

# Search Results

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## Search History

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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.

**1. Correlates of HIV infection among female sex workers in Vietnam: Injection drug use remains a key risk factor.**

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2015, vol. 150, p. 46-53, 0376-8716 (May 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Le, Linh-Vi N.; Nguyen, Tuan A.; Tran, Hoang V.; Gupta, Nisha; Duong, Thanh C.; Tran, Ha T. T.; Nadol, Patrick; Sabin, Keith; Maher, Lisa; Kaldor, John M.
- Abstract:** Objective: Women who sell sex and use drugs have dual risks for HIV infection. Despite increasing reports of drug use among female sex workers (FSW) in Vietnam, FSW HIV interventions remain focused mainly on sexual risk reduction. We assessed the impact of drug use and inconsistent condom use on HIV infection among FSW in Vietnam, which few studies have quantified. Methods: We surveyed 5298 women aged  $\geq 18$  years who had sold sex in the past month from ten geographically dispersed provinces. We performed multivariate logistic regression on data from provinces with high ( $\geq 10\%$ ) or low ( $< 10\%$ ) HIV prevalence among FSW. Results: Compared to FSW who never used illicit drugs, the odds of HIV infection among FSW who had ever injected drugs and those who reported non-injection drug use were 3.44 (CI 2.32–5.09) and 1.76 (CI 1.14–2.71), respectively, in high-prevalence provinces. FSW who always used condoms with clients had lower odds of HIV infection than those who did not (AOR = 0.71; CI 0.52–0.98). In low-prevalence provinces lifetime injection drug use (AOR 22.05, CI 12.00–40.49), but not non-injecting drug use or inconsistent condom use, was significantly associated with HIV infection. Conclusions: Because injection drug use and inconsistent condom use were key risk factors for HIV infection in high-prevalence provinces, drug injection risk reduction should be as much a focus of HIV prevention as sexual risk reduction. Where HIV prevalence remains low in FSW, a more general emphasis on harm reduction for all drug users will benefit FSW. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Injections](#)  
[Condoms](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Prostitution](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

**2. Query and test for synthetic cannabinoids in drug treatment and research.**

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2015, vol. 26, no. 5, p. 531-532, 0955-3959 (May 2015)
- Author(s):** Ninnemann, Andrew; MacPherson, Laura
- Abstract:** This article presents the viewpoint on use of synthetic cannabinoids in drug treatment and research. Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists, also known as synthetic cannabinoids (SCs) and collectively known as Spice, are chemicals either structurally similar to or acting on the same brain centers as delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol. There are specific issues of concern regarding SC use in substance abuse clinical treatment research as well as in substance use treatment facilities that warrant particular attention. Some drug panels do test for SCs, they may only test for SC metabolites that are no longer in use. Implementation may be most feasible in drug treatment research, as current technology does not allow for immediate feedback of multiple SC metabolites in urine tests. Urine drug screens are crucial in identifying those who have relapsed and in providing objective information regarding treatment efficacy and outcomes. In addition, SC users enrolled in substance use disorder (SUD) treatment may struggle from higher symptoms of depression and psychiatric distress as compared to those who do not use SCs, which may hinder SC users' ability to successfully quit substances. For these reasons, it is important that we not miss SC users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Subject Headings:** [Drug Rehabilitation](#)

[Cannabinoids](#)  
[Metabolites](#)  
[Drug Usage Screening](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

### 3. Is cannabis an illicit drug or a medicine? A quantitative framing analysis of Israeli newspaper coverage.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2015, vol. 26, no. 5, p. 446-452, 0955-3959 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Sznitman, Sharon R.; Lewis, Nehama

**Abstract:** Background: Various countries and states, including Israel, have recently legalized cannabis for therapeutic purposes (CTP). These changes have received mass media coverage and prompted national and international dialogue about the status of cannabis and whether or not it can be defined as a (legitimate) medicine, illicit and harmful drug, or both. News media framing may influence, and be influenced by, public opinion regarding CTP and support for CTP license provisions for patients. This study examines the framing of CTP in Israeli media coverage and the association between media coverage and trends in the provision of CTP licenses in Israel over time. Methods: All published news articles relevant to CTP and the framing of cannabis (N =214) from the three highest circulation newspapers in Israel were content analyzed. Articles were published between January 2007 and June 2013, a period in which CTP licenses granted by the Ministry of Health increased substantially. Results: In the majority of CTP news articles (69%), cannabis was framed as a medicine, although in almost one third of articles (31%) cannabis was framed as an illicit drug. The relative proportion of news items in which cannabis was framed as an illicit drug fluctuated during the study period, but was unrelated to linear or curvilinear trends in CTP licensing. Conclusion: The relatively large proportion of news items framing cannabis as a medicine is consistent with growing support for the expansion of the Israel's CTP program. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Drug Laws](#)  
[Framing Effects](#)  
[Newspapers](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Mass Media](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

### 4. Life stressors and substance abuse in African American adolescents residing in a public housing community.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, May 2015, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 288-303, 1091-1359 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Taylor, Ozieta D.

**Abstract:** An investigation of adolescent life stressors and substance abuse was conducted. Several variables have been linked to the onset of illicit drug-taking behaviors. Current propositions conclude that peer pressure, curiosity, drug availability, sociability, boredom, frustration, and low socioeconomic status are culprits in substance abuse. However, little-to-no attention was given to adolescent life stressors as a contributing factor to the onset of substance abuse. Thus, an exploratory investigation of the variables linking life stressors to the onset of substance abuse was conducted using the "grounded theory" qualitative research approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Stress](#)  
[Housing](#)

[Drug Usage](#)  
[Blacks](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

##### 5. Peer helpers' struggles to care for "others" who inject drugs.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2015, vol. 26, no. 5, p. 492-500, 0955-3959 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Dechman, Margaret Kathleen

**Abstract:** Background: Users who access needle exchanges are sometimes recruited to act as secondary distributors in an effort to reach a broader range of individuals who inject drugs. Although evaluations have demonstrated the efficiency of such approaches, more recent research has begun to uncover particular challenges associated with assuming these intermediary roles. Methods: This article provides insights drawn from four focus-group sessions with 17 volunteers, termed natural helpers, who have between 1 and 14 years experience acting as secondary distributors for an Atlantic Canadian needle exchange. Results: From the perspective of the natural helpers involved in this research, medical professionals consider those who inject drugs to be undeserving of the care accorded to more "responsible" patients. As a consequence of such disenfranchisement, natural helpers find themselves drawn into many forms of informal "doctoring" that extend far beyond their official roles as secondary distribution agents. In addition to providing syringes, training new users in safe injection procedures and promoting the use of sterile equipment, natural helpers try to dissuade people from starting to inject, act as first responders for overdoses, test drug potency, administer first aid, share prescription drugs such as antibiotics, offer temporary housing, counsel on emotional/psychological issues, and support those who are striving to reduce their drug consumption. Conclusion: The practices that have arisen in response to the distancing from professional health care experienced by those who inject drugs pose serious dilemmas and risks for not only users and natural helpers but also the general public. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Injections](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Needle Exchange Programs](#)  
[Peers](#)  
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

##### 6. 'Women at risk': The health and social vulnerabilities of the regular female partners of men who inject drugs in Delhi, India.

**Citation:** Culture, Health & Sexuality, May 2015, vol. 17, no. 5, p. 623-637, 1369-1058 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Sharma, Vartika; Sarna, Avina; Luchters, Stanley; Sebastian, Mary; Degomme, Olivier; Saraswati, Lopamudra Ray; Madan, Ira; Thior, Ibou; Tun, Waimar

**Abstract:** Needle and syringe sharing is common among people who inject drugs and so is unprotected sex, which consequently puts their sex partners at risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV and other blood-borne infections, like hepatitis. We undertook a nested study with the regular female partners of men who inject drugs participating in a longitudinal HIV incidence study in Delhi, India. In-depth interviews were conducted with female partners of 32 men. The interviews aimed to gather focused and contextual knowledge of determinants of safe sex and reproductive health needs of these women. Information obtained through interviews was triangulated and linked to the baseline behavioural data of their partner (index men who injected drugs). The study findings illustrate that women in monogamous relationships have a low perception of STI- and HIV-related risk. Additionally, lack of awareness about hepatitis B and C is a

cause of concern. Findings also suggest impact of male drug use on the fertility of the female partner. It is critical to empower regular female partners to build their self-risk assessment skills and self-efficacy to negotiate condom use. Future work must explore the role of drug abuse among men who inject drugs in predicting fertility and reproductive morbidity among their female partners. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Risk Taking](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[Sexual Partners](#)  
[South Asian Cultural Groups](#)  
[Reproductive Health](#)  
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[Safe Sex](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 7. Randomized controlled trial of motivational interviewing for reducing injection risk behaviours among people who inject drugs.

**Citation:** *Addiction*, May 2015, vol. 110, no. 5, p. 832-841, 0965-2140 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Bertrand, Karine; Roy, Élise; Vaillancourt, Éric; Vandermeersch, Jill; Berbiche, Djamel; Boivin, Jean-François

**Abstract:** Aim: We tested the efficacy of a brief intervention based on motivational interviewing (MI) to reduce high risk injection behaviours over a 6 month period among people who inject drugs (PWID). Design: A single site two group parallel randomized controlled trial comparing MI with a brief educational intervention (EI). Setting: A study office located in downtown Montréal, Canada, close to the community based harm reduction programmes where PWID were recruited. Participants: PWID who had shared drug injection equipment or shared drugs by backloading or frontloading in the month prior to recruitment were randomized to either the MI (112) or EI (109) groups. Intervention The MI aimed to (1) encourage PWID to voice their desires, needs and reasons to change behaviours; (2) boost motivation to change behaviours; and (3) when the person was ready, support the plan he or she chose to reduce injection risk behaviours. The EI consisted of an individual session about safe injection behaviours. Measurements: The primary outcome was defined as having any of these risk behaviours at 6 months: having shared syringes, containers, filters or water to inject drugs in the previous month and backloading/frontloading; each behaviour was examined separately, as secondary outcomes. Findings: The probability of reporting a risk injection behaviour decreased in both the MI and the EI groups. At 6 month follow up, participants who reported any risk behaviours were 50% [odds ratio (OR) = 0.50; confidence interval (CI) = 0.13–0.87] less likely to be in the MI group than in the EI group as well as those who reported sharing containers (OR = 0.50; CI = 0.09–0.90). PWID who reported sharing equipment excluding syringes were 53% less likely to be in the MI group (OR = 0.47; CI = 0.11–0.84). Conclusions: A brief motivational interviewing intervention was more effective than a brief educational intervention in reducing some high risk injecting behaviours up in the subsequent 6 months. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Injections](#)  
[Risk Taking](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[AIDS Prevention](#)  
[Motivational Interviewing](#)  
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[Readiness to Change](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 9. The relationship between psychosocial features of emerging adulthood and substance use change motivation in youth.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, May 2015, vol. 52, p. 58-66, 0740-5472 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Goodman, Ilana; Henderson, Joanna; Peterson-Badali, Michele; Goldstein, Abby L.

**Abstract:** Despite the peak prevalence of substance use and comorbid mental health problems during emerging adulthood little research has focused on understanding behavior change processes during this transitional period. This study extended Arnett's (2004) theory of the psychosocial features of emerging adulthood to explore how they may relate to treatment motivation (e.g., readiness to comply with treatment) and motivation to change (e.g., problem recognition and taking steps towards change). One hundred sixty-four youth presenting to outpatient substance abuse treatment completed questionnaires investigating problematic substance use, mental health, psychosocial features of emerging adulthood and motivation. Results of hierarchical regression analyses indicated that youth who perceived themselves as having greater responsibility towards others were more intrinsically motivated, recognized their substance use as problematic and were taking steps towards change. None of the other dimensions of emerging adulthood accounted for significant variance beyond relevant controls. Limitations, directions for future research and treatment implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Psychosocial Factors](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Psychosocial Development](#)  
[Behavior Change](#)  
[Age Differences](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Mental Health](#)  
[Readiness to Change](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 10. Relationships between substance use and depressive symptoms: A longitudinal study of Australian adolescents.

**Citation:** The Journal of Early Adolescence, May 2015, vol. 35, no. 4, p. 538-561, 0272-4316 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Scholes-Balog, Kirsty E.; Hemphill, Sheryl A.; Patton, George C.; Toumbourou, John W.

