

Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History	page 6
1. Trauma-informed social work practice: Practice considerations and challenges.	page 7
2. Attachment, a matter of substance: The potential of attachment theory in the treatment of addictions.	page 7
3. Video games related to young adults: Mapping research interest.	page 7
4. Safer with a partner: Exploring the emotional consequences of multiplayer video gaming.	page 8
5. The triangulation effects of family structure and attachment on adolescent substance use.	page 8
6. Ecological momentary assessment in the investigation of craving and substance use in daily life: A systematic review.	page 8
7. The power of the proposition: Frequency of marijuana offers, parental knowledge, and adolescent marijuana use.	page 9
8. Challenges to implementing opioid substitution therapy in Ukrainian prisons: Personnel attitudes toward addiction, treatment, and people with HIV/AIDS.	page 9
9. Using behavioral economics to predict opioid use during prescription opioid dependence treatment.	page 10
10. Double trouble: Psychiatric comorbidity and opioid addiction—All-cause and cause-specific mortality.	page 10
11. Explaining the effects of electronic cigarettes on craving for tobacco in recent quitters.	page 11
12. How do recovery definitions distinguish recovering individuals? Five typologies.	page 11
13. Co-occurrence of alcohol use disorder and behavioral addictions: Relevance of impulsivity and craving.	page 12
14. Diverse HIV epidemics among people who inject drugs in Thailand: Evidence from respondent-driven sampling surveys in Bangkok and Chiang Mai.	page 12
15. Effects of marijuana use on impulsivity and hostility in daily life.	page 13
16. Associations between cigarette smoking and cannabis dependence: A longitudinal study of young cannabis users in the United Kingdom.	page 13
17. Investigating the factor structure of the Illness Perception Questionnaire-Revised for substance dependence among injecting drug users in China.	page 14
18. Opioid substitution therapy is associated with increased detection of hepatitis C virus infection: A 15-year observational cohort study.	page 14
19. Exploration of the telescoping effect among not-in-treatment, intensive heroin-using research volunteers.	page 15
20. Police bribery and access to methadone maintenance therapy within the context of drug policy reform in Tijuana, Mexico.	page 15
21. Prevalence of medical marijuana use in California, 2012.	page 16
22. How big is a self-poured glass of wine for Australian drinkers?	page 16
23. Denial of prescription analgesia among people who inject drugs in a Canadian setting.	page 17
24. Review of Demons: Our changing attitudes to alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.	page 17
25. DSM-5 reviewed from different angles: Goal attainment, rationality, use of evidence, consequences—Part 2: Bipolar disorders, schizophrenia spectrum disorders, anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorders, trauma- and stressor-related disorders, personality disorders, substance-related and addictive disorders, neurocognitive disorders.	page 17
26. Could environmental exposures facilitate the incidence of addictive behaviors?	page 18
27. Compulsive modafinil use in a patient with a history of alcohol use disorder.	page 18

28. Illicit drug use and HIV risk in the Dominican Republic: Tourism areas create drug use opportunities.	page 19
29. One for all: Workplace social context and drinking among railway workers in Ukraine.	page 19
30. How far will they go?: Assessing the travel distance of current and former drug users to access harm reduction services.	page 20
31. Young people at risk of transitioning to injecting drug use in Sydney, Australia: Social disadvantage and other correlates of higher levels of exposure to injecting.	page 20
32. Activity-regulated gene expression in immature neurons in the dentate gyrus following re-exposure to a cocaine-paired environment.	page 21
33. Reduced executive and default network functional connectivity in cigarette smokers.	page 21
34. Smoking and the developing brain: Altered white matter microstructure in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and healthy controls.	page 22
35. The effect of self-regulated caffeine use on cognition in young adults.	page 22
36. The "Pathological Gambling and Epidemiology" (PAGE) study program: Design and fieldwork.	page 23
37. Internet addiction is related to attention deficit but not hyperactivity in a sample of high school students.	page 23
38. The globalisation of cannabis cultivation: A growing challenge.	page 24
39. Global patterns of domestic cannabis cultivation: Sample characteristics and patterns of growing across eleven countries.	page 24
40. Lessons from conducting trans-national internet-mediated participatory research with hidden populations of cannabis cultivators.	page 25
41. Growing medicine: Small-scale cannabis cultivation for medical purposes in six different countries.	page 25
42. Attitudes of cannabis growers to regulation of cannabis cultivation under a non-prohibition cannabis model.	page 26
43. Production, perceptions, and punishment: Restrictive deterrence in the context of cannabis cultivation.	page 26
44. Assessing the harms of cannabis cultivation in Belgium.	page 27
45. Four barriers and a set of values that prevent violence among cannabis growers.	page 27
46. "Should I Buy or Should I Grow?" How drug policy institutions and drug market transaction costs shape the decision to self-supply with cannabis in the Netherlands and the Czech Republic.	page 28
47. Cannabis cultivation in Quebec: Between space-time hotspots and coldspots.	page 28
48. Representativeness of online purposive sampling with Australian cannabis cultivators.	page 29
49. Are Moroccan cannabis growers able to adapt to recent European market trend?	page 29
50. Ramifications of recent developments in Turkey's southeast on cannabis cultivation.	page 30
51. Implementation and effectiveness of integrated trauma and addiction treatment for incarcerated men.	page 30
52. The approach-avoidance task as an online intervention in cigarette smoking: A pilot study.	page 31
53. Factors affecting high school baseball coaches' enforcement of school tobacco policy.	page 31
54. DRD4 long allele carriers show heightened attention to high-priority items relative to low-priority items.	page 31
55. Gang membership and substance use: Guilt as a gendered causal pathway.	page 32
56. The impulsivity and sensation-seeking mediators of the psychological consequences of pathological gambling in adolescence.	page 32
57. College student beliefs about wagering: An evaluation of the Adolescent Gambling Expectancies Survey.	page 33
58. Adaptation study of the Turkish version of the Gambling-Related Cognitions Scale (GRCS-T).	page 33
59. Inpatient treatment for pathological gamblers in Germany: Setting, utilization, and structure.	page 34
60. Pathological gambling induced by dopamine antagonists: A case report.	page 34

61. Predictors of relapse in problem gambling: A prospective cohort study.	page 35
62. On finding the C in CBT: The challenges of applying gambling-related cognitive approaches to video-gaming.	page 35
63. Desensitization of triggers and urge reprocessing for pathological gambling: A case series.	page 35
64. The association between substance use and intimate partner violence within Black male same-sex relationships.	page 36
65. Melatonin treatment improves primary progressive multiple sclerosis: A case report.	page 36
66. Disadvantageous decision-making on a rodent gambling task is associated with increased motor impulsivity in a population of male rats.	page 37
67. Peak experiences and the afterglow phenomenon: When and how do therapeutic effects of hallucinogens depend on psychedelic experiences?	page 37
68. Psychedelics not linked to mental health problems or suicidal behavior: A population study.	page 38
69. Psilocybin-assisted treatment for alcohol dependence: A proof-of-concept study.	page 38
70. Psychedelic symptoms of cannabis and cocaine use as a function of trait impulsivity.	page 39
71. Change in consumption patterns for treatment-seeking patients with alcohol use disorder post-bariatric surgery.	page 39
72. Implementing outside the box: Community-based social service provider experiences with using an alcohol screening and intervention.	page 40
73. Opioid addicted buprenorphine injectors: Drug use during and after 12-weeks of buprenorphine–naloxone or methadone in the Republic of Georgia.	page 40
74. Effect of an organizational linkage intervention on staff perceptions of medication-assisted treatment and referral intentions in community corrections.	page 41
75. Child/Adolescent Anxiety Multimodal Study Safety.	page 41
76. Identity, choice and consumer freedom—The new opiates? A psychoanalytic interrogation.	page 42
77. The other side of marketing and advertising: Psychoanalysis, art and addiction.	page 42
78. Clinical correlates of prescription opioid analgesic use in pregnancy.	page 43
79. Cocaine-evoked negative symptoms require AMPA receptor trafficking in the lateral habenula.	page 43
80. Intrinsic plasticity: An emerging player in addiction.	page 43
81. Enjeux et perspectives psychopathologiques de la phobie scolaire.	page 44
82. Noradrenergic regulation of fear and drug-associated memory reconsolidation.	page 44
83. Sex-specific effects of cigarette mentholation on brain nicotine accumulation and smoking behavior.	page 45
84. Excitatory synaptic function and plasticity is persistently altered in ventral tegmental area dopamine neurons after prenatal ethanol exposure.	page 45
85. PPAR γ activation attenuates opioid consumption and modulates mesolimbic dopamine transmission.	page 46
86. Genome-wide association study of copy number variations (CNVs) with opioid dependence.	page 46
87. Celebrity gossip blogs and the interactive construction of addiction.	page 47
88. Waterpipe use and cognitive susceptibility to cigarette smoking among never-cigarette smoking Jordanian youth: Analysis of the 2009 Global Youth Tobacco Survey.	page 47
89. Effects of experimental income on demand for potentially real cigarettes.	page 48
90. A preliminary exploration of college smokers' reactions to nicotine dependence genetic susceptibility feedback.	page 48
91. Tobacco products sold by Internet vendors following restrictions on flavors and light descriptors.	page 49
92. Population support before and after the implementation of smoke-free laws in the United States: Trends from 1992–2007.	page 49
93. Determination of behaviorally effective tobacco constituent doses in rats.	page 50

94. Smoking cessation education and training in U.K. medical schools: A national survey.	page 50
95. Bupropion–varenicline interactions and nicotine self-administration behavior in rats.	page 51
96. Parental bonding in subjects with pathological gambling disorder compared with healthy controls.	page 51
97. Dose-dependent effects of alcohol on seeking behavior and memory in the fish <i>Betta splendens</i>	page 52
98. Inaugural editorial.	page 52
99. Correction to Frone and Trinidad (2014).	page 52
100. The effects of repeated exposure to graphic fear appeals on cigarette packages: A field experiment.	page 53
101. Changes in mental and physical well-being among problematic alcohol and drug users in 12-month Internet-based intervention trials.	page 53
102. Religiosity as a moderator of the relation between sensation seeking and substance use for college-aged individuals.	page 54
103. A prospective study of adolescents’ nonmedical use of anxiolytic and sleep medication.	page 54
104. Longitudinal test of a reciprocal model of smoking expectancies and smoking experience in youth.	page 55
105. Topiramate impairs cognitive function in methadone-maintained individuals with concurrent cocaine dependence.	page 55
106. Oxytocin enhances the expression of morphine-induced conditioned place preference in rats.	page 55
107. The effect of acute morphine on delay discounting in dependent and non-dependent rats.	page 56
108. A longitudinal study of self-reported psychopathology in early ecstasy and amphetamine users.	page 56
109. Association of novelty-related behaviors and intravenous cocaine self-administration in Diversity Outbred mice.	page 57
110. Histamine H3 receptor antagonist JNJ-39220675 modulates locomotor responses but not place conditioning by dopaminergic drugs.	page 57
111. Predicting early positive change in multisystemic therapy with youth exhibiting antisocial behaviors.	page 58
112. Personal network recovery enablers and relapse risks for women with substance dependence.	page 58
113. Substance use disorders in individuals with mild to borderline intellectual disability: Current status and future directions.	page 59
114. Group exercise to improve quality of life among substance use disorder patients.	page 59
115. Life stress in adolescence predicts early adult reward-related brain function and alcohol dependence.	page 60
116. The bright side of self-discontinuity: Feeling disconnected with the past self increases readiness to change addictive behaviors (via nostalgia).	page 60
117. Forgiveness as a positive psychotherapy for addiction and suicide: Theory, research, and practice.	page 60
118. Encoding and decoding substance use and addictive behaviors—The roles of cultural images.	page 61
119. What causes addiction problems? Environmental, biological and constitutional explanations in press portrayals from four European welfare societies.	page 61
120. From criminals to celebrities: Perceptions of “the addict” in the print press from four European countries from nineties to today.	page 61
121. What makes gambling cool? Images of agency and self-control in fiction films.	page 62
122. Images by the vineyard: Images of addiction and substance users in the media and other culture sites/sights.	page 62
123. Portraying the alcoholic: Images of intoxication and addiction in American alcoholism movies, 1931–1962.	page 62
124. Are nondrinkers missing from the picture?	page 63
125. What was bad is now good, and what was good is now bad: Changes in our views and images of addiction and addicts.	page 63
126. AIDS, people who use drugs, and altruism: Reflection on a personal image.	page 63

127. Functional near infrared spectroscopy as a potential biological assessment of addiction recovery: Preliminary findings.	page 64
128. Craving is associated with amygdala volumes in adolescent marijuana users during abstinence.	page 64
129. White matter abnormalities in long-term heroin users: A preliminary neuroimaging meta-analysis.	page 65
130. A pharmaco-EEG study of the interaction between ethanol and retigabine in rabbits.	page 65
131. Use and diversion of medical marijuana among adults admitted to inpatient psychiatry.	page 66
132. Curcumin attenuates opioid tolerance and dependence by inhibiting Ca ²⁺ /calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II α activity.	page 66
133. The global epidemiology of waterpipe smoking.	page 67
134. The allure of the waterpipe: A narrative review of factors affecting the epidemic rise in waterpipe smoking among young persons globally.	page 67
135. Toxicant content, physical properties and biological activity of waterpipe tobacco smoke and its tobacco-free alternatives.	page 68
136. Health effects associated with waterpipe smoking.	page 68
137. Waterpipe tobacco smoking: What is the evidence that it supports nicotine/tobacco dependence?	page 69
138. A review of air quality, biological indicators and health effects of second-hand waterpipe smoke exposure.	page 70
139. Waterpipe tobacco smoking legislation and policy enactment: A global analysis.	page 70
140. An evaluation of the FDA's analysis of the costs and benefits of the graphic warning label regulation.	page 71
141. A comparative study of systemic carcinogen exposure in waterpipe smokers, cigarette smokers and non-smokers.	page 71
142. Adult smokers' receptivity to a television advert for electronic nicotine delivery systems.	page 72
143. Applying linguistic methods to understanding smoking-related conversations on Twitter.	page 72
144. The tobacco endgame in Hong Kong: Public support for a total ban on tobacco sales.	page 73
145. Prevalence of HIV and other infections and correlates of needle and syringe sharing among people who inject drugs in Podgorica, Montenegro: A respondent-driven sampling survey.	page 73
146. Mental disorders in Italian prisoners: Results of the REDiMe study.	page 74
147. The reductions in monetary cost and gains in productivity with methadone maintenance treatment: One year follow-up.	page 74
148. Suicidal ideation and lifetime attempts in substance and gambling disorders.	page 75
149. The sigma agonist 1,3-dimethyl-5-tolylguanidine reduces the morphological and behavioral changes induced by neonatal ventral hippocampus lesion in rats.	page 75
150. The development and trial of a medication discontinuation program in the department of forensic psychiatry.	page 76

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. Trauma-informed social work practice: Practice considerations and challenges.

Citation: Clinical Social Work Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 43, no. 1, p. 25-37, 0091-1674 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Knight, Carolyn

Abstract: Adult survivors of childhood trauma are an especially challenging group of clients, given the long-term effects of the victimization and the present day difficulties these individuals face. In this article, trauma-informed practice is explained, incorporating the most recent theoretical and empirical literature. The purpose is to educate and provide support to clinicians who encounter survivors of childhood trauma in a range of settings that are particularly likely to serve this population like addictions, mental health, forensics/corrections, and child welfare. The social worker neither ignores nor dwells exclusively on the past trauma. Rather, trauma-informed practitioners are sensitive to the ways in which the client's current difficulties can be understood in the context of the past trauma. Further, they validate and normalize the client's experiences. Trauma-informed practice requires the practitioner to understand how the working alliance, itself, can be used to address the long-term effects of the trauma. Emphasis is placed on helping survivors understand how their past influences the present and on empowering them to manage their present lives more effectively, using core skills of social work practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

2. Attachment, a matter of substance: The potential of attachment theory in the treatment of addictions.

Citation: Clinical Social Work Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 43, no. 1, p. 109-117, 0091-1674 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Fletcher, Kara; Nutton, Jennifer; Brend, Denise

Abstract: In North America, substance abuse is a public health crisis with annual costs in the billions. Individuals suffer from substance use disorders for multiple years throughout their lifespan. This suggests that neither historical, community-based interventions, nor current, evidence-based behavioral modalities are successful in healing the causes of addiction. A growing corpus of research has established that traumatic early-childhood experiences and insecure attachments are both independent and interrelated risk factors for developing substance abuse disorders. An impressive literature is emerging exploring potential applications of attachment theory-informed intervention. There has yet to be widespread adoption of such techniques. By examining the scholarly literature, this paper synthesizes existing work on attachment theory in the treatment of substance use disorders. A clinical case application is provided to highlight the potential for attachment-informed therapy. Recommendations for using attachment-informed approaches in the treatment of substance use disorders with various groups are offered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

3. Video games related to young adults: Mapping research interest.

Citation: College Student Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 49, no. 1, p. 134-136, 0146-3934 (Spr 2015)

Author(s): Piotrowski, Chris

Abstract: This study attempts to identify the typological-research domain of the extant literature on video games related to college-age samples (18-29 years-of-age). A content analysis of 264 articles, from PsycINFO for these identifiers, was performed. Findings showed that negative or pathological aspects of video gaming, i.e., violence potential, aggression, and addiction held high research attention. Also, brain functions, cognitive efficiency, and perceptual-motor reactivity and coordination are major investigatory areas. Moreover, constructive adaptations of video games for rehabilitation, physical activity, and academic instruction garner modest research interest. Neglected areas of research emphasis include: creativity, therapeutic interventions, social isolation, conflict resolution, leisure, and propensity for risk-taking. This bibliometric analysis highlights a) the scope of research attention devoted to specific video games topics, and b) the need for mapping the

investigatory domain of video game literature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

4. Safer with a partner: Exploring the emotional consequences of multiplayer video gaming.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, Mar 2015, vol. 44, p. 299-304, 0747-5632 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Mihan, Robert; Anisimowicz, Yvonne; Nicki, Richard

Abstract: This study expanded upon the extant research regarding the link between video game violence and aggressive affect, and investigated the effects on 60 participants who played a violent video game in one of three conditions: single player, cooperative multiplayer, and competitive multiplayer. An analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) with measures of aggression and Internet addiction as co-variables revealed gaming conditions to significantly lessen hostility difference scores of two subscales: lacking positive feelings and aggravation. These results supported the hypothesis that playing violent video games in multiplayer conditions is less detrimental to the gamer's affective state than when games are played alone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

5. The triangulation effects of family structure and attachment on adolescent substance use.

Citation: Crime & Delinquency, Mar 2015, vol. 61, no. 2, p. 297-320, 0011-1287 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Barfield-Cottledge, Tiffiney

Abstract: Travis Hirshi's control theory hypothesizes that weak attachment to social control mechanisms increase the likelihood of crime and delinquency commission. The current study examined the effect of family structure and attachment on adolescent substance use, specifically hard liquor and drug use. Youth respondents between the ages of 15 and 18 years from the National Survey of Youth were included in the analyses (N = 1,036). The sample on which analyses were conducted comprised female (n = 498) and male (n = 538) respondents. For both male and female respondents, findings revealed that the family attachment variable emerged as a more significant predictor of adolescent alcohol and marijuana use (p < .05) when compared with the family structure variable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

6. Ecological momentary assessment in the investigation of craving and substance use in daily life: A systematic review.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 1-20, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Serre, Fuschia; Fatseas, Melina; Swendsen, Joel; Auriacombe, Marc

Abstract: Background: Craving is viewed as a major determinant of relapse in persons with substance addiction, but this association remains poorly understood due to its time-limited nature and the biases associated with retrospective reporting. Ecological momentary assessment (EMA) offers new opportunities to examine both craving and substance use with strong ecological validity by collecting real-time data in daily life. This review examined all published studies using EMA to: (1) assess the link between craving and substance use; and (2) identify relevant moderators of craving among substance users. Methods: We searched PubMed and PsycInfo databases up to October 31, 2013. Results: Ninety-one studies were selected, involving mostly tobacco smokers (73%). A majority of studies (92%) reported a positive relationship between craving and substance use, concurrently and prospectively, and among users with different levels of use for both legal and illegal substances. Results suggest that craving is a stronger predictor of relapse episodes when assessed in close temporal proximity to substance use. EMA data also

confirmed the influence of diverse within-person and between-person sources of variation in daily life craving reports. Conclusions: This review provides strong support for the link between craving and substance use, and underscores the importance of the timing of assessments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

7. The power of the proposition: Frequency of marijuana offers, parental knowledge, and adolescent marijuana use.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 34-39, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Siegel, Jason T.; Tan, Cara N.; Navarro, Mario A.; Alvaro, Eusebio M.; Crano, William D.

Abstract: Background: The frequency with which adolescents are offered marijuana has been investigated as a predictor of marijuana use. The current study was designed to test whether the number of marijuana offers received provides an indirect path between parental knowledge and adolescents' marijuana use. Methods: Data from the nationally representative National Survey of Parents and Youth were examined. Analysis 1 tested the association between frequency of being offered marijuana and adolescents' (N = 4264) marijuana usage in the subsequent year. Analysis 2, spanning a three-year time frame, tested whether the frequency of marijuana offers at the second year of the panel study bridged the relationship between parental knowledge in Year 1 and marijuana use in Year 3. Results: Analysis 1 indicated that the frequency with which adolescents were offered marijuana predicted usage one year later, after controlling for previous usage and nine other common predictors of marijuana use. Analysis 2 revealed an indirect relationship between parental knowledge and use through the number of marijuana offers the adolescent received. Conclusion: There was a strong link between the number of offers received and adolescents' future marijuana use. Higher parental knowledge predicted reductions in offer frequency, which was associated with lower levels of marijuana use. Reducing the number of marijuana offers an adolescent receives could serve as a useful focus for intervention programs targeting parents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

8. Challenges to implementing opioid substitution therapy in Ukrainian prisons: Personnel attitudes toward addiction, treatment, and people with HIV/AIDS.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 47-55, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Polonsky, Maxim; Azbel, Lyuba; Wickersham, Jeffrey A.; Taxman, Faye S.; Grishaev, Evgeny; Dvoryak, Sergey; Altice, Frederick L.

Abstract: Background: Ukraine is experiencing one of the most volatile HIV epidemics globally, fueled primarily by people who inject drugs (PWIDs), and a parallel incarceration epidemic. Opioid substitution therapy (OST) is internationally recognized as one of the most effective forms of treatment for opioid dependence and is among the most effective HIV prevention strategies available, yet efforts to adopt it in Ukraine's Criminal Justice System (CJS) have been thwarted. Methods: To understand the reluctance of the Ukrainian CJS to adopt OST despite the overwhelming evidence pointing to its health benefits and improved criminal justice outcomes, we conducted the first survey of Ukrainian prison administrative, medical and custodial staff (N = 243) attitudes towards addiction in general, OST, and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in representative regions of Ukraine. Results: Results revealed that Ukrainian CJS workers' attitudes toward OST, PLWHA, and drug addiction were universally negative, but differed substantially along geographic and occupational lines. Whereas geographic and cultural proximity to the European Union drove positive attitudes in the west, in the southern region we observed an identifiability effect, as workers who worked directly with prisoners held the most positive attitudes. We also found that knowledge mediated the

effect of drug intolerance on OST attitudes. Conclusion: In Ukraine, adoption of OST is more influenced by myths, biases and ideological prejudices than by existing scientific evidence. By elucidating existing attitudes among CJS personnel, this study will help to direct subsequent interventions to address the barriers to implementing evidence-based HIV prevention treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

9. Using behavioral economics to predict opioid use during prescription opioid dependence treatment.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 62-68, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Worley, Matthew J.; Shoptaw, Steven J.; Bickel, Warren K.; Ling, Walter

Abstract: Background: Research grounded in behavioral economics has previously linked addictive behavior to disrupted decision-making and reward-processing, but these principles have not been examined in prescription opioid addiction, which is currently a major public health problem. This study examined whether pre-treatment drug reinforcement value predicted opioid use during outpatient treatment of prescription opioid addiction. Methods: Secondary analyses examined participants with prescription opioid dependence who received 12 weeks of buprenorphine–naloxone and counseling in a multi-site clinical trial (N = 353). Baseline measures assessed opioid source and indices of drug reinforcement value, including the total amount and proportion of income spent on drugs. Weekly urine drug screens measured opioid use. Results: Obtaining opioids from doctors was associated with lower pre-treatment drug spending, while obtaining opioids from dealers/patients was associated with greater spending. Controlling for demographics, opioid use history, and opioid source frequency, patients who spent a greater total amount (OR = 1.30, p < .001) and a greater proportion of their income on drugs (OR = 1.31, p < .001) were more likely to use opioids during treatment. Conclusions: Individual differences in drug reinforcement value, as indicated by pre-treatment allocation of economic resources to drugs, reflects propensity for continued opioid use during treatment among individuals with prescription opioid addiction. Future studies should examine disrupted decision-making and reward-processing in prescription opioid users more directly and test whether reinforcer pathology can be remediated in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

10. Double trouble: Psychiatric comorbidity and opioid addiction—All-cause and cause-specific mortality.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 85-92, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Bogdanowicz, Karolina M.; Stewart, Robert; Broadbent, Matthew; Hatch, Stephani L.; Hotopf, Matthew; Strang, John; Hayes, Richard D.

Abstract: Background: Opioid misusers have recognized high mortality but the influence of psychiatric comorbidity in excess cause-specific mortality is unclear. Methods: Opioid use disorder (OUD) patients were identified in the South London and Maudsley Case Register. Deaths were identified through database linkage to the national mortality dataset. Standard mortality ratios were calculated to compare mortality risk with the general population. Cox and competing risk regression models were used to investigate the effect of psychiatric comorbidity and psychological health on all-cause and cause-specific mortality (respectively) in OUD patients. Results: Of 4837 OUD patients, 176 had died. Mortality rates were substantially higher than the general population (SMR 4.23; 95%CI 3.63–4.90). Among those with OUD, comorbid personality disorder (PD) and comorbid alcohol use disorder (AUD) was associated with increased all-cause mortality in all models, including the fully adjusted model, controlling for socio-demographic factors, severity of drug use, risk behaviours and physical health (HR2.15, 95%CI 1.17–3.95; HR2.28, 95%CI 1.54–3.36). AUD was associated with increased risk of fatal overdose (HR2.57, 95%CI 1.26–5.26) and hepatic-related deaths

(HR7.26, 95%CI 2.79–18.86). Individuals with OUD and comorbid PD had almost four times greater risk of liver related deaths compared to those without PD (HR3.76, 95%CI 1.21–11.74). Comorbid severe mental illness and poor psychological health were not associated with increased mortality. Conclusions: This study highlights the importance of assessment for PD and AUD in OUD patients in order to identify individuals at substantially elevated mortality risk to enable a more personalized approach to their medical care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

11. Explaining the effects of electronic cigarettes on craving for tobacco in recent quitters.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 102-108, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Etter, Jean-François

Abstract: Objective: To explore how e-cigarettes attenuate craving for tobacco, in e-cigarette users who recently quit smoking. Design: Cross-sectional survey of recent quitters, Internet (French and English), 2012–2014. Participants were 374 daily users of e-cigarettes who had quit smoking in the previous two months, enrolled on websites dedicated to e-cigarettes and to smoking cessation. We measured perception that e-cigarettes attenuate craving for tobacco cigarettes, characteristics of e-cigarettes, modifications of the devices, patterns of e-cigarette use, reasons for use, satisfaction with e-cigarettes, dependence on e-cigarettes, and personal characteristics. Results: The strongest attenuation of craving for tobacco was obtained by using higher nicotine concentrations in refill liquids, modular systems (rather than unmodified devices), and high voltage batteries. The strength of the effect of e-cigarettes on craving was also associated with more intensive use (more puffs per day, more refill liquid). Stronger effects on craving were associated with satisfaction with e-cigarettes, and with reporting that e-cigarettes helped to quit smoking. Participants who reported the strongest effects on craving for tobacco were the most dependent on the e-cigarette and had the strongest urges to vape. Conclusions: From a public health perspective, there is a trade-off between e-cigarettes that provide high levels of nicotine, high satisfaction and more effects on craving for tobacco, but may also be addictive, and e-cigarettes that contain less nicotine and are less addictive, but are also less satisfactory and less efficient at relieving craving and at helping dependent smokers quit smoking. This trade-off must be kept in mind when regulating e-cigarettes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

12. How do recovery definitions distinguish recovering individuals? Five typologies.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 109-117, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Witbrodt, Jane; Kaskutas, Lee Ann; Grella, Christine E.

