

# Search Results

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## Search History

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1. PsycINFO; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE [+NT]/; 35456 results.
2. PsycINFO; addict\*.ti,ab; 25722 results.
3. PsycINFO; 1 OR 2; 47561 results.

### 1. Spanish version of the substance use risk profile scale: Factor structure, reliability, and validity in mexican adolescents.

<b>Citation:</b>	Psychiatry Research, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Sep 6, 2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Robles-Garcia, Rebeca; Fresan, Ana; Castellanos-Ryan, Natalie; Conrod, Patricia; Gomez, Diego; de Quevedo y Dominguez, Maria Emilia G; Rafful, Claudia; Real, Tania; Vasquez, Lucia; Medina-Mora, Maria Elena
<b>Abstract:</b>	To validate the Substance Use Risk Profile Scale (SURPS) in a sample of Mexican adolescents, this brief 23-item self-report questionnaire has been developed to screen four high-risk personality traits for substance misuse, to guide targeted approaches to prevention of addictions in adolescents. The scale has been previously validated in United Kingdom, Canada, Sri Lanka and China. A sample of 671 adolescents aged 11-17 completed a Spanish translation of the SURPS as well as other measures of personality and substance use. The Spanish translation of the SURPS has moderate internal consistency, and demonstrated a four-factor structure very similar to the original scale. The four subscales show good concurrent validity and three of the subscales were found to correlate with measures of substance use. The Spanish translation of the SURPS seems to be a valid and sensitive scale that can be used in a Mexican adolescent population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Publication Type:</b>	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
<b>Subject Headings:</b>	
<b>Source:</b>	PsycINFO
<b>Full Text:</b>	Available from <i>Elsevier</i> in <a href="#">Psychiatry Research</a>

### 2. Incorporating spirituality into the psychology of temptation: Conceptualization, measurement, and clinical implications.

<b>Citation:</b>	Spirituality in Clinical Practice, September 2014, vol./is. 1/3(231-241), 2326-4500;2326-4519 (Sep 2014)
<b>Author(s):</b>	Webb, Jon R
<b>Correspondence Address:</b>	Webb, Jon R.: Department of Psychology, East Tennessee State University, Box 70649, Johnson City, TN, US, 37614, webbjr@etsu.edu
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Abstract:</b>	The psychological construct of temptation is understood largely to be the undesirable conflict between short-term urges and long-term ideals. Likewise, the resolution of temptation is thought primarily to be a function of self-control. The common cultural understanding of temptation necessarily involves the notion of evil, including its connotations on a transcendent level. However, the psychological study of temptation largely has excluded religious and spiritual factors, whether examined by social psychology, addiction psychology, or the psychology of religion and spirituality. A more comprehensive conceptualization of temptation is needed to better understand its influence on the human condition. Indeed, temptation necessarily includes not only undesirable, but illicit and transcendent levels of experience. Including the transcendent in the psychological conceptualization and study of temptation would lead to more effective measurement, which would allow a broadened approach to the basic science of temptation and thereby a more inclusive application of temptation in clinical settings. As such, issues related to context and measurement are discussed and a more adequate definition of temptation is proposed. Consequent clinical implications include understanding the valenced expression of temptation and the valenced effect of temptation (on health and prospection). Implications of patients' experiencing transcendent-level temptations are discussed and a case example addressing the dysfunctional effect of transcendent-level temptation in couples therapy is provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
<b>Country of Publication:</b>	HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Concept Formation](#)  
[\\*Religion](#)  
[\\*Self Control](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)  
[\\*Temptation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 3. Psychological and physiological stress negatively impacts early engagement and retention of opioid-dependent individuals on methadone maintenance.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Aug 29, 2014)

**Author(s):** Jaremko, Kellie M; Sterling, Robert C; Van Bockstaele, Elisabeth J

**Abstract:** The present study investigated whether psychological and/or physiological measures of stress would impede induction onto methadone maintenance and predict early (<6months) discontinuation. Compared with controls, opioid-dependent subjects displayed increased distress on the perceived stress scale (PSS) and post-traumatic stress disorder checklist (PCLC); 60% exhibited abnormal cortisol. Addiction severity index (ASI), drug-use, and stress indices explained between 17 and 37% of the variance in engagement including attendance, opioid abstinence, and methadone stabilization. Participants who discontinued treatment displayed poor engagement, abnormal cortisol, elevated withdrawal symptoms, higher distress, and increased ongoing opioid use versus compliant individuals. Discontinuation was initially related to drug-use severity; however, by 6months, retention depended primarily upon cortisol abnormalities, which increased an individual's discontinuation risk by 7.7-fold. These findings support admission screening with the ASI/cortisol for drop out, and stress/drug-use indices for engagement that together may enable clinically-relevant early recognition and interventions for prevention of stress-induced relapse in opioid-dependent populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 4. Validation of a brief opioid compliance checklist for patients with chronic pain.

**Citation:** The Journal of Pain, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1526-5900 (Aug 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Jamison, Robert N; Martel, Marc O; Edwards, Robert R; Qian, Jing; Sheehan, Kerry Anne; Ross, Edgar L

**Abstract:** There has been a need for a brief assessment tool to determine compliance with use of prescribed opioids for pain. The purpose of this study was to develop and begin the validation of a brief and simple compliance checklist (Opioid Compliance Checklist [OCC]) for chronic pain patients prescribed long-term opioid therapy. A review of the literature of opioid therapy agreements led to a 12-item OCC that was repeatedly administered to 157 patients who were taking opioids for chronic pain and followed for 6 months. Validation of the OCC was conducted by identifying those patients exhibiting aberrant drug-related behavior as determined by any of the following: positive urine toxicology screen, a positive score on the Prescription Drug Use Questionnaire interview or Current Opioid Misuse Measure, and/or ratings by staff on the Addiction Behavior Checklist. Of the original 12 items, 5 OCC items appeared to best predict subsequent aberrant behaviors based on multivariate logistic regression analyses (cross-validated area under the receiver operating characteristic curve = .67). Although further testing is needed, these results suggest that the OCC is an easy-to-use, promising measure in monitoring opioid adherence among persons with chronic pain. PERSPECTIVE: This study presents validation of a brief 5-item compliance checklist for use with chronic pain

patients prescribed long-term opioid therapy. This measure asks patients about aberrant drug-related behavior over the past month, and any positive response indicates problems with adherence with opioids. Further cross-validation testing is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Pain](#)

#### **5. Methadone maintenance patients show a selective deficit to reverse positive outcomes in drug-related conditions compared to medication free prolonged opiate abstinence.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, September 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Sep 1, 2014)

**Author(s):** Levy-Gigi, Einat; Keri, Szabolcs; Shapiro, Alla R; Sason, Anat; Adelson, Miriam; Peles, Einat

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Drug addiction is a chronic relapsing disease. Most users will relapse back to using drugs over and over again throughout their life. These relapses may become more frequent in the presence of contextual reminders. We aimed to examine associations between the ability to maintain a medication-free life-style and the capability to learn and reverse positive and negative stimulus-outcome associations in the presence of neutral and drug-related contextual reminders. METHODS: We conducted a highly unique comparison of former opiate-dependent individuals who are either medication free or methadone maintenance patients for the last ten years. Groups were matched for age, gender and education. Participants were tested on a novel partial reversal paradigm, which tests the ability to acquire and reverse stimulus-outcome associations in neutral and drug-related context. RESULTS: Both groups were equally able to acquire and reverse positive and negative outcomes in conditions of neutral context. However, methadone maintenance patients showed a selective deficit in reversing the outcomes of positive stimulus in drug-related context. Hence, after learning a positive stimulus-outcome association in one drug-related context, methadone maintenance patients struggled to learn that the same stimulus predicts negative outcome when presented later in a different drug-related context. CONCLUSIONS: Methadone maintenance patients demonstrate a selective difficulty to learn negative outcomes when exposed to a drug, but not neutral, related environment. The results may reflect the core mechanisms of addiction and provide a possible explanation for the inability of methadone maintenance patients to illicit drug abuse without the need of agonist treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### **6. Pain is associated with risky drinking over time among hiv-infected persons in st. Petersburg, russia.**

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Aug 29, 2014)

**Author(s):** Tsui, Judith I; Cheng, Debbie M; Coleman, Sharon M; Lira, Marlene C; Blokhina, Elena; Bridden, Carly; Krupitsky, Evgeny; Samet, Jeffrey H

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Pain is highly prevalent among persons with HIV. Alcohol may be used to "self-medicate" pain. This study examined the association between pain and risky alcohol use over time in a cohort of HIV-infected Russian drinkers. METHODS: This secondary analysis utilized longitudinal data from a randomized trial of a behavioral intervention. Subjects included HIV-infected adults who reported past 6-month risky drinking and unprotected sex and were recruited from HIV and addiction treatment sites

in St. Petersburg, Russia. The main independent variable was pain that at least moderately interfered with daily living. The primary outcome was past month risky drinking amounts based on NIAAA guidelines. General estimating equations (GEE) logistic regression models were used to calculate odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for the association between pain and risky drinking over time (i.e., baseline, 6 and 12 months), adjusting for potential confounders. RESULTS: Baseline characteristics of participants (n=699) were mean age of 30 (SD +5) years, 41% female, and 22% <9th grade education. Nearly one quarter (24%) had a CD4 cell count <200cells/L, and only 17% were on antiretroviral therapy. Nearly half (46%) reported at least moderate pain interference in the past month and 81% were drinking risky amounts. In adjusted longitudinal GEE models, pain was significantly associated with greater odds of reporting past month risky drinking (AOR=1.34, 95% CI: 1.05-1.71, p value=0.02). CONCLUSIONS: Among a cohort of HIV-infected Russian drinkers, pain that at least moderately interfered with daily living was associated with higher odds of reporting risky drinking amounts over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 7. What ever happened to the "cool" kids? Long-term sequelae of early adolescent pseudomature behavior.