**Abstract:** This study examined longitudinal relationships between depressive symptoms and use of alcohol, cigarettes, and illicit substances among adolescents, addressing methodological limitations and potential confounding in the extant literature. The sample comprised adolescents who were surveyed in Grades 6 (n = 916), 9 (n = 804), and 11 (n = 791). Cross-lagged path analyses were used to examine bi-directional relationships between substance use and depressive symptoms. Early adolescent depressive symptoms predicted mid-adolescent cigarette, alcohol, and illicit substance use (the latter among females only). Mid-adolescent depressive symptoms predicted late adolescent illicit substance use (females only). There were no statistically significant pathways from substance use to later depressive symptoms. However, these relationships were reduced to non-significance with the addition of covariates associated with the family environment, school, and individual. The findings suggest that the association between adolescent depressive symptoms and later substance use can be explained by common risk factors that produce vulnerability to both depression and substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 11. Cognitive disorders after sporadic ecstasy use? A case report.

**Citation:** Neurocase, May 2015, vol. 21, no. 3, p. 351-357, 1355-4794 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Ruis, Carla; Postma, Albert; Bouvy, Willem; van der Ham, Ineke

**Abstract:** Memory problems and changes in hippocampal structures after chronic ecstasy use are well described in the literature. Cognitive problems after incidental ecstasy use are rare, and the few patients described in case reports returned to their normal cognitive level after a relative short period. FV is a 39-year-old man who used an ecstasy tablet in 2005. This resulted in severe confusion for a few days. The confusion was followed by persistent memory complaints and difficulties orientating in new surroundings. An extensive neuropsychological examination 7 years after the ecstasy use revealed a severe memory disorder. Furthermore, his performance on a virtual reality test of navigation showed serious problems navigating in new surroundings. In comparison with matched control subjects (Bayesian approach for single case studies) his scores were significantly impaired on several subtasks of the navigation test. On a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan of the brain bilateral hippocampal atrophy and sclerosis were visible, comparable to previous MRI studies describing hippocampal damage following ecstasy ingestion. This case report describes persistent memory and navigation disorders after sporadic ecstasy use, supported by structural brain abnormalities seen on the MRI scan. These findings revive the debate on whether sporadic ecstasy use can cause persistent cognitive deficits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Hippocampus](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[Cognitive Impairment](#)

[Memory](#)  
[Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

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

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [Visual Tracking](#)  
[Messages](#)  
[Attention](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Responsibility](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

### 13. Sexual minority specific and related traumatic experiences are associated with increased risk for smoking among gay and bisexual men.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychosomatic Research, May 2015, vol. 78, no. 5, p. 472-477, 0022-3999 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** O'Cleirigh, Conall; Dale, Sannisha K.; Elsesser, Steven; Pantalone, David W.; Mayer, Kenneth H.; Bradford, Judith B.; Safren, Steven A.

**Abstract:** Objective: This study examined the hypothesis that sexual minority specific stress and trauma histories may explain some of the risk for smoking among gay/bisexual men. Methods: Patients at a Boston community health center were invited to complete a 25-item questionnaire assessing demographics, general health, trauma history, and substance use. Of the 3103 who responded, 1309 identified as male and gay or bisexual (82.8% White and mean age of 38.55 [sd = 9.76]). Results: A multinomial logistic regression with never smoked as referent group and covariates of age, education, employment, HIV status, and race, showed that the number of sexual minority stressors/traumas were significantly related to the odds of both current and former

smoking. In comparison to participants with no trauma history, those who reported 1, 2, 3, and 4 traumas had respectively 1.70 (OR = 1.70: 95% CI: 1.24-2.34), 2.19 (OR = 2.19: 95% CI: 1.48-3.23), 2.88 (OR = 2.88: 95% CI: 1.71-4.85), and 6.94 (OR = 6.94: 95% CI: 2.62-18.38) the odds of identifying as a current smoker. Adjusted logistic regression analysis revealed a significant dose effect of number of sexual minority stressors/traumas with odds of ever smoking. Experiencing intimate partner violence, anti-gay verbal attack, anti-gay physical attack, and childhood sexual abuse were each independently associated with increased odds of the smoking outcomes. Conclusion: A sexual minority specific trauma history may represent a vulnerability for smoking among gay/bisexual men. Interventions that address trauma may enhance the efficacy of smoking cessation programs and improve the mental health of gay/bisexual men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Sexual Partners](#)  
[Bisexuality](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Trauma](#)  
[Male Homosexuality](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 14. Having friends and feeling lonely: A daily process examination of transient loneliness, socialization, and drinking behavior.

**Citation:** Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, May 2015, vol. 41, no. 5, p. 615-628, 0146-1672 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Arpin, Sarah N.; Mohr, Cynthia D.; Brannan, Debi

**Abstract:** Loneliness is a well-known indicator of relationship deficits, with potentially severe consequences on health and well-being (Perlman & Peplau, 1981). Research has used cross-sectional methods to examine behavioral consequences of loneliness (e.g., Cacioppo et al., 2002). However, within-person associations between daily fluctuations in loneliness and subsequent behavioral outcomes have yet to be explored. Using a sample of community-dwelling adults, the authors examined associations between daily loneliness on daily time with others, and subsequent context-specific alcohol consumption (i.e., social and solitary consumption), and individual differences in these patterns of behavior. Daytime loneliness significantly and uniquely predicted patterns of social behavior and context-specific consumption; time with others mediated loneliness–social consumption associations, but not loneliness–solitary consumption relationships. These findings contribute to existing literature by demonstrating the unique properties of solitary versus social consumption as behavioral responses to loneliness, thus addressing inconsistent findings regarding the effects of loneliness on alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Interpersonal Relationships](#)  
[Loneliness](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Daily Activities](#)  
[Time](#)  
[Well Being](#)  
[Social Drinking](#)  
[Social Interaction](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 15. Explaining young adults' drinking behaviour within an augmented theory of planned behaviour: Temporal stability of drinker prototypes.

**Citation:** British Journal of Health Psychology, May 2015, vol. 20, no. 2, p. 305-323, 1359-107X (May 2015)

- Author(s):** van Lettow, Britt; de Vries, Hein; Burdorf, Alex; Conner, Mark; van Empelen, Pepijn
- Abstract:** Objectives: Prototypes (i.e., social images) predict health-related behaviours and intentions within the context of the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB). This study tested the moderating role of temporal stability of drinker prototype perceptions on prototype-intentions and prototype-behaviour relationships, within an augmented TPB. The study examined abstainer, moderate drinker, heavy drinker, tipsy, and drunk prototypes. Design and Methods: An online prospective study with 1-month follow-up was conducted among 410 young adults (18–25 years old, M age = 21.0, SD = 2.14, 21.7% male). Assessed were prototype perceptions (favourability and similarity, T1, T2), stability of prototype perceptions, TPB variables (T1), intentions (T2), and drinking behaviour (T2). Intention analyses were corrected for baseline behaviour; drinking behaviour analyses were corrected for intentions and baseline behaviour. Results: Hierarchical regressions showed that prototype stability moderated the relationships of drunk and abstainer prototype similarity with intentions. Similarity to the abstainer prototype explained intentions to drink sensibly more strongly among individuals with stable perceptions than among those with unstable perceptions. Conversely, intentions were explained stronger among individuals with stable perceptions of dissimilarity to the drunk prototype than among those with unstable perceptions. No moderation effects were found for stability of favourability or for relationships with behaviour. Conclusions: Stable prototype similarity perceptions were more predictive of intentions than unstable perceptions. These perceptions were most relevant in enhancing the explanation of young adults' intended drinking behaviour. Specifically, young adults' health intentions seem to be guided by the dissociation from the drunk prototype and association with the abstainer prototype. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Reasoned Action](#)  
[Intention](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Drinking Behavior](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from Wiley in [British Journal of Health Psychology](#)

#### 16. The Metacognitions about Smoking Questionnaire: Development and psychometric properties.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 102-107, 0306-4603 (May 2015)
- Author(s):** Nikčević, Ana V.; Caselli, Gabriele; Wells, Adrian; Spada, Marcantonio M.
- Abstract:** Objectives: Recent research has suggested that metacognitions may play a role in smoking. The goal of the current set of studies was to develop the first self-report instrument of metacognitions about smoking. Method: We conducted three studies with samples of smokers (n = 222, n = 143, n = 25) to test the structure and psychometric properties of the Metacognitions about Smoking Questionnaire and examined its capacity to predict smoking behaviour. Results: Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses supported a four-factor solution: positive metacognitions about cognitive regulation, positive metacognitions about emotional regulation, negative metacognitions about uncontrollability, and negative metacognitions about cognitive interference. Internal consistency, predictive and divergent validity, and temporal stability were acceptable. The metacognition factors correlated positively with daily cigarette use and levels of nicotine dependence, and contributed to the prediction of these outcomes over and above smoking outcome expectancies. Conclusions: The Metacognitions about Smoking Questionnaire was shown to possess good psychometric properties, as well as predictive and divergent validity within the populations that were tested. The metacognition factors explained incremental variance in smoking behaviour above smoking outcome expectancies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Nicotine](#)  
[Test Validity](#)  
[Test Construction](#)  
[Metacognition](#)

Psychometrics  
Tobacco Smoking  
Test Reliability  
Questionnaires

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 17. Transformation and time-out: The role of alcohol in identity construction among Scottish women in early midlife.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2015, vol. 26, no. 5, p. 437-445, 0955-3959 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Emslie, Carol; Hunt, Kate; Lyons, Antonia

**Abstract:** Despite the increase in drinking by women in early midlife, little alcohol research has focused on this group. We explore how alcohol is associated with the construction of gender identities among women aged 30–50 years in the west of Scotland, United Kingdom. We draw on qualitative data from 11 focus groups (five all-female, six mixed-sex) with pre-existing groups of friends and work colleagues in which women and men discuss their drinking behaviours. Analysis demonstrated how alcohol represented a time and space away from paid and unpaid work for women in a range of domestic circumstances, allowing them to relax and unwind. While women used alcohol to construct a range of identities, traditional notions of femininity remained salient (e.g. attention to appearance, drinking ‘girly’ drinks). Drinking enabled women to assert their identity beyond the roles and responsibilities often associated with being a woman in early midlife. For example, some respondents with young children described the transformative effects of excessive drinking which allowed them to return temporarily to a younger, carefree version of themselves. Thus, our data suggest that women's drinking in early midlife revolves around notions of ‘idealised’ femininity but simultaneously represents a way of achieving ‘time out’ from traditional female responsibilities such as caring for others. We consider these findings within a broader social and cultural context including alcohol marketing, domestic roles and motherhood and their implications for health promotion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** Health Behavior  
Alcohol Drinking Patterns  
Identity Formation  
Human Sex Differences  
Human Females  
Femininity  
Drinking Behavior

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

#### 18. Persistence and desistance in heavy cannabis use: The role of identity, agency, and life events.

**Citation:** Journal of Youth Studies, May 2015, vol. 18, no. 5, p. 617-633, 1367-6261 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Liebrechts, Nienke; van der Pol, Peggy; de Graaf, Ron; van Laar, Margriet; van den Brink, Wim; Korf, Dirk J.

**Abstract:** Many cannabis users ‘mature out’ of their drug use, and factors of cannabis use cessation have been identified. However, very little in-depth knowledge is available about the mechanisms underlying this phenomenon. Criminological studies have gained interesting insights in desistance from crime, yet these perspectives are rarely used in drug research. This qualitative, three-year longitudinal study explored the processes involved in desistance from frequent cannabis use for young adults. Using a narrative approach, desisters (frequent users who successfully quit their cannabis use) and persisters (frequent users with a persistent desire and unsuccessful attempts to quit) were compared. In the course of the study, desisters mainly exhibited increasing agency and goal setting, established strategies to achieve these goals, and could envision another self. Desistance

was generally induced by life events that became turning points. Persisters experienced largely similar events, but lacked goals and strategies and held external factors responsible for their life course and failed quit attempts. Identity change is at the core of desistance from frequent cannabis use, and the meaning-giving to life events and experiences is essential. Agency is a necessary ingredient for desistance, develops over time and through action, and leads to a new drug-free identity with desistance in turn increasing agency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Self Concept](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Persistence](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 19. Perceptions of the harmful effects of marijuana use: A comparison between graduate and undergraduate college students.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, May 2015, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 333-343, 1091-1359 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** White, Mundrae D.