Abstract: Background: Six percent of American adults say they are “in recovery” from an alcohol or drug problem yet only a scant emergent literature has begun to ask how they define “recovery” or explored whether there is heterogeneity among their definitions. Methods: Secondary analysis of the “What is Recovery?” online survey employed latent class analysis (LCA) to identify typologies of study participants based on their actual endorsement of 39 recovery elements and to compare the composition of these typologies in terms of distinguishing personal characteristics. Results: A five-class solution provided the best fit and conceptual representation for the recovery definitions. Classes were labeled 12-step traditionalist (n = 4912); 12-step enthusiast (n = 2014); secular (n = 980); self-reliant (n = 1040); and atypical (n = 382) based on patterns of endorsement of the recovery elements. Abstinence, spiritual, and social interaction elements differentiated the classes most (as did age and recovery duration but to a lesser extent). Although levels and patterns of endorsement to the elements varied by class, a rank-ordering of the top 10 elements indicated that four elements were endorsed by all five classes: being honest with

myself, handling negative feelings without using, being able to enjoy life, and process of growth and development. Conclusions: The results of the LCA demonstrate the diversity of meanings, and varying degrees of identification with, specific elements of recovery. As others have found, multiple constituents are invested in how recovery is defined and this has ramifications for professional, personal, and cultural processes related to how strategies to promote recovery are implemented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

13. Co-occurrence of alcohol use disorder and behavioral addictions: Relevance of impulsivity and craving.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 118-125, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Di Nicola, Marco; Tedeschi, Daniela; De Risio, Luisa; Pettorruso, Mauro; Martinotti, Giovanni; Ruggeri, Filippo; Swierkosz-Lenart, Kevin; Guglielmo, Riccardo; Callea, Antonino; Ruggeri, Giuseppe; Pozzi, Gino; Di Giannantonio, Massimo; Janiri, Luigi

Abstract: Purpose: The aims of the study were to evaluate the occurrence of behavioral addictions (BAs) in alcohol use disorder (AUD) subjects and to investigate the role of impulsivity, personality dimensions and craving. Methods: 95 AUD outpatients (DSM-5) and 140 homogeneous controls were assessed with diagnostic criteria and specific tests for gambling disorder, compulsive buying, sexual, internet and physical exercise addictions, as well as with the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11) and Temperamental and Character Inventory–Revised (TCI-R). The Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS) and Visual Analogue Scale for craving (VASc) were also administered to the AUD sample. Results: 28.4% (n = 27) of AUD subjects had at least one BA, as compared to 15% (n = 21) of controls ($\chi^2 = 6.27$; $p = .014$). In AUD subjects, direct correlations between BIS-11 and Compulsive Buying Scale (CBS), Internet Addiction Disorder test (IAD), Exercise Addiction Inventory-Short Form (EAI-SF) scores ($p < .01$), between OCDS obsessive and CBS and VASc and CBS, IAD scores ($p < .003$), were found. BIS-11 ($t = -2.36$; $p = .020$), OCDS obsessive ($Z = -4.13$; $p < .001$), OCDS compulsive ($Z = -2.12$; $p = .034$) and VASc ($Z = -4.94$; $p < .001$) scores were higher in AUD subjects with co-occurring BAs. The occurrence of BAs was associated with higher impulsivity traits (BIS-11 scores; OR = 1.08; $p = .012$) and higher craving levels (VASc scores; OR = 2.48; $p < .001$). Conclusions: Our findings emphasize a significant rate of co-occurrence of BAs in AUD. High levels of impulsivity and craving for alcohol seem to be associated with other addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

14. Diverse HIV epidemics among people who inject drugs in Thailand: Evidence from respondent-driven sampling surveys in Bangkok and Chiang Mai.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 126-135, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Prybylski, Dimitri; Manopaiboon, Chomnad; Visavakum, Prin; Yongvanitjit, Kovit; Aramrattana, Apinun; Manomaipiboon, Parnrudee; Tanpradech, Suvimon; Suksripanich, Orapin; Pattanasin, Sarika; Wolfe, Mitchell; Whitehead, Sara J.

Abstract: Background: Thailand's long-standing HIV sero-sentinel surveillance system for people who inject drugs (PWID) is confined to those in methadone-based drug treatment clinics and representative data are scarce, especially outside of Bangkok. Methods: We conducted probability-based respondent-driven sampling (RDS) surveys in Bangkok (n = 738) and Chiang Mai (n = 309) to increase understanding of local HIV epidemics and to better inform the planning of evidence-based interventions. Results: PWID had different epidemiological profiles in these two cities. Overall HIV prevalence was higher in Bangkok (23.6% vs. 10.9%, $p < 0.001$) but PWID in Bangkok are older and appear to have long-standing HIV infections. In Chiang Mai, HIV infections appear to be more recently acquired and PWID were younger and had higher levels of recent injecting and

sexual risk behaviors with lower levels of intervention exposure. Methamphetamine was the predominant drug injected in both sites and polydrug use was common although levels and patterns of the specific drugs injected varied significantly between the sites. In multivariate analysis, recent midazolam injection was significantly associated with HIV infection in Chiang Mai (adjusted odds ratio = 8.1; 95% confidence interval: 1.2–54.5) whereas in Bangkok HIV status was not associated with recent risk behaviors as infections had likely been acquired in the past. Conclusion: PWID epidemics in Thailand are heterogeneous and driven by local factors. There is a need to customize intervention strategies for PWID in different settings and to integrate population-based survey methods such as RDS into routine surveillance to monitor the national response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

15. Effects of marijuana use on impulsivity and hostility in daily life.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 136-142, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Ansell, Emily B.; Laws, Holly B.; Roche, Michael J.; Sinha, Rajita

Abstract: Background: Marijuana use is increasingly prevalent among young adults. While research has found adverse effects associated with marijuana use within experimentally controlled laboratory settings, it is unclear how recreational marijuana use affects day-to-day experiences in users. The present study sought to examine the effects of marijuana use on within-person changes in impulsivity and interpersonal hostility in daily life using smartphone administered assessments. Methods: Forty-three participants with no substance dependence reported on their alcohol consumption, tobacco use, recreational marijuana use, impulsivity, and interpersonal hostility over the course of 14 days. Responses were analyzed using multilevel modeling. Results: Marijuana use was associated with increased impulsivity on the same day and the following day relative to days when marijuana was not used, independent of alcohol use. Marijuana was also associated with increased hostile behaviors and perceptions of hostility in others on the same day when compared to days when marijuana was not used. These effects were independent of frequency of marijuana use or alcohol use. There were no significant effects of alcohol consumption on impulsivity or interpersonal hostility. Conclusions: Marijuana use is associated with changes in impulse control and hostility in daily life. This may be one route by which deleterious effects of marijuana are observed for mental health and psychosocial functioning. Given the increasing prevalence of recreational marijuana use and the potential legalization in some states, further research on the potential consequences of marijuana use in young adults' day-to-day life is warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

16. Associations between cigarette smoking and cannabis dependence: A longitudinal study of young cannabis users in the United Kingdom.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 165-171, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Hindocha, Chandni; Shaban, Natacha D. C.; Freeman, Tom P.; Das, Ravi K.; Gale, Grace; Schafer, Grainne; Falconer, Caroline J.; Morgan, Celia J.A.; Curran, H. Valerie

Abstract: Aims: To determine the degree to which cigarette smoking predicts levels of cannabis dependence above and beyond cannabis use itself, concurrently and in an exploratory four-year follow-up, and to investigate whether cigarette smoking mediates the relationship between cannabis use and cannabis dependence. Methods: The study was cross sectional with an exploratory follow-up in the participants' own homes or via telephone interviews in the United Kingdom. Participants were 298 cannabis and tobacco users aged between 16 and 23; follow-up consisted of 65 cannabis and tobacco users. The primary outcome variable was cannabis dependence as measured by the Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS). Cannabis and tobacco smoking were assessed through a

self-reported drug history. Results: Regression analyses at baseline showed cigarette smoking (frequency of cigarette smoking: $B = 0.029$, 95% CI = 0.01, 0.05; years of cigarette smoking: $B = 0.159$, 95% CI = 0.05, 0.27) accounted for 29% of the variance in cannabis dependence when controlling for frequency of cannabis use. At follow-up, only baseline cannabis dependence predicted follow-up cannabis dependence ($B = 0.274$, 95% CI = 0.05, 0.53). At baseline, cigarette smoking mediated the relationship between frequency of cannabis use and dependence ($B = 0.0168$, 95% CI = 0.008, 0.288) even when controlling for possible confounding variables ($B = 0.0153$, 95% CI = 0.007, 0.027). Conclusions: Cigarette smoking is related to concurrent cannabis dependence independently of cannabis use frequency. Cigarette smoking also mediates the relationship between cannabis use and cannabis dependence suggesting tobacco is a partial driver of cannabis dependence in young people who use cannabis and tobacco. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

17. Investigating the factor structure of the Illness Perception Questionnaire-Revised for substance dependence among injecting drug users in China.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 195-202, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Mo, Phoenix K.H.; Lau, Joseph T.F.; Cheng, Kit Man; Mak, Winnie W.S.; Gu, Jing; Wu, Anise M.S.; Li, Jinghua

Abstract: Background: The Illness Perception Questionnaire-Revised (IPQ-R) has commonly been used to measure illness representations of various diseases. The present study examined whether the original factor structure of the IPQ-R could be confirmed or a new structure could be established on substance dependence among injecting drug users (IDU) in China. Methods: A total of 257 IDU completed the 38-item IPQ-R on substance dependence. Results: Results of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) showed that the 7-factor structure as proposed by the original IPQ-R reported poor goodness-of-fit statistics. Although removal of 12 items improved the model fit, the goodness-of-fit statistics were still below acceptable standards. Furthermore, factors obtained from the exploratory factor analysis (EFA) of the IPQ-R were not interpretable. Conclusions: The CFA found that the original IPQ-R factor structure fit the data poorly. Factors derived from EFA were also not interpretable. Use of the IPQ-R for assessment of illness representations of substance dependence among IDU in China is cautioned until further validation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

18. Opioid substitution therapy is associated with increased detection of hepatitis C virus infection: A 15-year observational cohort study.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 213-216, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Larney, Sarah; Grebely, Jason; Falster, Michael; Swart, Alexander; Amin, Janaki; Degenhardt, Louisa; Burns, Lucinda; Vajdic, Claire M.

Abstract: Background: Strategies are needed to enhance screening of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection among people who inject drugs to improve engagement in HCV treatment, and stem the growing burden of HCV-related morbidity and mortality. Methods: We linked routinely collected data on enrolment in opioid substitution therapy (OST) and HCV notifications. We calculated rates of incident HCV notifications, and compared rates in and out of OST. Results: Following adjustment for sex, age and calendar period, rates of incident HCV notification were significantly higher during periods of OST, compared to periods out of OST (adjusted incident rate ratio: 1.91; 95% confidence interval: 1.86, 1.97). This effect was seen across multiple treatment periods. Conclusions: HCV screening in OST settings increases detection of HCV infection among people who inject drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

19. Exploration of the telescoping effect among not-in-treatment, intensive heroin-using research volunteers.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 217-220, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)
Author(s): Stoltman, Jonathan J. K.; Woodcock, Eric A.; Lister, Jamey J.; Greenwald, Mark K.; Lundahl, Leslie H.
Abstract: Background: Addiction research literature suggests some demographic groups exhibit a later age of substance use initiation, more rapid escalation to dependence, and worse substance use-related outcomes. This ‘telescoping’ effect has been observed more often in females but has not yet been examined in not-in-treatment heroin users or racial subgroups. Methods: Not-in-treatment, intensive heroin-using adults screened for laboratory-based research studies (N = 554; range 18–55yr; mean age: 42.5yr; 60.5% African American [AA]; 70.2% male) were included in this secondary analysis. A comprehensive drug history questionnaire assessed heroin-use characteristics and lifetime adverse consequences. We examined telescoping effects by racial and gender groups: Caucasian males and females; AA males and females. Results: Caucasian males initiated heroin use significantly later than AA males but this difference was not observed for age at intensive heroin use (≥ 3 times weekly). Caucasian males reported significantly more lifetime heroin use-related consequences, were more likely to inject heroin, and reported more-frequent past-month heroin use, but did not differ from AA males in lifetime heroin quit attempts or prior heroin treatment. Females, compared to males, reported later onset of initial and intensive use, but there was no gender-telescoping effect from initial to intensive heroin-use. Conclusions: In this not-in-treatment sample, Caucasian males exhibited more rapid heroin-use progression and adverse consequences than AA males, i.e., within-gender, racial-group telescoping. Despite later-onset heroin use among females, there was no evidence of gender-related telescoping. Given the resurgence of heroin use, differential heroin-use trajectories across demographic groups may be helpful in planning interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

20. Police bribery and access to methadone maintenance therapy within the context of drug policy reform in Tijuana, Mexico.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, Mar 2015, vol. 148, p. 221-225, 0376-8716 (Mar 1, 2015)
Author(s): Werb, D.; Wagner, K.D.; Beletsky, L.; Gonzalez-Zuniga, Patricia; Rangel, Gudelia; Strathdee, S.A.
Abstract: Aims: In 2009, Mexico passed legislation to decriminalize drug possession and improve access to addiction treatment. We undertook research to assess the implementation of the reform among a cohort of people who inject drugs (PWID) in Tijuana. This study specifically sought to determine whether discretionary policing practices like extortion impact access to methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) in Tijuana, a city characterized by high levels of drug-related harms. Methods: Generalized estimating equation analyses were used to construct longitudinal confounding models to determine the association between paying a police bribe and MMT enrolment among PWID in Tijuana enrolled in a prospective cohort study. Outcome of interest was MMT enrolment in the past six months. Data on police interactions and MMT enrolment were also obtained. Results: Between October, 2011 and September, 2013, 637 participants provided 1825 observations, with 143 (7.8%) reports of MMT enrolment during the study period. In a final confounding model, recently reporting being forced to pay a bribe to police was significantly associated with an increased likelihood of accessing MMT (adjusted odds ratio = 1.69, 95% confidence interval: 1.02–2.81, $p = 0.043$). However, in 56 (39.2%) cases, MMT enrolment ceased within six months. The majority of participant responses cited the fact that MMT was too expensive (69.1%). Discussion: Levels of MMT access

were low. PWID who experienced police extortion were more likely to access MMT at baseline, though this association decreased during the study period. Coupled with the costs of MMT, this may compromise MMT retention among PWID. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

21. Prevalence of medical marijuana use in California, 2012.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, Mar 2015, vol. 34, no. 2, p. 141-146, 0959-5236 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Ryan□ Ibarra, Suzanne; Induni, Marta; Ewing, Danielle

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: The US Drug Enforcement Agency classifies marijuana as an illegal substance, yet in 22 states marijuana is legal for medicinal use. In 1996, California legalised the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes, but population□ based data describing medical marijuana users in the state has not been available. Our aim was to examine the demographic differences between users and non□ users of medical marijuana in California utilising population□ based data. Design and Methods: We used data from the California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2012, an annual, random□ digit□ dial state□ wide telephone survey that collects health data from a representative adult sample (n = 7525). Age□ adjusted prevalence rates were estimated. Results: Five percent of adults in California reported ever using medical marijuana, and most users believed that medical marijuana helped alleviate symptoms or treat a serious medical condition. Prevalence was similar when compared by gender, education and region. Prevalence of ever using medical marijuana was highest among white adults and younger adults ages 18–24 years, although use was reported by every racial/ethnic and age group examined in our study and ranged from 2% to 9%. Conclusions: Our study's results lend support to the idea that medical marijuana is used equally by many groups of people and is not exclusively used by any one specific group. As more states approve marijuana use for medical purposes, it is important to track medical marijuana use as a health□ related behaviour and risk factor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Drug and Alcohol Review](#)

22. How big is a self-poured glass of wine for Australian drinkers?

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, Mar 2015, vol. 34, no. 2, p. 207-210, 0959-5236 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Callinan, Sarah

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: To investigate the average self□ reported size of a self□ poured glass of wine for Australians aged 16 and over. Design and Methods: Cross□ sectional survey data were taken from the first wave of the Australian arm of the International Alcohol Control study administered to 2020 Australians aged 16 and over with an oversampling of heavy drinkers. Respondents were asked about their usual consumption in eight locations, with specific questions asked about drink type and how much they consumed. The 639 respondents who stated that they drank bottled wine purchased at off□ licensed premises by the glass were asked 'How many glasses do you get to a bottle?' Results: On average, small, generic□ sized and large glasses were 144, 156 and 166 mL respectively, with an average glass size of 154 mL overall. Discussion and Conclusions: Wine drinkers may be underestimating their own consumption due to large glass sizes, and survey data estimates of wine consumption should also be adjusted to account for glass size. The way a standard drink of wine is presented in health promotion materials should also be considered in light of these findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Drug and Alcohol Review](#)

23. Denial of prescription analgesia among people who inject drugs in a Canadian setting.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, Mar 2015, vol. 34, no. 2, p. 221-228, 0959-5236 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Voon, Pauline; Callon, Cody; Nguyen, Paul; Dobrer, Sabina; Montaner, Julio S. G.; Wood, Evan; Kerr, Thomas
- Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: Despite the high prevalence of pain among people who inject drugs (PWIDs), clinicians may be reluctant to prescribe opioid-based analgesia to those with a history of drug use or addiction. We sought to examine the prevalence and correlates of PWIDs reporting being denied of prescription analgesia (PA). We also explored reported reasons for and actions taken after being denied PA. Design and Methods: Using data from two prospective cohort studies of PWIDs, multivariate logistic regression was used to identify the prevalence and correlates of reporting being denied PA. Descriptive statistics were used to characterise reasons for denials and subsequent actions. Results: Approximately two-thirds (66.5%) of our sample of 462 active PWIDs reported having ever been denied PA. We found that reporting being denied PA was significantly and positively associated with having ever been enrolled in methadone maintenance treatment (adjusted odds ratio 1.76, 95% confidence interval 1.11–2.80) and daily cocaine injection (adjusted odds ratio 2.38, 95% confidence interval 1.00–5.66). The most commonly reported reason for being denied PA was being accused of drug seeking (44.0%). Commonly reported actions taken after being denied PA included buying the requested medication off the street (40.1%) or obtaining heroin to treat pain (32.9%). Discussion and Conclusions: These findings highlight the challenges of addressing perceived pain and the need for strategies to prevent high-risk methods of self-managing pain, such as obtaining diverted medications or illicit substances for pain. Such strategies may include integrated pain management guidelines within methadone maintenance treatment and other substance use treatment programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Drug and Alcohol Review](#)

24. Review of Demons: Our changing attitudes to alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, Mar 2015, vol. 34, no. 2, p. 231., 0959-5236 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Farrell, Michael; Berridge, Virginia
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, *Demons: Our Changing Attitudes to Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs* edited by Virginia Berridge (2013). This is the latest work of the highly talented Virginia Berridge, who is the director of the Center for History in Public Health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The reviewer believes this book is attractive to a general reader where many of the idiosyncrasies of the approaches to the pleasurable use of substances change in different eras. However, the authors attempt to cover all substances and provide us with an integrated model of social change is not quite successful. In all, Berridge's attempt to construct an overarching public health model to describe and understand trends over the past few decades does not quite work. The history of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs is too complex and varied to be shoehorned into a single overarching model. Overall, readers will find this a rich and rewarding read which paints a broad canvas across a vast and complex subject whose story continues to unfold at a rather dramatic pace. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Drug and Alcohol Review](#)

25. DSM-5 reviewed from different angles: Goal attainment, rationality, use of evidence, consequences—Part 2: Bipolar disorders, schizophrenia spectrum disorders, anxiety disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorders, trauma- and stressor-related disorders, personality disorders, substance-related and addictive disorders, neurocognitive disorders.

- Citation:** European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience, Mar 2015, vol. 265, no. 2, p. 87-106, 0940-1334 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Möller, Hans-Jürgen; Bandelow, Borwin; Bauer, Michael; Hampel, Harald; Herpertz, Sabine C.; Soyka, Michael; Barnikol, Utako B.; Lista, Simone; Severus, Emanuel; Maier, Wolfgang

Abstract: Part 1 of this paper discussed several more general aspects of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) and offered a detailed, paradigmatic analysis of changes made to the chapter on depressive disorders. This second part focusses on several other disorders, including bipolar and schizophrenia spectrum disorders. The respective changes and their possible consequences are discussed under consideration of traditional psychiatric classification, particularly from the perspective of European traditions and on the basis of a PubMed search and review papers. The general conclusion is that even seemingly small changes such as the introduction of the mixed feature specifier can have far-reaching consequences. Contrary to the original plans, DSM-5 has not radically changed to become a primarily dimensional diagnostic system but has preserved the categorical system for most disorders. The ambivalence of the respective decision-making becomes apparent from the last minute decision to change the classification of personality disorders from dimensional back to categorical. The advantages and disadvantages of the different approaches are discussed in this context. In DSM-5, only the chapter on addictive disorders has a somewhat dimensional structure. Also in contrast to the original intentions, DSM-5 has not used a more neurobiological approach to disorders by including biological markers to increase the objectivity of psychiatric diagnoses. Even in the most advanced field in terms of biomarkers, the neurocognitive disorders, the primarily symptom-based, descriptive approach has been preserved and the well-known amyloid-related and other biomarkers are not included. This is because, even after so many years of biomarker research, the results are still not considered to be robust enough to use in clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

26. Could environmental exposures facilitate the incidence of addictive behaviors?

Citation: Evaluation & the Health Professions, Mar 2015, vol. 38, no. 1, p. 53-58, 0163-2787 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Sussman, Steve; Ames, Susan L.; Avol, Ed

Abstract: This article suggests that environmental exposures can contribute to dysregulation of mesolimbic dopamine turnover, resulting in an increased propensity for addictive behaviors to manifest themselves. Furthermore, author suggests that increased pollution exposure could be associated with increased prevalence of addictive behaviors. The author explores the potential for that possibility, and identify possible supportive outcomes observed from previously identified pollution exposures and behavioral effects research. Mesolimbic pathways, beginning in the ventral tegmental area and leading to the nucleus accumbens (NA) have been implicated in the development of addictive behavior. Addictive behavior may operate by increasing dysregulation of mesolimbic dopamine (DA) turnover in limbic structures such as NA and amygdala. Any behavior, substance, or environmental context that might inhibit or dysregulate mesolimbic DA turnover may therefore, in theory, increase the potential for addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Evaluation and the Health Professions](#)

27. Compulsive modafinil use in a patient with a history of alcohol use disorder.

Citation: General Hospital Psychiatry, Mar 2015, vol. 37, no. 2, p. e7., 0163-8343 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Mete, Melek Cengiz; Şenormancı, Ömer; Saraçlı, Özge; Atasoy, Nuray; Atik, Levent

Abstract: The article presents a case report of a 34-year-old male presented with a history of recurrent depression and alcohol addiction for 11 years. He was admitted to our clinic and diagnosed with major depression with psychotic features 3 years previously; psychiatric outpatient follow-up was irregular. The patient was treated with various psychotropic

medications. Due to abuse, benzodiazepine treatment was discontinued 2 years previously. The patient complained of oversleeping, fatigue and anhedonia not relieved by medication. Laboratory analysis revealed no abnormalities, and neurological evaluation was normal. In conclusion, in patients with a history of addiction and low treatment compliance, dopamine-enhancing medication should be used with caution; potential interactions with other prescribed drugs should be considered to reduce the likelihood of compulsive use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycInfo

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

28. Illicit drug use and HIV risk in the Dominican Republic: Tourism areas create drug use opportunities.

Citation: Global Public Health: An International Journal for Research, Policy and Practice, Mar 2015, vol. 10, no. 3, p. 318-330, 1744-1692 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Guilamo-Ramos, Vincent; Lee, Jane J.; Ruiz, Yumary; Hagan, Holly; Delva, Marlyn; Quiñones, Zahira; Kamler, Alexandra; Robles, Gabriel

Abstract: While the Caribbean has the second highest global human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevalence, insufficient attention has been paid to contributing factors of the region's elevated risk. Largely neglected is the potential role of drugs in shaping the Caribbean HIV/acquired immune deficiency syndrome epidemic. Caribbean studies have almost exclusively focused on drug transportation and seldom acknowledged local user economies and drug-related health and social welfare consequences. While tourism is consistently implicated within the Caribbean HIV epidemic, less is known about the intersection of drugs and tourism. Tourism areas represent distinct ecologies of risk often characterised by sex work, alcohol consumption and population mixing between lower and higher risk groups. Limited understanding of availability and usage of drugs in countries such as the Dominican Republic (DR), the Caribbean country with the greatest tourist rates, presents barriers to HIV prevention. This study addresses this gap by conducting in-depth interviews with 30 drug users in Sosúa, a major sex tourism destination of the DR. A two-step qualitative data analysis process was utilised and interview transcripts were systematically coded using a well-defined thematic codebook. Results suggest three themes: (1) local demand shifts drug routes to tourism areas, (2) drugs shape local economies and (3) drug use facilitates HIV risk behaviours in tourism areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

29. One for all: Workplace social context and drinking among railway workers in Ukraine.

Citation: Global Public Health: An International Journal for Research, Policy and Practice, Mar 2015, vol. 10, no. 3, p. 391-409, 1744-1692 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Murphy, Adrianna; Roberts, Bayard; McGowan, Catherine; Kizilova, Kseniya; Kizilov, Alexiy; Rhodes, Tim; McKee, Martin

Abstract: Alcohol consumption is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity in countries of the former Soviet Union, but little is known about its social determinants. Recent research has suggested that workplace contexts may play a role. Using qualitative methods, we investigate the relationship between workplace social contexts and drinking in Ukraine. We conducted 24 individual semi-structured interviews and two focus group discussions in Lviv and Kharkiv, Ukraine, with male railway employees aged 18+ years. Data were analysed using a thematic analysis approach. Men in our sample expressed strong feelings of interdependence and trust towards their co-workers which we defined as 'social solidarity'. Drinking with co-workers was often seen as obligatory and an integral part of co-worker social occasions. Engagement in sport or family obligations seemed to act as a deterrent to drinking among some workers. A strong sense of solidarity exists between railway co-workers in Ukraine, perhaps a remnant of the Soviet era when individuals relied on informal networks for support. Alcohol may be used as a means of expressing this solidarity. Our findings point to factors, namely engagement in sports and family, which may offer opportunities for interventions to reduce alcohol consumption among

workers in Ukraine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

30. How far will they go?: Assessing the travel distance of current and former drug users to access harm reduction services.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 12 (Mar 1, 2015)

Author(s): Allen, Sean; Ruiz, Monica; O'Rourke, Allison

Abstract: Background: Prior research has explored spatial access to syringe exchange programs (SEPs) among people who inject drugs (PWID), but little is known about service utilization by former PWID who continue to access services (e.g., HIV screenings and referrals for social services) at harm reduction providers. The purpose of this research is to examine differences in access to SEPs between current and former PWID seeking services at a mobile SEP in Washington, DC. Findings: A geometric point distance estimation technique was applied to data collected as part of a PWID population estimation study that took place in Washington, DC, in March and April 2014. We calculated the walking distance from the centroid point of home residence zip code to the mobile exchange site where PWID presented for services. An independent samples t-test was used to examine differences in walking distance measures between current and former PWID. Differences in mean walking distance were statistically significant with current and former PWID having mean walking distances of 2.75 and 1.80 miles, respectively. Conclusions: The results of this study suggest that former PWID who are engaging with SEPs primarily for non-needle exchange services (e.g., medical or social services) may have decreased access to SEPs than their counterparts who are active injectors. This research provides support for expanding SEP operations such that both active and former PWID have increased access to harm reduction providers and associated health and social services. Increasing service accessibility may help resolve unmet needs among current and former PWID. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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](#)

31. Young people at risk of transitioning to injecting drug use in Sydney, Australia: Social disadvantage and other correlates of higher levels of exposure to injecting.

