transmission](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycInfo

186. BDNF Val66Met and reward-related brain function in adolescents: Role for early alcohol consumption.

Citation: Alcohol, Mar 2015, vol. 49, no. 2, p. 103-110, 0741-8329 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Nees, F.; Witt, S.H.; Dinu-Biringer, R.; Lourdusamy, A.; Tzschoppe, J.; Vollstädt-Klein, S.; Millenet, S.; Bach, C.; Poustka, L.; Banaschewski, T.; Barker, G. J.; Bokde, A. L. W.; Bromberg, U.; Büchel, C.; Conrod, P.J.; Frank, J.; Frouin, V.; Gallinat, J.; Garavan, H.; Gowland, P.; Heinz, A.; Ittermann, B.; Mann, K.; Martinot, J.-L.; Paus, T.; Pausova, Z.; Robbins, T.W.; Smolka, M.N.; Rietschel, M.; Schumann, G.; Flor, H.

Abstract: Changes in reward processing have been identified as one important pathogenetic mechanism in alcohol addiction. The nonsynonymous single nucleotide polymorphism in the brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) gene (rs6265/Val66Met) modulates the central nervous system activity of neurotransmitters involved in reward processing such as serotonin, dopamine, and glutamate. It was identified as crucial for alcohol consumption in healthy adults and, in rats, specifically related to the function in the striatum, a region that is commonly involved in reward processing. However, studies in humans on the association of BDNF Val66Met and reward-related brain functions and its role for alcohol consumption, a significant predictor of later alcohol addiction, are missing. Based on an intermediate phenotype approach, we assessed the early orientation toward alcohol and alcohol consumption in 530 healthy adolescents that underwent a monetary incentive delay task during functional magnetic resonance imaging. We found a significantly lower response in the putamen to reward anticipation in adolescent Met carriers with high versus low levels of alcohol consumption. During reward feedback, Met carriers with low putamen reactivity were significantly more likely to orient toward alcohol and to drink alcohol 2 years later. This study indicates a possible effect of BDNF Val66Met on alcohol addiction-related phenotypes in adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Adolescent Development](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[Genes](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Striatum](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

187. Assessing and treating alcohol relapse risk in liver transplantation candidates.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, Mar 2015, vol. 50, no. 2, p. 164-172, 0735-0414 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Dom, G.; Wojnar, M.; Crunelle, C. L.; Thon, N.; Bobes, J.; Preuss, U. W.; Addolorato, G.; Seitz, H. K.; Wurst, F. M.

Abstract: In Europe between 30 and 50% of all liver transplantations (LTX) are done within the context of chronic end-stage alcoholic liver disease (ALD). However, post-operatively 20–25% of these patients lapse or relapse into heavy alcohol use. Thus, assessment of alcohol relapse risk before enlisting and therapeutic follow-up during and after LTX is of utmost importance. However, as yet there are enormous differences between European countries and between transplant centers, with regard to the assessment methods and criteria and the implementation of therapeutic follow-up. Only the so-called ‘6-month abstinence’ rule is widely used. However, there are not much scientific data validating its use in predicting relapse. Thus, there is a clear need of a more homogeneous approach, which was the focus of a symposium of the European Federation of Addiction Societies during the 14th conference of the European Society for Biomedical Research on

Alcoholism, 2013 (ESBRA), entitled 'Liver transplantation: A European perspective'. In a follow-up on this symposium, the authors aim to sum up the evidence of psychiatric assessment criteria and psychiatric treatment interventions relevant in the context of patient selection and patient follow-up within ALD transplantation procedures. Based upon these findings, we propose elements of a procedure that can serve as a first step toward a model of good practice regarding addiction-specialist input within the pre-and post-transplantation period. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Liver Disorders](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Liver](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

188. Juvenile hallucinogen use: What do multiple theories say about it?

Citation: American Journal of Criminal Justice, Mar 2015, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 116-128, 1066-2316 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Vito, Anthony G.; Schafer, Brian P.; Higgins, George E.; Marcum, Catherine D.; Ricketts, Melissa L.