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a statistically significant difference in perceptions of the harmful effects of marijuana use among graduate and undergraduate college students. Data were collected from 30 graduate and 30 undergraduate college students who currently attend Coppin State University. The mode of measurement consisted of a modified version of the Monitoring the Future Survey. Data from the study were coded numerically and analyzed using an independent t-test. Results indicated that there was not a statistically significant difference between graduate and undergraduate college students' perceptions of the harmful effects of marijuana use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [College Students](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Attitudes](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)  
[Graduate Students](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 20. Developmental progression to early adult binge drinking and marijuana use from worsening versus stable trajectories of adolescent attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder and delinquency.

**Citation:** Addiction, May 2015, vol. 110, no. 5, p. 784-795, 0965-2140 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Howard, Andrea L.; Molina, Brooke S. G.; Swanson, James M.; Hinshaw, Stephen P.; Belendiuk, Katherine A.; Harty, Seth C.; Arnold, L. Eugene; Abikoff, Howard B.; Hechtman, Lily; Stehli, Annamarie; Greenhill, Laurence L.; Newcorn, Jeffrey H.; Wigal, Timothy

**Abstract:** Aims: To examine the association between developmental trajectories of inattention, hyperactivity–impulsivity and delinquency through childhood and adolescence (ages 8–16 years) and subsequent binge drinking and marijuana use in early adulthood (age 21 years). Design: Prospective naturalistic follow-up of children with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) previously enrolled in a randomized controlled trial (RCT). Treatment phase assessments occurred at 3, 9 and 14 months after randomization; follow-up assessments occurred at 24 months, 36 months, and 6, 8 and 12 years after randomization. Setting: Secondary analysis of data from the Multimodal Treatment Study of ADHD (MTA), a multi-site RCT comparing the effects of careful medication management, intensive behavior therapy, their combination, and referral to usual community care. Participants: A total of 579 children with DSM-IV ADHD combined type, aged 7.0 and 9.9 years at baseline (mean = 8.5, SD = 0.80).

Measurements Ratings of inattention, hyperactivity–impulsivity and delinquency were collected from multiple informants at baseline and through the 8 year follow up. Self reports of binge drinking and marijuana use were collected at the 12 year follow up (mean age 21 years). Findings Trajectories of worsening inattention symptoms and delinquency (and less apparent improvement in hyperactivity–impulsivity) were associated with higher rates of early adult binge drinking and marijuana use, compared with trajectories of stable or improving symptoms and delinquency (of 24 comparisons, all P values < 0.05), even when symptom levels in stable trajectories were high. Conclusions: Worsening inattention symptoms and delinquency during adolescence are associated with higher levels of early adult substance use; this pattern may reflect a developmental course of vulnerability to elevated substance use in early adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)  
[Adolescent Development](#)  
[Marijuana Usage](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Binge Drinking](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 21. E-cigarette knowledge, attitudes, and use in opioid dependent smokers.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, May 2015, vol. 52, p. 73-77, 0740-5472 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Stein, Michael D.; Caviness, Celeste M.; Grimone, Kristin; Audet, Daniel; Borges, Allison; Anderson, Bradley J.

**Abstract:** Individuals in treatment for opioid dependence have smoking rates 3–5 times greater than the U.S. prevalence rate. Traditional smoking cessation strategies have been ineffective in this population. Novel approaches are needed as well as harm reduction avenues. E-cigarettes (e-cigs) may provide such a novel harm reduction and cessation opportunity, but little is known about the knowledge of, attitudes about, and usage of e-cigs in opioid dependent smokers. The current study enrolled 315 opioid dependent smokers (164 methadone, 151 buprenorphine), treated in the same health system in Fall River, Massachusetts. The sample was 49.7% male and 85.1% non-Latino White. Overall 98.7% had heard of e-cigs, 73.0% had ever tried e-cigs, and 33.8% had used e-cigs in the past 30 days. The most common reasons for use were curiosity (41.4%) and to quit all nicotine (26.0%). The proportion of opioid dependent smokers that had ever tried e-cigs and used them in the past month was substantially greater than that found in recent general population surveys. While e-cigs have been used to quit smoking, how to optimize their utility as a cessation tool remains undefined. E-cigs should be a part of smoking cessation discussions with this vulnerable, difficult-to-treat population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Adult Attitudes](#)  
[Knowledge Level](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Harm Reduction](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Opiates](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

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

- Citation:** Journal of Neuroscience Research, May 2015, vol. 93, no. 5, p. 714-721, 0360-4012 (May 2015)
- Author(s):** Giorgi, Osvaldo; Corda, Maria G.; Sabariego, Marta; Giugliano, Valentina; Piludu, Maria A.; Rosas, Michela; Acguas, Elio
- Abstract:** Roman high (RHA) and low (RLA) avoidance rats are selectively bred for rapid vs. poor acquisition of active avoidance, respectively, and differ markedly in emotional reactivity, coping style, and behavioral and neurochemical responses to morphine and psychostimulants. Accordingly, acute cocaine induces more robust increments in locomotion and dopamine output in the nucleus accumbens shell (AcbSh) of RHA than of RLA rats. Cocaine induces short and long term neuronal plasticity via activation of the extracellular signal regulated kinase (ERK) pathway. This study compares the effects of acute cocaine on ERK phosphorylation (pERK) in limbic brain areas of Roman rats. In RHA but not RLA rats, cocaine (5 mg/kg) increased pERK in the infralimbic prefrontal cortex and AcbSh, two areas involved in its acute effects, but did not modify pERK in the prelimbic prefrontal cortex and Acb core, which mediate the chronic effects of cocaine. Moreover, cocaine failed to affect pERK immunolabeling in the bed nucleus of stria terminalis pars lateralis and central amygdala of either line but increased it in the basolateral amygdala of RLA rats. These results extend to pERK expression previous findings on the greater sensitivity to acute cocaine of RHA vs. RLA rats and confirm the notion that genetic factors influence the differential responses of the Roman lines to addictive drugs. Moreover, they support the view that the Roman lines are a useful tool to investigate the molecular underpinnings of individual vulnerability to drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Avoidance](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Phosphorylation](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Amygdala](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

### 23. The effects of piracetam on heroin-induced CPP and neuronal apoptosis in rats.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2015, vol. 150, p. 141-146, 0376-8716 (May 1, 2015)
- Author(s):** Xu, Peng; Li, Min; Bai, Yanping; Lu, Wei; Ling, Xiaomei; Li, Weidong
- Abstract:** Background: Piracetam is a positive allosteric modulator of the AMPA receptor that has been used in the treatment of cognitive disorders for decades. Recent surveys and drug analyses have demonstrated that a heroin mixture adulterated with piracetam has spread rapidly in heroin addicts in China, but its addictive properties and the damage it causes to the central neural system are currently unknown. Methods: The effect of piracetam on the reward properties of heroin was assessed by conditioned place preference (CPP). Electron microscopy and radioimmunoassay were used to compare the effects of heroin mixed with equivalent piracetam (HP) and heroin alone on neuronal apoptosis and the levels of beta-endorphin ( $\beta$ -EP) in different brain subregions within the corticolimbic system, respectively. Results: Piracetam significantly enhanced heroin-induced CPP expression while piracetam itself didn't induce CPP. Morphological observations showed that HP-treated rats had less neuronal apoptosis than heroin-treated group. Interestingly, HP normalized the levels of  $\beta$ -EP in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) and core of the nucleus accumbens (AcbC) subregions, in where heroin-treated rats showed decreased levels of  $\beta$ -EP. Conclusions: These results indicate that piracetam potentiate the heroin-induced CPP and protect neurons from heroin-induced apoptosis. The protective role of HP might be related to the restoration of  $\beta$ -EP levels by piracetam. Our findings may provide a potential interpretation for the growing trend of HP abuse in addicts in China. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Rats](#)  
[Apoptosis](#)

[Neural Receptors](#)  
[AMPA](#)  
[Neurons](#)  
[Place Conditioning](#)  
[Piracetam](#)  
[Heroin](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 24. Desire thinking: What is it and what drives it?

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 71-79, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Caselli, Gabriele; Spada, Marcantonio M.

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

**Subject Headings:**
[Desire](#)  
[Thinking](#)  
[Metacognition](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Craving](#)  
[Perseveration](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 25. Beauty against tobacco control: Viewing photos of attractive women may induce a mating mindset, leading to reduced self-control over smoking among male smokers.

**Citation:** Evolution and Human Behavior, May 2015, vol. 36, no. 3, p. 218-223, 1090-5138 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Chiou, Wen-Bin; Wu, Wen-Hsiung; Cheng, Ying-Yao

**Abstract:** Successful smoking cessation or reduction requires smokers to focus on the distal concerns of health and control instead of immediate impulses to smoke. Based on pioneering research demonstrating that cues inducing a mating mindset (i.e., viewing pictures of attractive women) can engender greater temporal discounting in men, we conducted a laboratory experiment to examine whether viewing faces of attractive women rendered male smokers with intentions to quit or reduce smoking more likely to discount the future and give in to the immediate impulse to smoke by sacrificing distal health concerns during a subsequent task. Seventy-six male smokers with intentions to quit or reduce smoking were randomly assigned to view either attractive or unattractive opposite-sex faces. Participants completed a modified Stroop task measuring their mating mindset after the attractiveness manipulation. The dependent variables were temporal

discounting and actual cigarette consumption during an ostensible survey. A mating mindset mediated the connection between viewing pictures of attractive women and greater temporal discounting. Male smokers exposed to photographs of attractive compared with unattractive women were less likely to refrain from smoking and smoked more cigarettes in a subsequent survey. Attractive women may act as stimuli that increase a mating mindset among male smokers with intentions to quit or reduce smoking, leading to greater temporal discounting and reduced control over cigarette consumption. The implications for associations among mating motives, temporal discounting, and control over addictive impulses and behaviors are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Motivation](#)  
[Physical Attractiveness](#)  
[Human Mate Selection](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Self Control](#)  
[Delay Discounting](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Impulsiveness](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

## 26. Cocaine use severity and cerebellar gray matter are associated with reversal learning deficits in cocaine dependent individuals.

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, May 2015, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 546-556, 1355-6215 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Moreno López, Laura; Perales, José C.; van Son, Dana; Albein Urios, Natalia; Soriano Mas, Carles; Martínez Gonzalez, Jose M.; Wiers, Reinout W.; Verdejo García, Antonio

**Abstract:** Cocaine addiction involves persistent deficits to unlearn previously rewarded response options, potentially due to neuroadaptations in learning sensitive regions. Cocaine targeted prefrontal systems have been consistently associated with reinforcement learning and reversal deficits, but more recent interspecies research has raised awareness about the contribution of the cerebellum to cocaine addiction and reversal. We aimed at investigating the link between cocaine use, reversal learning and prefrontal, insula and cerebellar gray matter in cocaine dependent individuals (CDIs) varying on levels of cocaine exposure in comparison with healthy controls (HCs). Twenty CDIs and 21 HCs performed a probabilistic reversal learning task (PRLT) and were subsequently scanned in a 3 Tesla magnetic resonance imaging scanner. In the PRLT, subjects progressively learn to respond to one predominantly reinforced stimulus, and then must learn to respond according to the opposite, previously irrelevant, stimulus reward pairing. Performance measures were errors after reversal (reversal cost), and probability of maintaining response after errors. Voxel based morphometry was conducted to investigate the association between gray matter volume in the regions of interest and cocaine use and PRLT performance. Severity of cocaine use correlated with gray matter volume reduction in the left cerebellum (lobule VIII), while greater reversal cost was correlated with gray matter volume reduction in a partially overlapping cluster (lobules VIIb and VIII). Right insula/inferior frontal gyrus correlated with probability of maintaining response after errors. Severity of cocaine use detrimentally impacted reversal learning and cerebellar gray matter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Cerebellum](#)  
[Gray Matter](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Learning Disabilities](#)  
[Insula](#)  
[Cocaine](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*

### 27. Factors associated with provision of addiction treatment information by community pharmacists.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, May 2015, vol. 52, p. 67-72, 0740-5472 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Hagemeyer, Nicholas E.; Alamian, Arsham; Murawski, Matthew M.; Pack, Robert P.