Citation: Health & Social Care in the Community, Mar 2015, vol. 23, no. 2, p. 200-207, 0966-0410 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Lea, Toby; Bryant, Joanne; Ellard, Jeanne; Howard, John; Treloar, Carla

Abstract: While numerous studies have examined characteristics of young people who have recently initiated injecting, little attention has focused on young people who may be at high risk of transitioning to injecting. This study sought to examine the extent that socially disadvantaged young people were exposed to injecting, determine their level of hepatitis C (HCV) knowledge and identify correlates of higher injecting exposure. A cross-sectional survey was administered to 210 young people in 2010–2011 who were exposed to injecting drug use, but had not transitioned to injecting. Respondents were primarily recruited from youth services in metropolitan Sydney. Exposure to injecting in the previous 12 months was assessed with four items that examined whether close friends, romantic/sexual partners or family members/acquaintances injected drugs, and whether they were offered an injection. Most respondents had at least a few close friends who injected drugs (65%) and almost half had been offered drugs to inject in the previous 12 months (48%). It was less common for respondents to report having a partner who injects (11%). Correlates of higher injecting exposure were examined with multivariate ordinal regression. In the multivariate model, higher exposure to injecting was independently

associated with the experience of abuse or violent crime [adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 1.80] and reporting more favourable attitudes towards injecting (AOR = 0.86). Higher exposure to injecting was not independently associated with patterns or history of drug use. HCV knowledge was low to moderate and was not associated with higher exposure to injecting. That drug use was not independently associated with higher injecting exposure may suggest that exposure is shaped more by social disadvantage than by drug use patterns. Additional research is required to investigate this, using an improved measure of exposure to injecting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Health and Social Care in the Community*

32. Activity□ regulated gene expression in immature neurons in the dentate gyrus following re□ exposure to a cocaine□ paired environment.

Citation: Hippocampus, Mar 2015, vol. 25, no. 3, p. 354-362, 1050-9631 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Barr, Jeffrey L.; Unterwald, Ellen M.

Abstract: Intense craving for drug and relapse are observed in addicts who are exposed to environmental stimuli associated with drug□ taking behavior even after long periods of abstinence. The hippocampus is a brain region known to be involved in contextual processing, taking place predominantly in the septal hippocampus, and emotional processing, taking place predominantly in the temporal hippocampus. Conditioned place preference is an animal model of context□ conditioned reward. The dentate gyrus is a hippocampal sub□ region particularly important for the acquisition of cocaine□ induced place preference and is a site of continuous neurogenesis, which has been implicated in the vulnerability to drug□ taking behavior. Therefore, these experiments explored the role of newly generated neurons in drug reward□ context association by examining the activation, as determined by expression of the immediate early gene *cfos*, of young and mature granule cells in the septal and temporal dentate gyrus of adult rats that were re□ exposed to a drug□ paired environment following the development of cocaine place preference. The overall level of *cfos* expression was increased in both the septal and temporal dentate gyrus of animals that developed place preference and were re□ exposed to the drug paired environment compared with re□ exposure to a neutral environment. Overall level of neurogenesis, as detected by the S□ phase marker 5′□ bromo□ 2′□ deoxyuridine (BrdU) and the immature neuron marker doublecortin (DCX), was unaltered by cocaine conditioning. However, the number of activated new neurons (DCX + *cfos*) was greater in the temporal dentate gyrus of cocaine□ conditioned rats re□ exposed to the drug□ paired environment as compared to those re□ exposed to a neutral environment. Further understanding of the role of dentate gyrus neurogenesis on the conditioned effects of drugs of abuse may provide new insights into the role of this process in the expression of addictive behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

33. Reduced executive and default network functional connectivity in cigarette smokers.

Citation: Human Brain Mapping, Mar 2015, vol. 36, no. 3, p. 872-882, 1065-9471 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Weiland, Barbara J.; Sabbineni, Amithrupa; Calhoun, Vince D.; Welsh, Robert C.; Hutchison, Kent E.

Abstract: Altered functional connectivity has been associated with acute and chronic nicotine use. Connectivity alterations, specifically in the right and left executive control networks (RECN/LECN) and the default mode network (DMN), may contribute to the addiction cycle. The objective of this study was to determine if executive control network (ECN) and DMN connectivity is different between non□ smokers and smokers and whether reductions in connectivity are related to chronic cigarette use. The RECN, LECN, and DMN were identified in resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging data in 650 subjects. Analyses tested for group differences in network connectivity strength, controlling for age and alcohol use. There was a significant group effect on LECN and

DMN connectivity strength with smokers (n = 452) having lower network strengths than non-smokers (n = 198). Smokers had lower connectivity than non-smokers associated with key network hubs: the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, and parietal nodes within ECNs. Further, ECN connectivity strength was negatively associated with pack years of cigarette use. Our data suggest that chronic nicotine use negatively impacts functional connectivity within control networks that may contribute to the difficulty smokers have in quitting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

34. Smoking and the developing brain: Altered white matter microstructure in attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder and healthy controls.

Citation: Human Brain Mapping, Mar 2015, vol. 36, no. 3, p. 1180-1189, 1065-9471 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): van Ewijk, Hanneke; Groenman, Annabeth P.; Zwiens, Marcel P.; Heslenfeld, Dirk J.; Faraone, Stephen V.; Hartman, Catharina A.; Luman, Marjolein; Greven, Corina U.; Hoekstra, Pieter J.; Franke, Barbara; Buitelaar, Jan; Oosterlaan, Jaap

Abstract: Brain white matter (WM) tracts, playing a vital role in the communication between brain regions, undergo important maturational changes during adolescence and young adulthood, a critical period for the development of nicotine dependence. Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is associated with increased smoking and widespread WM abnormalities, suggesting that the developing ADHD brain might be especially vulnerable to effects of smoking. This study aims to investigate the effect of smoking on (WM) microstructure in adolescents and young adults with and without ADHD. Diffusion tensor imaging was performed in an extensively phenotyped sample of nonsmokers (n = 95, 50.5% ADHD), irregular smokers (n = 41, 58.5% ADHD), and regular smokers (n = 50, 82.5% ADHD), aged 14–24 years. A whole-brain voxelwise approach investigated associations of smoking, ADHD and their interaction, with WM microstructure as measured by fractional anisotropy (FA) and mean diffusivity (MD). Widespread alterations in FA and MD were found for regular smokers compared to irregular and nonsmokers, mainly located in the corpus callosum and WM tracts surrounding the basal ganglia. Several regions overlapped with regions of altered FA for ADHD versus controls, albeit in different directions. Irregular and nonsmokers did not differ, and ADHD and smoking did not interact. Results implicate that smoking and ADHD have independent effects on WM microstructure, and possibly do not share underlying mechanisms. Two mechanisms may play a role in the current results. First, smoking may cause alterations in WM microstructure in the maturing brain. Second, pre-existing WM microstructure differences possibly reflect a risk factor for development of a smoking addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

35. The effect of self-regulated caffeine use on cognition in young adults.

Citation: Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental, Mar 2015, vol. 30, no. 2, p. 123-130, 0885-6222 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Harvanko, Arit M.; Derbyshire, Katherine L.; Schreiber, Liana R. N.; Grant, Jon E.

Abstract: Objective: Based on previous observational studies that have suggested self-regulated caffeine use by older adults may enhance reaction time performance and vigilance on cognitive tasks, the current study sought to examine whether this effect held true for young adults as well. Methods: One hundred and four young adults from two major metropolitan areas, ages 18–29 years, not meeting the criteria for a current psychiatric disorder, completed several cognitive tasks related to decision-making (Cambridge Gamble Task), response inhibition and reaction time (stop-signal task), and vigilance and reaction time (Rapid Visual Information Processing). Caffeine usage was self-reported using a reliable quantity and frequency questionnaire. Results: Self-reported caffeine usage was not significantly associated with any of the cognitive measures used in this study after controlling for age, gender, cigarette smoking, alcohol use, cannabis use, and gambling frequency. Conclusion: These data suggest that

self-regulated caffeine usage may not have a significant impact on reaction time, vigilance, response inhibition, or decision-making in young adults, or that these effects are contingent upon other variables not accounted for in the current study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental*

36. The "Pathological Gambling and Epidemiology" (PAGE) study program: Design and fieldwork.

Citation: International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. 1, p. 11-31, 1049-8931 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Meyer, Christian; Bischof, Anja; Westram, Anja; Jeske, Christine; de Brito, Susanna; Glorius, Sonja; Schön, Daniela; Porz, Sarah; Gürtler, Diana; Kastirke, Nadin; Hayer, Tobias; Jacobi, Frank; Lucht, Michael; Premper, Volker; Gilberg, Reiner; Hess, Doris; Bischof, Gallus; John, Ulrich; Rumpf, Hans-Jürgen

Abstract: The German federal states initiated the "Pathological Gambling and Epidemiology" (PAGE) program to evaluate the public health relevance of pathological gambling. The aim of PAGE was to estimate the prevalence of pathological gambling and cover the heterogenic presentation in the population with respect to comorbid substance use and mental disorders, risk and protective factors, course aspects, treatment utilization, triggering and maintenance factors of remission, and biological markers. This paper describes the methodological details of the study and reports basic prevalence data. Two sampling frames (landline and mobile telephone numbers) were used to generate a random sample from the general population consisting of 15,023 individuals (ages 14 to 64) completing a telephone interview. Additionally, high-risk populations have been approached in gambling locations, via media announcements, outpatient addiction services, debt counselors, probation assistants, self-help groups and specialized inpatient treatment facilities. The assessment included two steps: (1) a diagnostic interview comprising the gambling section of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) for case finding; (2) an in-depth clinical interview with participants reporting gambling problems. The in-depth clinical interview was completed by 594 participants, who were recruited from the general or high-risk populations. The program provides a rich epidemiological database which is available as a scientific use file. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*

37. Internet addiction is related to attention deficit but not hyperactivity in a sample of high school students.

Citation: International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice, Mar 2015, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 18-23, 1365-1501 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Yılmaz, Savaş; Hergüner, Sabri; Bilgiç, Ayhan; Işık, Ümit

Abstract: Objective: To assess the effects of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptom dimensions on Internet addiction (IA) after controlling for Internet usage features among high school students. Methods: This study consisted of 640 students (331 females and 309 males) ranging from 14 to 19 years of age. The Internet Addiction Scale, the Conners-Wells' Adolescent Self-Report Scale-Short Form, and a personal information form were completed by the participants. Statistical analyses were conducted for both sexes and the total sample. Results: According to the logistic regression analysis, attention deficit and playing online games were significant predictors of IA in both sexes. Other predictors of IA included behavioral problems for females, total weekly Internet usage time, and lifelong total Internet use for males. Hyperactivity and other Internet usage features did not predict IA. Conclusion: These results suggest that attention deficit and playing online games are important determinants of IA in this age group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice](#)

38. The globalisation of cannabis cultivation: A growing challenge.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 221-225, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Decorte, Tom; Potter, Gary R.

Abstract: This editorial discusses the challenges to the globalisation of cannabis cultivation. Global patterns of cannabis cultivation have followed a fascinating development, from highly concentrated production in certain developing countries to decentralized production in almost every country around the world. Firstly, cultivation increased in many traditional growing regions as exportation to the consumer markets of the industrialized world became an attractive option. Secondly, in response to global demand, countries such as Morocco and Mexico became large-scale producers of cannabis and major suppliers to, respectively, European and American consumers, despite not having the traditions of cannabis cultivation found in Asia, the Middle-East or the Caribbean. A third phase in the evolution of cannabis production has been the increase in cultivation across the industrialised world. The adaptation and new developments reflecting, as elsewhere, interplay between market forces on the one hand and local political and policy concerns on the other. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycInfo

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

39. Global patterns of domestic cannabis cultivation: Sample characteristics and patterns of growing across eleven countries.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 226-237, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Potter, Gary R.; Barratt, Monica J.; Malm, Aili; Bouchard, Martin; Blok, Thomas; Christensen, Anne-Sofie; Decorte, Tom; Frank, Vibeke Asmussen; Hakkarainen, Pekka; Klein, Axel; Lenton, Simon; Perälä, Jussi; Wersé, Bernd; Wouters, Marije

Abstract: Background: This article aims to provide an overview of: demographic characteristics; experiences with growing cannabis; methods and scale of growing operations; reasons for growing; personal use of cannabis and other drugs; participation in cannabis and other drug markets; contacts with the criminal justice system for respondents to an online survey about cannabis cultivation drawn from eleven countries (N = 6530). Important similarities and differences between the national samples recruited will be discussed. Methods: This paper utilizes data from the online web survey of predominantly 'small-scale' cannabis cultivators in eleven countries conducted by the Global Cannabis Cultivation Research Consortium (GCCRC). Here we focus primarily on descriptive statistics to highlight key similarities and differences across the different national samples. Results: Overall there was a great deal of similarity across countries in terms of: demographic characteristics; experiences with growing cannabis; methods and scale of growing operations; reasons for growing; use of cannabis and other drugs; participation in cannabis and other drug markets, and; contacts with the criminal justice system. In particular, we can recognise that a clear majority of those small-scale cannabis cultivators who responded to our survey are primarily motivated for reasons other than making money from cannabis supply and have minimal involvement in drug dealing or other criminal activities. Conclusions: These growers generally come from 'normal' rather than 'deviant' backgrounds. Some differences do exist between the samples drawn from different countries suggesting that local factors (political, geographical, cultural, etc.) may have some influence on how small-scale cultivators operate, although differences in recruitment strategies in different countries may also account for some differences observed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

40. Lessons from conducting trans-national internet-mediated participatory research with hidden populations of cannabis cultivators.

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 238-249, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Barratt, Monica J.; Potter, Gary R.; Wouters, Marije; Wilkins, Chris; Wersé, Bernd; Perälä, Jussi; Pedersen, Michael Mulbjerg; Nguyen, Holly; Malm, Aili; Lenton, Simon; Korf, Dirk; Klein, Axel; Heyde, Julie; Hakkarainen, Pekka; Frank, Vibeke Asmussen; Decorte, Tom; Bouchard, Martin; Blok, Thomas
- Abstract:** Background: Internet-mediated research methods are increasingly used to access hidden populations. The International Cannabis Cultivation Questionnaire (ICCCQ) is an online survey designed to facilitate international comparisons into the relatively under-researched but increasingly significant phenomenon of domestic cannabis cultivation. The Global Cannabis Cultivation Research Consortium has used the ICCQ to survey over 6000 cannabis cultivators across 11 countries. In this paper, we describe and reflect upon our methodological approach, focusing on the digital and traditional recruitment methods used to access this hidden population and the challenges of working across multiple countries, cultures and languages. Methods: Descriptive statistics showing eligibility and completion rates and recruitment source by country of residence. Results: Over three quarters of eligible respondents who were presented with the survey were included in the final sample of n = 6528. English-speaking countries expended more effort to recruit participants than non-English-speaking countries. The most effective recruitment modes were cannabis websites/groups (33%), Facebook (14%) and news articles (11%). While respondents recruited through news articles were older, growing practice variables were strikingly similar between these main recruitment modes. Conclusion: Through this process, we learnt that there are trade-offs between hosting multiple surveys in each country vs. using one integrated database. We also found that although perceived anonymity is routinely assumed to be a benefit of using digital research methodologies, there are significant limits to research participant anonymity in the current era of mass digital surveillance, especially when the target group is particularly concerned about evading law enforcement. Finally, we list a number of specific recommendations for future researchers utilising Internet-mediated approaches to researching hidden populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

41. Growing medicine: Small-scale cannabis cultivation for medical purposes in six different countries.

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 250-256, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Hakkarainen, Pekka; Frank, Vibeke Asmussen; Barratt, Monica J.; Dahl, Helle Vibeke; Decorte, Tom; Karjalainen, Karoliina; Lenton, Simon; Potter, Gary; Wersé, Bernd
- Abstract:** Background: The production and consumption of cannabis for the treatment of medical conditions is of increasing importance internationally; however, research on different aspects of the phenomenon is still scarce. In this article, we report findings from a cross-cultural study of small-scale cannabis cultivation for medical purposes. This kind of comparative study has not been done previously. Methods: The data were gathered with a help of web surveys conducted by the Global Cannabis Cultivation Research Consortium (GCCRC) in Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany and the UK (N = 5313). In the analysis we compare reports of medical motives, for what conditions cannabis is used, whether users have diagnoses for these conditions and whether the use of cannabis been recommended as a treatment of those conditions by a medical doctor. Descriptive statistics are used to show the main commonalities and noteworthy disparities across different countries. Results: Findings from countries were quite similar, even though several national differences in details were found. Growing cannabis for medical purposes

was widespread. The majority of medical growers reported cultivating cannabis for serious conditions. Most of them did have a formal diagnosis. One fifth had got a recommendation from their doctor, but in most cases cannabis use was self-medication which was not discussed with their doctors. Conclusion: There is a wider demand for licit access for medical cannabis than currently available in these countries. Ideologically, medical growers can be seen distancing themselves from both the legal and illicit drug markets. From a harm reduction perspective, it is worrying that, in the context of present health and control policies in these countries, many medical growers are using cannabis to treat serious medical conditions without proper medical advice and doctor's guidance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

42. Attitudes of cannabis growers to regulation of cannabis cultivation under a non-prohibition cannabis model.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 257-266, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Lenton, Simon; Frank, Vibeke A.; Barratt, Monica J.; Dahl, Helle Vibeke; Potter, Gary R.

Abstract: Background: How cannabis cultivation is dealt with under various examples of cannabis legalization or regulation is an important consideration in design of such schemes. This study aimed to (i) investigate support among current or recent cannabis growers, for various potential policy options for cannabis cultivation if prohibition were repealed, and (ii) explore the support for these options across countries, scale of growing operations, demographics, drug use and cannabis supply involvement variables. Methods: This study utilized data from the online web survey of largely 'small-scale' cannabis cultivators, aged 18 yrs and over, in eleven countries conducted by the Global Cannabis Cultivation Research Consortium (GCCRC). Data from 1722 current and recent cannabis growers in Australia, Denmark and the UK, who were all asked about policy, were included in the analysis. It investigated support for various frameworks for cultivation: (no regulation (free market); adult only; growing licenses; restrictions on plant numbers; licensed business-only sale; approved commercial growing; etc.). Among current growers, support for these options were compared across countries, across scale of growing operations, and by demographics, drug use and crime variables. Results: Although there were some between country differences in support for the various policy options, what was striking was the similarity of the proportions for each of the eight most popular policy options. Among current growers, many of these positions were predicted by demographic, drug use and cannabis growing variables which were conceptually congruent with these positions. Conclusion: The results have relevance for the provisions regarding cannabis cultivation in the design of new non-prohibitionist models of cannabis which are increasingly under consideration. It should be of interest to policy makers, drug policy researchers, law enforcement and cannabis cultivators. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

43. Production, perceptions, and punishment: Restrictive deterrence in the context of cannabis cultivation.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 267-276, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Nguyen, Holly; Malm, Aili; Bouchard, Martin

Abstract: Background: American authorities have invested extraordinary resources to keep up with the growth in cannabis cultivation, and state-level cannabis laws have been changing rapidly. Despite these changes, little research on the relationship between criminal justice sanctions and grower behaviours exist, in particular research that examines restrictive deterrence—the altering of an illegal behaviour as opposed to desisting from it completely. Methods: We examine restrictive deterrence in the context of cannabis cultivation by modelling the relationship between the threat of sanctions and the size of

cultivation site and number of co-offenders. We use data from an anonymous web survey where participants were recruited through advertisements on websites related to cannabis use and cultivation. Negative binomial regression were used on 337 cases that contain valid data on size of cultivation site and 338 cases that contain valid data on the number of co-offenders. Results: Our study found some evidence that the severity of state sanctions reduces the size of cultivation sites among growers who reside in the state. However, the number of contacts with the police had the opposite effect. In addition, we did not find a restrictive deterrent effect for the number of co-offenders, suggesting that different factors affect different decision points. Interestingly, objective skill and subjective skill had positive and independent effects on size of site. Conclusions: Results suggest that state-level sanctions have a structuring effect by restricting the size of cultivation sites but further increases in sanctions or enforcement are unlikely to deter more individuals from growing cannabis. In fact, there may be some potential dangers of increased enforcement on cannabis growers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

44. Assessing the harms of cannabis cultivation in Belgium.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 277-289, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Paoli, Letizia; Decorte, Tom; Kersten, Loes

Abstract: Background: Since the 1990s, a shift from the importation of foreign cannabis to domestic cultivation has taken place in Belgium, as it has in many other countries. This shift has prompted Belgian policy-making bodies to prioritize the repression of cannabis cultivation. Against this background, the article aims to systematically map and assess for the first time ever the harms associated with cannabis cultivation, covering the whole spectrum of growers. Methods: This study is based on a web survey primarily targeting small-scale growers (N = 1293) and on three interconnected sets of qualitative data on large-scale growers and traffickers (34 closed criminal proceedings, interviews with 32 criminal justice experts, and with 17 large-scale cannabis growers and three traffickers). The study relied on Greenfield and Paoli's (2013) harm assessment framework to identify the harms associated with cannabis cultivation and to assess the incidence, severity and causes of such harms. Results: Cannabis cultivation has become endemic in Belgium. Despite that, it generates, for Belgium, limited harms of medium-low or medium priority. Large-scale growers tend to produce more harms than the small-scale ones. Virtually all the harms associated with cannabis cultivation are the result of the current criminalizing policies. Conclusions: Given the spread of cannabis cultivation and Belgium's position in Europe, reducing the supply of cannabis does not appear to be a realistic policy objective. Given the limited harms generated, there is scarce scientific justification to prioritize cannabis cultivation in Belgian law enforcement strategies. As most harms are generated by large-scale growers, it is this category of cultivator, if any, which should be the focus of law enforcement repression. Given the policy origin of most harms, policy-makers should seek to develop policies likely to reduce such harms. At the same time, further research is needed to comparatively assess the harms associated with cannabis cultivation (and trafficking) with those arising from use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

45. Four barriers and a set of values that prevent violence among cannabis growers.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 290-295, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Hammervik, Eirik

Abstract: Background: Cannabis markets are often described as less violent than other drug markets. Domestic cannabis cultivation markets seem to be especially non-violent. However, few studies have investigated why this might be. Methods: Two and half years of ethnographic fieldwork among indoor cannabis growers and interviews and conversations with 52 growers in Norway. Results: This study identified four barriers and a set of values that prevent violence among growers. (1) Violence attracts increased attention from police and enemies, which inhibits ‘business as usual’ and reduces profits. (2) Careful attention to profits makes growers calculate and prepare for financial losses. (3) The prospect of covering debt by producing more cannabis makes it possible to choose non-violent sanctions. (4) Tight social ties and friendships prevent violence when conflicts erupt. However, the cannabis culture of the actors and the transactions stands out as the main reason why these four barriers are more important in cannabis markets than in other drug markets. Conclusion: This paper discusses how policymakers can benefit from the market changes that follow ‘import substitution’ to construct policies that prevent violence and facilitate peaceful drug markets and drug cultures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

46. "Should I Buy or Should I Grow?" How drug policy institutions and drug market transaction costs shape the decision to self-supply with cannabis in the Netherlands and the Czech Republic.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 296-310, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Belackova, Vendula; Maalsté, Nicole; Zabransky, Tomas; Grund, Jean Paul

Abstract: Background: This paper uses the framework of institutional economics to assess the impact of formal and informal institutions that influence the transaction costs on the cannabis market, and users’ decisions to self-supply in the Czech Republic and the Netherlands, two countries with seemingly identical policies towards cannabis cultivation. Methods: A comparative analysis was conducted using secondary qualitative and quantitative data in four areas that were identified as relevant to the decision to cultivate cannabis: (i) the rules of the game—cannabis cultivation policy; (ii) “playing the game”—implementation of cannabis cultivation policy, (iii) informal institutions—cannabis cultivation culture, and (iv) the transaction costs of the cannabis market—availability, quality, and relative cannabis prices adjusted by purchasing power parity. Results: Although the two policies are similar, their implementation differs substantially. In the Czech Republic, law enforcement has focused almost exclusively on large-scale cultivation. This has resulted in a competitive small-scale cultivation market, built upon a history of cannabis self-supply, which is pushing cannabis prices down. In the Netherlands, the costs of establishing one's own self-supply have historically outweighed the costs associated with buying in coffee shops. Additionally, law enforcement has recently pushed small-scale growers away from the market, and a large-scale cannabis supply, partly controlled by organised criminal groups, has been established that is driving prices up. The Czech cannabis prices have become relatively lower than the Dutch prices only recently, and the decision to buy on the market or to self-supply will be further shaped by the transactions costs on both markets, by policy implementation and by the local culture. Conclusions: The ability to learn from the impacts of cannabis cultivation policies conducted within the framework of UN drug treaties is particularly important at a time when increasing numbers of countries are seeking more radical reforms of their cannabis policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

47. Cannabis cultivation in Quebec: Between space–time hotspots and coldspots.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 311-322, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)

- Author(s):** Chadillon-Farinacci, Véronique; Apparicio, Philippe; Morselli, Carlo
- Abstract:** Background: Cannabis cultivation has become increasingly localized, whether soil-based or hydroponic growing methods are used. Characteristics of a given location, such as its climate and the equipment it requires may influence general accessibility or attract different types of offenders based on potential profits. The location of crops, especially hydroponic crops, suggests a certain proximity to the consumer market via semi-urban and urban environments, while making it possible to avoid detection. This article examines the cannabis market through its cultivation. Methods: The stability of temporal and spatial clusters of cannabis cultivation, hotspots, and coldspots between 2001 and 2009 in the province of Quebec, Canada, are addressed. Studying the geography of crime is not a new endeavor, but coldspots are rarely documented in drug market research. Using arrests and general population data, as well as Kulldorff's scan statistics, results show that the temporal distribution of cannabis cultivation is highly seasonal for soil-based methods. Results: Hydroponic production shows adaptation to its soil-based counterpart. Stable patterns are found for both spatial distributions. Hotspots for soil-based cultivation are found near several urban centers and the Ontario border. For hydroponic cannabis cultivation, a new hotspot suggests the emergence of an American demand for Quebec-grown cannabis between 2007 and 2009. Curiously, the region surrounding Montreal, the largest urban center in Quebec, is a recurrent and stable coldspot for both methods of cultivation. Conclusion: For all periods, spatial clusters are stronger for soil-based methods than in the hydroponic context. Temporal differences and spatial similarities between soil-based cultivation and hydroponic cultivation are discussed. The role of the metropolis is also addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

48. Representativeness of online purposive sampling with Australian cannabis cultivators.

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 323-326, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Barratt, Monica J.; Lenton, Simon
- Abstract:** Presents a study aims at the illegality of cannabis cultivation in most countries makes it more likely that such populations are motivated to remain hidden to avoid potential legal and social consequences as a result of their activities being revealed to others, especially law enforcement. The online survey of cannabis cultivation practices (the International Cannabis Cultivation Questionnaire [ICCQ], took approximately 15 min to complete. Comparing the Australian GCCRC sample with the sub-sample of growers from the NDSHS sample revealed that they were not significantly different on a range of important variables. The online survey reached a greater proportion of growers living in outer regional or remote areas than the household survey, even though data on internet access in Australia. The confidentialised unit record file for the 2010 NDSHS was provided by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, the Department of Health and Ageing, and the Australian Data Archive; however, they bear no responsibility for the analyses presented within this publication or the interpretation of them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

49. Are Moroccan cannabis growers able to adapt to recent European market trend?

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 327-329, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Afsahi, Kenza
- Abstract:** This column opinion aims to show how, when everything seems to indicate that the Moroccan cannabis market declines because of changes in European demand, new

strategies are appearing which are reconfiguring the structure of cannabis growing in Morocco. To illustrate this point, the authors will first go back over a few of the significant events that have marked trends in the Moroccan cannabis offer since the 1960s. Finally, even if the authorities are not directly targeting growers, the risks during the transportation of hashish to Europe have increased because of the use of technology (radar, etc.) which means that traffickers can be intercepted more efficiently. To deal with this situation, traffickers are looking for new markets and are starting to reconfigure their sales networks. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycInfo

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

50. Ramifications of recent developments in Turkey's southeast on cannabis cultivation.

Citation: International Journal of Drug Policy, Mar 2015, vol. 26, no. 3, p. 330-331, 0955-3959 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Akgul, Arif; Yilmaz, Kamil

Abstract: This opinion article discusses ramifications of recent developments in Turkey's southeast on cannabis cultivation. In Turkey, illegal cultivation of cannabis and seizures has increased dramatically during the last decade. The remaining amount goes to metropolitan cities like Istanbul and sold mostly to youngsters. What is more significant is that some officials are said to be part in this rentier economy. Especially some village guards, who are hired by the government as counterterrorism officers, play a crucial role in such business as they take their share in exchange for giving heads-up to cannabis growers about the time of police or gendarmerie raid into cultivating villages. It is therefore possible to say that there is a symbiotic financial relationship between these officials, cannabis growers and the PKK/KCK organization, and this relationship hinders in a significant way the law enforcement efforts in combating cannabis cultivation in Diyarbakir. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycInfo

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

51. Implementation and effectiveness of integrated trauma and addiction treatment for incarcerated men.

Citation: Journal of Anxiety Disorders, Mar 2015, vol. 30, p. 66-80, 0887-6185 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Wolff, Nancy; Huening, Jessica; Shi, Jing; Frueh, B. Christopher; Hoover, Donald R.; McHugo, Gregory

Abstract: A controlled trial of Seeking Safety (SS) and Male-Trauma Recovery Empowerment Model (M-TREM) examined implementation and effectiveness of integrated group therapy for comorbid post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorder (SUD) on PTSD and mental health symptoms plus self-esteem and efficacy for incarcerated men. The study sample (n = 230) was male inmates 18 years or older who were primarily non-white, high school graduates or equivalents, had childhood trauma histories, committed violent crimes, had serious mental illnesses, and resided in a maximum security prison. Incarcerated men, who screened positive for PTSD and SUD, were assigned randomly (n = 142) or by preference (n = 88) to receive SS or M-TREM, with a waitlist group of (n = 93). Manualized interventions were group-administered for 14 weeks. Primary outcomes were PTSD and other mental health symptoms. Secondary outcomes were self-esteem, coping, and self-efficacy. SUD outcomes cannot be measured in a correctional setting. Implementation feasibility was exhibited by the ability to recruit, screen, assign, and retain participants. Effectiveness findings depended on sample, design, and method for analysis. Using a waitlist control group and no follow-up period, we found no aggregate effect of treatment on PTSD symptoms, although, when disaggregated, M-TREM was found to improve PTSD severity and SS improved general mental health symptoms and psychological functioning. Using intent-to-treat and completer analyses, no significant differences were found in the relative performance between SS and M-TREM on primary or secondary outcomes. When longitudinal data were maximized and modeled in ways that reflect the hierarchical nature of the data, we

found that SS and M-TREM performed better than no treatment on PTSD severity and secondary outcomes, and that treatment benefits endured. Findings cautiously support implementing either Seeking Safety or M-TREM to treat incarcerated men with co-morbid PTSD and addiction problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Elsevier in *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*

52. The approach-avoidance task as an online intervention in cigarette smoking: A pilot study.

Citation: Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, Mar 2015, vol. 46, p. 115-120, 0005-7916 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Wittekind, Charlotte E.; Feist, Ansgar; Schneider, Brooke C.; Moritz, Steffen; Fritzsche, Anja

Abstract: Background and objectives: Dual-process models posit that addictive behaviors are characterized by strong automatic processes that can be assessed with implicit measures. The present study investigated the potential of a cognitive bias modification paradigm, the Approach-Avoidance Task (AAT), for retraining automatic behavioral tendencies in cigarette smoking. Methods: The study was set up as an online intervention. After completing an online survey, 257 smokers were randomly allocated either to one of two experimental conditions (AAT) or a waitlist control group. Participants responded to different pictures by pushing or pulling the computer mouse, depending on the format of the picture. Pictures in portrait format depicted smoking-related items and were associated with pushing, pictures in landscape format depicted neutral items and were associated with pulling. One version of the AAT provided individual feedback after each trial whereas the standard version did not. After four weeks, participants were re-assessed in an online survey. Results: Analyses revealed that the standard AAT, in particular, led to a significant reduction in cigarette consumption, cigarette dependence, and compulsive drive; no effect was found in the control group. Limitations: Interpretability of the study is constrained by the fact that no active control condition was applied. Conclusions: Notwithstanding the limitations, our findings indicate that the AAT might be a feasible instrument to reduce tobacco dependence and can be applied as an online intervention. Future studies should investigate whether the effects of behavior therapy can be augmented when combined with retraining interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Elsevier in *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*

53. Factors affecting high school baseball coaches' enforcement of school tobacco policy.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 125-130, 1067-828X (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Eaves, Ted; Strack, Robert W.