**Citation:** Child Development, September 2014, vol./is. 85/5(1866-1880), 0009-3920;1467-8624 (Sep-Oct 2014)

**Author(s):** Allen, Joseph P; Schad, Megan M; Oudekerk, Barbara; Chango, Joanna

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**Institution:** University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Pseudomature behavior-ranging from minor delinquency to precocious romantic involvement-is widely viewed as a nearly normative feature of adolescence. When such behavior occurs early in adolescence, however, it was hypothesized to reflect a misguided overemphasis upon impressing peers and was considered likely to predict long-term adjustment problems. In a multimethod, multi-reporter study following a community sample of 184 adolescents from ages 13 to 23, early adolescent pseudomature behavior was linked cross-sectionally to a heightened desire for peer popularity and to short-term success with peers. Longitudinal results, however, supported the study's central hypothesis: Early adolescent pseudomature behavior predicted long-term difficulties in close relationships, as well as significant problems with alcohol and substance use, and elevated levels of criminal behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. Child Development Society for Research in Child Development, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adjustment](#)  
[\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Adult Development](#)  
[\\*Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[\\*Romance](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Criminal Behavior](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Emotional Maturity](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Child Development*

#### 8. Innovation attributes and adoption decisions: Perspectives from leaders of a national sample of addiction treatment organizations.

**Citation:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Aug 23, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Knudsen, Hannah K; Roman, Paul M  
**Abstract:** Drawing on diffusion theory to further knowledge about evidence-based practices (EBPs) in the treatment of substance use disorders (SUDs), this study describes the perceived importance of innovation attributes in adoption decisions within a national sample of SUD treatment organizations. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with leaders of 307 organizations. A typology differentiated organizations reporting: (1) adoption of a treatment innovation in the past year ("recent adoption"), (2) plans to adopt an innovation in the upcoming year ("planned adoption"), or (3) no actual or planned adoption ("non-adoption"). About 30.7% of organizations reported recent adoption, 20.5% indicated planned adoption, and 48.8% were non-adopters. Leaders of organizations reporting recent adoption (n=93) or planned adoption (n=62) rated the importance of innovation attributes, including relative advantage, compatibility, complexity, and observability, on these adoption decisions using a Likert scale that ranged from 0 to 5. Innovation attributes most strongly endorsed were consistency with the program's treatment philosophy (mean=4.47, SD=1.03), improvement in the program's reputation with referral sources (mean=4.00, SD=1.33), reputational improvement with clients and their families (mean=3.98, SD=1.31), and reductions in treatment dropout (mean=3.75, SD=1.54). Innovation characteristics reflecting organizational growth and implementation costs were less strongly endorsed. Adopters and planners were generally similar in their importance ratings. There were modest differences in importance ratings when pharmacological innovations were compared to psychosocial interventions. These findings are consistent with diffusion theory and suggest that efforts to link EBPs with client satisfaction and potential reputational benefits may enhance the diffusion of EBPs. Attention to these attributes when developing and evaluating SUD treatment interventions may enhance efforts to increase subsequent adoption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 9. A brief scale to measure problematic sexually explicit media consumption: Psychometric properties of the Compulsive Pornography Consumption (CPC) Scale among men who have sex with men.

**Citation:** Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, July 2014, vol./is. 21/3(240-261), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Noor, Syed Wb; Rosser, B. R. Simon; Erickson, Darin J

**Correspondence Address:** Rosser, B. R. Simon: Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, University of Minnesota School of Public Health, WBOB-300, 1300 2nd St South, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55454, [rosser@umn.edu](mailto:rosser@umn.edu)

**Institution:** University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Although the phenomenon of hypersexuality has been described in the literature, and scales of compulsive sexual behavior have been published, the existing measures do not assess compulsive sexually explicit media (SEM) consumption. This study tested the psychometric properties of a new scale, the Compulsive Pornography Consumption

(CPC). Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses results showed good psychometric performance of a 5 item, 2 factor preoccupation-compulsivity solution. As hypothesized, the scale correlates positively with compulsive sexual behavior, internalized homonegativity, and negatively with sexual self-esteem. The scale will enable researchers to investigate the etiologic factors of compulsive SEM use, and enable clinicians to assess problematic consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Hypersexuality](#)  
[\\*Pornography](#)  
[\\*Rating Scales](#)  
[\\*Test Construction](#)  
[\\*Same Sex Intercourse](#)  
[Consumer Behavior](#)  
[Factor Analysis](#)  
[Human Males](#)  
[Sexual Addiction](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)  
[Test Validity](#)  
[Media Exposure](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 10. Religious coping, spirituality, and hypersexual behavior among college students.

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**Citation:** Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, July 2014, vol./is. 21/3(225-239), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Giordano, Amanda L; Cecil, Audrey L

**Correspondence Address:** Giordano, Amanda L.: Department of Counseling and Higher Education, College of Education, Counseling Program, 1155 Union Circle #310829, Denton, TX, US, 76203, amanda.giordano@unt.edu

**Institution:** University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Empirical investigations of hypersexuality among college students are limited, yet, the uniqueness of the college setting warrants further examination of the issue. Two constructs to explore in relation to collegiate hypersexual behavior are religion and spirituality, as researchers have linked both to compulsive sexual behavior. We administered a 1-time, paper survey to undergraduate students at a large, public University in the southwest. Analysis of the 235 completed surveys (58% male, 42% female) indicated that 11.1% of students in the total sample (16.2% males) were hypersexual. Further, a hierarchical multiple regression analysis revealed that lower levels of Purpose/Meaning (i.e., spirituality) and higher levels of Negative Religious Coping significantly predicted hypersexual behavior. Specifically, religious coping and spirituality accounted for 11% of the variance in collegiate hypersexuality beyond demographic variables. We provide recommendations for counselors and suggestions for future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*College Students](#)  
[\\*Coping Behavior](#)  
[\\*Hypersexuality](#)  
[\\*Religious Beliefs](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)  
[Sexual Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**11. Differentiating the female sex addict: A literature review focused on themes of gender difference used to inform recommendations for treating women with sex addiction.**

**Citation:** Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, July 2014, vol./is. 21/3(203-224), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** McKeague, Erin L

**Correspondence Address:** McKeague, Erin L.: West Chester University of Pennsylvania, Department of Counseling & Psychological Services, 700 S. High Street, West Chester, PA, US, 19383, emckeague@wcupa.edu

**Institution:** West Chester University, West Chester, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This literature review focuses on gender differences to delineate the etiology, presentation, and treatment needs of women with sex addiction. Empirical and clinical data show that women experience more childhood traumas and damage from attachment ruptures. Shame is the core affect of sex addiction and is compounded for women by negative cultural messages. Women's sexually addictive behaviors are more relationally motivated. With these gender differences of etiology and presentation as a foundation, recommendations specific to the treatment of women with sexual addiction are provided and placed within a multimodal therapeutic milieu. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Human Females](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Milieu Therapy](#)  
[\\*Psychosexual Behavior](#)  
[\\*Sexual Addiction](#)  
[Etiology](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**12. Anxiety, social threat, and the diversion of sexual interests.**

**Citation:** Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, July 2014, vol./is. 21/3(187-202), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Burris, Christopher T; Schrage, Kristina M

**Correspondence Address:** Burris, Christopher T.: Department of Psychology, St. Jerome's University, Waterloo, ON, Canada, N2L 3G3, cburris@uwaterloo.ca

**Institution:** St. Jerome's University, Waterloo, ON, Canada; Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Social anxiety appears to quash sexual interest whereas nonspecific anxiety enhances it. We propose that anxiety stemming from heightened social evaluation concerns-when amplified and psychologically decontextualized-can decrease spontaneous interest in intimate sexual interaction while leaving intact or intensifying asocial/idiosyncratic erotic interests. Higher scores on an "erotic diversion risk" index (EDR: social anxiety, sensory processing sensitivity, dissociation in sexual situations) was linked to greater sexual compulsivity. Consistent with our model, higher EDR predicted a lower proportion of intimate versus asocial/idiosyncratic erotic thoughts when social evaluative threat was salient; this relationship was reversed when threat was not salient. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Sensitivity (Personality)  
 \*Sexual Addiction  
 \*Sexual Arousal  
 \*Social Anxiety  
 \*Social Perception  
 Dissociation  
 Threat  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 13. The critical role of parenting in human development.