**Abstract:** Community pharmacists in the United States have significant opportunity to engage in community-level prescription substance abuse prevention and treatment efforts, including dissemination of information specific to available addiction treatment options. Our cross-sectional study of Tennessee community pharmacists noted that 26% had previously provided addiction treatment facility information to one or more patients in the past. The purpose of this study was to employ multivariate modeling techniques to investigate associations between community pharmacist and community pharmacy factors and past provision of addiction treatment information to pharmacy patients. Multivariate logistic regression indicated having addiction treatment facility information in a pharmacy setting (aOR = 8.19; 95% CI = 4.36–15.37), having high confidence in ability to discuss treatment facility options (aOR = 4.16; 95% CI = 2.65–6.52), having participated in prescription opioid abuse-specific continuing education (aOR = 2.90; 95% CI = 1.70–4.97), being male (aOR = 2.23; 95% CI = 1.38–3.59), and increased hours per week in the practice setting (aOR = 1.02; 95% CI = 1.004–1.05) were all significantly associated with provision of information about addiction treatment. Dissemination of addiction treatment information, improvements in communicative self-efficacy beliefs, and dissemination of prescription opioid abuse-specific continuing education are modifiable factors significantly associated with increased provision of addiction treatment information by community pharmacists. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

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

### 28. Bridging the gap between the neurocognitive lab and the addiction clinic.

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

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

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

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

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

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 65-70, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Moss, Antony C.; Erskine, James A. K.; Albery, Ian P.; Allen, James Richard; Georgiou, George J.

**Abstract:** Research to understand how individuals cope with intrusive negative or threatening thoughts suggests a variety of different cognitive strategies aimed at thought control. In this review, two of these strategies—thought suppression and repressive coping—are discussed in the context of addictive behaviour. Thought suppression involves conscious, volitional attempts to expel a thought from awareness, whereas repressive coping, which involves the avoidance of thoughts without the corresponding conscious intention, appears to be a far more automated process. Whilst there has been an emerging body of research exploring the role of thought suppression in addictive behaviour, there remains a dearth of research which has considered the role of repressive coping in the development of, and recovery from, addiction. Based on a review of the literature, and a discussion of the supposed mechanisms which underpin these strategies for exercising mental control, a conceptual model is proposed which posits a potential common mechanism. This model makes a number of predictions which require exploration in future research to fully understand the cognitive strategies utilised by individuals to control intrusive thoughts

related to their addictive behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Thought Suppression](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Intrusive Thoughts](#)  
[Coping Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

### 31. Drug courts as an alternative to probation for highly recidivistic drug offenders.

**Citation:** International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, May 2015, vol. 59, no. 5, p. 447-448, 0306-624X (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Palermo, George B.

**Abstract:** Koetzle et al. (see record 2015-16002-002) present a very interesting and challenging study designed to show that drug court programs could greatly benefit the therapeutic approach to those offenders at a high risk of recidivism, who are frequently placed on probation. They asserted that reduced sentencing associated with the active involvement of the offenders with the therapeutic aspects of the drug courts, which are more lenient and more understanding of their problems, may be an alternative to probation, helping them to confront, and overcome their addictive habits and social misbehavior. Koetzle et al. clearly explained their therapeutic program, the various phases, and the positive results. The study supported the tenet that offenders at high risk of relapse while on probation would be better served by intensive treatment from a drug court than by being on probation. The above makes sense. The results of adult drug court treatment programs support the premise that their capacity to reduce crime, even in a highly recidivistic group of offenders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Subject Headings:** [Recidivism](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Community Services](#)  
[Adjudication](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 32. Drug versus sweet reward: Greater attraction to and preference for sweet versus drug cues.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, May 2015, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 433-444, 1355-6215 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Madsen, Heather B.; Ahmed, Serge H.

**Abstract:** Despite the unique ability of addictive drugs to directly activate brain reward circuits, recent evidence suggests that drugs induce reinforcing and incentive effects that are comparable to, or even lower than some nondrug rewards. In particular, when rats have a choice between pressing a lever associated with intravenous cocaine or heroin delivery and another lever associated with sweet water delivery, most respond on the latter. This outcome suggests that sweet water is more reinforcing and attractive than either drug. However, this outcome may also be due to the differential ability of sweet versus drug levers to elicit Pavlovian feeding-like conditioned responses that can cause involuntary lever pressing, such as pawing and biting the lever. To test this hypothesis, rats first underwent Pavlovian conditioning to associate one lever with sweet water (0.2% saccharin) and a different lever with intravenous cocaine (0.25 mg) or heroin (0.01 mg). Choice between these two levers was then assessed under two operant choice procedures: one that permitted the expression of Pavlovian-conditioned lever press responses during choice, the other not. During conditioning, Pavlovian-conditioned lever press responses were considerably higher on the sweet lever than on either drug lever, and slightly greater on the heroin lever than on the cocaine lever. Importantly, though these differences in Pavlovian-conditioned behavior predicted subsequent preference for sweet water during choice, they were not required for its expression. Overall, this study confirms that rats prefer the sweet lever because sweet water is more reinforcing and attractive than cocaine

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

**Subject Headings:** [Rewards](#)  
[Cues](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Psychopharmacology](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

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

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2015, vol. 150, p. 183-187, 0376-8716 (May 1, 2015)

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

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

**Subject Headings:** [Comorbidity](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Genetics](#)  
[Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

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

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

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

**Abstract:** This study explored the prevalence of a history as victims of abuse among patients who sought outpatient treatment for drug addiction. A sample of 252 addicted patients was

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

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

### 35. Social and recovery capital amongst homeless hostel residents who use drugs and alcohol.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2015, vol. 26, no. 5, p. 475-483, 0955-3959 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Neale, Joanne; Stevenson, Caral

**Abstract:** Background: Homeless people who use drugs and alcohol have been described as one of the most marginalised groups in society. In this paper, we explore the relationships of homeless drug and alcohol users who live in hostels in order to ascertain the nature and extent of their social and recovery capital. Methods: Data were collected during 2013 and 2014 from three hostels. Each hostel was in a different English city and varied in size and organisational structure. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 residents (21 men; 9 women) who self-reported current drink and/or drug problems. Follow-up interviews were completed after 4–6 weeks with 22 residents (16 men; 6 women). Audio recordings of all interviews were transcribed verbatim, systematically coded and analysed using Framework. Results: Participants' main relationships involved family members, professionals, other hostel residents, friends outside of hostels, current and former partners, and enemies. Social networks were relatively small, but based on diverse forms of, often reciprocal, practical and emotional support, encompassing protection, companionship, and love. The extent to which participants' contacts provided a stable source of social capital over time was, nonetheless, uncertain. Hostel residents who used drugs and alcohol welcomed and valued interaction with, and assistance from, hostel staff; women appeared to have larger social networks than men; and hostels varied in the level of enmity between residents and antipathy towards staff. Conclusion: Homeless hostel residents who use drugs and alcohol have various opportunities for building social capital that can in turn foster recovery capital. Therapies that focus on promoting positive social networks amongst people experiencing addiction seem to offer a valuable way of working with homeless hostel residents who use drugs and alcohol. Gains are, however, likely to be maximised where hostel management and staff are supportive of, and actively engage with, therapy delivery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Drug Abuse](#)  
[Social Capital](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)

[Homeless](#)  
[Living Arrangements](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

### 36. The motivational basis of cognitive determinants of addictive behaviors.

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

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

**Abstract:** If a person expects that (a) drinking alcohol or using another addictive substance will enhance positive affect or reduce negative affect, and (b) there is a strong likelihood that these desirable consequences will occur if the substance is used, that person is likely to form a goal of using the substance. The theoretical framework presented here predicts that when that happens, the person will have a current concern for using the substance, with the person thereby sensitized to environmental stimuli related to procuring and using the substance. One indication of the sensitization is selective attention to substance-related stimuli, which is correlated with urges to use and actual use of the substance. Accordingly, interventions have been developed for helping substance users to overcome substance-related attentional bias. The results are promising for reducing both the attentional bias and the substance use. Finally, we discuss other cognitive-modification and motivational techniques that have been evaluated with promising results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

### 37. Incubation of alcohol craving during abstinence in patients with alcohol dependence.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, May 2015, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 513-522, 1355-6215 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Li, Peng; Wu, Ping; Xin, Xue; Fan, Yun; Li, Wang, Gui; Bin; Wang, Fan; Ma, Meng; Ying; Xue, Ming; Ming; Luo, Yi; Xiao; Yang, Fu; De; Bao, Yan; Ping; Shi, Jie; Sun, Hong; Qiang; Lu, Lin

**Abstract:** Time-dependent increases in cue-induced nicotine and methamphetamine craving during abstinence were recently reported in human drug-dependent individuals. In the present study, we sought to determine whether this 'incubation of craving' phenomenon also occurs in alcoholics. Four groups of 80 inpatient adult male alcoholics were assessed in a single session (between-group design) for cue-induced alcohol craving at 7, 14, 30 and 60 days of abstinence. Another group that included 19 patients was repeatedly tested for cue-induced alcohol craving at the same abstinence days as above. Other psychological and physiological measures were assessed at the four abstinence timepoints. Cue-induced alcohol craving measured with visual analogue scales was the highest at 60 days of abstinence both between and within groups. However, heart rate, blood pressure and skin conductance responses did not differ between abstinent groups. These results provide evidence of the incubation of alcohol craving in humans, extending previous reports with smokers and methamphetamine addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Methamphetamine](#)  
[Nicotine](#)  
[Drug Abstinence](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Craving](#)

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

### 38. Neuropeptide S receptor gene variant and environment: Contribution to alcohol use disorders and alcohol consumption.

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, May 2015, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 605-616, 1355-6215 (May 2015)  
**Author(s):** Laas, Kariina; Reif, Andreas; Akkermann, Kirsti; Kiive, Evelyn; Domschke, Katharina; Lesch, Klaus-Peter; Veidebaum, Toomas; Harro, Jaanus  
**Abstract:** The functional polymorphism Asn107Ile (rs324981, A & T) of the neuropeptide S receptor (NPSR1) gene is involved in the modulation of traits that affect alcohol use. Hence, we have examined whether the NPSR1 A/T polymorphism is associated with alcohol use disorders (AUD) and alcohol use in a population-representative sample. Lifetime AUD were assessed by the MINI psychiatric interview (n = 501) in the older cohort of the longitudinal Estonian Children Personality Behaviour and Health Study at age 25. Alcohol use, environmental adversities and personality were reported by both the younger (original n = 583) and the older cohort (original n = 593) in three study waves. NPSR1 associations with AUD and alcohol use differed by sex. In females, both AUD [odds ratio (OR) = 7.20 (0.94–55.0), P = 0.029] and harmful alcohol use were more prevalent in A-allele carriers. In contrast, in males, AUD was more frequent in T-allele carriers [OR = 2.75 (1.19–6.36), P = 0.017], especially if exposed to adverse environments at age 15 [OR = 10 (1.18–84.51), P = 0.019]. Alcohol use was higher in male T-allele carriers at ages 15 and 18 as well. Similarly to females, however, the risk allele for higher alcohol use for males at age 25 was the A-allele. Many of the effects on alcohol use were explained by genotype effects on measures of personality. In the general population, the NPSR1 Asn107Ile polymorphism is associated with AUD and alcohol consumption, dependent on sex, environment and age. The results are in line with the impulsivity and personality regulating role of the NPSR1. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Polymorphism](#)  
[Personality](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Neuropeptides](#)  
[Alcohols](#)

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

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

**Citation:** *Addictive Behaviors*, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 43-50, 0306-4603 (May 2015)  
**Author(s):** Christiansen, Paul; Schoenmakers, Tim M.; Field, Matt  
**Abstract:** Recent years have seen an explosion of interest in attentional bias in addiction, particularly its clinical relevance. Specifically, numerous articles claimed to demonstrate either that (1) attentional bias measured in treatment settings could predict subsequent relapse to substance use, or (2) direct modification of attentional bias reduced substance use and improved treatment outcomes. In this paper, we critically evaluate empirical studies that investigated these issues. We show that the evidence regarding both of these claims is decidedly mixed, and that many of the studies that appear to yield positive findings have serious methodological and statistical limitations. We contend that the available literature suggests that attentional bias for drug cues fluctuates within individuals because it is an output of the underlying motivational state at that moment in time, but there is no convincing evidence that it exerts a causal influence on substance use. Future research should make use of experience sampling methodology to characterise the clinical significance of fluctuations in attentional bias over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

[Addiction](#)