Abstract: The purpose of the present study is to examine hallucinogen use using multiple criminological theories. The study uses self-control theory, social learning theory, and problem behavior theory to understand hallucinogen use. Using over 2,000 nationally representative observations from the 2011 Monitoring the Future survey, the results show support for self-control theory, social learning theory, and problem behavior theory. We conclude that all three of these theories may be necessary to better understand this behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Self Control](#)
[Learning Theory](#)
[Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Social Learning](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)
[Criminology](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

189. General Strain Theory and collegiate drinking patterns among African American female students.

Citation: American Journal of Criminal Justice, Mar 2015, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 169-182, 1066-2316 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Walton, Isis N.; Dawson-Edwards, Cherie; Higgins, George E.

Abstract: Collegiate drinking, its prevalence and the associated problems it poses have been a national concern for over 30 years. Recent studies indicate that alcohol related issues are still a problem for college students. As research continues to describe the patterns of college students drinking patterns based on frequency and quantity, the literature does not specifically reflect the drinking patterns of African American college students. Further, research is also limited in examining the drinking patterns of college students attending Historically Black Colleges versus those attending majority serving institutions. This research focuses on the drinking patterns of African-American women (N = 140) attending a Historically Black College/University (HBCU). Specifically, the General Strain Theory (GST) is used to analyze the indicators of African American women

collegiate drinking habits. Our findings indicate that strain sparked depressive issues, which resulted in coping (i.e. binge drinking). Moreover, the more days of stressful life events increased the likelihood of depression which increased the likelihood of binge drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Blacks](#)
[College Students](#)
[Theories](#)
[Binge Drinking](#)
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *American Journal of Criminal Justice : AJCJ*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

190. Examining the role of methamphetamine in permanency: A competing risks analysis of reunification, guardianship, and adoption.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Mar 2015, vol. 85, no. 2, p. 119-130, 0002-9432 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Akin, Becci A.; Brook, Jody; Lloyd, Margaret H.

Abstract: Parental methamphetamine use has drawn significant attention in recent years. Despite prior research that shows that parental substance abuse is a risk factor for lengthy foster care stay, little is known about the effect of specific types of substance use on permanency. This study sought to compare the impact of parental methamphetamine use to alcohol use, other drug use, and polysubstance use on the timing of 3 types of permanency: reunification, guardianship, and adoption. Using an entry cohort of 16,620 children who had entered foster care during a 5-year period, competing risks event history models were conducted for each permanency type. Findings showed that, after controlling for several case characteristics, parent illicit drug use significantly impacted the timing of the 3 types of permanency, but alcohol use did not. Methamphetamine, other drug, and polysubstance with methamphetamine use were associated with lower rates of reunification and higher rates of adoption. Guardianship was also predicted by other drug and polysubstance use without methamphetamine; however, methamphetamine use was not associated with guardianship. Notably, the methamphetamine groups comprised the youngest children and had the shortest median time to adoption. Results suggest that type of parental substance use is predictive of permanency exits and that parental illicit drug use may require tailored strategies for improving permanency outcomes. Further implications of the findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Methamphetamine](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)
[Foster Care](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Adoption \(Child\)](#)
[Parents](#)
[Child Welfare](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Guardianship](#)

Source: PsycInfo

191. Differences in substance use and substance use risk factors by Asian subgroups.

Citation: Asian American Journal of Psychology, Mar 2015, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 38-46, 1948-1985 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Shih, Regina A.; Tucker, Joan S.; Miles, Jeremy N. V.; Ewing, Brett A.; Pedersen, Eric R.; D'Amico, Elizabeth J.