Abstract: In spite of policy bans and recommendations against spit tobacco (ST) use, baseball athletes have demonstrated ST prevalence rates ranging from 34% to 50% in high school, 42% in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), and 50% in the professional ranks. To evaluate enforcement of ST bans, high school baseball coaches in North Carolina (N = 93) completed a survey about ST attitudes, behaviors, and intentions to use and enforce tobacco use policies. Findings revealed that coaches who were current ST users, considered ST pleasant, did not value health impacts, and stated the baseball environment influenced their ST use were less likely to enforce school ST policy with their players. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

54. DRD4 long allele carriers show heightened attention to high-priority items relative to low-priority items.

- Citation:** Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, Mar 2015, vol. 27, no. 3, p. 509-521, 0898-929X (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Gorlick, Marissa A.; Worthy, Darrell A.; Knopik, Valerie S.; McGeary, John E.; Beevers, Christopher G.; Maddox, W. Todd
- Abstract:** Humans with seven or more repeats in exon III of the DRD4 gene (long DRD4 carriers) sometimes demonstrate impaired attention, as seen in attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, and at other times demonstrate heightened attention, as seen in addictive behavior. Although the clinical effects of DRD4 are the focus of much work, this gene may not necessarily serve as a “risk” gene for attentional deficits, but as a plasticity gene where attention is heightened for priority items in the environment and impaired for minor items. Here we examine the role of DRD4 in two tasks that benefit from selective attention to high-priority information. We examine a category learning task where performance is supported by focusing on features and updating verbal rules. Here, selective attention to the most salient features is associated with good performance. In addition, we examine the Operation Span (OSPAN) task, a working memory capacity task that relies on selective attention to update and maintain items in memory while also performing a secondary task. Long DRD4 carriers show superior performance relative to short DRD4 homozygotes (six or less tandem repeats) in both the category learning and OSPAN tasks. These results suggest that DRD4 may serve as a “plasticity” gene where individuals with the long allele show heightened selective attention to high-priority items in the environment, which can be beneficial in the appropriate context. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo

55. Gang membership and substance use: Guilt as a gendered causal pathway.

- Citation:** Journal of Experimental Criminology, Mar 2015, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 71-95, 1573-3750 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Coffman, Donna L.; Melde, Chris; Esbensen, Finn-Aage
- Abstract:** Objectives: We examine whether anticipated guilt for substance use is a gendered mechanism underlying the noted enhancement effect of gang membership on illegal drug use. We also demonstrate a method for making stronger causal inferences when assessing mediation in the presence of moderation and time-varying confounding. Methods: We estimate a series of inverse propensity weighted models to obtain unbiased estimates of mediation in the presence of confounding of the exposure (i.e., gang membership) and mediator (i.e., anticipated guilt) using three waves of data from a multi-site panel study of a law-related education program for youth (N = 1,113). Results: The onset of gang membership significantly decreased anticipated substance use guilt among both male and female respondents. This reduction was significantly associated with increased frequency of substance use only for female respondents, however, suggesting that gender moderates the mechanism through which gang membership influences substance use. Conclusions: Criminologists are often concerned with identifying causal pathways for antisocial and/or delinquent behavior, but confounders of the exposure, mediator, and outcome often interfere with efforts to assess mediation. Many new approaches have been proposed for strengthening causal inference for mediation effects. After controlling for confounding using inverse propensity weighting, our results suggest that interventions aimed at reducing substance use by current and former female gang members should focus on the normative aspects of these behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo

56. The impulsivity and sensation-seeking mediators of the psychological consequences of pathological gambling in adolescence.

- Citation:** Journal of Gambling Studies, Mar 2015, vol. 31, no. 1, p. 91-103, 1050-5350 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Estevez, Ana; Herrero-Fernández, David; Sarabia, Izaskun; Jauregui, Paula

Abstract: Pathological gambling has severe consequences for adolescents and their families and friends. Despite its high prevalence, pathological gambling in adolescents has been insufficiently studied. Sensation seeking and impulsivity are two variables that are related to the appearance and maintenance of pathological gambling. However, few studies have determined the role these variables play in the development of the dysfunctional symptomatology of gambling behavior in adolescents and young adults. The aims of this study were to analyze the consequences of gambling in young adults and adolescents, and to evaluate the roles of sensation seeking and impulsivity in the appearance of dysfunctional symptomatology. The sample consisted of 1,241 young adults and adolescents recruited from scholar centers and free-time groups, as well as 71 subjects from associations that assist pathological gamblers. Pathological gambling, impulsive behavior, dysfunctional symptomatology and sensation seeking were assessed. The results confirmed that young adults and adolescents who gamble pathologically have more dysfunctional symptomatology related to anxiety, depression, hostility, obsessive–compulsive behavior and somatization, as well as sensation seeking, impulsivity and addictive behavior. Moreover, the results showed that sensation seeking did not mediate the appearance of dysfunctional symptomatology and that impulsivity partially mediated the appearance of anxiety, phobic anxiety, depression and psychosis and perfectly mediated somatization, obsessive–compulsive behavior, interpersonal sensitivity, paranoid ideation and hostility. These results have consequences for the development of treatment and prevention programs for adolescent pathological gambling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

57. College student beliefs about wagering: An evaluation of the Adolescent Gambling Expectancies Survey.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, Mar 2015, vol. 31, no. 1, p. 161-171, 1050-5350 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Ginley, Meredith K.; Whelan, James P.; Relyea, George E.; Simmons, Jessica L.; Meyers, Andrew W.; Pearlson, Godfrey D.

Abstract: Expectancy theory posits that decisions to engage in a given behavior are closely tied to expectations of the outcome of that behavior. Gambling outcome expectancies have predicted adolescent gambling and gambling problems. When high school students' outcome expectancies were measured by Wickwire et al. (Psychol Addict Behav 24(1):75–88 2010), the Adolescent Gambling Expectancy Survey (AGES) revealed five categories of expectancies that were each predictive of gambling frequency and pathology. The present study aimed to explore if the AGES could be successfully replicated with college students. When administered to a diverse college student population, factor analyses identified five factors similar to those found in the high school sample. Several factors of the AGES were also found to predict gambling frequency and gambling problems for college students. Gambling frequency and gambling activity preference were also addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

58. Adaptation study of the Turkish version of the Gambling-Related Cognitions Scale (GRCS-T).

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, Mar 2015, vol. 31, no. 1, p. 211-224, 1050-5350 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Arcan, K.; Karanci, A. N.

Abstract: This study aimed to adapt and to test the validity and the reliability of the Turkish version of the Gambling-Related Cognitions Scale (GRCS-T) that was developed by Raylu and Oei (Addiction 99(6):757–769, 2004a). The significance of erroneous cognitions in the development and the maintenance of gambling problems, the importance of promoting gambling research in different cultures, and the limited information about the gambling individuals in Turkey due to limited gambling research interest inspired the present study. The sample consisted of 354 voluntary male participants who were above age 17 and betting on sports and horse races selected through convenience sampling in betting terminals. The results of the confirmatory factor analysis following the original scale's

five factor structure indicated a good fit for the data. The analyses were carried out with 21 items due to relatively inadequate psychometric properties of two GRCS-T items. Correlational analyses and group comparison tests supported the concurrent and the criterion validity of the GRCS-T. Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the whole scale was 0.84 whereas the coefficients ranged between 0.52 and 0.78 for the subscales of GRCS-T. The findings suggesting that GRCS-T is a valid and reliable instrument to identify gambling cognitions in Turkish samples are discussed considering the possible influence of the sample make-up and cultural texture within the limitations of the present study and in the light of the relevant literature. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

59. Inpatient treatment for pathological gamblers in Germany: Setting, utilization, and structure.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, Mar 2015, vol. 31, no. 1, p. 257-279, 1050-5350 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Buchner, Ursula Gisela; Erbas, Beate; Stürmer, Marco; Arnold, Melanie; Wodarz, Norbert; Wolstein, Jörg

Abstract: In Germany, there are two different approaches to inpatient treatment of pathological gambling (PG): Facilities focusing on addiction or on psychosomatic illness. However, little is known about how these differences influence utilization and structure of treatment. Therefore, in our study, we analyzed all known German gambling inpatient treatment centers concerning patients' sex, age and number of comorbid disorders and evaluated an expert assessment of the treatment system, access to treatment, and structure characteristics of inpatient treatment facilities. In 2011, 2,229 pathological gamblers were treated. This amounts to 1 % of all past-year pathological gamblers. 90 % of the patients were men, 93 % had at least one comorbid disorder. Access to treatment was mostly gained via psychosocial counseling centers, but was not readily available. Facilities with addiction departments treated less pathological gamblers per year (29.3 gamblers) than facilities with psychosomatic departments (53.3 gamblers) or with both departments (76.4 gamblers). Treatment duration was significantly longer in addiction departments treating PG as secondary diagnosis only, with a low rate of gamblers on all patients, or treating few gamblers. Some facilities specialized on PG and treated more gamblers, had a higher rate of gamblers on all patients, and offered specific treatment programs. The impact of this specialization on treatment outcome is still unclear. Although treatment numbers have risen steadily for the past years, only a small fraction of affected gamblers seek inpatient treatment. Therefore, awareness to the disease and access to treatment needs to be improved. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

60. Pathological gambling induced by dopamine antagonists: A case report.

Citation: Journal of Gambling Studies, Mar 2015, vol. 31, no. 1, p. 295-297, 1050-5350 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Grötsch, Philipp; Lange, Claudia; Wiesbeck, Gerhard A.; Lang, Undine

Abstract: Pathological gambling is defined as inappropriate, persistent, and maladaptive gambling behaviour. It is a non-pharmacological addiction classified as an impulse control disorder. However, pathological gambling has been associated with dopamine agonist use. Here we report of a 28-year-old man with a first major depressive episode and a post-traumatic stress disorder who has been treated with a combination of the serotonin/noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor duloxetine and the tricyclic antidepressant maprotiline. The administration of antipsychotic flupentixole (up to 7 mg) turned this slight online poker gambler into an excessive gambler. Only after the discontinuation of the antidopaminergic agents and the switch to bupropion did this gambling behaviour stop which suggests a causal relationship between dopamine antagonists and pathological gambling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

61. Predictors of relapse in problem gambling: A prospective cohort study.

- Citation:** Journal of Gambling Studies, Mar 2015, vol. 31, no. 1, p. 299-313, 1050-5350 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Smith, David P.; Battersby, Malcolm W.; Pols, Rene G.; Harvey, Peter W.; Oakes, Jane E.; Baigent, Michael F.
- Abstract:** To explore the variation of predictors of relapse in treatment and support seeking gamblers. A prospective cohort study with 158 treatment and support seeking problem gamblers in South Australia. Key measures were selected using a consensus process with international experts in problem gambling and related addictions. The outcome measures were Victorian Gambling Screen (VGS) and behaviours related to gambling. Potential predictors were gambling related cognitions and urge, emotional disturbance, social support, sensation seeking traits, and levels of work and social functioning. Mean age of participants was 44 years (SD = 12.92 years) and 85 (54 %) were male. Median time for participants enrolment in the study was 8.38 months (IQR = 2.57 months). Patterns of completed measures for points in time included 116 (73.4 %) with at least a 3 month follow-up. Using generalised mixed-effects regression models we found gambling related urge was significantly associated with relapse in problem gambling as measured by VGS (OR 1.29; 95 % CI 1.12–1.49) and gambling behaviours (OR 1.16; 95 % CI 1.06–1.27). Gambling related cognitions were also significantly associated with VGS (OR 1.06; 95 % CI 1.01–1.12). There is consistent association between urge to gamble and relapse in problem gambling but estimates for other potential predictors may have been attenuated because of methodological limitations. This study also highlighted the challenges presented from a cohort study of treatment and support seeking problem gamblers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo

62. On finding the C in CBT: The challenges of applying gambling-related cognitive approaches to video-gaming.

- Citation:** Journal of Gambling Studies, Mar 2015, vol. 31, no. 1, p. 315-329, 1050-5350 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Delfabbro, Paul; King, Daniel
- Abstract:** Many similarities have been drawn between the activities of gambling and video-gaming. Both are repetitive activities with intermittent reinforcement, decision-making opportunities, and elements of risk-taking. As a result, it might be tempting to believe that cognitive strategies that are used to treat problem gambling might also be applied to problematic video gaming. In this paper, we argue that many cognitive approaches to gambling that typically involve a focus on erroneous beliefs about probabilities and randomness are not readily applicable to video gaming. Instead, we encourage a focus on other clusters of cognitions that relate to: (a) the salience and over-valuing of gaming rewards, experiences, and identities, (b) maladaptive and inflexible rules about behaviour, (c) the use of video-gaming to maintain self-esteem, and (d) video-gaming for social status and recognition. This theoretical discussion is advanced as a starting point for the development of more refined cognitive treatment approaches for problematic video gaming. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo

63. Desensitization of triggers and urge reprocessing for pathological gambling: A case series.

- Citation:** Journal of Gambling Studies, Mar 2015, vol. 31, no. 1, p. 331-342, 1050-5350 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Bae, Hwallip; Han, Changwoo; Kim, Daeho
- Abstract:** This case series introduces the desensitization of triggers and urge reprocessing (DeTUR), as a promising adjunctive therapy in addition to comprehensive treatment package for pathological gambling. This addiction protocol of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing was delivered to four male inpatients admitted to a 10-week inpatient program for pathological gambling. The therapist gave three 60-min weekly sessions of

the DeTUR using bilateral stimulation (horizontal eye movements or alternative tactile stimuli) focusing on the hierarchy of triggering situations and the urge to initiate gambling behaviors. After treatment, self-reported gambling symptoms, depression, anxiety, and impulsiveness were all improved, and all the participants reported satisfaction with the therapy. They were followed up for 6 months and all maintained their abstinence from gambling and their symptomatic improvements. Given the efficiency (i.e., brevity and efficacy) of the treatment, a controlled study to confirm the effects of the DeTUR on pathological gambling would be justified. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

64. The association between substance use and intimate partner violence within Black male same-sex relationships.

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Mar 2015, vol. 30, no. 5, p. 762-781, 0886-2605 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Wu, Elwin; El-Bassel, Nabila; McVinney, L. Donald; Hess, Leona; Fopeano, Mark V.; Hwang, Hyesung G.; Charania, Mahnaz; Mansergh, Gordon

Abstract: Compared with the extant research on heterosexual intimate partner violence (IPV)—including the knowledge base on alcohol and illicit drug use as predictors of such IPV—there is a paucity of studies on IPV among men who have sex with men (MSM), especially Black MSM. This study investigates the prevalence of experiencing and perpetrating IPV among a sample of Black MSM couples and examines whether heavy drinking and/or illicit substance use is associated with IPV. We conducted a secondary analysis on a data set from 74 individuals (constituting 37 Black MSM couples) screened for inclusion in a couple-based HIV prevention pilot study targeting methamphetamine-involved couples. More than one third (n = 28, 38%) reported IPV at some point with the current partner: 24 both experiencing and perpetrating, 2 experiencing only, and 2 perpetrating only. IPV in the past 30 days was reported by 21 (28%) of the participants: 18 both experiencing and perpetrating, 1 experiencing only, and 2 perpetrating only. Heavy drinking and methamphetamine use each was associated significantly with experiencing and perpetrating IPV throughout the relationship as well as in the past 30 days. Rock/crack cocaine use was significantly associated with any history of experiencing and perpetrating IPV. Altogether, IPV rates in this sample of Black MSM couples equal or exceed those observed among women victimized by male partners as well as the general population of MSM. This exploratory study points to a critical need for further efforts to understand and address IPV among Black MSM. Similar to heterosexual IPV, results point to alcohol and illicit drug use treatment as important avenues to improve the health and social well-being of Black MSM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

65. Melatonin treatment improves primary progressive multiple sclerosis: A case report.

Citation: Journal of Pineal Research: Molecular, Biological, Physiological and Clinical Aspects of Melatonin, Mar 2015, vol. 58, no. 2, p. 173-177, 0742-3098 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): López□ González, Antonio; Álvarez□ Sánchez, Nuria; Lardone, Patricia J.; Cruz□ Chamorro, Ivan; Martínez□ López, Alicia; Guerrero, Juan M.; Reiter, Russel J.; Carrillo□ Vico, Antonio

Abstract: We describe the case of a female patient who, at the age of 28, was diagnosed with symptoms of primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS). Glucocorticoid treatment was immediately initiated. The disease and the demyelinating lesions progressed during the following 9 years reaching Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) 8.0 (patient essentially restricted to bed, a chair or perambulated in a wheelchair). At this point, the patient began taking melatonin at doses ranging from 50 to 300 mg per day. Melatonin was her only treatment for the next 4 years; during this interval, her EDSS progressively recovered to 6.0 (the person needs intermittent or unilateral constant assistance such as cane, crutch, or brace to walk 100 meters with or without resting). This long□ lasting improvement is likely due to melatonin usage since it is related in time and because of its

exceptionally long duration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Pineal Research*

66. Disadvantageous decision-making on a rodent gambling task is associated with increased motor impulsivity in a population of male rats.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatry & Neuroscience, Mar 2015, vol. 40, no. 2, p. 108-117, 1180-4882 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Barrus, Michael M.; Hosking, Jay G.; Zeeb, Fiona D.; Tremblay, Melanie; Winstanley, Catharine A.

Abstract: Background: Impulsivity is understood as a range of behaviours, but the association between these behaviours is not well understood. Although high motor impulsivity is a key symptom of disorders like pathological gambling and addiction, in which decision-making on laboratory tasks is compromised, there have been no clear demonstrations that choice and motor impulsivity are associated in the general population. We examined this association in a large population of rodents. Methods: We performed a meta-analysis on behavioural data from 211 manipulation-naive male animals that performed a rodent gambling task in our laboratory between 2008 and 2012. The task measures an aspect of both impulsive decision-making and impulsive action, making it possible to evaluate whether these 2 forms of maladaptive behaviour are related. Results: Our meta-analysis revealed that motor impulsivity was positively correlated with poor decision-making under risk. Highly motor impulsive rats were slower to adopt an advantageous choice strategy and quicker to make a choice on individual trials. Limitations: The data analyzed were limited to that produced by our laboratory and did not include data of other researchers who have used the task. Conclusion: This work may represent the first demonstration of a clear association between choice and motor impulsivity in a nonclinical population. This lends support to the common practice of studying impulsivity in nonclinical populations to gain insight into impulse control disorders and suggests that differences in impulsive behaviours between clinical and nonclinical populations may be ones of magnitude rather than ones of quality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

67. Peak experiences and the afterglow phenomenon: When and how do therapeutic effects of hallucinogens depend on psychedelic experiences?

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, vol. 29, no. 3, p. 241-253, 0269-8811 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Majić, Tomislav; Schmidt, Timo T.; Gallinat, Jürgen

Abstract: Interest in the therapeutic potential of psychedelic substances has recently resumed. During an early phase of human psychedelic research, their therapeutic application in different pathologies had been suggested, and the first evidence for efficacy was provided. The range of recent clinical applications of psychedelics spans from cluster headaches and obsessive-compulsive disorder to addiction and the treatment of fear and anxiety in patients suffering from terminal illness, indicating potentially different therapeutic mechanisms. A variety of approaches in psychotherapy emphasize subjective experiences, such as so-called peak experiences or afterglow phenomena, as differentially mediating therapeutic action. This review aims to re-evaluate earlier and recent concepts of how

psychedelic substances may exert beneficial effects. After a short outline of neurophenomenological aspects, we discuss different approaches to how psychedelics are used in psychotherapy. Finally, we summarize evidence for the relationship between subjective experiences and therapeutic success. While the distinction between pharmacological and psychological action obviously cannot be clear-cut, they do appear to contribute differently from each other when their effects are compared with regard to pathologies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Journal of Psychopharmacology](#)

68. Psychedelics not linked to mental health problems or suicidal behavior: A population study.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, vol. 29, no. 3, p. 270-279, 0269-8811 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Johansen, Pål-Ørjan; Krebs, Teri Suzanne

Abstract: A recent large population study of 130,000 adults in the United States failed to find evidence for a link between psychedelic use (lysergic acid diethylamide, psilocybin or mescaline) and mental health problems. Using a new data set consisting of 135,095 randomly selected United States adults, including 19,299 psychedelic users, we examine the associations between psychedelic use and mental health. After adjusting for sociodemographics, other drug use and childhood depression, we found no significant associations between lifetime use of psychedelics and increased likelihood of past year serious psychological distress, mental health treatment, suicidal thoughts, suicidal plans and suicide attempt, depression and anxiety. We failed to find evidence that psychedelic use is an independent risk factor for mental health problems. Psychedelics are not known to harm the brain or other body organs or to cause addiction or compulsive use; serious adverse events involving psychedelics are extremely rare. Overall, it is difficult to see how prohibition of psychedelics can be justified as a public health measure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Journal of Psychopharmacology](#)

69. Psilocybin-assisted treatment for alcohol dependence: A proof-of-concept study.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, vol. 29, no. 3, p. 289-299, 0269-8811 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Bogenschutz, Michael P.; Forcehimes, Alyssa A.; Pommy, Jessica A.; Wilcox, Claire E.; Barbosa, P. C. R.; Strassman, Rick J.

Abstract: Several lines of evidence suggest that classic (5HT_{2A} agonist) hallucinogens have clinically relevant effects in alcohol and drug addiction. Although recent studies have investigated the effects of psilocybin in various populations, there have been no studies on the efficacy of psilocybin for alcohol dependence. We conducted a single-group proof-of-concept study to quantify acute effects of psilocybin in alcohol-dependent participants and to provide preliminary outcome and safety data. Ten volunteers with DSM-IV alcohol dependence received orally administered psilocybin in one or two supervised sessions in addition to Motivational Enhancement Therapy and therapy sessions devoted to preparation for and debriefing from the psilocybin sessions. Participants' responses to psilocybin were qualitatively similar to those described in other populations. Abstinence did not increase significantly in the first 4 weeks of treatment (when participants had not yet received psilocybin), but increased significantly following psilocybin administration ($p < 0.05$). Gains were largely maintained at follow-up to 36 weeks. The intensity of effects in the first psilocybin session (at week 4) strongly predicted change in drinking during weeks 5–8 ($r = 0.76$ to $r = 0.89$) and also predicted decreases in craving and increases in abstinence self-efficacy during week 5. There were no significant treatment-related adverse events. These preliminary findings provide a strong rationale for controlled trials with larger samples to investigate efficacy and

mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Psychopharmacology*

70. Psychedelic symptoms of cannabis and cocaine use as a function of trait impulsivity.

Citation: Journal of Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, vol. 29, no. 3, p. 324-334, 0269-8811 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): van Wel, J. H. P.; Spronk, D. B.; Kuypers, K. P. C.; Theunissen, E. L.; Toennes, S. W.; Verkes, R. J.; Ramaekers, J. G.

Abstract: Trait impulsivity has been linked to addiction in humans. It has been suggested that drug users with high trait impulsivity levels are more sensitive to subjective drug intoxication. This study assessed whether subjective response to drugs differs between drug users with normal or high levels of trait impulsivity. Regular drug users (N = 122) received doses of cocaine HCl, cannabis, and placebo in a three-way crossover study. Their mood, dissociative state, and psychedelic symptoms were measured with subjective rating scales (CADDSS, Bowdle, POMS). Trait impulsivity was assessed with the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale. Cannabis increased dissociation and psychedelic state, as well as fatigue, confusion, depression and anxiety, and decreased arousal, positive mood, vigor, friendliness, and elation. Cocaine increased dissociation, psychedelic state, vigor, friendliness, elation, positive mood, anxiety and arousal, while decreasing fatigue. Only a few subjective items revealed a drug × trait impulsivity interaction, suggesting that psychedelic symptoms were most intense in high impulsivity subjects. Trait impulsiveness ratings were negatively correlated with ratings of vigor ($r = -.197$) and positively correlated with ratings of loss of thought control ($r = .237$) during cannabis intoxication. It is concluded that a broad association between trait impulsivity and psychedelic subjective drug experience appears to be absent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Psychopharmacology*

71. Change in consumption patterns for treatment-seeking patients with alcohol use disorder post-bariatric surgery.

Citation: Journal of Psychosomatic Research, Mar 2015, vol. 78, no. 3, p. 199-204, 0022-3999 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Cuellar-Barboza, Alfredo B.; Frye, Mark A.; Grothe, Karen; Prieto, Miguel L.; Schneekloth, Terry D.; Loukianova, Larissa L.; Daniel K., Hall-Flavin; Clark, Matthew M.; Karpyak, Victor M.; Miller, Joseph D.; Abulseoud, Osama A.