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

**40. The mGluR5 positive allosteric modulator CDPPB inhibits SO<sub>2</sub>-induced protein radical formation and mitochondrial dysfunction through activation of Akt in mouse hippocampal HT22 cells.**

**Citation:** Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, May 2015, vol. 35, no. 4, p. 573-583, 0272-4340 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Guan, Dong-Feng; Ren, Peng-Yu; Hu, Wei; Zhang, Yue-Lin

**Abstract:** Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) is a common gas pollutant that is detrimental to many organs. Previous studies have shown that SO<sub>2</sub> exposure is involved in neurotoxicity and increased risk of many brain disorders; however, our understanding of the mechanisms underlying SO<sub>2</sub>-induced cytotoxicity on neuronal cells remains elusive. The group I metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5) can modulate addiction, pain, and neuronal cell death. In the present study, we showed that SO<sub>2</sub> derivatives exposure induced protein radical formation, mitochondrial dysfunction, and apoptotic cell death in neuronal HT22 cells. Pretreatment with 3-cyano-N-(1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl) (CDPPB), a positive allosteric modulator of mGluR5, significantly attenuated SO<sub>2</sub>-induced neurotoxicity, which was fully prevented by the mGluR5 antagonist MPEP. CDPPB reduced the protein radical formation and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS)-derived generation of nitric oxide, and inhibited mitochondrial dysfunction in both HT22 cells and isolated mitochondria after SO<sub>2</sub> treatment. Moreover, CDPPB increased the activation of Akt in the presence and absence of SO<sub>2</sub> treatment. Blocking Akt activation using the selective inhibitor LY294002 partially reversed the CDPPB-induced protection against SO<sub>2</sub>-induced neurotoxicity. This study provides mechanistic experimental support for oxidative stress and mitochondrial dysfunction after SO<sub>2</sub> exposure in neuronal cells, and also introduces a novel therapeutic approach for SO<sub>2</sub>-induced neurotoxicity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Hippocampus](#)  
[Glutamate Receptors](#)  
[Apoptosis](#)  
[Mitochondria](#)  
[Proteins](#)  
[Neurotoxicity](#)  
[Neuroprotection](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Nitric Oxide](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**41. Understanding addiction: Adult children of alcoholics describing their parents' drinking problems.**

**Citation:** Journal of Family Issues, May 2015, vol. 36, no. 6, p. 805-825, 0192-513X (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Järvinen, Margaretha

**Abstract:** Based on qualitative interviews with adult children of alcoholics, this article analyzes three different ways of conceptualizing drinking problems: alcoholism as disease, alcoholism as volitional behavior, and alcoholism as a socially conditioned phenomenon. The interviewees (13 women, 12 men, average age 39 years) were recruited among employees at a large workplace who in a preceding survey had classified their parents as having "alcohol problems." The analysis reveals a pattern in which adult children's understandings of their parents' drinking problems, in essence the ways they think alcoholism should be explained, are associated with the ways they describe their relationship to their parents and the hardships of their childhood. The article suggests that differences in childhood experiences may lead to different ways of understanding the phenomenon of alcoholism, just like differences in understandings of alcoholism may affect recollections of childhood experiences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Narratives](#)  
[Qualitative Research](#)  
[Interviews](#)  
[Adult Offspring](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Parents](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Children of Alcoholics](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 42. Participatory choral music as a means of engagement in a veterans' mental health and addiction treatment setting.

**Citation:** Arts & Health: An International Journal of Research, Policy and Practice, May 2015, vol. 7, no. 2, p. 137-150, 1753-3015 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Liebowitz, Marian; Tucker, Mark Steven; Frontz, Melanie; Mulholland, Shaila

**Abstract:** Background: the purpose of this study was to investigate how participation in a music-based performance and instruction program influenced the sense of engagement experienced by participants at a residential setting for at-risk veterans. Methods: semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants in a veterans' choir program conducted at the facility. Results: prominent themes that emerged from the interview included (1) the veterans' personal motivations for participating; (2) emotions associated with participation; and (3) perceptions of intragroup dynamics. Conclusions: primary conclusions drawn include: (1) opportunities to connect with others through shared interests may contribute to sense of engagement; (2) connections forged with other residents of the facility extended beyond relationships established in the choir through increased recognition associated with performances; and (3) the choir represented a diversion from pressing concerns and may have served as a means of facilitating adjustment to change at a measured pace. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Mental Health](#)  
[Military Veterans](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Music Therapy](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 43. Diurnal and circadian regulation of reward-related neurophysiology and behavior.

**Citation:** Physiology & Behavior, May 2015, vol. 143, p. 58-69, 0031-9384 (May 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Webb, Ian C.; Lehman, Michael N.; Coolen, Lique M.

**Abstract:** Here, we review work over the past two decades that has indicated drug reward is modulated by the circadian system that generates daily (i.e., 24h) rhythms in physiology and behavior. Specifically, drug-self administration, psychomotor stimulant-induced conditioned place preference, and locomotor sensitization vary widely across the day in various species. These drug-related behavioral rhythms are associated with rhythmic neural activity and dopaminergic signaling in the mesocorticolimbic pathways, with a tendency toward increased activity during the species typical wake period. While the mechanisms responsible for such cellular rhythmicity remain to be fully identified, circadian clock genes are expressed in these brain areas and can function locally to modulate both dopaminergic neurotransmission and drug-associated behavior. In addition, neural and endocrine inputs to these brain areas contribute to cellular and reward-related behavioral rhythms, with the medial prefrontal cortex playing a pivotal role. Acute or chronic administration of drugs of abuse can also alter clock gene expression in

reward-related brain regions. Emerging evidence suggests that drug craving in humans is under a diurnal regulation and that drug reward may be influenced by clock gene polymorphisms. These latter findings, in particular, indicate that the development of therapeutic strategies to modulate the circadian influence on drug reward may prove beneficial in the treatment of substance abuse disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Neurotransmission](#)  
[Drugs](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[CLOCK Gene](#)  
[Place Conditioning](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Gene Expression](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Physiology and Behavior*

#### 44. I control therefore I do: Judgments of agency influence action selection.

**Citation:** Cognition, May 2015, vol. 138, p. 122-131, 0010-0277 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Karsh, N.; Eitam, B.

**Abstract:** Our sense of being agents, that is of willingly controlling both our own bodies and the external environment is ubiquitous if thin. Empirical and theoretical work on this 'sense of agency' has documented motivational, cognitive and neural influences on implicit (out of awareness) and explicit (conscious) judgments of agency. For example, fluency of action selection processes has been recently shown to affect judgments of one's degree of control over an external event. However, it is an open question whether and how such judgments of agency act as input to other processes. In this study we demonstrate that the opposite relationship between action selection and judgment of agency also exists. Specifically, we show that manipulating one's objective control over the environment influences both the speed and the frequency of performing an action associated with that control. This pattern bears a striking resemblance to the effect that tangible rewards have on action selection and suggests that positive control feedback is rewarding to the organism, consequently affecting action selection. If further corroborated this 'reward from control' may explain everyday addictions such as prolonged engagement in arcade games and pathological behaviors, such as stereotypy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Motivation](#)  
[Rewards](#)  
[Judgment](#)  
[Agency](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 45. Association of substance dependence phenotypes in the COGA sample.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, May 2015, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 617-627, 1355-6215 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Wetherill, Leah; Agrawal, Arpana; Kapoor, Manav; Bertelsen, Sarah; Bierut, Laura J.; Brooks, Andrew; Dick, Danielle; Hesselbrock, Michie; Hesselbrock, Victor; Koller, Daniel L.; Le, Nhung; Nurnberger, John I., Jr.; Salvatore, Jessica E.; Schuckit, Marc; Tischfield, Jay A.; Wang, Jen Chyong; Xuei, Xiaoling; Edenberg, Howard J.; Porjesz, Bernice; Bucholz, Kathleen; Goate, Alison M.; Foroud, Tatiana

**Abstract:** Alcohol and drug use disorders are individually heritable (50%). Twin studies indicate that alcohol and substance use disorders share common genetic influences, and therefore may represent a more heritable form of addiction and thus be more powerful for genetic studies. This study utilized data from 2322 subjects from 118 European American families in the Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism sample to conduct genome wide association analysis of a binary and a continuous index of general substance dependence liability. The binary phenotype (ANYDEP) was based on meeting

lifetime criteria for any DSM-IV dependence on alcohol, cannabis, cocaine or opioids. The quantitative trait (QUANTDEP) was constructed from factor analysis based on endorsement across the seven DSM-IV criteria for each of the four substances. Heritability was estimated to be 54% for ANYDEP and 86% for QUANTDEP. One single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), rs2952621 in the uncharacterized gene LOC151121 on chromosome 2, was associated with ANYDEP ( $P = 1.8 \times 10^{-8}$ ), with support from surrounding imputed SNPs and replication in an independent sample [Study of Addiction: Genetics and Environment (SAGE);  $P = 0.02$ ]. One SNP, rs2567261 in ARHGAP28 (Rho GTPase-activating protein 28), was associated with QUANTDEP ( $P = 3.8 \times 10^{-8}$ ), and supported by imputed SNPs in the region, but did not replicate in an independent sample (SAGE;  $P = 0.29$ ). The results of this study provide evidence that there are common variants that contribute to the risk for a general liability to substance dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Genetics](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Phenotypes](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 46. Longitudinal relations between cognitive bias and adolescent alcohol use.

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

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

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

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 47. The effects of spirituality on drug use.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, May 2015, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 322-332, 1091-1359 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Webster, Darryl

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to determine whether there was a statistically significant correlation between the degree of substance use and the level of spirituality among participants in a long-term substance abuse treatment program. Data were collected from 30 individuals attending two long-term substance abuse programs. Mode of measurement consisted of the Index of Core Spiritual Experiences to measure the level of spirituality and the Addiction Severity Index, which measured the amount of drug use. Data for this study were coded numerically and analyzed using a Pearson product moment correlation coefficient to determine whether there was a statistically significant relationship between spirituality and substance use. Results revealed that there was not a statistically significant correlation between the level of spirituality and substance use. Recommendations for future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Religion](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Spirituality](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 48. Contemporary perspectives on cognition in addictive behaviors.

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**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 1-2, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Spada, Marcantonio M.; Albery, Ian P.; Moss, Antony C.

**Abstract:** This editorial provides an overview of the papers presented in this special issue of Addictive Behaviors. A central aim was to highlight a range of research and theory as well as the translation of findings and ideas from basic research to applied and real world settings. While the articles in this special issue are complementary, they are intended as stand-alone works; a snapshot of the current state-of-the-art of the research they describe. With this special issue the editors also hope to alert readers to the significance of the work presented at a variety of levels of analysis, illustrate the latest questions being explored via innovative approaches, and identify promising areas for future research and clinical advances. Three major themes are represented in this special issue: contemporary theoretical frameworks, emerging cognitive constructs, and applications to real world settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Subject Headings:** [Cognition](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Innovation](#)  
[Research Setting](#)  
[Clinical Practice](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 49. Light alcohol intake during adolescence induces alcohol addiction in a neurodevelopmental model of schizophrenia.