**Citation:** The critical role of parenting in human development., 2015 (2015)  
**Author(s):** Klebanov, Marianna S; Travis, Adam D  
**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry , Northern California Kaiser, Greater Southern Alameda Area, CA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** (from the book) This thorough and multidisciplinary overview of childrearing illustrates and stands on two foundational principles: that the importance of parenting is immense, and that it is undervalued. The Critical Role of Parenting in Human Development surprises readers with the realization that the way we were parented in childhood impacts nearly every aspect of our lives. Based in part on cutting-edge research using MRI and fMRI technologies demonstrating that the brains of those traumatized in childhood are essentially different, the book explains that our brain development during our earliest years and in the womb is fundamental to the lives we lead. It covers attachment theory, the impact of corporal punishment on the brain, the effects of emotional abuse and neglect, and the widespread nature of post-traumatic stress disorder, describing the process that leads to the transmission of parenting patterns through the generations and explaining how resulting personal issues recur throughout the lifespan. The Critical Role of Parenting in Human Development also examines laws and policies that impact parenting in our culture, making a case for their importance, and describes the effect of childrearing on various aspects of human life, including relationships, crime and violence, economics, mental and physical health, addiction, education, and career issues, among others. Interdisciplinary in nature, this book is a much-needed resource for professionals and students in psychology, psychotherapy, social work, and related mental health and child welfare fields. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Book; Authored Book  
**Subject Headings:** \*Childhood Development  
 \*Childrearing Practices  
 \*Offspring  
 \*Parent Child Relations  
 \*Parenting  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 14. Why do some writers drink...A lot?

**Citation:** PsycCRITIQUES, 2014, vol./is. 59/38(No Pagination Specified), 1554-0138 (2014)  
**Author(s):** Sher, Kenneth J  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Reviews the book, The Trip to Echo Spring: On Writers and Drinking by Olivia Laing (see record 2014-01761-000). The author presents biographies of six accomplished American writers (F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Tennessee Williams, John Cheever, John Berryman, and Raymond Carver) who suffered from alcoholism and related comorbidities through much of their adult lives. Drawing primarily upon their own writings (creative works, memoirs, correspondence, personal journals), Laing extracts

vivid descriptions of how alcoholism affected these writers and how they viewed alcohol use in others. Although providing some cursory background of modern-day, scientific thinking on the nature of alcoholism and other addictive problems, Laing highlights the role of familial and background factors that sets the stage for severe alcohol dependence in these men. She describes the extent to which alcohol disrupted their social and professional lives, challenged their health, and, in most cases, followed them to their deaths. Although not providing any unique new insights into the fundamental nature of addiction, she successfully describes the variety of ways that alcohol excess can wreak havoc in the lives of some of the most successful writers of the 20th century. As such, the book provides "primary data" for portraying the diverse manifestations of alcoholism and poignantly illustrates the struggles facing these accomplished authors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Electronic Collection

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Writers](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 15. Chemical dependence family dynamic aspects.

**Original Title:** Aspectos da dinamica da familia com dependencia quimica.

**Citation:** Estudos de Psicologia, October 2013, vol./is. 18/4(551-558), 1413-294X;1678-4669 (Oct-Dec 2013)

**Author(s):** Paz, Fernanda Marques; Colossi, Patricia Manozzo

**Correspondence Address:** Paz, Fernanda Marques, 92, Centro, Osorio, Brazil, CEP 95520-000, Fepaz84@yahoo.com.br

**Institution:** Faculdades Integradas de Taquara, Taquara, Brazil

**Language:** Portuguese

**Abstract:** The involvement of family in treatment has been pointed like the predictor of chemical dependence therapeutic success. In this sense, a quality investigation was done, using the case study of addict and his family, assisted by a health institution, selected by convenience, for the identification of familial relations manifestation in these contexts. For the data collecting, interviews, genogram and family groups records were used. The data analysis was done from the family systemic comprehension. The study points out the need of understanding chemical dependency as a phenomenon that can be influenced by familiar dynamic, reinforcing functioning aspects to the symptom maintenance. Treating the familiar disfunctioning is a protection factor to the drugs using, and prevention to relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Chemicals](#)  
[\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Family Relations](#)  
[Familiarity](#)  
[Treatment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 16. Bipolar disorder: Mixed episodes concomitant with gambling addiction.

**Citation:** Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 48/6(586-587), 0004-8674;1440-1614 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Szota, Anna; Oglodek, Ewa; Araszkiwicz, Aleksander

**Correspondence Address:** Oglodek, Ewa: Department of Psychiatry, Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Kurpiskiego 19 Street, Bydgoszcz, Poland, PL 85-096, maxeva@interia.pl

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Bydgoszcz, Poland; Department of Psychiatry, Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Bydgoszcz, Poland; Department of Psychiatry, Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Bydgoszcz, Poland

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Presents a case report of a 35-year-old patient was admitted to the psychiatric ward for the treatment of gambling addiction. During assessment, the patient reported a history of depressive episodes treated with the following antidepressants: sertraline 100 mg/day, venlafaxine 150 mg/day and citalopram 20 mg/day. However, the treatment was ineffective and full remission of mood disorder was not achieved. During these depressive episodes, increased anxiety and elevated mood were present and the patient engaged in active gambling. On the day of admission, the patient reported the feeling of a strong gambling urge that he found difficult to resist. This case report reveals the necessity for the verification of a mood disorder diagnosis. A medical history that includes a thorough investigation of a patient's past behaviors is extremely important in order to make the right diagnosis and for proper drug treatment. The use of lamotrigine and aripiprazole in combination for the treatment of mixed episode of bipolar disorder was effective in this case. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Aripiprazole](#)  
[Psychiatry](#)  
[Venlafaxine](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry](#)

#### 17. DSM-5 alcoholism: A 60-year perspective.

**Citation:** Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 48/6(507-511), 0004-8674;1440-1614 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Sellman, J. Douglas; Foulds, James A; Adamson, Simon J; Todd, Fraser C; Deering, Daryle E

**Correspondence Address:** Sellman, J. Douglas: National Addiction Centre, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, PO Box 4345, Christchurch, New Zealand, 8140, [doug.sellman@otago.ac.nz](mailto:doug.sellman@otago.ac.nz)

**Institution:** National Addiction Centre, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand; National Addiction Centre, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand; National Addiction Centre, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand; National Addiction Centre, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand; National Addiction Centre, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This opinion article focuses on DSM-5 alcoholism. Alcohol continues to be the western world's favourite recreational drug, use of which induces a compelling state of anxiolytic euphoria for several hours in most people. Overuse of alcohol is associated with a range of negative health and social consequences. These consequences relate to both the highly intoxicating and aggressogenic nature of alcohol in the short-term, and toxicity from chronic overuse, with about half of alcohol deaths due to acute effects and the other half chronic illness, including cancers, which account for at least 25% of all alcohol-related deaths. The DSM-5 formulation of alcoholism sets a new framework for treatment and research of people with alcohol problems, which will be welcomed by those who have

long felt sceptical about a dichotomy of alcohol use disorders. However, it can be expected that further research will likely refine the diagnostic criteria for alcoholism. Clearly not all criteria are equal and yet are treated as such in the scoring of individual criteria in DSM-5. There is likely to be some redundancy within the 11 criteria, particularly related to various problems associated with alcohol misuse. We further propose that research is needed to extend our knowledge of the clinical application of the alcohol use disorder criteria, to determine at what level of problem severity varying periods of abstinence, as opposed to controlled drinking, becomes the appropriate treatment goal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)  
[Social Behavior](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*