Abstract: The present study examined differences in lifetime use and initiation of substance use and associated risk factors for alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana among 7 subgroups of Asian American (AA) adolescents: Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and mixed-heritage Asian. Sixth- and 7th-grade AA adolescents in Southern California were surveyed 5 times over 3 academic years. We examined subgroup differences in (1) lifetime alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use assessed at baseline; (2) initiation of each substance over 3 years; and (3) baseline individual (positive and negative expectancies about substances, resistance self-efficacy, and intentions to use), family (closest adult and older sibling substance use), and school factors (perceived peer use). Although there was considerable heterogeneity in lifetime substance use and initiation rates, subgroup differences were not statistically significant ($p > .20$). Significant subgroup differences existed for negative expectancies about use, perceived peer use, and close adult alcohol and cigarette use ($p < .05$). Specifically, Vietnamese and Japanese adolescents had the lowest negative expectancies about cigarettes and marijuana, respectively. Vietnamese adolescents reported the highest levels of perceived peer cigarette use. Mixed-heritage adolescents reported the highest frequency of alcohol and cigarette use by their closest adult. Although no differences in substance use rates were observed, these findings are an important first step in understanding heterogeneity in AA adolescents' risk for substance use and initiation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Asians](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Marijuana](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycInfo

192. Life transitions and smoking among Asian Americans.

Citation: Asian American Journal of Psychology, Mar 2015, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 81-87, 1948-1985 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Maffini, Cara S.; Vaughan, Ellen L.; Wong, Y. Joel

Abstract: Smoking is a preventable behavior that contributes to substantial loss of life and productivity. Although a growing amount of literature examines smoking among Asian American adolescents, there is a paucity of research investigating experiences that may contribute to smoking among Asian American adults. The purpose of this study is to investigate the links between life transitions and current smoking status among Asian American adults. A sample of Asian Americans was drawn from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) data set collected in 2001–2002 (Grant & Dawson, 2006). Results from logistic regressions indicate that after controlling for sex, age, income, proportion of life in the U.S., and ethnicity, life transitions in the past 12 months (i.e., interpersonal difficulties, death or illness of important other, divorce or separation, unemployment and occupational transitions) were found to be associated with increased odds of current smoking. Culturally specific prevention that centers around coping with stressful life transitions may help reduce smoking and its long-term consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Stress](#)
[Asians](#)
[Life Changes](#)

Source: PsycInfo

193. Genetic and environmental influences on adolescents' smoking involvement: A multi-informant twin study.

- Citation:** Behavior Genetics, Mar 2015, vol. 45, no. 2, p. 171-180, 0001-8244 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Seglem, Karoline Brobakke; Waaktaar, Trine; Ask, Helga; Torgersen, Svenn
- Abstract:** Studying monozygotic and dizygotic adolescent twin pairs of both sexes reared together, the present study examined the extent to which the variance in smoking involvement is attributable to genetic and environmental effects, and to what extent there are sex differences in the etiology. Questionnaire data on how often the adolescent had ever smoked tobacco was collected from a population-based twin sample consisting of seven national birth cohorts (ages 12–18), their mothers, and their fathers (N = 1,394 families). The data was analyzed with multivariate genetic modeling, using a multi-informant design. The etiological structure of smoking involvement was best represented in an ACE common pathway model, with smoking defined as a latent factor loading onto all three informants' reports. Estimates could be set equal across sexes. Results showed that adolescent lifetime smoking involvement was moderately heritable (37 %). The largest influence was from the shared environment (56 %), while environmental effects unique to each twin had minimal influence (7 %). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Adolescent Development](#)
[Heritability](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Environmental Effects](#)
[Twins](#)
[Genetics](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