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**Citation:** Addiction Biology, May 2015, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 490-499, 1355-6215 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Jeanblanc, Jérôme; Balguerie, Kevin; Coune, Fabien; Legastelois, Rémi; Jeanblanc, Virginie; Naassila, Mickaël

**Abstract:** Schizophrenia is a mental disorder characterized by a series of positive, negative or cognitive symptoms but with also the particularity of exhibiting a high rate of co-morbid use of drugs of abuse. While more than 80% of schizophrenics are smokers, the second most consumed drug is alcohol, with dramatic consequences on frequency and intensity of psychotic episodes and on life expectancy. Here we investigated the impact of light alcohol intake during adolescence on the subsequent occurrence of alcohol addiction-like behavior in neonatal ventral hippocampal lesion (NVHL) rats, a neurodevelopmental model of schizophrenia. Our findings demonstrated an increased

liability to addictive behaviors in adult NVHL rats after voluntary alcohol intake during adolescence. NVHL rats displayed several signs of alcohol use disorder such as a loss of control over alcohol intake and high motivation to consume alcohol, associated with a higher resistance to extinction. In addition, once NVHL rats relapsed, they maintained higher drinking levels than controls. We finally showed that the anti-addictive drug naltrexone is efficient in reducing excessive alcohol intake in NVHL rats. Our results are in accordance with epidemiological studies underlying the particular vulnerability to alcohol addiction after adolescent exposure to alcohol and highlight the fact that schizophrenic subjects may be particularly at risk even after light alcohol consumption. Based on these results, it seems particularly relevant to prevent early onset of alcohol use in at-risk subjects and thus to reduce the incidence of co-morbid alcohol abuse in psychotic patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Rats](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Schizophrenia](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Life Expectancy](#)  
[Dual Diagnosis](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

**50. Catechol o-methyltransferase gene val158met polymorphism as a potential predictor of response to computer-assisted delivery of cognitive-behavioral therapy among cocaine-dependent individuals: Preliminary findings from a randomized controlled trial.**

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2015, (May 1, 2015), 1055-0496 (May 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Carroll, Kathleen M.; Herman, Aryeh; DeVito, Elise E.; Frankforter, Tami L.; Potenza, Marc N.; Sofuoglu, Mehmet

**Abstract:** Background Findings from uncontrolled studies suggest that the COMT Val108/158Met polymorphism may affect response to cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) in some populations. Using data from a randomized controlled trial evaluating computerized CBT (CBT4CBT), we evaluated treatment response by COMT genotype, with the a priori hypothesis that Val carriers would have improved response to computerized delivery of CBT. Methods 101 cocaine-dependent individuals, of whom 81 contributed analyzable genetic samples, were randomized to standard methadone maintenance treatment plus CBT4CBT or standard treatment alone in an 8 week trial. Results There was a significant genotype by time effect on frequency of cocaine use from baseline to the end of the 6 month follow-up, suggesting greater reductions over time for Val carriers relative to individuals with the Met/Met genotype. There was a significant treatment condition by genotype interactions for rates of participants attaining 21 or more days of continuous abstinence as well as self-reported percent days of abstinence, suggesting less cocaine use among Val carriers when assigned to CBT compared to standard treatment. Exploration of possible mechanisms using measures of attentional biased also pointed to greater change over time in these measures among the Val carriers assigned to CBT. Conclusion These are the first data from a randomized controlled trial indicating significant interactions of COMT polymorphism and behavioral therapy condition on treatment outcome, where Val carriers appeared to respond particularly well to computerized CBT. These preliminary data point to a potential biomarker of response to CBT linked to its putative mechanism of action, enhanced cognitive control. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

### 51. Uses of self-regulation to facilitate and restrain addictive behavior.

**Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, May 2015, vol. 44, p. 3-8, 0306-4603 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Baumeister, Roy F.; Vonasch, Andrew J.

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

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

### 52. Metacognition in addictive behaviors.

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

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

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

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

### 53. A comparison of substance abuse severity among homeless and non-homeless adults.

**Citation:** Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, May 2015, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 312-321, 1091-1359 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Huntley, Sylvia S.

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to determine whether mental health status and being homeless were significant predictors of substance abuse severity among adults and to determine whether mental health status was a significant predictor of substance abuse severity among adults over and above homeless status. Data were collected from 60 individuals from the Baltimore metropolitan area. Thirty individuals were homeless and attended a breakfast program; 30 individuals were residents of a community in close proximity to the program. Modes of measurement consisted of the Addiction Severity Index Self Report Form and the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale. Data for this study were coded numerically and analyzed using multiple regression analysis. Results revealed that housing status was a significant predictor of alcohol abuse and that mental health status was not a significant predictor of substance abuse severity over and above homeless status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Mental Health Severity \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Drug Abuse Prediction](#)  
[Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[Homeless](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 54. Should pathological gambling and obesity be considered addictive disorders? A factor analytic study in a nationally representative sample.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2015, vol. 150, p. 129-134, 0376-8716 (May 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Blanco, Carlos; García-Anaya, María; Wall, Melanie; de los Cobos, José Carlos Pérez; Swierad, Ewelina; Wang, Shuai; Petry, Nancy M.

**Abstract:** Objective: Pathological gambling (PG) is now aligned with substance use disorders in the DSM-5 as the first officially recognized behavioral addiction. There is growing interest in examining obesity as an addictive disorder as well. The goal of this study was to investigate whether epidemiological data provide support for the consideration of PG and obesity as addictive disorders. Method: Factor analysis of data from a large, nationally representative sample of US adults (N =43,093), using nicotine dependence, alcohol dependence, drug dependence, PG and obesity as indicators. It was hypothesized that nicotine dependence, alcohol dependence and drug use dependence would load on a single factor. It was further hypothesized that if PG and obesity were addictive disorders, they would load on the same factor as substance use disorders, whereas failure to load on the addictive factor would not support their conceptualization as addictive disorders. Results: A model with one factor including nicotine dependence, alcohol dependence, drug dependence and PG, but not obesity, provided a very good fit to the data, as indicated by CFI = 0.99, TLI = 0.99 and RMSEA = 0.01 and loadings of all indicators >0.4. Conclusion: Data from this study support the inclusion of PG in a latent factor with substance use disorders but do not lend support to the consideration of obesity, as defined by BMI, as an addictive disorder. Future research should investigate whether certain subtypes of obesity are best conceptualized as addictive disorders and the shared biological and environmental factors that account for the common and specific features of addictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Drug Addiction](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Pathological Gambling](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Subtypes \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Obesity](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

**55. Validity and reliability of the internalized stigma of smoking inventory: An exploration of shame, isolation, and discrimination in smokers with mental health diagnoses.**

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2015, (May 1, 2015), 1055-0496 (May 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Brown □ Johnson, Cati G.; Cataldo, Janine K.; Orozco, Nicholas; Lisha, Nadra E.; Hickman, Norval J.; Prochaska, Judith J.

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives De □ normalization of smoking as a public health strategy may create shame and isolation in vulnerable groups unable to quit. To examine the nature and impact of smoking stigma, we developed the Internalized Stigma of Smoking Inventory (ISSI), tested its validity and reliability, and explored factors that may contribute to smoking stigma. Methods We evaluated the ISSI in a sample of smokers with mental health diagnoses (N = 956), using exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, and assessed construct validity. Results Results reduced the ISSI to eight items with three subscales: smoking self □ stigma related to shame, felt stigma related to social isolation, and discrimination experiences. Discrimination was the most commonly endorsed of the three subscales. A multivariate generalized linear model predicted 21–30% of the variance in the smoking stigma subscales. Self □ stigma was greatest among those intending to quit; felt stigma was highest among those experiencing stigma in other domains, namely ethnicity and mental illness □ based; and smoking □ related discrimination was highest among women, Caucasians, and those with more education. Discussion and Conclusion Smoking stigma may compound stigma experiences in other areas. Aspects of smoking stigma in the domains of shame, isolation, and discrimination were related to modeled stigma responses, particularly readiness to quit and cigarette addiction, and were found to be more salient for groups where tobacco use is least prevalent. Scientific Significance The ISSI measure is useful for quantifying smoking □ related stigma in multiple domains. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX –XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

**56. Pathological gambling and alcohol dependence: Neural disturbances in reward and loss avoidance processing.**

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, May 2015, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 557-569, 1355-6215 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Romanczuk □ Seiferth, Nina; Koehler, Saskia; Dreesen, Caspar; Wüstenberg, Torsten; Heinz, Andreas

**Abstract:** Pathological gambling (PG) shares clinical characteristics such as craving and loss of control with substance use disorders and is thus considered a behavioral addiction. While functional alterations in the mesolimbic reward system have been correlated with craving and relapse in substance use disorders, only a few studies have examined this brain circuit in PG, and no direct comparison has been conducted so far. Thus, we investigated the neuronal correlates of reward processing in PG in contrast to alcohol □ dependent (AD) patients and healthy subjects. Eighteen PG patients, 15 AD patients and 17 controls were investigated with a monetary incentive delay task, in which visual cues predict the consequence (monetary gain, avoidance of loss, none) of a fast response to a subsequent target stimulus. Functional magnetic resonance imaging data were analyzed to account for possible confounding factors such as local gray matter volume. Activity in the right ventral striatum during loss anticipation was increased in PG patients compared with controls and AD patients. Moreover, PG patients showed decreased activation in the right ventral striatum and right medial prefrontal cortex during successful loss avoidance compared with controls, which was inversely associated with severity of gambling behavior. Thus, despite neurobiological similarities to substance use disorders in reward processing, as reported by previous studies, we found relevant differences with respect to the anticipation of loss as well as its avoidance (negative reinforcement), which further

contributes to the understanding of PG. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Rewards](#)  
[Pathological Gambling](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Basal Ganglia](#)  
[Avoidance](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Gray Matter](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

**57. "Repeated nicotine exposure in adolescent rats: Reduction of medial habenular activity and augmentation of nicotine preference": Corrigendum.**

**Citation:** Physiology & Behavior, May 2015, vol. 143, p. 167., 0031-9384 (May 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Lee, Hyunchan; Kang, Mi-Seon; Chung, Jun-mo; Noh, Jihyun

**Abstract:** Reports an error in "Repeated nicotine exposure in adolescent rats: Reduction of medial habenular activity and augmentation of nicotine preference" by Hyunchan Lee, Mi-Seon Kang, Jun-mo Chung and Jihyun Noh (Physiology & Behavior, 2015[Jan], Vol 138, 345-350). In the original article, there is a writing error in the 4th line of 'Nicotine-injected rate model' section of 'Materials & Methods'. The correct sentence is given in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-54115-051). Adolescence is a critical period for the initiation of tobacco use. Nicotine not only stimulates brain reward circuits to establish and maintain the tobacco smoking habit, but also produces aversive reactions to nicotine after initial exposure, due to its noxious properties. Although new insights into the mechanisms that regulate nicotine avoidance could result in an advantageous treatment strategy for addiction, little is known about the mechanism of nicotine aversion in adolescence. Because growing evidences suggest that the habenula to interpeduncular nucleus circuitry plays a critical role in nicotine aversion, we investigated the effects of repeated nicotine exposure on the electrical activity of medial habenular neurons in adolescent rats, using extracellular recordings. Nicotine strongly increased the frequency of spontaneous spike activity in the medial habenula of naïve rats. In repeated nicotine-injected rats, we found a reduction in nicotine-induced spontaneous spike frequency, such that these neurons displayed a significantly lower basal activity and reduced spontaneous activity upon re-exposure to nicotine. Moreover, nicotine intake preference in repeated nicotine-injected rats is significantly more increased than that in saline-injected rats. These results demonstrate that repeated phases of nicotine exposure induce a functional switch in the activity of medial habenular neurons in adolescent rats and suggest that medial habenular activity is one of mediators for an inhibitory motivational signal that limits nicotine consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Subject Headings:** [Electrical Activity](#)  
[Nicotine](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Preferences](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Chemical Exposure](#)  
[Neurons](#)  
[Cell Nucleus](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

**58. Differential effects of oxycodone, hydrocodone, and morphine on the responses of D2/D3 dopamine receptors.**

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, May 2015, vol. 284, p. 37-41, 0166-4328 (May 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Emery, Michael A.; Bates, M. L. Shawn; Wellman, Paul J.; Eitan, Shoshana

**Abstract:** Oxycodone and hydrocodone are opioids which are widely used for pain management and are also commonly misused and abused. The exposure to opioid analgesics has been associated with altered responses of D2-like dopamine receptors (D2DRs). Our recent results suggest that various opioids will differentially modulate the responses of D2DRs. The D2DRs are known to be involved in the pathology of addiction and other mental illnesses, indicating the need to improve our understanding of the effects of opioid analgesics on the responses of the D2DRs. Thus, in this study, we first established equianalgesic oral doses of oxycodone, hydrocodone, and morphine using the tail withdrawal assay. Then, mice were orally administered (gavage) with the various opioids or saline once daily for 6 days. Twenty-four hours later, the mice were tested for their locomotor response to quinpirole, a D2/D3 dopamine receptor agonist. Mice pretreated with oxycodone showed significantly greater locomotor supersensitivity to quinpirole than did morphine-pretreated mice, while hydrocodone-pretreated mice showed sensitivity in between that of mice treated with morphine and oxycodone. This finding suggests that various opioids differentially modulate the responses of D2DRs. It provides further evidence supporting of the notion that various opioids carry differential risks to the dopamine reward system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Morphine](#)  
[Pain Management](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Dopamine](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

### 59. Long-term outcomes from the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network Prescription Opioid Addiction Treatment Study.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2015, vol. 150, p. 112-119, 0376-8716 (May 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Weiss, Roger D.; Potter, Jennifer Sharpe; Griffin, Margaret L.; Provost, Scott E.; Fitzmaurice, Garrett M.; McDermott, Katherine A.; Srisarajivakul, Emily N.; Dodd, Dorian R.; Dreifuss, Jessica A.; McHugh, R. Kathryn; Carroll, Kathleen M.