#### 18. Love, hate and the emergence of self in addiction recovery.

**Citation:** Existential Analysis, July 2014, vol./is. 25/2(257-268), 0958-0476 (Jul 2014)  
**Author(s):** Kemp, Ryan; Butler, Alan  
**Correspondence Address:** Kemp, Ryan, ryan.kemp@nhs.net  
**Institution:** Faculty of Addiction, British Psychological Society, United Kingdom; Central & North West London NHS Foundation Trust, United Kingdom  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** The authors argue that the formation of self is at the heart of many addiction issues. Likewise issues of love (sought) and hate (found) are central to both the formation of a self vulnerable to addiction and to fostering recovery. So the negative feelings towards addicts (hate) is not simple prejudice, but inherent to the condition itself. As such this needs careful reflection by therapists. The authors argue that love, as compassion, is the central healing feature in addiction recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Conference Information:** Society for Existential Analysis Annual Conference. Nov, 2013. Portions of this research were presented at the aforementioned conference.  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Heart](#)  
[\\*Love](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)  
[\\*Self Concept](#)  
[Rehabilitation](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 19. Implicit motivational processes underlying smoking in American and Dutch adolescents.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (May 19, 2014)  
**Author(s):** Larsen, Helle; Kong, Grace; Becker, Daniela; Cousijn, Janna; Boendermaker, Wouter; Cavallo, Dana; Krishnan-Sarin, Suchitra; Wiers, Reinout  
**Correspondence Address:** Larsen, Helle: Addiction Development and Psychopathology (ADAPT)-Laboratory, Developmental Psychology Research Program, University of Amsterdam, Weesperplein, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1018 XA, h.larsen@uva.nl  
**Institution:** Addiction Development and Psychopathology (ADAPT)-Laboratory, Developmental Psychology Research Program, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands;

Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Social Psychology Research Program, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Addiction Development and Psychopathology (ADAPT)-Laboratory, Developmental Psychology Research Program, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Addiction Development and Psychopathology (ADAPT)-Laboratory, Developmental Psychology Research Program, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Psychiatry, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Addiction Development and Psychopathology (ADAPT)-Laboratory, Developmental Psychology Research Program, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Introduction: Research demonstrates that cognitive biases toward drug-related stimuli are correlated with substance use. This study aimed to investigate differences in cognitive biases (i.e., approach bias, attentional bias, and memory associations) between smoking and non-smoking adolescents in the US and the Netherlands. Within the group of smokers, we examined the relative predictive value of the cognitive biases and impulsivity related constructs (including inhibition skills, working memory, and risk taking) on daily smoking and nicotine dependence. Method: A total of 125 American and Dutch adolescent smokers (n = 67) and non-smokers (n = 58) between 13 and 18 years old participated. Participants completed the smoking approach-avoidance task, the classical and emotional Stroop task, brief implicit associations task, balloon analog risk task, the self-ordering pointing task, and a questionnaire assessing level of nicotine dependence and smoking behavior. Results: The analytical sample consisted of 56 Dutch adolescents (27 smokers and 29 non-smokers) and 37 American adolescents (19 smokers and 18 non-smokers). No differences in cognitive biases between smokers and non-smokers were found. Generally, Dutch adolescents demonstrated an avoidance bias toward both smoking and neutral stimuli whereas the American adolescents did not demonstrate a bias. Within the group of smokers, regression analyses showed that stronger attentional bias and weaker inhibition skills predicted greater nicotine dependence while weak working memory predicted more daily cigarette use. Conclusion: Attentional bias, inhibition skills, and working memory might be important factors explaining smoking in adolescence. Cultural differences in approach-avoidance bias should be considered in future research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

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**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Drug Abuse  
 \*Motivation  
 \*Nicotine  
 \*Tobacco Smoking  
 Adolescent Development  
 Cognitive Bias

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**20. Mechanisms underlying alcohol-approach action tendencies: The role of emotional primes and drinking motives.****Citation:**

Frontiers in Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 5/, 1664-0640 (May 6, 2014)

**Author(s):**

Cousijn, Janna; Luijten, Maartje; Wiers, Reinout W

**Correspondence Address:**

Cousijn, Janna: Department of Developmental and Experimental Psychology, Utrecht University, Heidelberglaan 1, Utrecht, Netherlands, 3584, j.cousijn@gmail.com

**Institution:** ADAPT-Lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Institute of Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands; ADAPT-Lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The tendency to approach alcohol-related stimuli is known as the alcohol-approach bias and has been related to heavy alcohol use. It is currently unknown whether the alcohol-approach bias is more pronounced after emotional priming. The main aim of this study was to investigate whether positive and negative emotional primes would modulate the alcohol-approach bias. For this purpose, a new contextual emotional prime-approach avoidance task was developed, containing both negative and positive emotional primes. Explicit coping drinking motives were expected to be related to an increased alcohol-approach bias after negative primes. Results of 65 heavy and 50 occasional drinkers showed that the alcohol-approach bias was increased in both groups during negative emotional priming. This appeared to be due to slower alcohol avoidance rather than faster alcohol approach. This change in alcohol-approach bias was positively related to explicit enhancement drinking motives and negatively related to alcohol use-related problems. A stronger alcohol-approach bias in heavy compared to occasional drinkers could not be replicated here, and coping drinking motives were not related to the alcohol-approach bias in any of the emotional contexts. The current findings suggest that both occasional and heavy drinkers have a selective difficulty to avoid alcohol-related cues in a negative emotional context. Negative reinforcement may therefore be involved in different types of drinking patterns. The influence of emotional primes on alcohol-related action tendencies may become smaller when alcohol use becomes more problematic, which is in line with habit accounts of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Priming](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Approach Avoidance](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 21. Management and treatment of gamma butyrolactone withdrawal syndrome: A case report and review.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Practice, July 2014, vol./is. 20/4(294-300), 1527-4160;1538-1145 (Jul 2014)

**Author(s):** Ghio, Lucio; Cervetti, Alice; Respino, Matteo; Murri, Martino Belvederi; Amore, Mario

**Correspondence Address:** Ghio, Lucio: Department of Neuroscience, Ophthalmology and Genetics, Psychiatry Section, University of Genoa, Largo Rosanna Benzi 10, Genoa, Italy, 16100, lu.ghio@libero.it

**Institution:** University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy; University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy; University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy; University of Parma, Parma, Italy; University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Gamma butyrolactone (GBL) is an increasingly popular drug of abuse that is readily available in most countries, and it is often purchased over the Internet. In addition to the

acute hazards of intoxication and overdose, users who are dependent on GBL can also experience severe withdrawal reactions, including hallucinations, agitation, confusion, delusions, delirium, rhabdomyolysis, and seizures. Most of the existing literature suggests the use of a high-dose benzodiazepine as a first-line treatment for GBL withdrawal. However, several cases of resistance to benzodiazepines have been observed, which likely reflect some pharmacological differences between benzodiazepines and GBL. Specifically, the effects of benzodiazepines are primarily mediated by gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)-A receptors, while GBL and its analogues act mainly at GABA-B receptors, with possible additional effects via the ionotropic GABA-A receptors. In this regard, recent studies have found that GBL and its analogues possess a high affinity for a specific form of extrasynaptic GABA-A receptors that are strongly activated by barbiturates, such as phenobarbital, but that are insensitive to benzodiazepines. Taken together, these findings suggest that barbiturates could be evaluated as first-choice agents for the treatment of GBL/gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB) withdrawal instead of benzodiazepines. In support of this view, we describe a clinical case of difficult to manage GBL withdrawal symptoms in a 42-year-old male. We also review the literature on treatment options for GBL/GHB withdrawal, including benzodiazepine-resistant withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Inc.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Benzodiazepines](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)  
[\\*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

## 22. Pathological gambling and alcohol dependence in a sample of workers and university students: Prevalences, relationships and gender differences.

**Original Title:** Juego patológico y dependencia del alcohol en una muestra de trabajadores y estudiantes universitarios: Prevalencias, interrelaciones y diferencias de género.  
**Citation:** Psychologia: Avances de la Disciplina, January 2014, vol./is. 8/1(33-42), 1900-2386 (Jan-Jun 2014)  
**Author(s):** Perez, Jose Ignacio Ruiz  
**Correspondence Address:** Perez, Jose Ignacio Ruiz, jiruizp@unal.edu.co  
**Institution:** Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia  
**Language:** Spanish  
**Abstract:** The aim of this research was to know pathological gambling prevalence in a Colombian people, relationships between pathological gambling and alcohol drinking problems, and to explore differences between men and women. A university students and adult workers non-randomized sample (n = 150) answered the South Oaks Gambling Screen-SOGS-and the Brief Questionnaire on Alcohol Dependence, several questions on gaming patterns and social and demographic background. Results showed that, according to SOGS scores, 13.4% of men and a 1.3% of women were classified as pathological gamblers, and women reported a lower gambling frequencies than a direct correlation was founded between both drinking and pathological symptomatology, but men showed a stronger relationship between this indicators. Also, gambling debts were correlated with SOGS scores for men, and with gambling frequency for women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)

College Students  
Human Sex Differences  
Personnel

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 23. Attachment and substance use in adolescence: A review of conceptual and methodological aspects.