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study is to describe the clinical phenotype of alcohol use disorder (AUD) treatment-seeking patients with Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass Surgery (RYGB) history; and to compare it to AUD obese non-RYGB controls. Methods: Retrospective study of electronic medical records for all patients 30–60 years treated at the Mayo Clinic Addiction Treatment Program, between June, 2004 and July, 2012. Comparisons were performed with consumption patterns pre-RYGB and at time of treatment; excluding patients with AUD treatments pre-RYGB. Results: Forty-one out of 823 patients had a RYGB history (4.9%); 122 controls were selected. Compared to controls, the RYGB group had significantly more females [$n = 29$ (70.7%) vs. $n = 35$ (28.7%) $p < 0.0001$]; and met AUD criteria at a significantly earlier age (19.1 ± 0.4 vs. 25.0 ± 1 years old, $p = 0.002$). On average, RYGB patients reported resuming alcohol consumption 1.4 ± 0.2 years post-surgery, meeting criteria for AUD at 3.1 ± 0.5 years and seeking treatment at 5.4 ± 0.3 years postoperatively. Pre-surgical drinks per day were significantly fewer compared to post-surgical consumption [2.5 ± 0.4 vs. 8.1 ± 1.3 , $p = 0.009$]. Prior to admission, RYGB patients reported fewer drinking days per week vs. controls (4.7 ± 0.3 vs. 5.5 ± 1.8 days, $p = 0.02$). Neither RYGB, gender, age nor BMI was associated with differential drinking patterns. Conclusion: The results of this study suggest that some patients develop progressive AUD several years following RYGB. This

observation has important clinical implications, calling for AUD-preventive measures following RYGB. Further large-scale longitudinal studies are needed to clarify the association between RYGB and AUD onset. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*

72. Implementing outside the box: Community-based social service provider experiences with using an alcohol screening and intervention.

Citation: Journal of Social Service Research, Mar 2015, vol. 41, no. 2, p. 233-245, 0148-8376 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Patterson Silver Wolf (Adelv unegv Waya), David A.; Ramsey, Alex T.; van den Berk-Clark, Carissa

Abstract: The aim of this study is to better understand perceptions of frontline social service workers who are not addiction specialists but have to address addiction-related issues during their standard services. Six social service organizations implemented a validated alcohol assessment and brief education intervention. After a 3-month trial implementation period, a convenience sample of 64 frontline providers participated in 6 focus groups to examine barriers and facilitators to the implementation of an alcohol screening and brief intervention. Three themes emerged: a) usefulness of the intervention, b) intervention being an appropriate fit with the agency and client population, and c) worker commitment and proper utilization during the implementation process. A cross-cutting theme that emerged was the context in which the intervention was implemented, as this was central to each of the 3 primary themes identified from the focus groups (i.e., the usefulness and appropriateness of the intervention and the implementation process overall). Practitioner buy-in concerns also indicate the need for better addiction service training opportunities for those without addiction-specific educational backgrounds. Future research should assess whether targeted trainings increase addiction screening and education in social services settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

73. Opioid addicted buprenorphine injectors: Drug use during and after 12-weeks of buprenorphine–naloxone or methadone in the Republic of Georgia.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, Mar 2015, vol. 50, p. 32-37, 0740-5472 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Piralishvili, Gvantsa; Otiashvili, David; Sikharulidze, Zura; Kamkamidze, George; Poole, Sabrina; Woody, George E.

Abstract: **Aims:** The aim of this study is to assess the prevalence of non-opioid drug use among opioid-addicted, buprenorphine injecting individuals in Georgia, during and after a 12-week course of buprenorphine–naloxone (Suboxone®) or methadone. **Methods:** Randomized controlled trial with daily observed Suboxone® or methadone and weekly counseling, urine tests and timeline followback (TLFB) in weeks 0–12 and 20, and the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) at weeks 0, 4, 8, 12, 20. **Results:** Of the 80 patients (40/group, 4 women), 68 (85%) completed the 12-weeks of study treatment and 66 (82.5%) completed the 20-week follow-up. At baseline, injecting more than one drug in the last 30days was reported by 68.4% of patients in the methadone and 72.5% in the Suboxone® groups. Drug use was markedly reduced in both treatment conditions but there were significant differences in the prevalence of specific drugs with more opioid (1.5 vs. 0.2%; $p = 0.03$), less amphetamine (0.2 vs. 2.8%; $p < 0.001$) and less marijuana (1.7 vs. 10.2%; $p < 0.001$) positive urine tests in the methadone vs. Suboxone® groups. At the 20-week follow-up, TLFB results on the 34 that continued methadone or the 3 on Suboxone® showed less opioid (5.6 vs. 27.6%; $p < 0.001$), illicit buprenorphine (2.7 vs. 13.8%; $p = 0.005$), benzodiazepine (13.5 vs. 34.5%; $p < 0.001$), and marijuana (2.8 vs. 20.7%; $p < 0.001$) use than the 29 who did not continue opioid substitution therapy. **Conclusions:** Despite small but significant differences in opioid and other drug use, both

treatments were highly effective in reducing opioid and non-opioid drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

74. Effect of an organizational linkage intervention on staff perceptions of medication-assisted treatment and referral intentions in community corrections.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, Mar 2015, vol. 50, p. 50-58, 0740-5472 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Friedmann, Peter D.; Wilson, Donna; Knudsen, Hannah K.; Ducharme, Lori J.; Welsh, Wayne N.; Frisman, Linda; Knight, Kevin; Lin, Hsiu-Ju; James, Amy; Albizu-Garcia, Carmen E.; Pankow, Jennifer; Hall, Elizabeth A.; Urbine, Terry F.; Abdel-Salam, Sami; Duvall, Jamieson L.; Vocci, Frank J.

Abstract: Introduction: Medication-assisted treatment (MAT) is effective for alcohol and opioid use disorders but it is stigmatized and underutilized in criminal justice settings. Methods: This study cluster-randomized 20 community corrections sites to determine whether an experimental implementation strategy of training and an organizational linkage intervention improved staff perceptions of MAT and referral intentions more than training alone. The 3-hour training was designed to address deficits in knowledge, perceptions and referral information, and the organizational linkage intervention brought together community corrections and addiction treatment agencies in an interagency strategic planning and implementation process over 12 months. Results: Although training alone was associated with increases in familiarity with pharmacotherapy and knowledge of where to refer clients, the experimental intervention produced significantly greater improvements in functional attitudes (e.g. that MAT is helpful to clients) and referral intentions. Corrections staff demonstrated greater improvements in functional perceptions and intent to refer opioid dependent clients for MAT than did treatment staff. Conclusion: Knowledge, perceptions and information training plus interorganizational strategic planning intervention is an effective means to change attitudes and intent to refer clients for medication assisted treatment in community corrections settings, especially among corrections staff. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

75. Child/Adolescent Anxiety Multimodal Study Safety.

Citation: Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, Mar 2015, vol. 54, no. 3, p. 162-163, 0890-8567 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Sallee, Floyd R.

Abstract: Comments on the article in the present issue of the Journal by M. A. Rynn et al (see record 2015-08819-009). Rynn et al present an intensive analysis of adverse events (AEs) associated with the treatment of youth with anxiety disorders within the context of the largest controlled trial to date to assess the relative safety of antidepressant and cognitive-behavioral treatment and their combination. This report comes at a time when the impact of the Food and Drug Administration's Public Health Advisory and subsequent black-box warning of 2004 concerning the risk of suicidal thoughts and associated behaviors in youth with antidepressants has dissipated. The additional reassurance provided by the research of Rynn et al of short-term tolerability and safety coincides with ever-increasing prescribing rates for selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) for children and adolescents with anxiety disorders among generalists and specialists treating these conditions. In the midst of greater usage of antidepressant therapies in anxious children, there needs to be a better understanding of what types of risks to monitor and what should comprise monitoring. Research has supported the standardization of AE assessment with a structured method of inquiry. In this regard, the AE assessment for the Child/Adolescent Anxiety Multimodal Study (CAMS) was

revolutionary in using a scripted AE 2-step procedure supplemented by direct-harm-related inquiry and a self-report physical symptom checklist. Unfortunately in clinical practice, the tools to systematically monitor for side effects have not been widely disseminated or adopted. The present article, although contributing to our understanding of acute tolerability of SSRI antidepressants, has pointed to a heightened risk of behavioral activation in children that seems to be mirrored in other studies. Although the benefit side of the risk-to-benefit consideration is becoming clearer, the risks remain at issue. Rynn et al are reassuring in their better defining the tolerability and safety by age group and treatment assignment using AE assessment methodology that was well defined if limited in scope. It will be left to the Child/Adolescent Anxiety Multimodal Extended Long-term Study (CAMELS) group to evaluate risks for the longer term of the acute treatment strategies used in the CAMS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Elsevier in *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*

76. Identity, choice and consumer freedom—The new opiates? A psychoanalytic interrogation.

Citation: Marketing Theory, Mar 2015, vol. 15, no. 1, p. 25-30, 1470-5931 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Gabriel, Yiannis

Abstract: Psychoanalysis opens a variety of windows into understanding contemporary consumption and consumerism. The psychoanalytic theory of defence and the unconscious enables us to understand why commodities, from fast cars to luxury chocolate, so readily stand in to offer substitute gratification for deeper repressed desires and why the meaning of such commodities is liable to become mobile and unstable (Baudrillard, 1988 [1970]). The psychoanalytic concepts of narcissism (Freud, 1914) and the mirror stage (Lacan, 2006) provide powerful entry points into understanding our culture's obsession with image (Cluley and Dunne, 2012), whilst the theory of neurosis offers significant insights into the addictive and deeply irrational qualities of contemporary consumption (Lasch, 1980). Object relations theory (Winnicott, 1964) enables us to understand how material objects, from early childhood attachments to teddy bears, act as bridges between our sense of self and what we come to view as an external world deeply indifferent to our desires. Several other psychoanalytic concepts and ideas have proven particularly helpful in contemporary discourses on consumption. This essay draws its inspiration from Freud's theory of religion (Freud, 1927, 1930) to test the view that the consumer's freedom to choose and construct an identity is an illusion in the technical sense—a fantasy that discloses deeper desires and offers substitute gratifications for the discontents inflicted on us by contemporary consumer culture. Like earlier illusions, the illusion of freedom and the derivative illusions of choice and identity may provide some consolation, but, arguably, then deepen the discontents for which they purport to offer comfort. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

77. The other side of marketing and advertising: Psychoanalysis, art and addiction.

Citation: Marketing Theory, Mar 2015, vol. 15, no. 1, p. 31-38, 1470-5931 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Loose, Rik

Abstract: This article discusses the role of psychoanalysis, art and addiction in the field of marketing and advertising. The article aims to look at the relationships between three diverse, but related, areas of human activity in terms of their possible effect on the human being, namely, marketing/advertising, psychoanalysis and art. For a long time, art has been an important inspiration for psychoanalysis. Art also has an important function in marketing and advertising. From its very inception marketing and advertising has sought inspiration from psychoanalysis Art is made to function in the domain of marketing and advertising with the aim, of course, to sell products and to open up new markets. To summarize briefly, art can be used very well to sell products and open up new markets,

provided it is framed such that people feel that they have an authentic relationship to it. Freud wanted to be known by the power of his theory and clinical method and he did not want to use public relations and publicity to do this for him. When markets and advertising have caught up with the unsettling and disturbing effects of modern art and psychoanalysis by incorporating these effects into their function of selling products and opening up new markets, and thus by exploiting them within an utilitarian domain, it is time for art and psychoanalysis to reinvent themselves. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycInfo

78. Clinical correlates of prescription opioid analgesic use in pregnancy.

Citation: Maternal and Child Health Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 19, no. 3, p. 548-556, 1092-7875 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Smith, Megan V.; Costello, Darce; Yonkers, Kimberly A.

Abstract: A 2012 committee opinion from the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists highlights the considerable increase in opioid addiction in recent years, yet little is known about clinical correlates of prescribed opioids among pregnant women. This study examines clinical and demographic factors associated with the use of opioid analgesics in pregnancy. Data were derived from a prospective cohort study of pregnant women. Participants were administered the Composite International Diagnostic Interview to identify depressive and anxiety disorders and data on medication use were gathered at three assessment points and classified according to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Code (ATC) classification system ATC group N02A. Participants included 2,748 English or Spanish speaking pregnant women. Six percent (n = 165) of women used opioid analgesics at any point in pregnancy. More pregnant women using opioids met diagnostic criteria for major depressive disorder (16 vs. 8 % for non users), generalized anxiety disorder (18 vs. 9 % for non users), post-traumatic stress disorder (11 vs. 4 % for non users) and panic disorder (6 vs. 4 % for non users). Women who reported opioid use were also significantly more likely than non users to report using illicit drugs and almost three times as likely to report smoking cigarettes in the second or third trimester of pregnancy (4 and 23 %, respectively) as compared to non-opioid users (0.5 and 8 %). The use of opioids in pregnancy was associated with higher levels of psychiatric comorbidity and use of other substances as compared to non-opioid users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

79. Cocaine-evoked negative symptoms require AMPA receptor trafficking in the lateral habenula.

Citation: Nature Neuroscience, Mar 2015, vol. 18, no. 3, p. 376-378, 1097-6256 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Meye, Frank J.; Valentinova, Kristina; Lecca, Salvatore; Marion-Poll, Lucile; Maroteaux, Matthieu J.; Musardo, Stefano; Moutkine, Imane; Gardoni, Fabrizio; Haganir, Richard L.; Georges, François; Mameli, Manuel

Abstract: Addictive substances mediate positive and negative states promoting persistent drug use. However, substrates for aversive effects of drugs remain elusive. We found that, in mouse lateral habenula (LHb) neurons targeting the rostromedial tegmental nucleus, cocaine enhanced glutamatergic transmission, reduced K⁺ currents and increased excitability. GluA1 trafficking in LHb was instrumental for these cocaine-evoked modifications and drug-driven aversive behaviors. Altogether, our results suggest that long-lasting adaptations in LHb shape negative symptoms after drug taking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Nature Neuroscience*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

80. Intrinsic plasticity: An emerging player in addiction.

- Citation:** Nature Reviews Neuroscience, Mar 2015, vol. 16, no. 3, p. 173-184, 1471-003X (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Kourrich, Saïd; Calu, Donna J.; Bonci, Antonello
- Abstract:** Exposure to drugs of abuse, such as cocaine, leads to plastic changes in the activity of brain circuits, and a prevailing view is that these changes play a part in drug addiction. Notably, there has been intense focus on drug-induced changes in synaptic excitability and much less attention on intrinsic excitability factors (that is, excitability factors that are remote from the synapse). Accumulating evidence now suggests that intrinsic factors such as K⁺ channels are not only altered by cocaine but may also contribute to the shaping of the addiction phenotype. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

81. Enjeux et perspectives psychopathologiques de la phobie scolaire.

- Citation:** Neuropsychiatrie de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence, Mar 2015, vol. 63, no. 2, p. 67-75, 0222-9617 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Gaspard, J.-L.; Liengme, N.; Minjard, R.
- Abstract:** Background: In our modern society, the number of teenagers and adolescents refusing to go to school is regularly increasing. These difficulties are a common reason for medical consultation. Indeed, school requirements which often interfere with puberty and with adolescent processes can be a source of important psychological conflicts. Despite the intellectual abilities of these young people, these situations of anxious refusal are often incomprehensible for professors and parents alike. Methods: Building on an extensive review of historical and clinical literature, the authors recall the interest enjoyed by the generic term "school phobia". Object of a considerable number of reports and studies in psychiatry and psychopathology, distinguished from other forms of phobias or educational problems (truancy, learning refusal), school phobia was defended by the psychodynamic orientation of European psychiatry. This notion knows nowadays some disaffection. More recently, the promotion of school refusal is currently the peak of the psychologizing of youth and adolescent experiences in school. With undeniable political and economic issues, "school refusal" is expected as an ideological attractor in the field of health. Results: The article shows the importance of school phobia at the crossroads of mental pathology. When school refusal includes the most diverse school issues (defection, addiction, avoidance, self-sabotage) and mask the clinical characteristics of these behaviors, school phobia has historically allowed for essential clinical discussions on anxiety, depression and secondly to distinguish phobic symptoms of classic style and those belonging to very diverse defensive formulas (borderline, psychosis). Discussions: For many children and adolescents, school phobia is part of a very emergency symptomatology. This subjective solution is certainly very precarious. It may however be the support of a major "work on oneself." beyond contemporary syndromic categories, the authors point the importance of active listening. The multidisciplinary care of the adolescent must pay significant attention to the dynamics of the family psychic economy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo

82. Noradrenergic regulation of fear and drug-associated memory reconsolidation.

- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, Mar 2015, vol. 40, no. 4, p. 793-803, 0893-133X (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Otis, James M.; Werner, Craig T.; Mueller, Devin
- Abstract:** Emotional and traumatic experiences lead to the development of particularly strong memories that can drive neuropsychiatric disorders, such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and drug addiction. Disruption of these memories would therefore serve as a powerful treatment option, and targeting the pathologic emotional, but not declarative,

component of a memory would be ideal for clinical intervention. Research reveals that after retrieval of a consolidated memory, the memory can be destabilized, and must then be reconsolidated through synaptic plasticity to allow subsequent retrieval. Disruption of reconsolidation-related plasticity would therefore impair specific, reactivated memories. Noradrenergic signaling strengthens synaptic plasticity and is essential for encoding the emotional components of memory. Consistent with this, investigations have now revealed that noradrenergic signaling is a critical mechanism for reconsolidation of emotional memories in rodent and human models. Here, we discuss these investigations and promising clinical trials indicating that disruption of noradrenergic signaling during reconsolidation may abolish the pathologic emotional, but not declarative, component of memories allowing alleviation of neuropsychiatric disorders including PTSD and drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

83. Sex-specific effects of cigarette mentholation on brain nicotine accumulation and smoking behavior.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, Mar 2015, vol. 40, no. 4, p. 884-892, 0893-133X (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Zuo, Yantao; Mukhin, Alexey G.; Garg, Sudha; Nazih, Rachid; Behm, Frederique M.; Garg, Pradeep K.; Rose, Jed E.

Abstract: Menthol cigarettes are likely associated with greater risks of smoking dependence than non-menthol cigarettes. We sought to test the hypothesis that menthol increases the rate of brain nicotine accumulation (BNA) during smoking and thereby enhances its addictive effects. In a counter-balanced cross-over design, 10 menthol and 9 non-menthol smokers (10 females and 9 males; mean age 44.3) underwent two study phases. In each phase, the participant smoked exclusively either menthol or non-menthol research cigarettes for approximately 1 week prior to a positron emission tomography (PET) scan session, during which the subject's head was scanned following inhalation of a single puff of smoke from a cigarette containing ¹¹C-nicotine. No differences in initial slope, C_{max}, area under curve (AUC), and T_{1/2} of BNA were found between menthol and non-menthol cigarettes across all subjects; however, menthol relative to non-menthol cigarettes were associated with steeper initial slopes in men (p = 0.008). Unexpectedly, women had faster BNA as indicated by greater values of the initial slope, C_{max}, AUC, and shorter T_{1/2} than men (all ps < 0.04). The rates of BNA were significantly correlated with ratings of smoking motivations of getting a 'rush', getting relaxing effects and marginally with alleviation of craving. These results do not provide strong support for the putative role of menthol in enhancing BNA, although further studies should explore the apparent effect of menthol on BNA in men. Fast BNA during smoking and preference of sensory properties of menthol cigarettes may independently or jointly contribute to smoking dependence among women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

84. Excitatory synaptic function and plasticity is persistently altered in ventral tegmental area dopamine neurons after prenatal ethanol exposure.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, Mar 2015, vol. 40, no. 4, p. 893-905, 0893-133X (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Hausknecht, Kathryn; Haj-Dahmane, Samir; Shen, Ying-Ling; Vezina, Paul; Dlugos, Cynthia; Shen, Roh-Yu

Abstract: Prenatal ethanol exposure (PE) is one of the developmental factors leading to increased addiction propensity (risk). However, the neuronal mechanisms underlying this effect remain unknown. We examined whether increased excitatory synaptic transmission in ventral tegmental area (VTA) dopamine (DA) neurons, which is associated with drug

addiction, was impacted by PE. Pregnant rats were exposed to ethanol (0 or 6g/kg/day) via intragastric intubation from gestational day 8-20. Amphetamine self-administration, whole-cell recordings, and electron microscopy were performed in male offspring between 2 and 12-week-old. The results showed enhanced amphetamine self-administration in PE animals. In PE animals, we observed a persistent augmentation in calcium-permeable AMPA receptor (CP-AMPA) expression, indicated by increased rectification and reduced decay time of AMPAR-mediated excitatory postsynaptic currents (AMPAREPSCs), enhanced depression of AMPAR-EPSCs by NASPM (a selective CP-AMPA antagonist), and increased GluA3 subunits in VTA DA neuron dendrites. Increased CP-AMPA expression in PE animals led to enhanced excitatory synaptic strength and the induction of CP-AMPA-dependent long-term potentiation (LTP), an anti-Hebbian form of LTP. These observations suggest that, in PE animals, increased excitatory synaptic strength in VTA DA neurons might be susceptible to further strengthening even in the absence of impulse flow. The PE-induced persistent increase in CP-AMPA expression, the resulting enhancement in excitatory synaptic strength, and CPAMPAR-dependent LTP are similar to effects observed after repeated exposure to drugs of abuse, conditions known to increase addiction risk. Therefore, these mechanisms could be important neuronal substrates underlying PE-induced enhancement in amphetamine self-administration and increased addiction risk in individuals with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

85. PPAR γ activation attenuates opioid consumption and modulates mesolimbic dopamine transmission.

Citation: *Neuropsychopharmacology*, Mar 2015, vol. 40, no. 4, p. 927-937, 0893-133X (Mar 2015)

Author(s): de Guglielmo, Giordano; Melis, Miriam; De Luca, Maria Antonietta; Kallupi, Marsida; Li, Hong Wu; Niswender, Kevin; Giordano, Antonio; Senzacqua, Martina; Somaini, Lorenzo; Cippitelli, Andrea; Gaitanaris, George; Demopoulos, Gregory; Damadzic, Ruslan; Tapocik, Jenica; Heilig, Markus; Ciccocioppo, Roberto

Abstract: PPAR γ is one of the three isoforms identified for the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) and is the receptor for the thiazolidinedione class of anti-diabetic medications including pioglitazone. PPAR γ has been long studied for its role in adipogenesis and glucose metabolism, but the discovery of the localization in ventral tegmental area (VTA) neurons opens new vistas for a potential role in the regulation of reward processing and motivated behavior in drug addiction. Here, we demonstrate that activation of PPAR γ by pioglitazone reduces the motivation for heroin and attenuates its rewarding properties. These effects are associated with a marked reduction of heroin-induced increase in phosphorylation of DARPP-32 protein in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) and with a marked and selective reduction of acute heroin-induced elevation of extracellular dopamine (DA) levels in the NAc shell, as measured by in vivo microdialysis. Through ex vivo electrophysiology in acute midbrain slices, we also show that stimulation of PPAR γ attenuates opioid-induced excitation of VTA DA neurons via reduction of presynaptic GABA release from the rostromedial tegmental nucleus (RMTg). Consistent with this finding, site-specific microinjection of pioglitazone into the RMTg but not into the VTA reduced heroin taking. Our data illustrate that activation of PPAR γ may represent a new pharmacotherapeutic option for the treatment of opioid addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

86. Genome-wide association study of copy number variations (CNVs) with opioid dependence.

Citation: *Neuropsychopharmacology*, Mar 2015, vol. 40, no. 4, p. 1016-1026, 0893-133X (Mar 2015)

- Author(s):** Li, Dawei; Zhao, Hongyu; Kranzler, Henry R.; Li, Ming D.; Jensen, Kevin P.; Zayats, Tetyana; Farrer, Lindsay A.; Gelernter, Joel
- Abstract:** Single-nucleotide polymorphisms that have been associated with opioid dependence (OD) altogether account for only a small proportion of the known heritability. Most of the genetic risk factors are unknown. Some of the 'missing heritability' might be explained by copy number variations (CNVs) in the human genome. We used Illumina HumanOmni1 arrays to genotype 5152 African-American and European-American OD cases and screened controls and implemented combined CNV calling methods. After quality control measures were applied, a genome-wide association study (GWAS) of CNVs with OD was performed. For common CNVs, two deletions and one duplication were significantly associated with OD genome-wide (eg, $P = 2 \times 10^{-8}$ and OR (95% CI) = 0.64 (0.54-0.74) for a chromosome 18q12.3 deletion). Several rare or unique CNVs showed suggestive or marginal significance with large effect sizes. This study is the first GWAS of OD using CNVs. Some identified CNVs harbor genes newly identified here to be of biological importance in addiction, whereas others affect genes previously known to contribute to substance dependence risk. Our findings augment our specific knowledge of the importance of genomic variation in addictive disorders, and provide an addiction CNV pool for further research. These findings require replication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

87. Celebrity gossip blogs and the interactive construction of addiction.

- Citation:** New Media & Society, Mar 2015, vol. 17, no. 3, p. 340-355, 1461-4448 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Tiger, Rebecca
- Abstract:** Celebrity gossip blogs, some with millions of readers, are important sites for the interactive construction of addiction. The highly editorial nature of these blogs combined with their low bar to participation make them ideal sites to study how bloggers and readers interpret celebrity drug use. Through a case study of the widely known gossip blogger Perez Hilton's coverage of actress Lindsay Lohan's legal troubles, and reader responses to these stories, I show how interactive discussion of celebrity reinforces dominant constructions of habitual drug use as a form of badness and sickness best treated with jail and coerced treatment. Overall, I argue that new media forms such as celebrity gossip blogs are unlikely but important sites of social problem construction, maintenance and reinvigoration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo

88. Waterpipe use and cognitive susceptibility to cigarette smoking among never-cigarette smoking Jordanian youth: Analysis of the 2009 Global Youth Tobacco Survey.

- Citation:** Nicotine & Tobacco Research, Mar 2015, vol. 17, no. 3, p. 280-284, 1462-2203 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Kheirallah, Khalid A.; Alzyoud, Sukaina; Ward, Kenneth D.
- Abstract:** Introduction: Susceptibility to cigarette smoking, defined as lack of a firm decision to not initiate smoking, predicts youth smoking initiation and experimentation and is a first step in the transition to regular smoking. This study investigated whether waterpipe (WP) smoking, an increasingly prevalent form of tobacco use among Arab adolescents, was associated with increased susceptibility to cigarette smoking. Methods: A secondary analysis of the 2009 Jordan Global Youth Tobacco Survey was conducted to assess the association between WP use and cigarette susceptibility, after adjusting for important confounders. Results: A total of 1,476 youth aged 13–15 years old who had never smoked cigarettes were identified and represented 166,593 never-cigarette smoking Jordanian youth. We found 40% of boys and 29% of girls were susceptible to cigarette smoking, and both boys (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 1.49, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.41–1.54)

and girls (AOR = 1.95, 95% CI = 1.83–2.04) who had ever smoked WP were more susceptible to cigarette smoking than those who never smoked WP. Conclusion: This is the first study to report that WP use may increase youth's susceptibility to initiate cigarette smoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

89. Effects of experimental income on demand for potentially real cigarettes.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, Mar 2015, vol. 17, no. 3, p. 292-298, 1462-2203 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Koffarnus, Mikhail N.; Wilson, Arlington George; Bickel, Warren K.

Abstract: Introduction: Cigarette demand, or the change in cigarette consumption as a function of price, is a measure of reinforcement that is associated with level of tobacco dependence and other clinically relevant measures, but the effects of experimentally controlled income on real-world cigarette consumption have not been examined. Methods: In this study, income available for cigarette purchases was manipulated to assess the effect on cigarette demand. Tobacco-dependent cigarette smokers (n = 15) who smoked 10–40 cigarettes per day completed a series of cigarette purchasing tasks under a variety of income conditions meant to mimic different weekly cigarette budgets: \$280, approximately \$127, \$70, or approximately \$32 per week. Prices of \$0.12, \$0.25, \$0.50, and \$1.00 per cigarette were assessed in each income condition. Participants were instructed to purchase as many cigarettes as they would like for the next week and to only consume cigarettes purchased in the context of the study. One price in 1 income condition was randomly chosen to be “real,” and the cigarettes and the excess money in the budget for that condition were given to the participant. Results: Results indicate that demand elasticity was negatively correlated with income. Demand intensity (consumption at low prices) was unrelated to income condition and remained high across incomes. Conclusions: These results indicate that the amount of income that is available for cigarette purchases has a large effect on cigarette consumption, but only at high prices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

90. A preliminary exploration of college smokers' reactions to nicotine dependence genetic susceptibility feedback.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, Mar 2015, vol. 17, no. 3, p. 337-343, 1462-2203 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Lipkus, Isaac M.; Schwartz-Bloom, Rochelle; Kelley, Michael J.; Pan, Wei

Abstract: Introduction: Many young smokers underestimate their risk for becoming addicted to cigarettes. We explored whether informing light college smokers (i.e., fewer than 5 cigarettes/day) of their genetic predisposition to nicotine dependence influenced their perceived risks and worry about becoming addicted, their ability to quit (i.e., self-efficacy), their desire to quit, and smoking cessation. Methods: College smokers (n = 142) received educational materials on mechanisms and consequences of nicotine addiction and were offered genetic susceptibility testing for nicotine dependence. Participants who accepted testing were randomized to receive feedback or no feedback (i.e., control). Tested participants learned they were above or not above average genetic risk for nicotine dependence. All participants responded to questions about perceived risks and worry about becoming addicted, efficacy to quit, and desire to quit. Cessation was assessed during a 1-month follow-up. Results: Efficacy beliefs, worry about becoming addicted, and desire to quit did not differ by study condition or feedback. Perceived risk for becoming addicted was highest among tested participants informed they were above average risk for nicotine dependence. Overall, self-reported 30-but not 7-day quit rate was higher among participants who underwent genetic testing compared with control participants. Conclusions: This pilot study is the first to show that among

light college smokers, receipt of genetic susceptibility feedback to nicotine dependence potentially curbs smoking without producing detrimental effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

91. Tobacco products sold by Internet vendors following restrictions on flavors and light descriptors.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, Mar 2015, vol. 17, no. 3, p. 344-349, 1462-2203 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Jo, Catherine L.; Williams, Rebecca S.; Ribisl, Kurt M.