194. Review of Group cognitive therapy for addictions.

- Citation:** Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy, Mar 2015, vol. 43, no. 2, p. 253-254, 1352-4658 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Parker, Sam; Wenzel, Amy; Liese, Bruce S.; Beck, Aaron T.; Friedman-Wheeler, Dara G.
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Group Cognitive Therapy for Addictions by Amy Wenzel, Bruce S. Liese, Aaron T. Beck, and Dara G. Friedman-Wheeler (see record 2012-17305-000). This book is well structured and provides readers with all the necessary tools for implementing the Cognitive Therapy Addictions Group (CTAG) treatment. It is divided into three clearly organized sections, is well signposted and gives useful introductions and summaries for each section and chapter. The book is unique in its outlining of an evidence-based, cost effective protocol for supporting clients who are struggling with the consequences of out-of control addictive behaviour. The concept presented is one of a continuously running, open group where participants can come and go but benefit from any one individual session. The idea is to create an accessible group, without long waiting times; the need to assemble a homogenous group of clients or to impose a requirement for consecutive or compulsory attendance on clients who are struggling in their lives. Overall, the book's main strength is the way it outlines the CTAG protocol; it gives clear guidance and will be especially useful to therapists commencing in group work and experienced therapists commencing CTAG work. The first section of the book could have been shorter with less background information on the prevalence of addiction, therefore giving more space to focus on the rationale for the CTAG group and exploring the underlying biochemistry and psychological aetiology of addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Group Psychotherapy](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Cognitive Therapy](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

195. N-acetyl cysteine does not modify the sensitization of the rewarding effect of amphetamine as assessed with frequency-modulated 50-kHz vocalization in the rat.

- Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, Mar 2015, vol. 280, p. 141-148, 0166-4328 (Mar 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Taracha, Ewa; Kaniuga, Ewelina; Chrapusta, Stanisław J.; Boguszewski, Paweł M.; Lehner, Małgorzata; Krząścik, Paweł; Płaźnik, Adam
- Abstract:** A satisfactory pharmacological cure for addictions to psychostimulants has not yet been developed. Because of the well-known role of changes in the corticoaccumbal and corticostriatal glutamatergic system(s) in drug seeking and relapses in psychostimulant addiction, much hope is presently linked to the use of agents that restore glutamate homeostasis. In this regard, one of the most promising agents is N-acetyl cysteine, which has been shown to reverse some changes in neuroplasticity associated with psychostimulant addiction/dependence. In this study, we used the enhancement of locomotor activity and the induction of frequency-modulated 50-kHz ultrasonic vocalization (FM 50-kHz USV) to test the possible stimulant properties of N-acetyl cysteine itself in various experimental settings (acute and subchronic administration in amphetamine-naïve and amphetamine-pretreated rats) and the capacity of N-acetyl cysteine to attenuate both the rewarding effects of amphetamine and the behavioral sensitization to this stimulant in rats showing considerable differences in their susceptibility to the FM 50-kHz USV sensitization. Our data showed no stimulant properties of N-acetyl cysteine and no acute effect of the drug on the rewarding properties of amphetamine. Moreover, no effect of N-acetyl cysteine on the pre-existing sensitization of the FM 50-kHz USV and locomotor activity responses to amphetamine were observed, independent of the susceptibility of the rats to the FM 50-kHz USV sensitization. Hence, N-acetyl cysteine seems to be ineffective at reversing the neurobiological changes underlying the sensitization of these responses to amphetamine in rats. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Rewards](#)
[Rats](#)
[Drug Seeking](#)
[Sensitization](#)
[Vocalization](#)
[Cysteine](#)
[Amphetamine](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Behavioural Brain Research*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date

196. Probing psychiatric symptoms with the monetary incentive delay task.

- Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, Mar 2015, vol. 77, no. 5, p. 418-420, 0006-3223 (Mar 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Knutson, Brian; Heinz, Andreas
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by Iris M. Balodis and Marc N. Potenza (see record 2015-05364-009). Balodis and Potenza have provided a comprehensive and nuanced review of the use of the monetary incentive delay (MID) task to probe symptoms related to addiction. In this commentary, we briefly reflect on the history of the MID task, situate these findings within the broader context of other disorders, and speculate about implications for research and practice. Research on neurophenotypic probes continues to hold great promise, including physiological studies that illuminate underlying neural contributions to neuroimaging signals (e.g., dopaminergic contributions to NAcc activity on functional magnetic resonance imaging), longitudinal studies that use probes to disentangle psychiatric cause from consequence (e.g., whether affective traits confer vulnerability to addiction or the reverse), and clinical studies that use probes to predict outcomes and guide therapeutic treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Subject Headings:** [Rewards](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Monetary Incentives](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

[Addiction](#)
[Amygdala](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

197. Direct regulation of diurnal *Drd3* expression and cocaine reward by NPAS2.

Citation: *Biological Psychiatry*, Mar 2015, vol. 77, no. 5, p. 425-433, 0006-3223 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Ozburn, Angela R.; Falcon, Edgardo; Twaddle, Alan; Nugent, Alexandria L.; Gillman, Andrea G.; Spencer, Sade M.; Arey, Rachel N.; Mukherjee, Shibani; Lyons-Weiler, James; Self, David W.; McClung, Colleen A.