**Citation:** Adicciones, 2014, vol./is. 26/1(76-86), 0214-4840 (2014)

**Author(s):** Iglesias, Elisardo Becona; del Rio, Elena Fernandez; Calafat, Amador; Fernandez-Hermida, Jose Ramon

**Correspondence Address:** Iglesias, Elisardo Becona: Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Facultad de Psicología, Departamento de Psicología Clínica y Psicobiología, Campus Vida, Santiago de Compostela, Spain, 15782, elisardo.becona@usc.es

**Institution:** Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain; Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain; European Institute of Studies on Prevention (IREFREA), Spain; Universidad de Oviedo, Oviedo, Spain

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Attachment is currently considered one of the major risk and/ or protective factors for substance use in adolescence. This paper reviews the most important studies published in the last 30 years in this field, focusing on the conceptual and methodological issues that may be making it more difficult to draw conclusions about the impact of attachment-especially attachment to parents-on substance use among youths. In general, the results indicate that secure attachment or stronger attachment between parents and children acts as a protective factor against drug use, even though there is a great variability in relation to the concept of addiction and its assessment. Secondly, most of the research reviewed also covers other factors that may be conditioning the influence of attachment to parents on children's drug use and which would explain, at least in part, the disparity of the results from different studies. Notable among such factors would be individual characteristics (such as sex, age or self-esteem) and the influence of other sources of attachment, including peers and their circumstances (such as their drug use). Finally, we discuss the importance of taking into account the mentioned conceptual and methodological considerations aspects in research on attachment as a risk and/or protective factor for drug use in adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Adolescent Development  
\*Attachment Behavior  
\*Drug Usage  
Protective Factors

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 24. Differences in illegal drug consumption between native and immigrants in a large sample of injected drug users in Catalonia (Spain).

**Citation:** Adicciones, 2014, vol./is. 26/1(69-76), 0214-4840 (2014)

**Author(s):** Saigi, Nuria; Espelt, Albert; Folch, Cinta; Sarasa-Renedo, Ana; Castellano, Yolanda; Majo, Xavier; Merono, Merce; Brugal, M. Teresa; Casabona, Jordi; REDAN Group

**Correspondence Address:** Espelt, Albert: Agencia de Salut Publica de Barcelona, Placa Lesseps, 1, Barcelona, Spain, 08023, aespelt@aspb.cat

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** REDAN Group

**Institution:** Agencia de Salut Publica de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; Agencia de Salut Publica de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; CIBER de Epidemiologia y Salud Publica, Madrid, Spain; Agencia de Salut Publica de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; Agencia de Salut Publica de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; Subdireccio General de Drogodependencies, Barcelona,

Spain; Ambit Prevencio, Barcelona, Spain; Agencia de Salud Publica de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain; CIBER de Epidemiologia y Salud Publica, Madrid, Spain

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

The aims of this study were to describe illegal drug abuse patterns in relation to the migration process and use of drug treatment centers among immigrant injected drug users (IDUs) involved in harm reduction programs, and to compare the characteristics of immigrant and native IDUs. Cross-sectional study of 748 IDUs aged > 18 years attending harm reduction centers between 2008 and 2009. We explored differences in socio-economic status, illegal drug consumption, health status and use of treatment centers in native versus immigrant IDUs. We also described whether immigrant IDUs started using injected drugs before or after entering the host country. Immigrant IDUs tend to live alone more frequently, start injection at later ages, use heroin and inject it more frequently and use drug treatment centers less frequently than native IDUs. Seventy-six percent of immigrants began using illegal drugs before arriving at the host country. Those who started in other countries were residing in the host country for 5 years or less (63.9%). Overall, immigrant IDUs attended drug treatment centers (36.9%) less frequently than native IDUs (71.8%). In conclusion, migration could be a risk factor for illegal drug abuse initiation or increase in consumption, often with the adoption of local consumption patterns and aggravated due to a lower access to drug treatment centers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Drug Abuse  
\*Harm Reduction  
\*Immigration  
\*Injections  
\*Social Programs  
Heroin  
Risk Factors  
Socioeconomic Status  
Treatment

**Source:**

PsycINFO

### 25. A successful strategy for estimating the consumption of needles and syringes by injecting drug users in the Czech Republic.

**Citation:**

Adicciones, 2014, vol./is. 26/1(62-68), 0214-4840 (2014)

**Author(s):**

Gabrhelik, Roman; Vacek, Jaroslav; Mista, Jan

**Correspondence Address:**

Gabrhelik, Roman: Charles University in Prague, First Faculty of Medicine, Department of Addictology, Apolinarska 4, Prague 2, Czech Republic, 120 00, gabrhelik@adiktologie.cz

**Institution:**

Charles University in Prague, First Faculty of Medicine, Department of Addictology, Prague, Czech Republic; Charles University in Prague, First Faculty of Medicine, Department of Addictology, Prague, Czech Republic; Charles University in Prague, First Faculty of Medicine, Department of Addictology, Prague, Czech Republic

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

The objectives were to: (i) estimate the extent of the injecting equipment (IE) provided by needle exchange programs (NEPs) to injecting drug users (IDUs) in the Czech Republic in 2010; (ii) subsequently validate the recent methodology used for data collection by the Czech National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (CMC), and (iii) estimate the number of syringes provided to Czech IDUs. A simple document analysis was performed in order to collect data on the production, sale, and consumption of injecting equipment in the Czech Republic in combination with questionnaire screening in the NEPs and 21 brief interviews with key informants. Ten types of IE most commonly used for drug injecting by the Czech drug users were identified. Approximately 5,038,000 pieces of sterile IE were marketed in the Czech Republic in 2010. According to four manufacturers (with a market share of 96%) and with reference to the year 2010,

5,430,694 pieces of sterile IE were provided to Czech injecting drug users (487,694 pieces of IE were sold to IDUs in pharmacies and 5,038,000 pieces of IE were distributed by NEPs in 2010). We compared the amount of IE provided to IDUs as reported to the CMC National registry by NEPs (4,943,000) with that of IE distributed by manufacturers and distributors (5,038,000) in the country in 2010 and found a difference of less than two percent using two different methodologies. This study confirms the accuracy of the data on the amount of IE exchanged as collected by the CMC monitoring system. This study opens up important public health practice and policy-making issues. The methodology of this study may be used in regions where no data collection system is present or where confirmation of the data related to IE is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Needle Exchange Programs](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 26. The model of the big five personality factors and problematic Internet use in Colombian youth.

**Original Title:** El modelo de los cinco grandes factores de personalidad y el uso problematico de Internet en jovenes colombianos.

**Citation:** Adicciones, 2014, vol./is. 26/1(54-61), 0214-4840 (2014)

**Author(s):** Puerta-Cortes, Diana Ximena; Carbonell, Xavier

**Correspondence Address:** Puerta-Cortes, Diana Ximena: FPCEE Blanquerna, Cister, 34, Barcelona, Spain, 08022, dianaximenapc@blanquerna.url.edu

**Institution:** Universidad de Ibague, Tolima, Colombia; Universitat Ramon Llull, FPCEE, Barcelona, Spain

**Language:** Spanish

**Abstract:** The aim of the study was to relate the basic dimensions of personality formulated by the model of the big five factors with problematic Internet use in a sample of 411 Colombian youngsters, 18-28 years of age, attending three private universities. Online survey questionnaires were administered for: socio-demographics and Internet usage habits, the Big Five Inventory (John, Donahue and Kentle, 1991), to assess personality, and the Internet Addiction Test (Young, 1998), to determine the degree of use of the Internet (controlled, problematic or addictive). The results revealed that 9.7% of the sample has a problematic Internet use. Among them, the majority were male ( $Z = 12.93$ ,  $p = 0.01$ ) and performing communication and leisure activities. The problematic use correlates positively with neuroticism and negatively with friendliness and responsibility. On the other hand, is not related to extraversion and openness to experience. Being female and the responsibility dimension are protective factors from problematic use, while neuroticism predicts it. In conclusion, the study data provides empirical evidence of the relationship between personality and problematic Internet use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Internet Addiction](#)  
[\\*Personality Traits](#)  
[\\*Internet Usage](#)  
[Leisure Time](#)  
[Neuroticism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 27. Psychopathological comorbidity in cocaine users in outpatient treatment.