**Abstract:** Background: Despite the growing prevalence of prescription opioid dependence, longitudinal studies have not examined long-term treatment response. The current study examined outcomes over 42 months in the Prescription Opioid Addiction Treatment Study (POATS). Methods: POATS was a multi-site clinical trial lasting up to 9 months, examining different durations of buprenorphine-naloxone plus standard medical management for prescription opioid dependence, with participants randomized to receive or not receive additional opioid drug counseling. A subset of participants (N = 375 of 653) enrolled in a follow-up study. Telephone interviews were administered approximately 18, 30, and 42 months after main-trial enrollment. Comparison of baseline characteristics by follow-up participation suggested few differences. Results: At Month 42, much improvement was seen: 31.7% were abstinent from opioids and not on agonist therapy; 29.4% were receiving opioid agonist therapy, but met no symptom criteria for current opioid dependence; 7.5% were using illicit opioids while on agonist therapy; and the remaining 31.4% were using opioids without agonist therapy. Participants reporting a lifetime history of heroin use at baseline were more likely to meet DSM-IV criteria for opioid dependence at Month 42 (OR = 4.56, 95% CI = 1.29–16.04, p < .05). Engagement in agonist therapy was associated with a greater likelihood of illicit-opioid abstinence. Eight percent (n = 27/338) used heroin for the first time during follow-up; 10.1% reported first-time injection heroin use. Conclusions: Long-term outcomes for those dependent on prescription opioids demonstrated clear improvement from baseline.

However, a subset exhibited a worsening course, by initiating heroin use and/or injection opioid use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

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

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

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

**Abstract:** Introduction: Group therapy can be highly influential in helping addicts (individuals presenting with problematic addictive behaviors) achieve and maintain cessation. The efficacy of such groups can be understood by the effects they have on members' social identity and also through associated group processes. The current paper introduces the Social Identity Model of Cessation Maintenance (SIMCM). Methods: The SIMCM outlines how a number of processes (including self/collective efficacy and esteem, normative structure and social support and control) may affect cessation maintenance. It also provides a framework to make predictions about how automatic and/or implicit processes influence the activation of addiction relevant identities through cognitive accessibility and complexity in particular. Results: A review of initial empirical evidence supporting some of the key specified relationships is provided, along with potential applications in therapy settings. Conclusions: Insights into how SIMCM could be generalized beyond treatment contexts and avenues for future research are outlined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 61. Frequent marijuana use, binge drinking and mental health problems among undergraduates.

**Citation:** The American Journal on Addictions, May 2015, (May 1, 2015), 1055-0496 (May 1, 2015)

**Author(s):** Keith, Diana R.; Hart, Carl L.; McNeil, Michael P.; Silver, Rae; Goodwin, Renee D.

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives In light of the rapidly changing legal status of marijuana in the U.S., there has been increased interest in the potentially adverse outcomes of heavy marijuana use among young persons. The goal of this study was to investigate frequent marijuana use among undergraduates, and its association with the use of illicit substances, mental health problems, and stress. Methods Undergraduates from one university in the Northeast were surveyed using a questionnaire derived from the American College Health Association's National College Health Assessment (N = 1,776). Logistic regression analyses were used to examine relationships between frequency of marijuana use and other substance use, binge drinking, negative consequences of drinking, mental health problems, and perceived stress. Analyses were adjusted for demographics differences such as gender, race, year in school, and sorority/fraternity membership. Results Approximately 1 in 12 undergraduates (8.5%) reported using marijuana more than 10 days in the past month. Frequent marijuana use was associated with increased likelihood of other substance use and alcohol-related negative outcomes. Marijuana use was

associated with increased reports of anxiety, and frequent use was associated with depression and substance use problems. Perceived stress was not associated with marijuana use. Conclusions and Scientific Significance These findings, indicating that frequent use is related to depression, other substance use and negative outcomes, contribute to our understanding of marijuana use among undergraduates. Given the relatively high prevalence of marijuana use among young persons, future studies should seek to uncover potentially causal relationships between frequent marijuana use and a variety of negative outcomes. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX –XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

## 62. Discontinuation of buprenorphine maintenance therapy: Perspectives and outcomes.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, May 2015, vol. 52, p. 48-57, 0740-5472 (May 2015)  
**Author(s):** Bentzley, Brandon S.; Barth, Kelly S.; Back, Sudie E.; Book, Sarah W.  
**Abstract:** Buprenorphine maintenance therapy (BMT) is increasingly the preferred opioid maintenance agent due to its reduced toxicity and availability in an office-based setting in the United States. Although BMT has been shown to be highly efficacious, it is often discontinued soon after initiation. No current systematic review has yet investigated providers' or patients' reasons for BMT discontinuation or the outcomes that follow. Hence, provider and patient perspectives associated with BMT discontinuation after a period of stable buprenorphine maintenance and the resultant outcomes were systematically reviewed with specific emphasis on pre-buprenorphine-taper parameters predictive of relapse following BMT discontinuation. Few identified studies address provider or patient perspectives associated with buprenorphine discontinuation. Within the studies reviewed providers with residency training in BMT were more likely to favor long term BMT instead of detoxification, and providers were likely to consider BMT discontinuation in the face of medication misuse. Patients often desired to remain on BMT because of fear of relapse to illicit opioid use if they were to discontinue BMT. The majority of patients who discontinued BMT did so involuntarily, often due to failure to follow strict program requirements, and 1 month following discontinuation, rates of relapse to illicit opioid use exceeded 50% in every study reviewed. Only lower buprenorphine maintenance dose, which may be a marker for attenuated addiction severity, predicted better outcomes across studies. Relaxed BMT program requirements and frequent counsel on the high probability of relapse if BMT is discontinued may improve retention in treatment and prevent the relapse to illicit opioid use that is likely to follow BMT discontinuation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Client Attitudes](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Health Personnel Attitudes](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Maintenance Therapy](#)  
[Toxicity](#)  
[Narcotic Antagonists](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
**Source:** PsycInfo  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

## 63. Pain beliefs and behaviors among Chinese.

**Citation:** Home Health Care Management & Practice, May 2015, vol. 27, no. 2, p. 95-97, 1084-8223 (May 2015)  
**Author(s):** Tung, Wei-Chen; Li, Zhizhong

**Abstract:** This article discusses about pain beliefs. Pain is a complex process involving a multitude of cultural, physiological, psychological, spiritual, and social factors. Culture plays a significant role in pain perceptions, behaviors, expressions, and attitudes toward pain medications. Thus, people from different cultural backgrounds respond to pain differently. Chinese Americans are at high risk of pain and symptom burden due to cultural influences. To effectively manage pain in Chinese patients, health care providers should pay attention to cultural factors such as stoicism, Buddhism, Confucianism, patient-provider difference in social status, language barriers, and fear of addiction or side effects of pain medications. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

**Subject Headings:** [Chinese Cultural Groups](#)  
[Pain](#)  
[Pain Management](#)  
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Culture \(Anthropological\)](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)  
[Buddhism](#)  
[Attitudes](#)  
[Behavior](#)  
[Confucianism](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Home Health Care Management and Practice](#)

#### 64. Role of $\alpha 4$ and $\alpha 6$ containing nicotinic receptors in the acquisition and maintenance of nicotine self administration.

**Citation:** Addiction Biology, May 2015, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 500-512, 1355-6215 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Madsen, Heather B.; Koghar, Harcharan S.; Pooters, Tine; Massalas, Jim S.; Drago, John; Lawrence, Andrew J.

**Abstract:** Tobacco smoking is a major cause of death and disease and as such there is a critical need for the development of new therapeutic approaches to treat nicotine addiction. Here, we utilize genetic and pharmacological tools to further investigate the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) subtypes that support intravenous self administration of nicotine.  $\alpha 4$  S248F mice contain a point mutation within the  $\alpha 4$  nAChR subunit which confers increased sensitivity to nicotine and resistance to mecamylamine. Here, we show that acute administration of mecamylamine (2 mg/kg, i.p.) reduces established nicotine self administration (0.05 mg/kg/infusion) in wild type (WT), but not in  $\alpha 4$  S248F heterozygous mice, demonstrating a role for  $\alpha 4^*$  nAChRs in the modulation of ongoing nicotine self administration. Administration of N,N-dimethyl-1,10-bis(3-picolinium diiodide) (bPiDI), a selective  $\alpha 6\beta 2^*$  nAChR antagonist, dose dependently (5 and 10 mg/kg, i.p.) impairs the acquisition of nicotine self administration and reduces established nicotine self administration in WT mice when administered acutely (10 mg/kg, i.p.). This was not due to a general reduction in locomotor activity and the same dose of bPiDI did not affect operant responding for sucrose. bPiDI treatment (10 mg/kg, i.p.) also impaired both the acquisition and maintenance of nicotine self administration in  $\alpha 4$  S248F heterozygous mice. This provides further evidence for the involvement of  $\alpha 6\beta 2^*$  nAChRs in the reinforcing effects of nicotine that underlies its ability to support ongoing self administration. Taken together, selective targeting of  $\alpha 6\beta 2^*$  or  $\alpha 4\alpha 6\beta 2^*$  nAChRs may prove to be an effective strategy for the development of smoking cessation therapies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Nicotine](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Drug Self Administration](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

[Mice](#)  
[Cholinergic Receptors](#)

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

**65. Extinction of a cocaine-taking context that protects against drug-primed reinstatement is dependent on the metabotropic glutamate 5 receptor.**

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, May 2015, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 482-489, 1355-6215 (May 2015)  
**Author(s):** Kim, Jee Hyun; Perry, Christina; Luikinga, Sophia; Zbukvic, Isabel; Brown, Robyn M.; Lawrence, Andrew J.

**Abstract:** We investigated the effects of extinguishing action-reward versus context-reward associations on drug-primed reinstatement, and the potential role of the metabotropic glutamate 5 receptor (mGlu5) in these different types of extinction in rats that self-administer cocaine. We observed that daily context extinction (non-reinforced exposures to the cocaine-taking context with retracted levers) was just as effective as daily lever extinction in reducing cocaine-primed reinstatement compared with passive abstinence. Additionally, systemic injections of the mGlu5 negative allosteric modulator MTEP (3-[(2-methyl-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)ethynyl]pyridine) following each extinction session significantly impaired the ability of context extinction to reduce cocaine-primed reinstatement, without affecting reinstatement after lever extinction or passive abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Injections](#)  
[Rewards](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Drug Abstinence](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Glutamate Receptors](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Reinstatement](#)

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

**66. Tipepidine increases dopamine level in the nucleus accumbens without methamphetamine-like behavioral sensitization.**

**Citation:** *Behavioural Brain Research*, May 2015, vol. 284, p. 118-124, 0166-4328 (May 1, 2015)  
**Author(s):** Hamao, Keiko; Kawaura, Kazuaki; Soeda, Fumio; Hamasaki, Ryota; Shirasaki, Tetsuya; Takahama, Kazuo

**Abstract:** We previously reported that the novel antidepressant-like effect of tipepidine may be produced at least partly through the activation of mesolimbic dopamine neurons via inhibition of G protein-coupled inwardly rectifying potassium channels. In this study, we investigated whether tipepidine increases dopamine levels in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) in rats using an in vivo microdialysis technique. We further assessed whether tipepidine at antidepressant-like effective doses induces behavioral- and cross-sensitization of locomotor activity in rats using the open field test. We found that acute administration of tipepidine increased dopamine levels in the NAc in freely moving rats without increasing locomotor activity. Tipepidine at antidepressant-like effective doses (20 and 40mg/kg, i.p.) did not cause behavioral sensitization in rats. Furthermore, cross-sensitization between tipepidine and methamphetamine was not observed in rats. These results further support our working hypothesis that tipepidine may produce a novel antidepressant-like effect through activation of ventral tegmental area-NAc dopaminergic neurons whose mechanisms differ from those contributing to the reinforcing effects of addictive drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Methamphetamine](#)  
[Rats](#)  
[Antidepressant Drugs](#)  
[Sensitization](#)  
[Proteins](#)  
[Dopamine](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 67. Orbitofrontal response to drug-related stimuli after heroin administration.