Abstract: Background: Circadian gene disruptions are associated with the development of psychiatric disorders, including addiction. However, the mechanisms by which circadian genes regulate reward remain poorly understood. Methods: We used mice with a mutation in *Npas2* and adeno-associated virus-short hairpin RNA mediated knockdown of *Npas2* and *Clock* in the nucleus accumbens (NAc). We performed conditioned place preference assays. We utilized cell sorting quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction, and chromatin immunoprecipitation followed by deep sequencing. Results: *Npas2* mutants exhibit decreased sensitivity to cocaine reward, which is recapitulated with a knockdown of neuronal PAS domain protein 2 (NPAS2) specifically in the NAc, demonstrating the importance of NPAS2 in this region. Interestingly, reducing circadian locomotor output cycles kaput (CLOCK) (a homologue of NPAS2) in the NAc had no effect, suggesting an important distinction in NPAS2 and CLOCK function. Furthermore, we found that NPAS2 expression is restricted to *Drd1* expressing neurons while CLOCK is ubiquitous. Moreover, NPAS2 and CLOCK have distinct temporal patterns of DNA binding, and we identified novel and unique binding sites for each protein. We identified the *Drd3* dopamine receptor as a direct transcriptional target of NPAS2 and found that NPAS2 knockdown in the NAc disrupts its diurnal rhythm in expression. Chronic cocaine treatment likewise disrupts the normal rhythm in *Npas2* and *Drd3* expression in the NAc, which may underlie behavioral plasticity in response to cocaine. Conclusions: Together, these findings identify an important role for the circadian protein, NPAS2, in the NAc in the regulation of dopamine receptor expression and drug reward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Neural Receptors](#)
[Classical Conditioning](#)
[Animal Circadian Rhythms](#)
[Preferred Rewards](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Gene Expression](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

198. Anticipatory reward processing in addicted populations: A focus on the monetary incentive delay task.

Citation: *Biological Psychiatry*, Mar 2015, vol. 77, no. 5, p. 434-444, 0006-3223 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Balodis, Iris M.; Potenza, Marc N.

Abstract: Advances in brain imaging techniques have allowed neurobiological research to temporally analyze signals coding for the anticipation of reward. In addicted populations, both hyporesponsiveness and hyperresponsiveness of brain regions (e.g., ventral striatum) implicated in drug effects and reward system processing have been reported during anticipation of generalized reward. We discuss the current state of knowledge of reward processing in addictive disorders from a widely used and validated task: the monetary incentive delay task. Only studies applying the monetary incentive delay task in addicted and at-risk adult populations are reviewed, with a focus on anticipatory processing and striatal regions activated during task performance as well as the relationship of these regions with individual difference (e.g., impulsivity) and treatment outcome variables. We

further review drug influences in challenge studies as a means to examine acute influences on reward processing in abstinent, recreationally using, and addicted populations. Generalized reward processing in addicted and at-risk populations is often characterized by divergent anticipatory signaling in the ventral striatum. Although methodologic and task variations may underlie some discrepant findings, anticipatory signaling in the ventral striatum may also be influenced by smoking status, drug metabolites, and treatment status in addicted populations. Divergent results across abstinent, recreationally using, and addicted populations demonstrate complexities in interpreting findings. Future studies would benefit from focusing on characterizing how impulsivity and other addiction-related features relate to anticipatory striatal signaling over time. Additionally, identifying how anticipatory signals recover or adjust after protracted abstinence will be important in understanding recovery processes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Rewards](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Monetary Incentives](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Amygdala](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

199. Genome-wide association study of nicotine dependence in American populations: Identification of novel risk loci in both African-Americans and European-Americans.