**Original Title:** Comorbilidad psicopatologica en consumidores de cocaína en tratamiento ambulatorio.

**Citation:** Adicciones, 2014, vol./is. 26/1(15-26), 0214-4840 (2014)

- Author(s):** Araos, Pedro; Vergara-Moragues, Esperanza; Pedraz, Maria; Pavon, Francisco J; Cloute, Rafael Campos; Calado, Montserrat; Ruiz, Juan Jesus; Garcia-Marchena, Nuria; Gornemann, Isolde; Torrens, Marta; de Fonseca, Fernando Rodriguez
- Correspondence Address:** de Fonseca, Fernando Rodriguez: Instituto IBIMA, Hospital Carlos Haya de Malaga, Unidad Clinica de Gestion de Salud Mental, Pabellon de Gobierno Sotano, Avenida de Carlos Haya 82, Malaga, Spain, 29010, fernando.rodriguez@fundacionimabis.org
- Institution:** Unidad de Gestion Cinica de Salud Mental, Hospital Regional Universitario Carlos Haya, Instituto IBIMA, Malaga, Spain; Universidad Internacional de la Rioja (UNIR), Logrono, Spain; Unidad de Gestion Cinica de Salud Mental, Hospital Regional Universitario Carlos Haya, Instituto IBIMA, Malaga, Spain; Unidad de Gestion Cinica de Salud Mental, Hospital Regional Universitario Carlos Haya, Instituto IBIMA, Malaga, Spain; Centro Comarcal de Drogodependencias, Mijas Costa, Spain; Unidad de Gestion Cinica de Salud Mental, Hospital Regional Universitario Carlos Haya, Instituto IBIMA, Malaga, Spain; Centro de Tratamiento Ambulatorio, Malaga, Spain; Unidad de Gestion Cinica de Salud Mental, Hospital Regional Universitario Carlos Haya, Instituto IBIMA, Malaga, Spain; Unidad de Gestion Cinica de Salud Mental, Hospital Regional Universitario Carlos Haya, Instituto IBIMA, Malaga, Spain; Human Pharmacology and Clinical Neurosciences Research Group, Institut Hospital del Mar d'Investigacions Mediques (IMIM), Barcelona, Spain; Unidad de Gestion Cinica de Salud Mental, Hospital Regional Universitario Carlos Haya, Instituto IBIMA, Malaga, Spain
- Language:** Spanish
- Abstract:** Cocaine addiction is a growing health problem and among its complications highlights the high prevalence of mental disorders co-occurring with abuse and dependence. This psychopathological comorbidity varies according to the time of consumption and the age of the patient. Early detection of psychopathological disorders associated with drug consumption is necessary to optimize health care and to improve the prognosis. The main aim of the present study was to estimate the prevalence and characteristics of psychopathological comorbidity in a population of subjects seeking outpatient treatment for cocaine use. We recruited 110 subjects using cocaine by nasal insufflations evaluated with the PRISM (Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders), a semi-structured diagnostic interview that differentiates primary mental disorders from those induced by the drug. This population presented 86.4% male and had a mean age of 36.5. They displayed a pathological use of cocaine of 7 years and the presence of psychopathology was associated with a higher number of DSM-IV-TR (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV-TR) criteria for substance dependence. The lifetime prevalence of some psychopathological comorbidity was 61.8%, highlighting mood disorders (34.5%), followed by anxiety disorders (22.7%) and psychotic disorders (15.5%). About 20% showed antisocial personality disorder and 21% borderline personality disorder. From among mood and psychotic disorders, the induced disorders were more frequent, while the primary disorders were more prevalent in anxiety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[\\*Outpatient Treatment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 28. Counselling a woman traumatized by severe abuse.**
- 
- Citation:** Psychology, May 2014, vol./is. 5/7(718-735), 2152-7180;2152-7199 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Bryant, Jodi
- Correspondence Address:** Bryant, Jodi, Jodi@lifechangecounsellingresources.ca
- Institution:** Life Change Resources, Saskatoon, SK, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The manuscript is a case report on a newly married Christian wife and mother of 3 children who sought help at a college counselling service for substance dependence and marital problems. Her past sexual trauma had manifested as severe traumatic reactions, which had contributed to a chronic emotionally distressed life, sexual promiscuity, and substance dependence, and she was unable to function appropriately in most spectrums of vitality. After the case issues and counselling approaches were researched, family members attended 11 Christ-centered or Spirituotherapy counselling sessions during which theistic and CBT interventions were used. The client gained insight into her past and current issues; grew spiritually; decreased her substance use; gained better communication skills, parenting, and coping methods; maintained a part-time job; and learned relapse prevention and management strategies. It was recommended that she continue theistic counselling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY).; HOLDER: Author and Scientific Research Publishing Inc.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Counseling](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Sexual Abuse](#)  
[\\*Spirituality](#)  
[Christians](#)  
[Emotional Trauma](#)  
[Promiscuity](#)  
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 29. The availability and use of drugs in Slovenian primary schools and in vicinities close to schools.

**Citation:** Hrvatska Revija Za Rehabilitacijska Istrazivanja, 2014, vol./is. 50/1(26-35), 1331-3010 (2014)

**Author(s):** Hocevar, Andreja; Sebart, Mojca Kovac; Mazgon, Jasna

**Correspondence Address:** Hocevar, Andreja: University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Educational Sciences, Askerceva 2, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 1000

**Institution:** University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Educational Sciences, Ljubljana, Slovenia; University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Educational Sciences, Ljubljana, Slovenia; University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Educational Sciences, Ljubljana, Slovenia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** According to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drugs Addiction, preventive programmes and interventions should aim to address drug use in specific settings, such as schools. There are no available data about drug use in schools, especially in an international context; therefore, this study attempted to collect data on the availability and use of drugs in schools and in vicinities close to schools, from students attending Slovenian primary schools. The research study consists of a representative sample of students (n = 1527), parents (n = 1259), teachers (n = 163), and head teachers (n = 60) from Slovenia. The data were gathered with a questionnaire, which consisted mainly of opinion and evaluation scales. Findings: The most important finding of this study was that legal and illegal drugs were easily available in Slovenian primary schools and in vicinities close to schools, and students did use them in these areas. Research findings draw attention to the need for teachers and head teachers to pay special attention to drug use in schools and in vicinities close to schools, although they may not initially see it as a

problem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Elementary Schools](#)  
[Prevention](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Hrvatska Revija za Rehabilitacijska Istrazivanja*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

### 30. The Lemming-effect: Harm perception of psychotropic substances among music festival visitors.

**Citation:** Health, Risk & Society, May 2014, vol./is. 16/4(323-338), 1369-8575;1469-8331 (May 2014)  
**Author(s):** Wiedermann, Wolfgang; Niggli, Jurg; Frick, Ulrich  
**Correspondence Address:** Wiedermann, Wolfgang, wolfgang.wiedermann@univie.ac.at  
**Institution:** Department of Psychology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Stiftung Suchthilfe, St. Gallen, Switzerland; Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Previous authors have recognised the need for a re-characterisation of risk assessment as a lived experience which is constructed in, and influenced by, the social context. In this article, we examine the impact of perceived drug consumption norms on perceived drug-related harm in a social context encouraging drug use. We hypothesised that cognitive accessibility of perceived peer behaviour leads to a trivialisation of perceived harm. To test this hypothesis, we surveyed a sample of 367 visitors of the Open-Air St. Gallen music festival 2009 (Switzerland) about the perceived harm of heroin, cocaine, cannabis, alcohol and tobacco. We used a split-ballot experiment to manipulate the cognitive accessibility of high drug consumption prevalence among visitors. We assessed subjects' blood alcohol concentration, gender, age, and alcohol and cannabis consumption patterns as potential confounders. We found that cannabis was perceived as the least harmful substance, followed by tobacco, alcohol, cocaine and heroin. Cannabis was also judged as being least addictive, followed by alcohol, tobacco, cocaine and heroin. When perceived peer behaviour was made cognitively accessible, perceived health damages were significantly lower for cannabis, alcohol and tobacco, and perceived addictiveness was significantly lower for alcohol. Higher blood alcohol concentration had a levelling effect on risk judgements. Our results shed light on the underlying cognitive mechanisms of changes in drug-related risk perception induced by perceived peer behaviour of a drug-affine subculture and suggest a contextual trivialisation of perceived harm. Targeted prevention campaigns should consider a situational willingness to trivialise perceived drug-related hazards among music festival visitors and aim at counteracting such unconscious misconceptions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Music](#)  
[Risk Assessment](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO

### 31. E-cigarettes: A rising trend among youth.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, June 2014, vol./is. 52/6(27-31), 0279-3695 (Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Ahern, Nancy R; Mechling, Brandy

**Correspondence Address:** Ahern, Nancy R.: University of North Carolina Wilmington, School of Nursing, 601 S. College Road, Wilmington, NC, US, 28403-5995, ahernn@uncw.edu

**Institution:** University of North Carolina Wilmington, School of Nursing, Wilmington, NC, US; University of North Carolina Wilmington, School of Nursing, Wilmington, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Electronic cigarettes, known as "e-cigarettes," were designed as a smoking cessation tool for adults. An unintended audience for the product has been found with adolescents, many of whom have never used conventional cigarettes. Broad consequences of e-cigarettes on adolescent health include nicotine addiction-and later nicotine withdrawal-and potential for nicotine overdose. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations are non-existent; empirical evidence regarding e-cigarettes is limited; and studies conducted with adolescent e-cigarette use are even less common. Prevention measures must target the manufacturers and retailers of these devices as well as adolescents, parents, schools, and health care professionals. Psychiatric-mental health nurses are well positioned to raise awareness of the dangerous consequences of e-cigarette use in teens. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: SLACK Incorporated

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Psychiatric Nurses](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)  
[Trends](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 32. Prison substance misuse programs and offender rehabilitation.