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, May 2015, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 570-579, 1355-6215 (May 2015)

**Author(s):** Walter, Marc; Denier, Niklaus; Gerber, Hana; Schmid, Otto; Lanz, Christian; Brenneisen, Rudolf; Riecher-Rössler, Anita; Wiesbeck, Gerhard A.; Scheffler, Klaus; Seifritz, Erich; McGuire, Philip; Fusar-Poli, Paolo; Borgwardt, Stefan

**Abstract:** The compulsion to seek and use heroin is frequently driven by stress and craving during drug cue exposure. Although previous neuroimaging studies have indicated that craving is mediated by increased prefrontal cortex activity, it remains unknown how heroin administration modulates the prefrontal cortex response. This study examines the acute effects of heroin on brain function in heroin-maintained patients. Using a crossover, double-blind, placebo-controlled design, 27 heroin-maintained patients performed functional magnetic resonance imaging 20 minutes after the administration of heroin or placebo (saline) while drug-related and neutral stimuli were presented. Images were processed and analysed with statistical parametric mapping. Plasma concentrations of heroin and its main metabolites were assessed using high-performance liquid chromatography. Region of interest analyses showed a drug-related cue-associated blood oxygen level-dependent activation in the orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) in heroin-dependent patients during both treatment conditions (heroin and placebo). This activation of the OFC was significantly higher after heroin than after placebo administration. These findings may indicate the importance of OFC activity for impulse control and decision-making after regular heroin administration and may emphasize the benefit of the heroin-assisted treatment in heroin dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Heroin Addiction](#)  
[Compulsions](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)  
[Patients](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)  
[Craving](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

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

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

**Author(s):** Brooks, Stoney

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

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

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 69. Neuropeptide y system in accumbens shell mediates ethanol self-administration in posterior ventral tegmental area.

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, Apr 2015, (Apr 30, 2015), 1355-6215 (Apr 30, 2015)

**Author(s):** Borkar, Chandrashekhar D.; Upadhya, Manoj A.; Shelkar, Gajanan P.; Subhedar, Nishikant K.; Kokare, Dadasaheb M.

**Abstract:** Abstract Although modulatory effects of neuropeptide Y (NPY) on ethanol consumption are well established, its role in ethanol reward, in the framework of mesolimbic dopaminergic system, has not been studied. We investigated the influence of nucleus accumbens shell (AcbSh) NPYergic system on ethanol self-administration in posterior ventral tegmental area (pVTA) using intracranial self-administration paradigm. Rats were stereotaxically implanted with cannulae targeted unilaterally at the right pVTA and trained to self-administer ethanol (200 mg%) in standard two-lever (active/inactive) operant chamber, an animal model with high predictive validity to test the rewarding mechanisms. Over a period of 7 days, these rats showed a significant increase in the number of lever presses for ethanol self-administration suggesting reinforcement. While intra-AcbSh NPY (1 or 2 ng/rat) or [Leu31, Pro34]NPY (0.5 or 1 ng/rat) dose-dependently increased ethanol self-administration, BIBP3226 (0.4 or 0.8 ng/rat) produced opposite effect. The rats conditioned to self-administer ethanol showed significant increase in the population of NPY-immunoreactive cells and fibres in the AcbSh, central nucleus of amygdala (CeA), hypothalamic arcuate nucleus (ARC) and lateral part of bed nucleus of stria terminalis as compared with that in the naïve rats. Neuronal tracing studies showed that NPY innervations in the AcbSh may derive from the neurons of ARC and CeA. As NPY and dopamine systems in reward areas are known to interact, we suggest that NPY inputs from ARC and CeA may play an important role in modulation of the dopaminergic system in the AcbSh and consequently influence the ethanol induced reward and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 70. Alcohol and other substance use, mental health treatment use, and perceived unmet treatment need: Comparison between baby boomers and older adults.

**Citation:** *The American Journal on Addictions*, Apr 2015, (Apr 29, 2015), 1055-0496 (Apr 29, 2015)

**Author(s):** Choi, Namkee G.; DiNitto, Diana M.; Marti, C. Nathan

**Abstract:** Background and Objective As the baby boomers age, the number of older adults with comorbid substance use and mental disorders is projected to grow. Little research has examined the potential impact of substance use on older adults' mental health treatment use and unmet treatment need. This study examined these associations among the rapidly growing population of baby boomers and their older counterparts. Methods Data are from the 2008 to 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) (N = 18,443 respondents aged 50–64 and 11,191 aged 65 +). Age□ combined and age□ stratified logistic regression analyses were used to examine relationships between alcohol, illicit drug, and tobacco use and mental health problems, treatment use, and perceived unmet treatment need, with sociodemographic characteristics and health status as covariates. Results Heavy alcohol, illicit drug, and tobacco use increased the odds of having a mental health problem in both age groups. Compared to those who used alcohol on 1–99 days during the preceding year, lifetime abstainers had significantly lower odds of having received mental health treatment in both age groups. Poorer self□ rated health and past□ year mental health treatment use increased the odds of perceived unmet treatment need in both age groups, while lifetime abstinence in the boomers decreased the odds. Conclusions and Scientific Significance This study's key finding is the lower likelihood of mental health treatment use among lifetime abstainers in both age groups. Further research may identify barriers to treatment use and ways to promote use among both age groups. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:1–9) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 71. A safer alternative: Cannabis substitution as harm reduction.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, Apr 2015, (Apr 28, 2015), 0959-5236 (Apr 28, 2015)

**Author(s):** Lau, Nicholas; Sales, Paloma; Averill, Sheigla; Murphy, Fiona; Sato, Sye□ Ok; Murphy, Sheigla

**Abstract:** Abstract Introduction and Aims Substitution is operationalised as a conscious choice made by users to use one drug instead of, or in conjunction with another based on: perceived safety, level of addiction potential, effectiveness in relieving symptoms, access and level of acceptance. Harm reduction is a set of strategies that aim to minimise problems associated with drug use while recognising that for some users, abstinence may be neither a realistic nor a desirable goal. In this paper, we aim for deeper understandings of older adult cannabis users' beliefs and substitution practices as part of the harm reduction framework. Design and Methods We present selected findings from our qualitative study of Baby Boomer (born 1946–1964) marijuana users in the San Francisco Bay Area. Although the sample consisted of primary cannabis users, many had personal experience with other drugs throughout their lifetimes. Data collection consisted of an audio□ recorded, semi□ structured in□ depth life history interview followed by a questionnaire and health survey. Qualitative interviews were analysed to discover users' harm reduction beliefs and cannabis substitution practices. Results Study participants described using cannabis as a safer alternative for alcohol, illicit drugs and pharmaceuticals based on their perceptions of less adverse side effects, low□ risk for addiction and greater effectiveness at relieving symptoms, such as chronic pain. Discussion and Conclusions Cannabis substitution can be an effective harm reduction method for those who are unable or unwilling to stop using drugs completely. More research is needed on cannabis as a safer alternative. [Lau N, Sales P, Averill S, Murphy F, Sato S, Murphy S. A safer alternative: Cannabis substitution as harm reduction. Drug Alcohol Rev 2015] (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

**72. From mother to child: Orbitofrontal cortex gyrification and changes of drinking behaviour during adolescence.**

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, Apr 2015, (Apr 24, 2015), 1355-6215 (Apr 24, 2015)
- Author(s):** Kühn, Simone; Witt, Charlotte; Banaschewski, Tobias; Barbot, Alexis; Barker, Gareth J.; Büchel, Christian; Conrod, Patricia J.; Flor, Herta; Garavan, Hugh; Ittermann, Bernd; Mann, Karl; Martinot, Jean-Luc; Paus, Tomas; Rietschel, Marcella; Smolka, Michael N.; Ströhle, Andreas; Brühl, Rüdiger; Schumann, Gunter; Heinz, Andreas; Gallinat, Jürgen
- Abstract:** Abstract Adolescence is a common time for initiation of alcohol use and alcohol use disorders. Importantly, the neuro-anatomical foundation for later alcohol-related problems may already manifest pre-natally, particularly due to smoking and alcohol consumption during pregnancy. In this context, cortical gyrification is an interesting marker of neuronal development but has not been investigated as a risk factor for adolescent alcohol use. On magnetic resonance imaging scans of 595 14-year-old adolescents from the IMAGEN sample, we computed whole-brain mean curvature indices to predict change in alcohol-related problems over the following 2 years. Change of alcohol use-related problems was significantly predicted from mean curvature in left orbitofrontal cortex (OFC). Less gyrification of OFC was associated with an increase in alcohol use-related problems over the next 2 years. Moreover, lower gyrification in left OFC was related to pre-natal alcohol exposure, whereas maternal smoking during pregnancy had no effect. Current alcohol use-related problems of the biological mother had no effect on offspring's OFC gyrification or drinking behaviour. The data support the idea that alcohol consumption during pregnancy mediates the development of neuro-anatomical phenotypes, which in turn constitute a risk factor for increasing problems due to alcohol consumption in a vulnerable stage of life. Maternal smoking during pregnancy or current maternal alcohol/nicotine consumption had no significant effect. The OFC mediates behaviours known to be disturbed in addiction, namely impulse control and reward processing. The results stress the importance of pre-natal alcohol exposure for later increases in alcohol use-related problems, mediated by structural brain characteristics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** No terms assigned
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

**73. Effects of drugs of abuse on the central neuropeptide  $\gamma$  system.**

- Citation:** Addiction Biology, Apr 2015, (Apr 22, 2015), 1355-6215 (Apr 22, 2015)
- Author(s):** Gonçalves, Joana; Martins, João; Baptista, Sofia; Ambrósio, António Francisco; Silva, Ana Paula
- Abstract:** Abstract Neuropeptide Y (NPY), which is widely expressed in the central nervous system is involved in several neuropathologies including addiction. Here we comprehensively and systematically review alterations on the central NPY system induced by several drugs. We report on the effects of psychostimulants [cocaine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) and nicotine], ethanol, and opioids on NPY protein levels and expression of different NPY receptors. Overall, expression and function of NPY and its receptors are changed under conditions of drug exposure, thus affecting several physiologic behaviors, such as feeding, stress and anxiety. Drugs of abuse differentially affect the components of the NPY system. For example methamphetamine and nicotine lead to a consistent increase in NPY mRNA and protein levels in different brain sites whereas ethanol and opioids decrease NPY mRNA and protein expression. Drug-induced alterations on the different NPY receptors show more complex regulation pattern. Manipulation of the NPY system can have opposing effects on reinforcing and addictive properties of drugs of abuse. NPY can produce pro-addictive effects (nicotine and heroin), but can also exert inhibitory effects on addictive behavior (AMPH, ethanol). Furthermore, NPY can act as a neuroprotective agent in chronically methamphetamine and MDMA-treated rodents. In conclusion,

manipulation of the NPY system seems to be a potential target to counteract neural alterations, addiction-related behaviors and cognitive deficits induced by these drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)  
**Source:** PsycInfo  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

#### 74. The effects of nicotine and non-nicotine smoking factors on working memory and associated brain function.

**Citation:** *Addiction Biology*, Apr 2015, (Apr 22, 2015), 1355-6215 (Apr 22, 2015)  
**Author(s):** McClernon, Francis Joseph; Froeliger, Brett; Rose, Jed E.; Kozink, Rachel V.; Addicott, Merideth A.; Sweitzer, Maggie M.; Westman, Eric C.; Van Wert, Dana M.  
**Abstract:** Abstract Smoking abstinence impairs executive function, which may promote continued smoking behavior and relapse. The differential influence of nicotine and non-nicotine (i.e. sensory, motor) smoking factors and related neural substrates is not known. In a fully factorial, within-subjects design, 33 smokers underwent fMRI scanning following 24 hours of wearing a nicotine or placebo patch while smoking very low nicotine content cigarettes or remaining abstinent from smoking. During scanning, blood oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) signal was acquired while participants performed a verbal N-back task. Following 24-hour placebo (versus nicotine) administration, accuracy on the N-back task was significantly worse and task-related BOLD signal lower in dorsomedial frontal cortex. These effects were observed irrespective of smoking. Our data provide novel evidence that abstinence-induced deficits in working memory and changes in underlying brain function are due in large part to abstinence from nicotine compared with non-nicotine factors. This work has implications both for designing interventions that target abstinence-induced cognitive deficits and for nicotine-reduction policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)  
**Source:** PsycInfo  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)