Abstract: Introduction: The 2009 Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act bans characterizing flavors (e.g., grape, strawberry) in cigarettes, excluding tobacco and menthol, and prohibits companies from using misleading descriptors (e.g., light, low) that imply reduced health risks without submitting scientific data to support the claim and obtaining a marketing authorization from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. This observational study examines tobacco products offered by Internet cigarette vendors (ICV) pre- and postimplementation of the ban on characterizing flavors in cigarettes and the restriction on misleading descriptors. Methods: Cross-sectional samples of the 200 most popular ICVs in 2009, 2010, and 2011 were identified. Data were analyzed in 2012 and 2013. Results: In 2011 the odds for selling cigarettes with banned flavors or misleading descriptors were 0.40 times that for selling the products in 2009 (95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.18, 0.88). However, 89% of vendors continued to sell the products, including 95.8% of international vendors. Following the ban on characterizing flavors, ICVs began selling potential alternative products. In 2010, the odds for selling flavored little cigars were 1.71 (95% CI = 1.09, 2.69) times that for selling the product in 2009 and, for clove cigars, were 5.50 (95% CI = 2.36, 12.80) times that for selling the product in 2009. Conclusions: Noncompliance with the ban on characterizing flavors and restriction on misleading descriptors has been high, especially among international vendors. Many vendors appear to be circumventing the intent of the flavors ban by selling unbanned flavored cigars, in some cases in lieu of flavored cigarettes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

92. Population support before and after the implementation of smoke-free laws in the United States: Trends from 1992–2007.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, Mar 2015, vol. 17, no. 3, p. 350-355, 1462-2203 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Nagelhout, Gera E.; Wolfson, Tanya; Zhuang, Yue-Lin; Gamst, Anthony; Willemsen, Marc C.; Zhu, Shu-Hong

Abstract: Introduction: Several states implemented comprehensive smoke-free laws in workplaces (14 states), restaurants (17 states), and bars (13 states) between 2002 and 2007. We tested the hypothesis that public support for smoke-free laws increases at a higher rate in states that implemented smoke-free laws between 2002 and 2007 (group A) than in states that implemented smoke-free laws after that time or not at all (group B). The period before the implementation (1992–2001) was also considered. Methods: Data was used from the Current Population Survey (CPS) Tobacco Use Supplements (TUS), which is representative for the U.S. adult population. Respondents were asked whether they thought smoking should not be allowed in indoor work areas, restaurants, and bars and cocktail lounges. Differences in trends were analyzed with binomial mixed effects models. Results: Population support for smoke-free restaurants and bars was higher among group A than among group B before 2002. After 2002, support for smoke-free restaurants and bars increased at a higher rate among group A than among group B. Population support for smoke-free workplaces did not differ between group A and B, and the increase in support for smoke-free workplaces also did not differ between these

groups. Conclusions: The positive association between the implementation of smoke-free restaurant and bar laws and the rate of increase in support for these laws partly supported the hypothesis. The implementation of the laws may have caused support to increase, but also states that have higher support may have been more likely to implement smoke-free laws. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

93. Determination of behaviorally effective tobacco constituent doses in rats.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, Mar 2015, vol. 17, no. 3, p. 368-371, 1462-2203 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Wiley, Jenny L.; Marusich, Julie A.; Thomas, Brian F.; Jackson, Kia J.

Abstract: Introduction: While nicotine has been established as the primary addictive drug that promotes tobacco use, recent peer-reviewed studies suggest that tobacco smoke contains additional chemical constituents that may have addictive potential. Additional research is necessary to determine the addictive potential of these tobacco constituents individually and in combination with tobacco smoke condensate; however, the behaviorally effective constituent doses necessary to conduct such studies are unclear. The primary objective of this study was to conduct behavioral studies in adult rats to determine the relevant behaviorally effective doses of the tobacco constituents, cotinine, myosmine, and anatabine to be used in future studies assessing the addictive potential of these compounds. Methods: Separate groups of adult male Sprague Dawley rats were treated with vehicle, nicotine, or various doses of cotinine, myosmine, or anatabine. Effects on locomotor activity were measured in 10-min bins for 60 min. Results: Nicotine (0.8 mg/kg) produced a biphasic effect on locomotor activity, with hypoactivity during the first 10 min and hyperactivity at 40–50 min. In contrast, cotinine (0.1 mg/kg) and myosmine (10–50 mg/kg) decreased activity without a later increase. Anatabine significantly increased locomotor activity at 1 mg/kg, but decreased it at 10 mg/kg. Prominent effects on overt behavior were observed at anatabine doses of 10 mg/kg and above. Conclusion: Nicotine, cotinine, myosmine, and anatabine produced distinct time- and dose-dependent patterns of effects on locomotor activity. Results from the study will aid in the selection of relevant doses for future studies assessing the addictive potential of these non-nicotine tobacco constituents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

94. Smoking cessation education and training in U.K. medical schools: A national survey.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, Mar 2015, vol. 17, no. 3, p. 372-375, 1462-2203 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Raupach, Tobias; Al-Harbi, Ghada; McNeill, Ann; Bobak, Alex; McEwen, Andy

Abstract: Introduction: Smoking cessation is one of the most cost-effective of all health interventions. Physicians are in a strong position to encourage smokers to make a quit attempt and to help them achieve long-term abstinence. Formal teaching on tobacco-related disease, the evidence base of smoking cessation, and practical skills training regarding cessation advice and counseling are therefore important parts of undergraduate medical education. A survey of U.K. medical schools conducted 11 years ago revealed substantial deficits in the curricular coverage of these topics. This study aimed at establishing whether the situation has improved since then. Methods: In 2013, all U.K. medical schools were invited to participate in an online survey of their curricular coverage of tobacco addiction and smoking cessation. Results: Of the 33 medical schools, 22 (67%) schools responded. Health effects of smoking were addressed in more than 90% of curricula, and factual knowledge on nicotine addiction and withdrawal symptoms was covered in 50% of curricula. Only 1 in 3 medical schools offered practical skills training in artificial (i.e., role play) or clinical settings, and 50% of schools did not address

smoking in summative assessments. Conclusions: Practical skills training regarding cessation counseling is insufficient at most U.K. medical schools and may have become worse during the last 11 years. Increased curricular coverage—including summative assessments—of these topics would ensure that future physicians are adequately equipped to encourage and support effective evidence-based quit attempts in their patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

95. Bupropion–varenicline interactions and nicotine self-administration behavior in rats.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, Mar 2015, vol. 130, p. 84-89, 0091-3057 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Hall, Brandon J.; Slade, Susan; Wells, Corinne; Rose, Jed E.; Levin, Edward D.

Abstract: Varenicline and bupropion each have been shown to significantly improve cessation of tobacco addiction in humans. They act through different mechanisms and the question about the potential added efficacy with their combined use has arisen. Preclinical animal models of nicotine addiction can help with the evaluation of this combined approach and what dose combinations of varenicline and bupropion may be useful for enhancing tobacco cessation. In this study, we investigated the interacting dose–effect functions of varenicline and bupropion in a rat model of nicotine self-administration. Young adult female Sprague–Dawley rats were allowed to self-administer nicotine in 1-h sessions under an FR1 reinforcement schedule. Varenicline (0.3, 1, 3mg/kg) and bupropion (8.33, 25, 75mg/kg) were administered alone or together 15min before each session. The vehicle saline was the control. Higher doses of each drug alone reduced nicotine self-administration compared to control with reductions of 62% and 75% with 3mg/kg varenicline and 75mg/kg bupropion respectively. Lower dose varenicline which does not by itself reduce nicotine self-administration, significantly augmented bupropion effects. The 0.3mg/kg varenicline dose combined with the 25 and 75mg/kg bupropion doses caused greater reductions of nicotine self-administration than either dose of bupropion given alone. However, higher dose varenicline did not have this effect. Lower dose bupropion did not augment varenicline effects. Only the high bupropion dose significantly enhanced the varenicline effect. Likewise, combining 1mg/kg varenicline with 75mg/kg bupropion reduced self-administration to a greater extent than either dose alone. These results demonstrate that combination therapy with varenicline and bupropion may be more beneficial than monotherapy with either drug alone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

96. Parental bonding in subjects with pathological gambling disorder compared with healthy controls.

Citation: Psychiatric Quarterly, Mar 2015, vol. 86, no. 1, p. 61-67, 0033-2720 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Villalta, Laia; Arévalo, Rubén; Valdepérez, Ana; Pascual, Juan C.; de los Cobos, J. Pérez

Abstract: The new Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fifth Edition (DSM-V) includes pathological gambling disorder (PGD) in the subgroup of “Addiction and Related Disorders” due to the similarities between PGD and substance-based addictions in neurobiological, psychological, and social risk factors. Family factors as parental rearing attitudes play a crucial role in the development of substance use disorders and PGD. The aim of the present study was to assess the parental bonding during childhood perceived for adults with PGD compared with healthy controls. Twenty males with PGD and 20 control subjects answered the parental bonding instrument, which measures subjects’ recollections of parenting on dimensions of care and protection. Subjects with PGD showed significantly lower maternal and paternal care ($p = 0.016$ and $p = 0.031$, respectively) than controls, and higher paternal protection ($p = 0.003$). The most common

parental pattern for PGD subjects was the affectionless control (50 % for the father and 60 % for the mother). Preliminary results suggest that, as previously reported for substance use disorders, an affectionless control parenting style is associated with PGD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

97. Dose-dependent effects of alcohol on seeking behavior and memory in the fish *Betta splendens*.

Citation: Psychology & Neuroscience, Mar 2015, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 143-154, 1984-3054 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Luchiari, Ana C.; Chacon, Diana M.; Oliveira, Jessica J.

Abstract: The present study tested the effects of alcohol on seeking behavior and memory in the Siamese fighting fish *Betta splendens*. We tested behavior using 5 alcohol concentrations: .00%, .10%, .25%, 1.00%, and 1.50% (vol/vol%). Drug seeking was tested using a conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm, with a single 20-min exposure to alcohol. The effect of alcohol on memory was tested using a T-maze protocol with acute (20 min/day for 5 days) and chronic (20 min/day for 20 days) alcohol exposure and after alcohol withdrawal (20 min/day alcohol exposure for 15 days + water exposure). In the CPP test, the higher acute alcohol doses (1.00 and 1.50%) induced seeking behavior, but the lower (.10%) and medium (.25%) doses did not. When the fish were tested after 37 days of alcohol exposure, the higher-dose groups still exhibited seeking behavior, indicating that these doses may have caused drug addiction. In the memory test, we observed a dose-dependent pattern with both the acute and chronic treatments. High alcohol doses (1.00 and 1.50%) impaired memory, and low alcohol doses (.10%) caused an anticipatory response. The withdrawal group did not exhibit differences in memory, suggesting some capacity for recovery. The low alcohol doses did not impair memory or cause drug seeking, whereas the high doses affected memory and caused prolonged seeking behavior. Therefore, a dual effect of alcohol was corroborated by our data, and *Betta splendens* may be an adequate animal model for high-throughput screening with alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

98. Inaugural editorial.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 29, no. 1, p. 1., 0893-164X (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Petry, Nancy M.

Abstract: The new editor discusses their plans for the journal, Psychology of Addictive Behaviors (PAB). Their aim is to bring PAB to the forefront of journals addressing substance use and addictive disorders. To realize this goal, the new editor plans to continue to expand PAB's reach and attract the best research related to addictive disorders in established as well as emerging areas. This journal has a unique niche. It is one of the few outlets for research related to the broader class of addictions, including substance use and gambling disorders, as well as other excessive behaviors such as Internet use, exercise, and food addiction. It includes research of psychological, biological, epidemiological, and social aspects of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycInfo

99. Correction to Frone and Trinidad (2014).

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 29, no. 1, p. 16., 0893-164X (Mar 2015)

Abstract: Reports an error in "Perceived physical availability of alcohol at work and workplace alcohol use and impairment: Testing a structural model" by Michael R. Frone and Jonathan R. Trinidad (Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2014[Dec], Vol 28[4], 1271-1277). There are several mistakes in the text and tables, which are given in the erratum. The online version of this article has been corrected. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-39083-001.) This study develops and tests a new conceptual model of perceived physical availability of alcohol at work that provides

unique insight into 3 dimensions of workplace physical availability of alcohol and their direct and indirect relations to workplace alcohol use and impairment. Data were obtained from a national probability sample of 2,727 U.S. workers. The results support the proposed conceptual model and provide empirical support for a positive relation of perceived physical availability of alcohol at work to workplace alcohol use and 2 dimensions of workplace impairment (workplace intoxication and workplace hangover). Ultimately, the findings suggest that perceived physical availability of alcohol at work is a risk factor for alcohol use and impairment during the workday, and that this relation is more complex than previously hypothesized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycInfo

100. The effects of repeated exposure to graphic fear appeals on cigarette packages: A field experiment.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 29, no. 1, p. 82-90, 0893-164X (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Dijkstra, Arie; Bos, Colin

Abstract: Experimental studies on the effects of graphic fear appeals on cigarette packages typically expose smokers in a single session to a fear appeal, although in practice the exposure is always repeated. The present study applied an improved study design with repeated exposure to fear appeals on cigarette packages. In this field-experiment, 118 smokers were assigned to 1 of 2 conditions with either graphic fear appeals or textual warnings on their cigarette packages. During 3 weeks, fear and disgust were assessed 6 times. The intention to quit smoking after 3 weeks and quitting activity during the 3 weeks were the dependent measures. The effects of 3 pretest individual difference moderators were tested: disengagement beliefs, number of cigarettes smoked a day, and readiness to quit. Three weeks of exposure to the graphic fear appeals led to a stronger intention to quit, but only when smokers scored low on disengagement beliefs, or were heavier smokers. In addition, smokers low in disengagement more often reported to have cut down on smoking in the graphic condition. There were no indications of habituation of fear and disgust over the 3 weeks. The effects of graphic fear appeals depended on smokers' characteristics: The moderators may explain the mixed findings in the literature. The lack of habituation may be caused by the renewal of the graphics every few days. The used field-experimental design with natural repeated exposure to graphics is promising. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

101. Changes in mental and physical well-being among problematic alcohol and drug users in 12-month Internet-based intervention trials.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 29, no. 1, p. 97-105, 0893-164X (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Berman, Anne H.; Wennberg, Peter; Sinadinovic, Kristina

Abstract: Twelve-month well-being outcomes were investigated for 835 participants in 1 of 2 randomized controlled trials offering online assessment and brief intervention for either problematic alcohol (n = 633) or drug use (n = 202). The well-being of participants who had reduced their substance use to a less problematic level (regardless of intervention) over 12 months was compared with that of participants who had maintained or increased their use. At a 12-month follow-up, the 227 alcohol trial participants with reduced use showed better well-being in comparison to the 406 with stable or increased use, in physical health and sleep quality, as well as general well-being, ability to concentrate, lower stress, better social life satisfaction and sense of control, and a lower rate of depressed mood. Among the 70 drug trial participants who had reduced their drug use over 12 months, 80% had ceased all drug use, and at follow-up they had fewer alcohol-related problems than the stable group. No differences in well-being between these groups were identified. Self-reported access to additional treatment modalities beyond the trial interventions (e.g., speaking to someone about problematic use and accessing additional Internet-based interventions) was higher among participants in both

cohorts with reduced substance use in comparison to those with stable/increased use. Drug users who reduced their use accessed prescribed medication to a larger extent than those whose use remained stable or increased. Points to consider when conducting future research on well-being and problematic substance use are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

102. Religiosity as a moderator of the relation between sensation seeking and substance use for college-aged individuals.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 29, no. 1, p. 168-175, 0893-164X (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Galbraith, Todd; Conner, Bradley T.

Abstract: Substance use has been identified as a major problem on college campuses across the country, with excessive use often leading to unintended and unwanted negative health outcomes. Sensation seeking has been shown to be a consistent predictor of engagement in various health risk behaviors, including substance use. Religiosity has been shown to negatively predict substance use. However, there is mixed evidence on the relations among these risk and protective factors. This may be due to the operational definitions of religiosity in previous research. The current study investigated religiosity as a moderator of the relation between sensation seeking and substance use using robust measures of religiosity. The primary hypotheses were (a) sensation seeking would be positively associated with higher levels of heavy episodic drinking and marijuana use; (b) religiosity would be negatively associated with higher levels of substance use; and (c) religiosity would moderate the relation between sensation seeking and substance use such that, when religiosity was high, there would be no association between sensation seeking and substance use, but at low and moderate levels of religiosity, there would be a positive association between them. Religiosity was a significant moderator of the relation between risk seeking and marijuana use ($p < .01$), but it was less effective as a moderator between sensation seeking and heavy episodic drinking. Religiosity appears to have a stronger buffering effect for illegal drug use compared with alcohol use, perhaps in part because of the relative acceptance of alcohol consumption across major U.S. religious orientations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

103. A prospective study of adolescents' nonmedical use of anxiolytic and sleep medication.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 29, no. 1, p. 184-191, 0893-164X (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Boyd, Carol J.; Austic, Elizabeth; Epstein-Ngo, Quyen; Veliz, Philip T.; McCabe, Sean Esteban

Abstract: The purpose of this longitudinal study ($N = 2,745$) was to determine whether adolescents' recent medical use of anxiolytic or sleep medication was associated with increased incidence of using someone else's prescription for these classes of medication (nonmedical use). Data were collected from adolescents attending 5 Detroit area secondary schools between December and April in 3 consecutive academic years between 2009 and 2012. Respondents were assigned to the following 3 mutually exclusive groups for the analyses: (1) never prescribed anxiolytic or sleep medication (in their lifetime); (2) prescribed anxiolytic or sleep medication in their lifetime, but not during the study period; or (3) prescribed anxiolytic or sleep medication during the study period. Almost 9% of the sample had received a prescription for anxiolytic or sleep medication during their lifetime, and 3.4% had received at least 1 prescription during the 3-year study period. Compared with adolescents never prescribed anxiolytic or sleep medication, adolescents prescribed these medicines during the study period were 10 times more likely to engage in nonmedical use for reasons such as "to get high" or "to experiment" (adjusted odds ratio [OR_{adj.}] = 10.15; 95% CI [3.97–25.91]), and 3 times more likely to engage in nonmedical use to self-treat anxiety or to sleep (OR_{adj.} = 3.24; 95% CI [1.67–6.29]).

Adolescents prescribed anxiolytics during their lifetime but not during the 3-year study were 12 times more likely to use another's anxiolytic medication, compared with adolescents never prescribed anxiolytics (OR_{adj.} = 12.17; 95% CI [3.98–37.18]). These risk factors have significant implications for later substance use problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

104. Longitudinal test of a reciprocal model of smoking expectancies and smoking experience in youth.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 29, no. 1, p. 201-210, 0893-164X (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Guller, Leila; Zapolski, Tamika C. B.; Smith, Gregory T.

Abstract: This article reports on a longitudinal test of a developmental model of early smoking that specifies reciprocal predictive relationships between smoking expectancies and smoking behavior in youth. The model was tested on 1,906 children during the transition from elementary school to middle school across 3 time points: the spring of 5th grade, the fall of 6th grade, and the spring of 6th grade. Key findings were (a) elementary school expectancies for reinforcement from smoking predicted smoking behavior during middle school; (b) smoking experience predicted increased subsequent smoking expectancies; and (c) among children who had never smoked, smoking expectancies predicted subsequent smoking onset. The finding that smoking expectancies and smoking behavior predicted each other reciprocally and positively across time in children this young may prove important in developing and refining early intervention and prevention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

105. Topiramate impairs cognitive function in methadone-maintained individuals with concurrent cocaine dependence.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Mar 2015, vol. 29, no. 1, p. 237-246, 0893-164X (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Rass, Olga; Umbricht, Annie; Bigelow, George E.; Strain, Eric C.; Johnson, Matthew W.; Mintzer, Miriam Z.

Abstract: Topiramate is being investigated as a potential pharmacotherapy for the treatment of addictive disorders. However, its cognitive side effects raise concerns about its use, especially in populations with cognitive impairment, such as persons with chronic substance use disorders. This study investigated topiramate's cognitive effects in individuals dually dependent on cocaine and opioids as part of a double-blind, randomized, controlled trial of topiramate for cocaine dependence treatment. After 5 weeks of stabilization on daily oral methadone (M = 96 mg), participants were randomized to topiramate (n = 18) or placebo (n = 22). Cognitive testing took place at 2 time points: study weeks 4 through 5 to assess baseline performance and 10 to 13 weeks later to assess performance during stable dosing (300 mg topiramate or placebo). All participants were maintained on methadone at both testing times, and testing occurred 2 hours after the daily methadone plus topiramate/placebo administration. The topiramate and placebo groups did not differ on sex, level of education, premorbid intelligence, methadone dose, or illicit drug use. Topiramate slowed psychomotor and information processing speed, worsened divided attention, reduced n-back working memory accuracy, and increased the false alarm rate in recognition memory. Topiramate had no effects on visual processing, other measures of psychomotor function, risk-taking, self-control, Sternberg working memory, free recall, and metamemory. These findings indicate that topiramate may cause cognitive impairment in this population. This effect may limit its acceptability and use as a treatment in individuals with chronic opioid and cocaine use disorders, among whom preexisting cognitive impairments are common. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

106. Oxytocin enhances the expression of morphine-induced conditioned place preference in rats.

- Citation:** Psychoneuroendocrinology, Mar 2015, vol. 53, p. 159-169, 0306-4530 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Moaddab, Mahsa; Hyland, Brian I.; Brown, Colin H.
- Abstract:** Drug addiction is characterized by drug-seeking and drug-taking and has devastating consequences on addicts as well as on society. Environmental contexts previously associated with drug use can elicit continued drug use and facilitate relapse. Accumulating evidence suggests that the neuropeptide oxytocin might be a potential treatment for behavioral disorders, including drug addiction. Here, we investigated the effects of central oxytocin administration on the acquisition and expression of morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP), a model for measuring the rewarding effects of drugs of abuse, in male Wistar rats. Intracerebroventricular (ICV) administration of oxytocin (0.2µg) or the specific oxytocin receptor antagonist (OTA), desGly-NH₂, d(CH₂)₅[Tyr(Me)₂, Thr₄] OVT, (0.75µg), on the conditioning days did not affect the acquisition of morphine-induced CPP. By contrast, ICV oxytocin, but not OTA, administration immediately prior to the post-conditioning session enhanced the expression of morphine-induced CPP, possibly by activation of oxytocin receptors in the nucleus accumbens shell (NAcSh). The oxytocin enhancement of morphine-induced CPP was not associated with any changes in the locomotor activity of morphine-conditioned rats. Together, these data suggest that central administration of exogenous oxytocin enhances the expression of morphine-induced CPP, at least in part, via activation of oxytocin receptors within the NAcSh. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in [Psychoneuroendocrinology](#)

107. The effect of acute morphine on delay discounting in dependent and non-dependent rats.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, vol. 232, no. 5, p. 885-895, 0033-3158 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Harvey-Lewis, Colin; Franklin, Keith B. J.
- Abstract:** Rationale: Chronic opiate use is associated with increased impulsivity in both humans and animals, and previous studies suggest that acute morphine can increase impulsivity in non-dependent rats. However, the extent to which chronic opiate usage modulates the effect of acute morphine is unknown. Methods: Rats were trained to delay discount 20 % sucrose solution and then randomly assigned to either a dependent group that received a nightly 30 mg/kg subcutaneous dose of morphine or a non-dependent group that received a nightly saline injection. Once dependence was established, rats were then assigned to one of four acute morphine doses (0, 1.25, 2.5, 5 mg/kg). For 5 days, delay discounting curves were determined 22.5 h after maintenance doses and 1 h after their prescribed acute injections. Results: In non-dependent rats, 2.5 and 5 mg/kg doses of morphine caused decreased preference for the large reward at all delays. Acute morphine had no effect on discounting curves in dependent rats. Conclusions: Morphine dependence can cause tolerance to the effects of acute morphine on delay discounting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo

108. A longitudinal study of self-reported psychopathology in early ecstasy and amphetamine users.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, vol. 232, no. 5, p. 897-905, 0033-3158 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Wagner, Daniel; Koester, Philip; Becker, Benjamin; Gouzoulis-Mayfrank, Euphrosyne; Hellmich, Martin; Daumann, Joerg
- Abstract:** Aims: It still remains unclear whether psychopathological abnormalities described in human 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine users (MDMA users) and d-amphetamine users (AMPH users) existed before the beginning of regular use or if they develop with ongoing use. Objectives: The present study was conducted in order to assess this relationship and to overcome previous methodological shortcomings. Methods: A longitudinal cohort study in 96 beginning MDMA and d-amphetamine users between 2006 and 2011 with a follow-up duration of 24 months. In order to explore the impact of

MDMA and AMPH use on self-reported psychopathology (measured by the Symptom Checklist-90-Revised), mixed models for repeated measures were fitted. In order to examine the impact of previous psychopathology on subsequent use, partial correlation analyses and linear regression analyses were applied. Results: Over the course of the 2-year follow-up period, 31 subjects used neither MDMA nor AMPH (non-users); 65 subjects used both MDMA and AMPH: 37 subjects used between 1 and 14 tablets of MDMA and 28 subjects used 15 or more tablets of MDMA. Thirty-three subjects used between 1 and 14 g of AMPH, and 32 subjects used 15 g or more. No associations concerning MDMA/AMPH use and development of self-reported psychopathology were found. However, there was a significant relationship between globally increased self-reported psychopathology—particularly psychoticism—at the beginning of the study and subsequent AMPH use. Conclusions: The data of the present study suggest that a certain psychopathological profile could form a risk factor for later use of amphetamines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

109. Association of novelty-related behaviors and intravenous cocaine self-administration in Diversity Outbred mice.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, vol. 232, no. 6, p. 1011-1024, 0033-3158 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Dickson, Price E.; Ndukum, Juliet; Wilcox, Troy; Clark, James; Roy, Brittany; Zhang, Lifeng; Li, Yun; Lin, Da-Ting; Chesler, Elissa J.