**Citation:** Psychiatry, Psychology and Law, May 2014, vol./is. 21/3(360-369), 1321-8719;1934-1687 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Casey, Sharon; Day, Andrew

**Correspondence Address:** Day, Andrew: School of Psychology, Deakin University, Waterfront Campus, Geelong, VIC, Australia, 3220, andrew.day@deakin.edu.au

**Institution:** School of Psychology, Deakin University, Geelong, VIC, Australia; School of Psychology, Deakin University, Geelong, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article considers the nature of the association between substance misuse and criminal behaviour and how this might inform the development of prison-based substance misuse treatment programs. The literature on what is known about the effectiveness of prison-based treatment is reviewed and the implications for correctional practice considered. It is concluded that prison-based substance misuse treatment should be considered a critical component of rehabilitation programming and that justice outcomes are likely to be improved when a number of program features are incorporated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Criminals](#)

\*Drug Abuse  
 \*Prisons  
 \*Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

### 33. Living with addiction: The perspectives of drug using and non-using individuals about sharing space in a hospital setting.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(640-649), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Strike, C; Guta, A; de Prinse, K; Switzer, S; Chan Carusone, S

**Correspondence Address:** Strike, C., 155 College Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5T 3M7, carol.strike@utoronto.ca

**Institution:** University of Toronto, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; University of Toronto, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Casey House Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada; University of Toronto, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Casey House Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Hospitals seem to be places where harm reduction approaches could have great benefit but few have responded to the needs of people who use drugs. Drawing on recent theoretical contributions to harm reduction from health geography, we examine how the implementation of harm reduction is shaped by space and contested understandings of place and health. We examine how drug use and harm reduction approaches pose challenges and offer opportunities in hospital-based care using interview data from people living with HIV and who were or had recently been admitted to a hospital with an innovative harm reduction policy. Our data reveal the contested spatial arrangements (and the related practices and corporeal relations) that occur due to the discordance between harm reduction and hospital regulatory policy. Rather than de-stigmatising drug use at Casey House Hospital, the adoption of the harm reduction policy sparked inter-client conflict, reproduced dominant discourses about health and drug users, and highlights the challenges of sharing space when drug use is involved. The hospital setting produces particular ways of being for people who use and those who do not use drugs and the demarcation of space in a drug using context. Moving forward, harm reduction practice and research needs to consider more than just interactions between drug users and healthcare providers, or the role of administrative policies; it needs to position ethics at the forefront of understanding the collisions between people, drug use, place, and space. We raise questions about the relationship between subjectivity and spatial arrangements in mediating the success of harm reduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Abuse Prevention  
 \*Drug Addiction  
 \*Harm Reduction  
 \*Hospitals  
 \*Sharing (Social Behavior)  
 Policy Making

Source: PsycINFO

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

### 34. The place and time of drugs.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(633-639), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Duff, Cameron

**Correspondence Address:** Duff, Cameron: National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Faculty of Health Sciences, 54-62 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia, 3065, cameron.duff@monash.edu

**Institution:** National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University of Technology, Faculty of Health Sciences, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** 'Context' is one of the most enduring analytical devices in social science accounts of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use, although its elaboration tends to emphasise macro-structural processes (like economic change, law enforcement, health policy, racism or stigma) at the expense of more finely-grained understandings of the place and time of consumption. Drawing on Gilles Deleuze's notion of the assemblage, and its reception in recent critical geographies of AOD use, I will characterise context as an assemblage of social, affective and material forces. Such a characterisation is not indifferent to the range of structural forces that are often understood to mediate AOD use. Rather, it is concerned to document how these forces actually participate in the modulations of consumption. The assemblage will thus be construed in ways that align context with the 'real conditions' (place and time) of drug use. I will develop this argument by way of a case study drawn from a recent qualitative study of the social contexts of methamphetamine use in Melbourne. My goal is to document the ways 'context' is produced in the activity of drug use, and how 'context' so constructed, comes to modulate this use. By contrasting traditional approaches to the analysis of context with methods borrowed from Deleuze, I aim to transcend structural understandings of context in order to clarify the active, local and contingent role of contexts in the mediation of what bodies do 'on' and 'with' drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Stigma](#)  
[\\*Health Care Policy](#)  
[Economics](#)  
[Law Enforcement](#)  
[Racism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 35. Neighbourhood structural characteristics and crack cocaine use: Exploring the impact of perceived neighbourhood disorder on use among African Americans.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(616-623), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Sterk, Claire E; Elifson, Kirk W; DePadilla, Lara

**Correspondence Address:** DePadilla, Lara, 1518 Clifton Road, 5th Floor, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, ldepadi@emory.edu

**Institution:** Emory University, Rollins School of Public, Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Atlanta, GA, US; Emory University, Rollins School of Public, Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Atlanta, GA, US; Emory University, Rollins School of Public, Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Atlanta, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Crack cocaine use and associated negative social and health consequences remain a significant public health problem. Research that expands beyond the individual by considering the environmental context as a determinant of cocaine use is growing. The

main objectives of this paper are to examine the effects of perceived neighbourhood disorder as an independent correlate of the frequency of recent crack cocaine use and whether its impact is mediated by use-related practices and social context of use among an African American adult sample in Atlanta (GA). Methods: Cross-sectional data were collected from 461 respondents who were recruited through active and passive community outreach from 70 disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods across Atlanta. Multivariable negative binomial regression was performed to assess the independent association of perceived neighbourhood disorder with crack cocaine use frequency and to explore potential mediation by use-related practices and social context of use. Results: Perceived neighbourhood disorder did not remain statistically significant after accounting for use-related practices and social context of use. Involvement in drug distribution and having traded sex were associated with increases in frequency of drug use, while using in safer places and using alone were associated with decreases in frequency of use. Conclusion: The results show that perceived neighbourhood disorder is associated with frequency of crack cocaine use independently of socio-demographics. However, its significance was eliminated when controlling for use-related practices and the social context of use. Such practices and the social context of use may mediate the relationship between neighbourhood disorder and crack cocaine use. Future research is needed to more fully elucidate the links between individual and neighbourhood characteristics that are related to crack cocaine use and strategies to reduce use must consider the salience of use-related practices and the social context of use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Blacks](#)  
[\\*Crack Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Neighborhoods](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)  
[Mediation](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 36. Negotiating place and gendered violence in Canada's largest open drug scene.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(608-615), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** McNeil, Ryan; Shannon, Kate; Shaver, Laura; Kerr, Thomas; Small, Will

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**Institution:** BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users, Vancouver, BC, Canada; BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Vancouver's Downtown Eastside is home to Canada's largest street-based drug scene and only supervised injection facility (Insite). High levels of violence among men and women have been documented in this neighbourhood. This study was undertaken to explore the role of violence in shaping the socio-spatial relations of women and 'marginal men' (i.e., those occupying subordinate positions within the drug scene) in the Downtown Eastside, including access to Insite. Methods: Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with 23 people who inject drugs (PWID) recruited through the Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users, a local drug user organization. Interviews included a mapping exercise. Interview transcripts and maps were analyzed thematically, with an emphasis on how gendered violence shaped participants' spatial practices. Results: Hegemonic forms of masculinity operating within the Downtown Eastside framed the everyday violence experienced by women and marginal men. This violence

shaped the spatial practices of women and marginal men, in that they avoided drug scene milieus where they had experienced violence or that they perceived to be dangerous. Some men linked their spatial restrictions to the perceived 'dope quality' of neighbourhood drug dealers to maintain claims to dominant masculinities while enacting spatial strategies to promote safety. Environmental supports provided by health and social care agencies were critical in enabling women and marginal men to negotiate place and survival within the context of drug scene violence. Access to Insite did not motivate participants to enter into "dangerous" drug scene milieus but they did venture into these areas if necessary to obtain drugs or generate income. Conclusion: Gendered violence is critical in restricting the geographies of men and marginal men within the street-based drug scene. There is a need to scale up existing environmental interventions, including supervised injection services, to minimize violence and potential drug-related risks among these highly-vulnerable PWID. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Sex Roles](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Human Sex Differences](#)  
[Injections](#)  
[Neighborhoods](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 37. Spatial accessibility of drug treatment facilities and the effects on locus of control, drug use, and service use among heroin-injecting Mexican American men.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(598-607), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Kao, Dennis; Torres, Luis R; Guerrero, Erick G; Mauldin, Rebecca L; Bordnick, Patrick S