Citation: *Biological Psychiatry*, Mar 2015, vol. 77, no. 5, p. 493-503, 0006-3223 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Gelernter, Joel; Kranzler, Henry R.; Sherva, Richard; Almasy, Laura; Herman, Aryeh I.; Koesterer, Ryan; Zhao, Hongyu; Farrer, Lindsay A.

Abstract: Background: We report a genome-wide association study (GWAS) of nicotine dependence defined on the basis of scores on the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence in European-American (EA) and African-American (AA) populations. Methods: Our sample, from the one used in our previous GWAS, included only subjects who had smoked >100 cigarettes lifetime (2114 EA and 2602 AA subjects) and an additional 927 AA and 2003 EA subjects from the Study of Addiction: Genetics and Environment project [via the database of Genotypes and Phenotypes (dbGAP)]. GWAS analysis considered Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence score as an ordinal trait, separately in each population and sample and by combining the results in meta-analysis. We also conducted analyses that were adjusted for other substance use disorder criteria in a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) subset. Results: In EAs, one chromosome 7 intergenic region was genome-wide significant (GWS): rs13225753, $p = 3.48 \times 10^{-8}$ (adjusted). In AAs, GWS associations were observed at numerous SNPs mapped to a region on chromosome 14 of >305,000 base pairs (minimal $p = 4.74 \times 10^{-10}$). Two chromosome 8 regions were associated: $p = 4.45 \times 10^{-8}$ at DLC1 SNP rs289519 (unadjusted) and $p = 1.10 \times 10^{-9}$ at rs6996964 (adjusted for other substances), located between CSGALNACT1 and INTS10. No GWS associations were observed at the chromosome 15 nicotinic receptor gene cluster (CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4) previously associated with nicotine dependence and smoking quantity traits. TSNAX-DISC1 SNP rs821722 ($p = 1.46 \times 10^{-7}$) was the most significant result with substantial contributions from both populations; we previously identified DISC1 associations with opioid dependence. Pathway analysis identified association with nitric oxide synthase and adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase pathways in EAs. Conclusions: The key risk loci identified, which require replication, offer novel insights into nicotine dependence biology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Polymorphism](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Blacks](#)

[Drug Dependency](#)
[Genes](#)
[Genome](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Biological Psychiatry*

200. Smoking, food, and alcohol cues on subsequent behavior: A qualitative systematic review.

Citation: Clinical Psychology Review, Mar 2015, vol. 36, p. 13-27, 0272-7358 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Veilleux, Jennifer C.; Skinner, Kayla D.

Abstract: Although craving is a frequent phenomenon in addictive behaviors, and laboratory paradigms have robustly established that presentation of cues can elicit self-reported craving responses, extant work has not established whether cue exposure influences subsequent behavior. We systematically review extant literature assessing the effects of cue exposure to smoking, food, and alcohol cues on behavioral outcomes framed by three questions: (1) Is there value in distinguishing between the effects of cue exposure on behavior from the responses to cues (e.g., self-reported craving) predicting behavior?; (2) What are the effect of cues on behavior beyond lapse, such as broadly considering both target-syntonic (e.g., do cigarette cues predict smoking-related behaviors) and target-dystonic behaviors (e.g., do cigarette cues predict other outcomes besides smoking)?; (3) What are the lessons to be learned from examining cue exposure studies across smoking, food and alcohol domains? Evidence generally indicates an effect of cue exposure on both target-syntonic and target-dystonic behavior, and that self-report cue-reactivity predicts immediate target-syntonic outcomes. Effects of smoking, food and alcohol cues on behavior are compared to elucidate generalizations about the effects of cue exposure as well as methodological differences that may serve the study of craving in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Cues](#)
[Behavior](#)
[Food](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Ethanol](#)
[Craving](#)

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