Abstract: Rationale: The preference for and reaction to novelty are strongly associated with addiction to cocaine and other drugs. However, the genetic variants and molecular mechanisms underlying these phenomena remain largely unknown. Although the relationship between novelty- and addiction-related traits has been observed in rats, studies in mice have failed to demonstrate this association. New, genetically diverse, high-precision mouse populations including Diversity Outbred (DO) mice provide an opportunity to assess an expanded range of behavioral variation enabling detection of associations of novelty- and addiction-related traits in mice. Methods: To examine the relationship between novelty- and addiction-related traits, male (n = 51) and female (n = 47) DO mice were tested on open field exploration, hole board exploration, and novelty preference followed by intravenous cocaine self-administration (IVSA; ten 2-h sessions of fixed ratio 1 and one 6-h session of progressive ratio). Results: We observed high variation of cocaine IVSA in DO mice with 43 % reaching and 57 % not reaching conventional acquisition criteria. As a group, mice that did not reach these criteria still demonstrated significant lever discrimination. Mice experiencing catheter occlusion or other technical issues (n = 17) were excluded from the analysis. Novelty-related behaviors were positively associated with cocaine IVSA. Multivariate analysis of associations among novelty- and addiction-related traits revealed a large degree of shared variance (45 %). Conclusions: Covariation among cocaine IVSA and novelty-related phenotypes in DO mice indicates that this relationship is amenable to genetic dissection. The high genetic precision and phenotypic diversity in the DO may facilitate discovery of previously undetectable mechanisms underlying predisposition to develop addiction disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

110. Histamine H3 receptor antagonist JNJ-39220675 modulates locomotor responses but not place conditioning by dopaminergic drugs.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Mar 2015, vol. 232, no. 6, p. 1143-1153, 0033-3158 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Vanhanen, Jenni; Kinnunen, Marja; Nuutinen, Saara; Panula, Pertti

Abstract: Rationale: Brain histaminergic system is involved in the regulation of the dopaminergic circuitry. The role of histamine H3 receptor (H3R) in behaviors linked to amphetamine addiction and other behaviors induced by dopaminergic compounds has remained unclear. Objective: Our aim was to study whether H3R antagonist JNJ-39220675 inhibits amphetamine-induced stimulation and reward. The effects of JNJ-39220675 on dopamine D2-like receptor (D2R-like) agonist quinpirole-induced behaviors were also investigated

in order to clarify whether the possible effects of H3R antagonists are D2R-like dependent. Methods: The effects of JNJ-39220675 on amphetamine and quinpirole-induced behavioral responses in mice were studied assessing the locomotor activation after both acute and repeated administrations of amphetamine and quinpirole. The place conditioning paradigm was also used as a measure of reward or aversion. Results: JNJ-39220675 inhibited amphetamine-induced stimulation acutely but not after repeated administrations. Amphetamine (2 mg/kg) induced conditioned place preference that was not affected by either of the tested doses of JNJ-39220675 (1 and 10 mg/kg). Quinpirole (0.5 mg/kg) induced conditioned place aversion to which the pretreatment by JNJ-39220675 (10 mg/kg) had no effect. In repeated administration, JNJ-39220675 did, however, inhibit quinpirole-induced tolerance to hypokinesia. Conclusions: Our results show that although H3R antagonists inhibit ethanol reward, they may not possess the same ability on psychostimulants, such as amphetamine. However, if H3R antagonists will become clinically available, it is of importance that these compounds potentiate neither the rewarding nor aversive effects of other drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

111. Predicting early positive change in multisystemic therapy with youth exhibiting antisocial behaviors.

Citation: Psychotherapy, Mar 2015, vol. 52, no. 1, p. 93-102, 0033-3204 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Tiernan, Kristine; Foster, Sharon L.; Cunningham, Phillippe B.; Brennan, Patricia; Whitmore, Elizabeth

Abstract: This study examined individual and family characteristics that predicted early positive change in the context of Multisystemic Therapy (MST). Families (n = 185; 65% male; average youth age 15 years) receiving MST in community settings completed assessments at the outset of treatment and 6–12 weeks into treatment. Early positive changes in youth antisocial behavior were assessed using the caregiver report on the Child Behavior Checklist Externalizing Behaviors subscale and youth report on the Self-Report Delinquency Scale. Overall, families showed significant positive changes by 6–12 weeks into treatment; these early changes were maintained into midtreatment 6–12 weeks later. Families who exhibited clinically significant gains early in treatment were more likely to terminate treatment successfully compared with those who did not show these gains. Low youth internalizing behaviors and absence of youth drug use predicted early positive changes in MST. High levels of parental monitoring and low levels of affiliation with deviant peers (mechanisms known to be associated with MST success) were also associated with early positive change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

112. Personal network recovery enablers and relapse risks for women with substance dependence.

Citation: Qualitative Health Research, Mar 2015, vol. 25, no. 3, p. 371-385, 1049-7323 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Brown, Suzanne; Tracy, Elizabeth M.; Jun, MinKyoung; Park, Hyunyong; Min, Meeyoung O.

Abstract: We examined the experiences of women in treatment for substance dependence and their treatment providers about personal networks and recovery. We conducted six focus groups at three women's intensive substance abuse treatment programs. Four coders used thematic analysis to guide the data coding and an iterative process to identify major themes. Coders identified social network characteristics that enabled and impeded recovery and a reciprocal relationship between internal states, relationship management, and recovery. Although women described adding individuals to their networks, they also described managing existing relationships through distancing from or isolating some members to diminish their negative impact on recovery. Treatment providers identified similar themes but focused more on contextual barriers than the women. The focus of interventions with this population should be on both internal barriers to personal network change such as mistrust and fear, and helping women develop skills for managing

enduring network relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

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

113. Substance use disorders in individuals with mild to borderline intellectual disability: Current status and future directions.

Citation: Research in Developmental Disabilities, Mar 2015, vol. 38, p. 319-328, 0891-4222 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): van Duijvenbode, Neomi; VanDerNagel, Joanneke E. L.; Didden, Robert; Engels, Rutger C. M. E.; Buitelaar, Jan K.; Kiewik, Marion; de Jong, Cor A. J.

Abstract: Knowledge regarding substance use (SU) and substance use disorder (SUD) in individuals with mild to borderline intellectual disabilities (ID) has increased over the last decade, but is still limited. Data on prevalence and risk factors are fragmented, and instruments for screening and assessment and effective treatment interventions are scarce. Also, scientific developments in other fields are insufficiently incorporated in the care for individuals with ID and SUD. In this selective and critical review, we provide an overview of the current status of SU(D) in ID and explore insights on the conceptualisation of SUD from other fields such as addiction medicine and general psychiatry. SU(D) turns out to be a chronic, multifaceted brain disease that is intertwined with other physical, psychiatric and social problems. These insights have implications for practices, policies and future research with regard to the prevalence, screening, assessment and treatment of SUD. We will therefore conclude with recommendations for future research and policy and practice, which may provide a step forward in the care for individuals with ID and SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

114. Group exercise to improve quality of life among substance use disorder patients.

Citation: Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, Mar 2015, vol. 43, no. 2, p. 146-152, 1403-4948 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Muller, Ashley E.; Clausen, Thomas

Abstract: Background: Quality of life (QoL) is a well-established outcome within clinical practice. Despite the adverse effects of substance use disorders on a wide range of patients' functionality and the multidimensional composition of QoL, the treatment field does not yet systematically assess QoL among patients. Exercise has established positive effects on the QoL of healthy and numerous clinical populations. The potential to integrate exercise within treatment, in order to improve QoL has not been satisfactorily explored. Aims: To measure changes in QoL after group exercise among residential substance use disorder patients and to explore the feasibility of the program within a treatment setting. Methods: We enrolled 35 patients in four long-term residential substance use disorder treatment facilities in Oslo, into a 10-week group exercise program. We analyzed the 24 participants who exercised as completers, while the 11 participants who did not were analyzed as non-completers. We measured QoL, mental distress, somatic health burden and addiction severity at the beginning and end of the program. Results: The program was feasible for participants and the completion rate was 69%. Completers' physical health domain and psychological health domain of QoL improved significantly. The program engaged the most physically and mentally vulnerable participants, and flexibility and motivational factors were important elements. Conclusions: This study provided promising evidence that low doses of group exercise can yield appreciable benefits, even to patients with more severe health problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Scandinavian Journal of Public Health](#)

115. Life stress in adolescence predicts early adult reward-related brain function and alcohol dependence.

- Citation:** Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, Mar 2015, vol. 10, no. 3, p. 416-423, 1749-5016 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Casement, Melynda D.; Shaw, Daniel S.; Sitnick, Stephanie L.; Musselman, Samuel C.; Forbes, Erika E.
- Abstract:** Stressful life events increase vulnerability to problematic alcohol use, and they may do this by disrupting reward-related neural circuitry. This is particularly relevant for adolescents because alcohol use rises sharply after mid-adolescence and alcohol abuse peaks at age 20. Adolescents also report more stressors compared with children, and neural reward circuitry may be especially vulnerable to stressors during adolescence because of prefrontal cortex remodeling. Using a large sample of male participants in a longitudinal functional magnetic resonance imaging study (N = 157), we evaluated whether cumulative stressful life events between the ages of 15 and 18 were associated with reward-related brain function and problematic alcohol use at age 20 years. Higher cumulative stressful life events during adolescence were associated with decreased response in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) during monetary reward anticipation and following the receipt of monetary rewards. Stress-related decreases in mPFC response during reward anticipation and following rewarding outcomes were associated with the severity of alcohol dependence. Furthermore, mPFC response mediated the association between stressful life events and later symptoms of alcohol dependence. These data are consistent with neurobiological models of addiction that propose that stressors during adolescence increase risk for problematic alcohol use by disrupting reward circuit function. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience](#)

116. The bright side of self-discontinuity: Feeling disconnected with the past self increases readiness to change addictive behaviors (via nostalgia).

- Citation:** Social Psychological and Personality Science, Mar 2015, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 229-237, 1948-5506 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Kim, Hyoun S. (Andrew); Wohl, Michael J. A.
- Abstract:** Across three studies, we tested the possible benefits of self-discontinuity among people engaging in addictive behaviors. Specially, we examined self-discontinuity as a motivator of readiness to change. Moreover, nostalgia (i.e., longing for the past “nonaddicted” self) was assessed as a mediator of this effect. To this end, self-discontinuity was both measured (Study 1) and manipulated (Studies 2 and 3) among a sample of problem gamblers (Studies 1 and 2) and problem drinkers (Study 3). As predicted, in Studies 1 and 2, high levels of self-discontinuity resulted in greater readiness to change to the extent that problem gamblers felt nostalgic for the preaddicted self. Study 3 extended the generalizability of the mediation model by replicating these findings with a sample of problem drinkers. Results suggest that highlighting a sense of self-discontinuity among people engaging in addictive behaviors may be an important catalyst in moving people from addiction to action. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo

117. Forgiveness as a positive psychotherapy for addiction and suicide: Theory, research, and practice.

- Citation:** Spirituality in Clinical Practice, Mar 2015, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 48-60, 2326-4500 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Webb, Jon R.; Hirsch, Jameson K.; Toussaint, Loren
- Abstract:** Both substance abuse and suicidal behavior are global public health concerns. Much of the progress made in addressing problematic substance use and suicidal ideation and behavior stems from the notion of alleviating pathological factors. Positive psychological characteristics, such as forgiveness, have received much less attention from empirical

investigators. We review the extant literature pertaining to the value and role of forgiveness as an effective resource for clinicians when treating individuals struggling with substance abuse and suicidal behavior. We discuss relevant theory and research (i.e., definitions, processes, and linkages) regarding similarities in models of forgiveness, substance abuse, and suicidal behavior and conclude with an overview of various means of using the process of forgiveness as a positive psychotherapy; whether through stand-alone forgiveness interventions, infusion with Twelve-Step Facilitation Therapy, or application through acceptance-based treatment modalities. In sum, forgiveness may be an important factor in the facilitation of change in the difficult often existangst-derived struggles (i.e., emotionally and philosophically driven psychological distress) inherent to substance abuse and suicidal behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

118. Encoding and decoding substance use and addictive behaviors—The roles of cultural images.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, Mar 2015, vol. 50, no. 4, p. 415-418, 1082-6084 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Hellman, Matilda; Einstein, Stanley

Abstract: This special issue of Substance Use and Misuse explores socio-cultural constructs of substance use and addictive behaviors. These images consist of complex, dynamic, multi-dimensional concepts, and processes that are embedded in historical and geographical contexts. Knowledge about these constructs is of great importance for effective intervention planning, for implementation and assessment of policies. The study of the strong connotations of misuse and problematic repetition enables us to unmask hierarchies and tensions in value worlds permeating human life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

119. What causes addiction problems? Environmental, biological and constitutional explanations in press portrayals from four European welfare societies.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, Mar 2015, vol. 50, no. 4, p. 419-438, 1082-6084 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Hellman, Matilda; Majamäki, Maija; Rolando, Sara; Bujalski, Michał; Lemmens, Paul

Abstract: Press items (N = 1327) about addiction related problems were collected from politically independent daily newspapers in Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, and Poland from 1991, 1998, and 2011. A synchronized qualitative coding was performed for discerning the descriptions of the genesis to the problems in terms of described causes to and reasons for why they occur. Environmental explanations were by far the most common and they varied most between the materials. The analysis documents how the portrayals include traces of their contextual origin, relating to different media tasks and welfare cultural traditions. Meaning-based differences were also assigned to the kind of problems that held the most salience in the press reporting. A general worry over societal change is tied into the explanations of accumulating addiction problems and underpins the press reporting in all countries. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

120. From criminals to celebrities: Perceptions of “the addict” in the print press from four European countries from nineties to today.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, Mar 2015, vol. 50, no. 4, p. 439-453, 1082-6084 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Beccaria, Franca; Rolando, Sara; Hellman, Matilda; Bujalski, Michał; Lemmens, Paul

Abstract: The article reviews portrayals of “the addict” in press items from Italy, Finland, Poland, and The Netherlands. The dataset consists of 1,327 items from four national newspapers

published in 1991, 1998, 2011. The portrayals varied according to country, period, and type of addiction problem. Results can be read as four cases where different conceptualizations (“the sinner,” “the sick,” “the social problem,” “the criminal,” and “the famous”) assume diverse importance. These conceptual frames-of-reference are clearly neither unambiguous nor fixed. They are constantly modified and part of different trends. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

121. What makes gambling cool? Images of agency and self-control in fiction films.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, Mar 2015, vol. 50, no. 4, p. 468-483, 1082-6084 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Egerer, Michael; Rantala, Varpu

Abstract: The study is a qualitative film analysis. It seeks to determine the semiotic and cinematic structures that make gambling appealing in films based on analysis of 72 film scenes from 28 narrative fiction films made from 1922 to 2003 about gambling in North American and West European mainstream cinema. The main game types include card games, casino games, and slot machines. The theme of self-control and competence was identified as being central to gambling's appeal. These images are strongly defined by gender. The study was funded by ELOMEDIA, financed by the Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture as well as the Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies. The limitations of the study are noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

122. Images by the vineyard: Images of addiction and substance users in the media and other culture sites/sights.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, Mar 2015, vol. 50, no. 4, p. 484-502, 1082-6084 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Allamani, Allaman; Mattiacci, Silvia

Abstract: This article constitutes a discovery journey into the world of drinking images, the pleasures and harms related to consuming alcoholic beverages, as well as the relationships between drinking and spirituality. These aspects are described historically and globally, over time through a series of snapshots and mini-discussions about both visual and mental images from art, classical literature and operatic music. The images are interpreted according to how they represent the drinking culture within which they were created and sustained, and how they are able to involve the spectator and the user in terms of either empathizing, accepting and including or distancing, stigmatizing and marginalizing the user. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

123. Portraying the alcoholic: Images of intoxication and addiction in American alcoholism movies, 1931–1962.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, Mar 2015, vol. 50, no. 4, p. 503-507, 1082-6084 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Room, Robin

Abstract: This paper revisits some of the material from the Berkeley project, examining in particular the imagery of alcoholism. The alcoholism idea and ideology was a specific formulation of the addiction concept which had become a commonplace idea in English-speaking societies from the 1830s onward. Filmmakers aiming to express and use the addiction concept in a film's plot and action had the problem, therefore, of differentiating the alcoholic from a "plain drunk". In taking on the alcoholism concept, they had set themselves the task of doing so in terms of a mysterious force that had the alcoholic in its power. Hollywood films are made with the primary object of attracting and amusing as large an audience as possible. Only secondarily are some made with the intention of persuading the audience or changing their view of a phenomenon or issue. It

is clear from biographies and other published material that this secondary motivation was important in the making of a number of the alcoholism films. The alcoholism movement was clear that it had a tough sales job on its hands in persuading Americans that repeated intoxication was not just a matter of a lack of willpower and morals. The filmmaker's difficulty perhaps reflects that addiction is ineffable, a concept that cannot be expressed in concrete images which distinguish it from the phenomena of recurrent intoxication which the "plain drunk" would also manifest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

124. Are nondrinkers missing from the picture?

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, Mar 2015, vol. 50, no. 4, p. 512-516, 1082-6084 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Bakke, Øystein

Abstract: WHO statistics indicate that half the world's population does not drink alcohol. With a Western outlook this fact is often overlooked. Findings: The article explores the global drinking patterns focusing on non-drinking and the global forces that contribute towards change. The large segment of non-drinking population is beneficial for public health but it is also seen as a great potential for the international alcoholic beverage industry. Conclusion: The forces of globalization towards conformity and a global mono-culture deprived of cultural diversity also affects non-drinking populations, to the detriment of public health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

125. What was bad is now good, and what was good is now bad: Changes in our views and images of addiction and addicts.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, Mar 2015, vol. 50, no. 4, p. 523-531, 1082-6084 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Adrian, Manuella

Abstract: In the field of addiction, like in many other fields of inquiry, researchers and practitioners share a subject-specific common professional world view. This world view is so deeply embedded within the fabric of our society and thinking patterns, that even professionals are no longer aware of its influence on their thinking and understanding of the world. Thus, they may accept the view that addiction is a problem that has to be fixed by changing . . . something. Usually the addict. They work within the confines of certain accepted theoretical models in the field, and work at improving these models and making them easier to put into practice in the most cost effective way. The implications and consequences of the commodification of a constructed social problem continue to be inadequately perceived, considered, and explored. Information on new and improved ways of dealing with the problem of addiction—which has, historically, been related to as a sin-moralization, then a crime-criminalization, and more recently a chronic disease-medicalization—is communicated through publications, conferences, media stories, and other mechanisms that act as a marker of professional success. The more people adopt such ideas, methods, or treatments, the more famous and influential the therapist or researcher becomes, and the greater their power. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

126. AIDS, people who use drugs, and altruism: Reflection on a personal image.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, Mar 2015, vol. 50, no. 4, p. 532-533, 1082-6084 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Des Jarlais, Don C.

Abstract: Persons who use drugs, particularly persons who develop dependence on drugs, are among the most stigmatized groups in our society. Part of this stigmatization is the socially constructed and often repeated image that they care about nothing other than their next dose. Friendships, family relationships, conventional social norms and laws are all believed to be of no consequence in their quest for drugs. This image of drug users as being extremely selfish makes it easy to condemn them and to want to punish them – even though it should be quite obvious by now that punishment does not cure drug dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

127. Functional near infrared spectroscopy as a potential biological assessment of addiction recovery: Preliminary findings.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Mar 2015, vol. 41, no. 2, p. 119-126, 0095-2990 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Dempsey, Jared P.; Harris, Kitty S.; Shumway, Sterling T.; Kimball, Thomas G.; Herrera, J. Caleb; Dsauza, Cynthia M.; Bradshaw, Spencer D.

Abstract: Background: Addiction science has primarily utilized self-report, continued substance use, and relapse factors to explore the process of recovery. However, the entry into successful abstinence substantially reduces our assessment abilities. Advances in neuroscience may be the key to objective understanding, treating, and monitoring long-term success in addiction recovery. Objectives: To explore functional near infrared spectroscopy (fNIR) as a viable technique in the assessment of addiction-cue reactivity. Specifically, prefrontal cortex (PFC) activation to alcohol cues was explored among formally alcohol-dependent individuals, across varying levels of successful abstinence. The aim of the investigation was to identify patterns of PFC activation change consistent with duration of abstinence. Methods: A total of 15 formally alcohol-dependent individuals, with abstinence durations ranging from 1 month to 10 years, viewed alcohol images during fNIR PFC assessment. Participants also subjectively rated the same images for affect and arousal level. Results: Subjective ratings of alcohol cues did not significantly correlate with duration of abstinence. As expected, days of abstinence did not significantly correlate with neutral cue fNIR reactivity. However, for alcohol cues, fNIR results showed increased days of abstinence was associated with decreased activation within the dorsolateral and dorsomedial prefrontal cortex regions. Conclusions: The present results suggest that fNIR may be a viable tool in the assessment of addiction-cue reactivity. Results also support previous findings on the importance of dorsolateral and dorsomedial PFC in alcohol-cue activation. The findings build upon these past results suggesting that fNIR-assessed activation may represent a robust biological marker of successful addiction recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The](#)

128. Craving is associated with amygdala volumes in adolescent marijuana users during abstinence.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Mar 2015, vol. 41, no. 2, p. 127-132, 0095-2990 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Padula, Claudia B.; McQueeny, Tim; Lisdahl, Krista M.; Price, Jenessa S.; Tapert, Susan F.

Abstract: Background: Amygdala volume abnormalities have been reported in relation to craving in substance-dependent adults, but it remains unclear if these effects are seen in adolescent marijuana (MJ) users, particularly following abstinence. Objectives: The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between amygdala volume and craving during 28 days of abstinence in adolescent MJ users. Methods: MJ-using adolescents (n = 22) aged 16–19 were recruited as part of a larger study on brain function in teen drug users. Craving measures were collected twice per week throughout a 28-day abstinence period.

High-resolution anatomical magnetic resonance imaging data were collected at the end of the 28 days of confirmed abstinence. Left and right amygdala volumes were traced by hand (ICC > 0.86). Composite scores for self-reported craving and withdrawal symptoms throughout the 28-day abstinence period were calculated to provide four composite measures of total craving, mood, sleep, and somatic complaints. Results: Results revealed that greater craving during abstinence was significantly associated with smaller left and right amygdala volumes, after controlling for age and gender. Other measures of withdrawal, including mood, somatic complaints and sleep problems, were not related to amygdala morphometry. Conclusion: These results are consistent with previous findings in adult alcohol- and cocaine-dependent individuals, who demonstrated a relationship between reduced amygdala volumes and increased craving. Future studies are needed to determine if these brain-behavior relationships are attributable to MJ use or predate the onset of substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

129. White matter abnormalities in long-term heroin users: A preliminary neuroimaging meta-analysis.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Mar 2015, vol. 41, no. 2, p. 133-138, 0095-2990 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Wollman, Scott C.; Alhassoon, Omar M.; Stern, Mark J.; Hall, Matthew G.; Rompogren, Joscelyn; Kimmel, Christine L.; Perez-Figueroa, Adlyn M.

Abstract: Background: Diffusion tensor imaging has been used to explore white matter changes in heroin-dependent patients; however, results have been inconsistent. Objectives: The current study meta-analytically examines the neuroimaging findings of all studies published before 2014 using the novel technique of Effect Size Signed Differential Mapping (ES-SDM). Methods: Two independent investigators searched three databases for whole-brain voxel-based fractional anisotropy morphometric studies involving heroin use without comorbid polysubstance abuse. Of 59 initial primary studies, four met stringent inclusion criteria. Results: Results from this preliminary analysis indicate that heroin abusers may have significant reductions in fractional anisotropy in the bilateral frontal sub-gyral regions extending from the limbic structures to the prefrontal association cortices, implicating damage to the cingulum and superior longitudinal fasciculus. Exploratory moderator analyses indicate that the potential damage in the left cingulate gyrus may increase with longer use and decrease after long-term abstinence. Conclusion: These preliminary findings suggest that heroin abuse is significantly associated with damage to white matter integrity. These results are considered preliminary and analyses should be revisited with more primary studies focusing on either long- or short-term abuse as well as abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The*

130. A pharmaco-EEG study of the interaction between ethanol and retigabine in rabbits.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Mar 2015, vol. 41, no. 2, p. 153-160, 0095-2990 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Zwierzyńska, Ewa; Krupa, Agata; Pietrzak, Bogusława

Abstract: Background: Retigabine is a new antiepileptic drug with multiple mechanisms of action. It may well interact with ethanol, as both have an influence on GABA-ergic and glutamate neurotransmission. Objectives: To assess the effect of retigabine, administered as single or repeated doses, on ethanol-induced changes in the bioelectric activity of selected brain structures in rabbits. Methods: 30 rabbits were used to assess the effect of retigabine on ethanol-induced changes in EEGs using the pharmaco-EEG method. Retigabine was administered p.o. as a single dose (5 mg/kg or 10 mg/kg) or repeatedly at a dose of 5 mg/kg/day for 14 days. Ethanol was injected i.v. at a dose of 0.8 g/kg 60 min

after the administration of retigabine. Results: Retigabine, administered as a single high or low dose, increased the depressive effect of an acute dose of ethanol on the bioelectric activity of the frontal cortex in rabbits. These changes were also visible in the recordings from the hippocampus and midbrain reticular formation after administration of a high dose of the drug. Retigabine administered in repeated doses decreased ethanol-induced changes in the rabbit EEG recordings from the hippocampus. Conclusion: Retigabine in multiple doses decreases the sensitivity of the hippocampus to an acute dose of ethanol in rabbits. Given the role of hippocampal-related memory processes to addiction, retigabine may have therapeutic potential. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The](#)

131. Use and diversion of medical marijuana among adults admitted to inpatient psychiatry.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Mar 2015, vol. 41, no. 2, p. 166-172, 0095-2990 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Nussbaum, Abraham M.; Thurstone, Christian; McGarry, Laurel; Walker, Brendan; Sabel, Allison L.

Abstract: Background: Marijuana use is associated with anxiety, depressive, psychotic, neurocognitive, and substance use disorders. Many US states are legalizing marijuana for medical uses. Objective: To determine the prevalence of medical marijuana use and diversion among psychiatric inpatients in Colorado. Methods: Some 623 participants (54.6% male) responded to an anonymous 15-item discharge survey that assessed age, gender, marijuana use, possession of a medical marijuana card, diversion of medical marijuana, perceived substance use problems, and effects of marijuana use. Univariate statistics were used to characterize participants and their responses. Chi-square tests assessed factors associated with medical marijuana registration. Results: Of the total number of respondents, 282 (47.6%) reported using marijuana in the last 12 months and 60 (15.1%) reported having a marijuana card. In comparison to survey respondents who denied having a medical marijuana card, those respondents with a medical marijuana card were more likely to have initiated use before the age of 25, to be male, to have used marijuana in the last 12 months, and to have used at least 20 days in the past month. 133 (24.1%) respondents reported that someone with a medical marijuana card had shared or sold medical marijuana to them; 24 (41.4%) of respondents with a medical marijuana card reported ever having shared or sold their medical marijuana. Conclusion: Medical marijuana use is much more prevalent among adults hospitalized with a psychiatric emergency than in the general population; diversion is common. Further studies which correlate amount, dose, duration, and strain of use with particular psychiatric disorders are needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, The](#)

132. Curcumin attenuates opioid tolerance and dependence by inhibiting Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II α activity.

Citation: The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Mar 2015, vol. 352, no. 3, p. 420-428, 0022-3565 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Hu, Xiaoyu; Huang, Fang; Szymusiak, Magdalena; Liu, Ying; Wang, Zaijie Jim

Abstract: Chronic use of opioid analgesics has been hindered by the development of opioid addiction and tolerance. We have reported that curcumin, a natural flavonoid from the rhizome of *Curcuma longa*, attenuated opioid tolerance, although the underlying mechanism remains unclear. In this study, we tested the hypothesis that curcumin may inhibit Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II α (CaMKII α), a protein kinase that have been previously proposed to be critical for opioid tolerance and dependence. In this study, we have employed a state-of-art polymeric formulation technology to produce PLGA-curcumin nanoparticles (nanocurcumin), in order to overcome the drug's poor

solubility and bioavailability that have made it extremely difficult for studying in vivo pharmacological actions of curcumin. We found that PLGA-curcumin nanoparticles reduced the dose requirement by 11-33 folds. Pretreatment with PLGA-curcumin (p.o.) prevented the development of opioid tolerance and dependence in a dose dependent manner with ED50 of 3.9 mg/kg and 3.2 mg/kg, respectively. PLGA-curcumin dose-dependently attenuated already-established opioid tolerance (ED50 = 12.6 mg/kg, p.o.) and dependence (ED50 = 3.1 mg/kg, p.o.). Curcumin or PLGA-curcumin did not produce antinociception by itself or affect morphine (1-10 mg/kg) antinociception. Moreover, we found that the behavioral effects of curcumin on opioid tolerance and dependence correlated with its inhibition of morphine-induced CaMKII α activation in the brain. These results suggest that curcumin may attenuate opioid tolerance and dependence by suppressing CaMKII α activity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

133. The global epidemiology of waterpipe smoking.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. Suppl 1, p. 3-12, 0964-4563 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Maziak, Wasim; Ben Taleb, Ziyad; Bahelah, Raed; Islam, Farahnaz; Jaber, Rana; Auf, Rehab; Salloum, Ramzi G.

Abstract: Objectives: In the past decade, waterpipe smoking (a.k.a. hookah, shisha, narghile) has become a global phenomenon. In this review, we provide an updated picture of the main epidemiological trends in waterpipe smoking globally. Data sources: Peer-reviewed publications indexed in major biomedical databases between 2004 and 2014. Search keywords included a combination of: waterpipe, hookah, shisha along with epidemiology, patterns, prevalence and predictors. We also used different spellings of waterpipe terms commonly used. Study selection: The focus was on studies with large representative samples, national data or high-quality reports that illuminated aspects of the epidemiology and trends in waterpipe smoking. Data extraction: Multiple researchers extracted the data independently and collectively decided on the most important and pertinent studies to include in the review. Data synthesis: Waterpipe smoking has become a global phenomenon among youth. The global waterpipe epidemic is likely driven by (1) the introduction of manufactured flavoured tobacco (Maassel); (2) the intersection between waterpipe's social dimension and thriving café culture; (3) the evolution of mass communication media; (4) the lack of regulatory/policy framework specific to the waterpipe. Waterpipe smoking is becoming the most popular tobacco use method among youth in the Middle East, and is quickly gaining popularity elsewhere. Important patterns of waterpipe smoking include the predominance among younger, male, high socioeconomic, and urban groups. Intermittent and social use are also noted patterns. Conclusions: Waterpipe smoking has become a global public health problem. Developing surveillance, intervention and regulatory/policy frameworks specific to the waterpipe has become a public health priority. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

134. The allure of the waterpipe: A narrative review of factors affecting the epidemic rise in waterpipe smoking among young persons globally.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. Suppl 1, p. 13-21, 0964-4563 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Akl, E. A.; Ward, K. D.; Bteddini, D.; Khaliel, R.; Alexander, A. C.; Lotfi, T.; Alaouie, H.; Afifi, R. A.

Abstract: Objective: The objective of this narrative review is to highlight the determinants of the epidemic rise in waterpipe tobacco smoking (WTS) among youth globally. The Ecological Model of Health Promotion (EMHP) was the guiding framework for the review. Data sources: The following electronic databases were searched: Cochrane

library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Web of Science and CINAHL Plus with Full Text. Search terms included waterpipe and its many variant terms. Study selection: Articles were included if they were published between 1990 and 2014, were in English, were available in full text and included the age group 10–29 years. Data extraction: Articles which analysed determinants of WTS at any of the levels of the EMHP were retained regardless of methodological rigour: 131 articles are included. Articles were coded in a standard template that abstracted methods as well as results. Data synthesis: The review found that methodologies used to assess determinants of WTS among youth were often conventional and lacked rigor: 3/4 of the studies were cross-sectional surveys and most enrolled non-representative samples. Within the framework, the review identified determinants of WTS at the intrapersonal, interpersonal, organisational, community and policy levels. Conclusions: The review suggests potential interventions to control WTS among youth, with emphasis on creative utilisation of social media, and tobacco control policies that include the specificities of WTS. The review further suggests the need for rigorous qualitative work to better contextualise determinants, and prospective observational and experimental studies that track and manipulate them to assess their viability as intervention targets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

135. Toxicant content, physical properties and biological activity of waterpipe tobacco smoke and its tobacco-free alternatives.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. Suppl 1, p. 22-30, 0964-4563 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Shihadeh, Alan; Schubert, Jens; Klaiany, Joanne; El Sabban, Marwan; Luch, Andreas; Saliba, Najat A.

Abstract: Objectives: Waterpipe smoking using sweetened, flavoured tobacco products has become a widespread global phenomenon. In this paper, we review chemical, physical and biological properties of waterpipe smoke. Data sources: Peer-reviewed publications indexed in major databases between 1991 and 2014. Search keywords included a combination of: waterpipe, narghile, hookah, shisha along with names of chemical compounds and classes of compounds, in addition to terms commonly used in cellular biology and aerosol sizing. Study selection: The search was limited to articles published in English which reported novel data on waterpipe tobacco smoke (WTS) toxicant content, biological activity or particle size and which met various criteria for analytical rigour including: method specificity and selectivity, precision, accuracy and recovery, linearity, range, and stability. Data extraction: Multiple researchers reviewed the reports and collectively agreed on which data were pertinent for inclusion. Data synthesis: Waterpipe smoke contains significant concentrations of toxicants thought to cause dependence, heart disease, lung disease and cancer in cigarette smokers, and includes 27 known or suspected carcinogens. Waterpipe smoke is a respirable aerosol that induces cellular responses associated with pulmonary and arterial diseases. Except nicotine, smoke generated using tobacco-free preparations marketed for 'health conscious' users contains the same or greater doses of toxicants, with the same cellular effects as conventional products. Toxicant yield data from the analytical laboratory are consistent with studies of exposure biomarkers in waterpipe users. Conclusions: A sufficient evidence base exists to support public health interventions that highlight the fact that WTS presents a serious inhalation hazard. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

136. Health effects associated with waterpipe smoking.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. Suppl 1, p. 31-43, 0964-4563 (Mar 2015)

- Author(s):** El-Zaatari, Ziad M.; Chami, Hassan A.; Zaatari, Ghazi S.
- Abstract:** Objective: It is widely held that waterpipe smoking (WPS) is not associated with health hazards. However, several studies have documented the uptake of several toxicants and carcinogens during WPS that is strongly associated with harmful health effects. This paper reviews the literature on the health effects of WPS. Data sources: Three databases-PubMed, MEDLINE and EMBASE-were searched until August 2014 for the acute and long-term health effects of WPS using the terms ‘waterpipe’ and its synonyms (hookah, shisha, goza, narghileh, arghileh and hubble-bubble) in various spellings. Study selection: We included original clinical studies, case reports and systematic reviews and focused on clinical human studies. □ 10% of the identified studies met the selection criteria. Data extraction: Data were abstracted by all three authors and summarised into tables. Abstracted data included study type, results and methodological limitations and were analysed jointly by all three authors. Data synthesis: WPS acutely leads to increased heart rate, blood pressure, impaired pulmonary function and carbon monoxide intoxication. Chronic bronchitis, emphysema and coronary artery disease are serious complications of long-term use. Lung, gastric and oesophageal cancer are associated with WPS as well as periodontal disease, obstetrical complications, osteoporosis and mental health problems. Conclusions: Contrary to the widely held misconception, WPS is associated with a variety of adverse short-term and long-term health effects that should reinforce the need for stronger regulation. In addition, this review highlights the limitations of the published work, which is mostly cross-sectional or retrospective. Prospective studies should be undertaken to assess the full spectrum of health effects of WPS, particularly in view of its growing popularity and attractiveness to youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

137. Waterpipe tobacco smoking: What is the evidence that it supports nicotine/tobacco dependence?

- Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. Suppl 1, p. 44-53, 0964-4563 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Aboaziza, Eiman; Eissenberg, Thomas
- Abstract:** Objective: Waterpipe tobacco smoking (WTS) involves passing tobacco smoke through water prior to inhalation, and has spread worldwide. This spread becomes a public health concern if it is associated with tobacco-caused disease and if WTS supports tobacco/nicotine dependence. A growing literature demonstrates that WTS is associated with disability, disease and death. This narrative review examines if WTS supports nicotine/tobacco dependence, and is intended to help guide tobacco control efforts worldwide. Data sources: PUBMED search using: (“waterpipe” or “narghile” or “arghile” or “shisha” or “goza” or “narkeela” or “hookah” or “hubble bubble”) AND (“dependence” or “addiction”). Study selection: Excluded were articles not in English, without original data, and that were not topic-related. Thirty-two articles were included with others identified by inspecting reference lists and other sources. Data synthesis: WTS and the delivery of the dependence-producing drug nicotine were examined, and then the extent to which the articles addressed WTS-induced nicotine/dependence explicitly, as well as implicitly with reference to criteria for dependence outlined by the WHO. Conclusions: WTS supports nicotine/tobacco dependence because it is associated with nicotine delivery, and because some smokers experience withdrawal when they abstain from waterpipe, alter their behaviour in order to access a waterpipe and have difficulty quitting, even when motivated to do so. There is a strong need to support research investigating measurement of WTS-induced tobacco dependence, to inform the public of the risks of WTS, which include dependence, disability, disease and death, and to include WTS in the same public health policies that address tobacco cigarettes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

138. A review of air quality, biological indicators and health effects of second-hand waterpipe smoke exposure.

- Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. Suppl 1, p. 54-59, 0964-4563 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Kumar, Sumit R.; Davies, Shelby; Weitzman, Michael; Sherman, Scott
- Abstract:** Objective: There has been a rapid increase in the use of waterpipe tobacco and non-tobacco based shisha in many countries. Understanding the impact and effects of second-hand smoke (SHS) from cigarette was a crucial factor in reducing cigarette use, leading to clean indoor air laws and smoking bans. This article reviews what is known about the effects of SHS exposure from waterpipes. Data sources: We used PubMed and EMBASE to review the literature. Articles were grouped into quantitative measures of air quality and biological markers, health effects, exposure across different settings, different types of shisha and use in different countries. Study selection: Criteria for study selection were based on the key words related to SHS: waterpipe, hookah, shisha and third-hand smoke. Data extraction: Independent extraction with two reviewers was performed with inclusion criteria applied to articles on SHS and waterpipe/hookah/shisha. We excluded articles related to pregnancy or prenatal exposure to SHS, animal studies, and non-specific source of exposure as well as articles not written in English. Data synthesis: A primary literature search yielded 54 articles, of which only 11 were included based on relevance to SHS from a waterpipe/hookah/shisha. Conclusions: The negative health consequences of second-hand waterpipe exposure have major implications for clean indoor air laws and for occupational safety. There exists an urgent need for public health campaigns about the effects on children and household members from smoking waterpipe at home, and for further development and implementation of regulations to protect the health of the public from this rapidly emerging threat. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

139. Waterpipe tobacco smoking legislation and policy enactment: A global analysis.

- Citation:** Tobacco Control: An International Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. Suppl 1, p. 60-65, 0964-4563 (Mar 2015)
- Author(s):** Jawad, Mohammed; El Kadi, Lama; Mugharbil, Sanaa; Nakkash, Rima
- Abstract:** Objective: (1) To review how current global tobacco control policies address regulation of waterpipe tobacco smoking (WTS). (2) To identify features associated with enactment and enforcement of WTS legislation. Data Sources: (1) Legislations compiled by Tobacco Control Laws (www.tobaccocontrollaws.org). (2) Weekly news articles by 'Google Alerts' (www.google.com/alerts) from July 2013 to August 2014. Study Selection: (1) Countries containing legislative reviews, written by legal experts, were included. Countries prohibiting tobacco sales were excluded. (2) News articles discussing aspects of the WHO FCTC were included. News articles related to electronic-waterpipe, crime, smuggling, opinion pieces or brief mentions of WTS were excluded. Data Abstraction: (1) Two reviewers independently abstracted the definition of "tobacco product" and/or "smoking". Four tobacco control domains (smokefree law, misleading descriptors, health warning labels and advertising/promotion/sponsorship) were assigned one of four categories based on the degree to which WTS had specific legislation. (2) Two investigators independently assigned at least one theme and associated subtheme to each news article. Data Synthesis: (1) Reviewed legislations of 62 countries showed that most do not address WTS regulation but instead rely on generic tobacco/smoking definitions to cover all tobacco products. Where WTS was specifically addressed, no additional legislative guidance accounted for the unique way it is smoked, except for in one country specifying health warnings on waterpipe apparatuses (2) News articles mainly reported on noncompliance with public smoking bans, especially in India, Pakistan and the UK. Conclusions: A regulatory framework evaluated for effectiveness and tailored for the specificities of WTS needs to be developed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

140. An evaluation of the FDA's analysis of the costs and benefits of the graphic warning label regulation.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 112-119, 0964-4563 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Chaloupka, Frank J.; Warner, Kenneth E.; Acemoğlu, Daron; Gruber, Jonathan; Laux, Fritz; Max, Wendy; Newhouse, Joseph; Schelling, Thomas; Sindelar, Jody

Abstract: The Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act of 2009 gave the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulatory authority over cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products and authorised it to assert jurisdiction over other tobacco products. As with other Federal agencies, FDA is required to assess the costs and benefits of its significant regulatory actions. To date, FDA has issued economic impact analyses of one proposed and one final rule requiring graphic warning labels (GWLs) on cigarette packaging and, most recently, of a proposed rule that would assert FDA's authority over tobacco products other than cigarettes and smokeless tobacco. Given the controversy over the FDA's approach to assessing net economic benefits in its proposed and final rules on GWLs and the importance of having economic impact analyses prepared in accordance with sound economic analysis, a group of prominent economists met in early 2014 to review that approach and, where indicated, to offer suggestions for an improved analysis. We concluded that the analysis of the impact of GWLs on smoking substantially underestimated the benefits and overestimated the costs, leading the FDA to substantially underestimate the net benefits of the GWLs. We hope that the FDA will find our evaluation useful in subsequent analyses, not only of GWLs but also of other regulations regarding tobacco products. Most of what we discuss applies to all instances of evaluating the costs and benefits of tobacco product regulation and, we believe, should be considered in FDA's future analyses of proposed rules. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

141. A comparative study of systemic carcinogen exposure in waterpipe smokers, cigarette smokers and non-smokers.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 125-127, 0964-4563 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Al Ali, Radwan; Rastam, Samer; Ibrahim, Iman; Bazzi, Asma; Fayad, Sanaa; Shihadeh, Alan L.; Zaatari, Ghazi S.; Maziak, Wasim

Abstract: Background: In the past decade, waterpipe smoking—also known as hookah, shisha, narghileh—has increased among youth. The scarcity of rigorous studies linking waterpipe smoking to smoking-related diseases has hindered policy and regulatory efforts to confront the waterpipe epidemic. This study compares systemic carcinogen exposure between independent groups of exclusive waterpipe smokers, cigarette smokers and non-smokers. Methods: This study was conducted at the Syrian Center for Tobacco Studies (SCTS) in Aleppo, Syria, between 2010 and 2011. First morning urinary samples were collected from three groups of subjects; exclusive daily waterpipe smokers (n = 24), exclusive daily cigarette smokers (n = 23), and non-smokers (n = 28). These samples were analysed for carcinogenic tobacco-specific nitrosamines 4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanol (NNAL) using liquid chromatography—tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). Results: Our results show that waterpipe smokers are exposed to about 5–10 times greater NNAL than non-smokers. Mean (95% CI) free and total NNAL was 0.7 (0.3 to 1.4) and 3.9 (1.6 to 9.5) pg/mL urine for non-smokers, 8.4 (4.8 to 14.8) and 33.0 (21.6 to 50.6) pg/mL urine for waterpipe smokers, and 10.7 (5.0 to 22.6) and 46.8 (27.6 to 79.3) pg/mL urine for cigarette smokers (p < 0.001 for all comparisons). Daily waterpipe smokers were less exposed to NNAL than daily cigarette smokers, although the difference did not reach statistical significance for all measurements. Conclusions: These results provide the clearest indication to date

about systemic exposure to harmful carcinogens associated with long-term waterpipe smoking. Such evidence can support policy and regulatory efforts designed to confront the emerging global waterpipe epidemic, as well as drive interventions aimed at increasing the public awareness about the cancer risk associated with waterpipe smoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

142. Adult smokers' receptivity to a television advert for electronic nicotine delivery systems.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 132-135, 0964-4563 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Kim, Annice E.; Lee, Youn Ok; Shafer, Paul; Nonnemaker, James; Makarenko, Olga

Abstract: Objective: The aim of the present work was to examine adult smokers' awareness of and receptivity to an electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS) television advert, and whether viewing the advert influenced urge to smoke and intention to try ENDS. Methods: A television advert for ENDS brand blu eCigs was shown to an online convenience sample of 519 Florida adult smokers. We measured current smokers' awareness of and receptivity to the advert, and whether seeing the advert influenced their thoughts about smoking or quitting, urge to smoke and intention to try ENDS. Results were stratified by prior ENDS use. Results: Approximately 62.3% of current smokers were aware of the advert. Smokers found the advert informative (73.8%), attention grabbing (67.5%) and innovative (64.5%), with prior ENDS users rating the advert more favourably than non-users. Seeing the advert elicited an urge to smoke (mean 42.1, SD = 1.9) and thoughts about smoking cigarettes (75.8%) as well as quitting (74.6%). Prior ENDS users were significantly more likely than non-users to report thinking about smoking cigarettes after seeing the advert ($P < 0.05$). Most smokers said ENDS were 'made for people like them' (88.6%) and they would try ENDS in the future (66.0%). Conclusions: Smokers are receptive to ENDS television adverts and report intention to try ENDS after viewing the advert. Future studies should monitor ENDS advertising and examine how exposure to ENDS adverts influences smokers' use of ENDS, dual use with cigarettes and cessation behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

143. Applying linguistic methods to understanding smoking-related conversations on Twitter.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 136-138, 0964-4563 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Sanders-Jackson, Ashley; Brown, Cati G.; Prochaska, Judith J.

Abstract: Introduction: Social media, such as Twitter, have become major channels of communication and commentary on popular culture, including conversations on our nation's leading addiction: tobacco. The current study examined Twitter conversations following two tobacco-related events in the media: (1) President Obama's doctor announcing that he had quit smoking and (2) the release of a photograph of Miley Cyrus (a former Disney child star) smoking a cigarette. With a focus on high-profile individuals whose actions can draw public attention, we aimed to characterise tobacco-related conversations as an example of tobacco-related public discourse and to present a novel methodology for studying social media. Methods: Tweets were collected 11–13 November 2011 (President Obama) and 1–3 August 2011 (Miley Cyrus) and analysed for relative frequency of terms, a novel application of a linguistic methodology. Results: The President Obama data set ($N = 2749$ tweets) had conversations about him quitting tobacco as well as a preponderance of information on political activity, links to websites, racialised terms and mention of marijuana. Websites and terms about Obama's smoke-free status were most central to the conversation. In the Miley Cyrus data ($N = 4746$ tweets), terms that occurred with the greatest relative frequency were positive,

emotional and supportive of quitting (eg, love, and please), with words such as ‘love’ most central to the conversation. Conclusions: People are talking about tobacco-related issues on Twitter, and semantic network analysis can be used to characterise on-line conversations. Future interventions may be able to harness social media and major current events to raise awareness of smoking-related issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

144. The tobacco endgame in Hong Kong: Public support for a total ban on tobacco sales.

Citation: Tobacco Control: An International Journal, Mar 2015, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 162-167, 0964-4563 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Wang, Man Ping; Wang, Xin; Lam, Tai Hing; Viswanath, Kasisomayajula; Chan, Sophia S.

Abstract: Background: Tobacco endgame policies are increasingly advocated to end tobacco use. This study investigated public support for a total ban on tobacco sales, use and possession in Hong Kong. Methods: A telephone survey was conducted among 1537 randomly selected residents in 2012 to assess their support for a total ban on tobacco sales, usage and possession. Information on sociodemographic characteristics, smoking, and second hand smoke exposure were collected. Logistic regression was used to investigate factors associated with support for a total ban. Results: Most of the never smokers (75.3%), ex-smokers (63.9%), and nearly half of current smokers (48.9%) backed some form of a total ban on tobacco. A total ban on tobacco sales was the most popular option among the three groups, with over half (64.8%) of all respondents supporting a ban within 10 years. Current smoking and higher educational attainment were associated with less support for a total ban on tobacco sales. Among current smokers, having quit intentions and attempts to quit were associated with support for a total ban. Conclusions: A total ban on tobacco sales was supported by most respondents. Ex-smokers and current smokers also voiced substantial support, although less than never smokers. A total ban on tobacco sales before 2022 should be the goal as it is supported by most of the respondents. Interim tobacco control measures, such as tax increases, expansion of smoking cessation services and plain packaging should be implemented to help current smokers quit and reduce smoking initiation before implementation of the ban. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Tobacco control](#)

145. Prevalence of HIV and other infections and correlates of needle and syringe sharing among people who inject drugs in Podgorica, Montenegro: A respondent-driven sampling survey.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, Feb 2015, vol. 12 (Feb 28, 2015)

Author(s): Lausevic, Dragan; Begic, Senad; Mugosa, Boban; Terzic, Natasa; Vratnica, Zoran; Labovic, Itana; Bozicevic, Ivana

Abstract: Background: People who inject drugs (PWID) have significantly higher rates of blood borne and sexually transmitted infections due to unsafe injecting practices and risky sexual behaviors. Methods: We carried out an HIV bio-behavioral survey using respondent-driven sampling (RDS) in people who use drugs (PWID) in Podgorica, Montenegro in 2013 in order to determine the prevalence of HIV, hepatitis C (HCV), hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and risk behaviors. Data were analyzed using RDS Analyst and SPSS 12.0 to obtain prevalence estimates of key bio-behavioral indicators and assess correlates of needle and syringe sharing using multivariate logistic regression. Results: A total of 402 PWID were recruited. HIV prevalence was 1.1%, while the prevalence of HCV and HBsAg was 53.0% and 1.4%, respectively. In the multivariate analysis, significant correlates of needle and syringe sharing in the past month were being older than 26 years, female, injecting drugs more than once per day, injecting in parks or on streets, not being able to obtaining free-of-charge sterile needles and syringes and

reporting more than four partners in the past 12 months. Conclusions: The results indicate that the HIV epidemic in PWID in Montenegro might still be at a low level, though the HCV epidemic is well-established. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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*

146. Mental disorders in Italian prisoners: Results of the REDiMe study.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, Feb 2015, vol. 225, no. 3, p. 522-530, 0165-1781 (Feb 28, 2015)

Author(s): Macciò, Annalisa; Meloni, Francesca Romana; Sisti, Davide; Luigi Rocchi, Marco Bruno; Petretto, Donatella Rita; Masala, Carmelo; Preti, Antonio

Abstract: The goal of the study was to estimate the prevalence of current and lifetime mental disorders in a consecutive sample (n = 300) of detainees and prison inmates held in an Italian prison and compare it with the prevalence observed in a sample randomized from the community (n = 300) within the same age interval (18–55 years) and sex proportion of prisoners, and with a similar socio-economic status. Psychiatric disorders were identified with the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI). Current psychiatric disorders were present in 58.7% of prisoners and 8.7% of the comparison group. Lifetime psychiatric disorders were present in 88.7% of prisoners and 15.7% of the comparison group. Current anxiety disorders and current stress-related disorders were related to prisoners serving their first-ever prison sentence. A variable fraction of prisoners with an ongoing psychopathology is not diagnosed or does not receive proper treatment. The provision of effective treatment to prisoners with psychiatric disorders might have potentially substantial public health benefits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Psychiatry Research*

147. The reductions in monetary cost and gains in productivity with methadone maintenance treatment: One year follow-up.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, Feb 2015, vol. 225, no. 3, p. 673-679, 0165-1781 (Feb 28, 2015)

Author(s): Hsiao, Chih Yin; Chen, Kao Chin; Lee, Lan-Ting; Tsai, Hsin Chun; Chang, Wei Hung; Lee, I Hui; Chen, Po See; Lu, Ru-Band; Yang, Yen Kuang

Abstract: While methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) is beneficial for heroin dependence, there is little information regarding the reductions in monetary cost and gains in productivity following MMT. The aim of this study was to evaluate the changes in the monetary cost of heroin addiction and productivity after one year of MMT. Twenty-nine participants from an MMT clinic were included. The monetary cost, productivity, quality of life (QOL) and mental health status were assessed at both baseline and one year follow-up. The average annual total cost was approximately US\$26,485 (1.43 GDP per capita in 2010) at baseline, and decreased by 59.3% to US\$10,784 (0.58 GDP) at follow-up. The mean number of months of unemployment dropped from 6.03 to 2.79, the mean income increased to exceed the basic salary, but only reached 45.3% of the national average monthly earnings. The participants' mental health improved, but their QOL scores did not increase significantly. After one year of MMT, the monetary cost of heroin addiction fell, both the productivity and mental health of the participants' improved, but limited gains were seen with regard to their QOL. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Psychiatry Research*

148. Suicidal ideation and lifetime attempts in substance and gambling disorders.

- Citation:** Psychiatry Research, Feb 2015, vol. 225, no. 3, p. 706-709, 0165-1781 (Feb 28, 2015)
- Author(s):** Manning, Victoria; Koh, Puay Kee; Yang, Yi; Ng, Andrew; Guo, Song; Kandasami, Gomathinayagam; Wong, Kim Eng
- Abstract:** Suicidality is more commonly reported among individuals with addictions relative to the general population, though data from Asian countries remain scarce. The medical records of 2187 Singaporean patients with drug (n = 879), alcohol (n = 754) or gambling (n = 554) disorders entering an outpatient treatment service were examined to explore differences in suicidal ideation and lifetime attempts between substance and gambling addictions. The relationship between suicidality, co-morbidity and addiction severity were also examined. 25.0% reported thoughts of suicide in the past month, 11.8% had a suicide plan and 12.2% reported lifetime attempts. Rates of suicidal ideation (thoughts, and plan) but not lifetime attempts were significantly higher among gambling than substance use patients. Co-morbid (DSM-IV axis-1) disorders were found among 32.5%, 38% and 40% of those reporting thoughts, plan and lifetime attempts respectively. Addiction severity was higher and quality of life lower among those reporting suicidal behaviors. Logistic regression revealed co-morbidity, debt, gender (being female) and being a gambling patient as significant predictors of suicidal behaviors. The findings highlight the importance of screening for suicidality, even in the absence of co-morbidity, particularly among gambling disorder patients with debts. Suicide risk should be assessed periodically and referral to suicidal prevention interventions routinely offered to this vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from Elsevier in [Psychiatry Research](#)

149. The sigma agonist 1,3-di-o-tolyl guanidine reduces the morphological and behavioral changes induced by neonatal ventral hippocampus lesion in rats.

- Citation:** Synapse, Feb 2015, (Feb 28, 2015), 0887-4476 (Feb 28, 2015)
- Author(s):** Jaramillo Loranca, Blanca Estela; Garcés Ramírez, Linda; Munguía Rosales, Alicia Angélica; Luna Ramírez, Carolina; Vargas Hernández, Genaro; Morales Dionisio, Oscar; González Elizalde, Kateri; Flores, Gonzalo; Zamudio, Sergio; De La Cruz López, Fidel
- Abstract:** ABSTRACT Sigma (σ) receptors have generated a great deal of interest due to their possible role in psychosis, neuroprotection, and various other behaviors including addictive processes. Sigma receptors have been located in brain areas involved in motor functions, including the dopaminergic projections from the substantia nigra to the striatum. Evidence suggests that one of their major roles might be to regulate the activity of the glutamatergic system via the N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor. The sigma receptor agonist 1,3-di-o-tolyl guanidine (DTG) was found to increase dopamine release in the striatum, nucleus accumbens, and prefrontal cortex, in a dose-dependent manner, after central as well as peripheral administration, suggesting a modulatory role of these receptors on the dopaminergic system. The present study examines whether chronic administration of the DTG sigma agonist induces neuromorphological and behavioral changes in neonatal ventral hippocampal lesioned (nVHL) rats as a neurodevelopmental model of schizophrenia. The results show that the DTG administration reduces the hyperlocomotor activity in nVHL rats and reverses the neuronal hypotrophy generated in nVHL rats in the prefrontal cortex, amygdala, and nucleus accumbens. Our results demonstrate that DTG, a sigma-1 receptor agonist, reverses some of the behavioral and neuromorphological effects of nVHL on the rat and supports the possibility that DTG may have beneficial effects in the management of symptoms of schizophrenia. Synapse, 2015. © 2015 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo

150. The development and trial of a medication discontinuation program in the department of forensic psychiatry.

- Citation:** Annals of General Psychiatry, Feb 2015, vol. 14 (Feb 27, 2015)
- Author(s):** Murasugi, Kenji; Tsukahara, Teruomi; Washizuka, Shinsuke
- Abstract:** Background: When treating mentally ill criminal offenders, improving medication adherence is essential to achieving goals, such as long-term stabilization of symptoms and the prevention of recidivism. Most subjects who are treated under the Medical Treatment and Supervision Act have schizophrenia, which is considered a particularly difficult disorder for which to improve medication adherence. For such patients, we developed a Medication Discontinuation Program (MDP) that aims to improve medication adherence by discontinuing antipsychotic drugs and monitoring changes in psychiatric symptoms. We examined whether there was any utility for the MDP on a trial basis as well as whether it would be worthwhile to introduce the MDP to psychiatric programs. Methods: We conducted the MDP with an intervention group (n = 7) and compared Drug Attitude Inventory-30 (DAI-30) scores before and after implementation of the MDP. We also categorized 30 questions of the DAI-30 into three subscales: "awareness of the need for medication", "awareness of the effects of psychiatric drugs", and "impression of medication", and examined factors affecting improvement in medication adherence. Results: The total DAI-30 score significantly increased after completion of the MDP (P = 0.002). Significant elevations after completion of the MDP were also observed in the scores for three subscales of the DAI-30. Conclusions: Our study suggests that the MDP has a possibility of improving medication adherence, and this program might have multidirectional and stimulatory effects on each factor related to the improvement of medication adherence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Annals of General Psychiatry](#); 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 [Annals of General Psychiatry](#)
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Annals of General Psychiatry](#)