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: This study explores the spatial accessibility of outpatient drug treatment facilities and the potential relationship with drug use-related outcomes among Mexican American heroin users. Methods: Secondary data on 219 current and former heroin-injecting Mexican American men aged 45 and older were drawn from a research study in Houston, Texas. We used geographic information systems (GIS) to derive two spatial accessibility measures: distance from one's place of residence to the closest drug treatment facility (in minutes); and the number of facilities within a 10-minute driving distance from one's place of residence. Exploratory logistic regression analyses examined the association between the spatial accessibility of drug treatment facilities and several drug use-related outcomes: internal locus of control (LOC); perceived chances and worries of injecting in the next six months; treatment utilization; and location of last heroin purchase. Results: Participants with greater spatial access to treatment programs were more likely to report a higher chance of injecting in the near future. However, while current heroin users were more worried about injecting in the next six months, greater spatial access to treatment programs seemed to have a buffering effect. Finally, those who lived closer to a treatment programs were more likely to have last purchased heroin inside

the neighborhood versus outside the neighborhood. Spatial accessibility was not associated with internal LOC or treatment utilization. Conclusion: The findings showed that the presence of outpatient treatment facilities-particularly services in Spanish-may influence perceived risk of future heroin use and purchasing behaviors among Mexican American men. Implications for future spatially-informed drug use research and the planning of culturally and linguistically responsive drug treatment programs are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Health Care Utilization](#)  
[\\*Internal External Locus of Control](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Mexican Americans](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Heroin](#)  
[Intravenous Injections](#)  
[Treatment Facilities](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**38. An examination of places where African American men who have sex with men (MSM) use drugs/drink alcohol: A focus on social and spatial characteristics.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(591-597), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Tobin, Karin E; Latkin, Carl A; Curriero, Frank C

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Drug and alcohol use are risk factors for HIV transmission. Much of the HIV behavioural research has focused on risk without consideration of the social and spatial context of the behaviour. Yet, risk may be specific or unique to place. The purpose of this study was to examine the social and spatial characteristics of places where African American men who have sex with men (AA MSM) use drugs and/or alcohol. Specifically, we examined spatial intensity and clustering of drug/alcohol places and characteristics of their social networks at these places. Methods: Participants were recruited using outreach, on-line advertisements and word-of-mouth referrals. Inclusion criteria were: age 18 or older and sex with a man in the prior 90 days. Participants (n =51) completed a socio-spatial inventory in which they provided addresses of n =187 places where they most recently used drugs and/or drank alcohol. Participants described characteristics of people who were at these places. Results: The mean age of participants was 36.5 years (SD=10.9). Half (51%) identified as gay, 31% bisexual, 4% heterosexual and 10% as not sure/questioning and 27% self-reported HIV positive status. Drug/alcohol places were spatially concentrated in the inner part of the city and evidence of clustering by participant characteristics was present. Of n =187 places named where the participant drank alcohol or used drugs, 68% were described as a residence (participants or "someone one else's house"), 20% were bars/clubs or restaurants, 8% were outside places and 4% were miscellaneous (e.g. on the bus/car). There were differences in the characteristics of

social network members by place-type. At residential places, a greater proportion of networks listed were sex partners or kin, compared to other place-types. A greater proportion of networks listed at bars/clubs/restaurants were gay, knew that the participant had sex with men, and were younger compared to other place-types. Conclusion: AA MSM drink alcohol and use drugs in a variety of place-types and with various social network members. Little research has been done on factors that shape the geography of AA MSM substance use. Future research is needed to explore these complex associations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Disease Transmission](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[\\*Same Sex Intercourse](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[Blacks](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 39. Contextualizing gender differences and methamphetamine use with HIV prevalence within a South African community.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(583-590), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Wechsberg, Wendee M; Doherty, Irene A; Myers, Bronwyn; Morgan-Lopez, Antonio A; Emanuel, Andrea; Carney, Tara; Kline, Tracy L; Zule, William A

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**Institution:** RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; South African Medical Research Council, Parow, South Africa; RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; South African Medical Research Council, Parow, South Africa; RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: This study was conducted in a large Black African township outside of Cape Town, South Africa, where HIV infection has been endemic at extremely high levels for years. Problems associated with high HIV prevalence are compounded by gender inequality and high rates of gender-based violence exacerbated by heavy alcohol use and increasing methamphetamine use. Methods: Informal drinking establishments (known as shebeens) were geocoded and mapped. Based on visual examination, we identified 36 neighbourhoods, each of which contained between three to seven drinking venues clustered together. Neighbourhoods were separated from each other by at least 200m. We randomly selected 30 of the 36 neighbourhoods. Outreach workers screened males in shebeens and screened their female partners. This analysis includes 580 study participants recruited from 30 neighbourhoods between 2010 and 2012. All participants completed a baseline questionnaire that included individual-level, couple-level, and neighbourhood-level measures of alcohol and other drug use, HIV infection, and HIV risk behaviours. Multilevel fixed effects regression analyses stratified by gender were conducted to examine correlates of HIV infection. Results: Women were twice as likely as men to be HIV infected, yet they reported fewer sex partners. Neighbourhood prevalence of HIV was correlated with greater likelihood of HIV infection among women, but not men. Neighbourhood methamphetamine use was marginally associated with HIV among women but not among men. At the individual level, heavy alcohol use

was marginally associated with HIV infection among men but not among women. Having an HIV positive partner was the strongest correlate of being HIV positive among both men and women. Conclusion: Findings from this study underscore the need for policy makers to direct scarce resources to the communities, places within communities, and populations, especially vulnerable women, where the impact on HIV prevention and onward transmission will be greatest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Communities](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*HIV](#)  
[\\*Human Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)  
[Epidemiology](#)  
[Neighborhoods](#)  
[Urban Planning](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 40. Dealing food: Female drug users' narratives about food in a prison place and implications for their health.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(562-568), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Smoyer, Amy B; Blankenship, Kim M

**Correspondence Address:** Smoyer, Amy B.: Center for Interdisciplinary Research on AIDS, School of Public Health, Yale University, 135 College Street, #200, New Haven, CT, US, 06510, amy.smoyer@yale.edu

**Institution:** Center for Interdisciplinary Research on AIDS, School of Public Health, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US; American University, Department of Sociology, Center on Health, Risk and Society, Washington, DC, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Prison is a major "place" for drug users in the US, yet remarkably little is known about the lived experience of incarceration. More information about prison life is needed to improve health outcomes for incarcerated and formerly incarcerated people. Methods: Thirty (30) formerly incarcerated women were interviewed about prison food. All interviews were digitally recorded and transcribed. Qualitative data analysis software was used to code and organize the data using thematic analysis. Results: As described in these participants' narratives, prison food systems contributed to the construction of boundaries that distinguished the prison place from places and life outside the institution's walls. Participants also described boundaries within the prison that resulted in a patchwork of interior places, each with their own unique structure, meaning, and food system. These places, constructed by physical location, movement, and power, or lack thereof, included various micro-geographies that further defined women's individual prison experience. The boundaries that separated these places were not fixed: Women shifted and diminished internal and external borders by resisting food policies and reproducing their outside lives inside. Conclusion: These findings call for public policy officials and prison administrators to reexamine the prison place in order to facilitate healthier eating behaviors and lay the groundwork for more positive communication between inmates and correctional staff and administration. More research is needed to measure how these types of changes to the prison food environment impact nutritional, mental health, substance abuse, and criminal justice outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Drug Usage  
\*Female Criminals  
\*Incarceration  
\*Prisoners  
\*Prisons  
Food

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**41. Single room occupancy (SRO) hotels as mental health risk environments among impoverished women: The intersection of policy, drug use, trauma, and urban space.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(556-561), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Knight, Kelly R; Lopez, Andrea M; Comfort, Megan; Shumway, Martha; Cohen, Jennifer; Riley, Elise D

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**Institution:** Department of Anthropology, History and Social Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US; Urban Health Program, Research Triangle Institute International, NC, US; Department of Psychiatry, Trauma Recovery Center, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Clinical Pharmacy, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Due to the significantly high levels of comorbid substance use and mental health diagnosis among urban poor populations, examining the intersection of drug policy and place requires a consideration of the role of housing in drug user mental health. In San Francisco, geographic boundedness and progressive health and housing policies have coalesced to make single room occupancy hotels (SROs) a key urban built environment used to house poor populations with co-occurring drug use and mental health issues. Unstably housed women who use illicit drugs have high rates of lifetime and current trauma, which manifests in disproportionately high rates of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, and depression when compared to stably housed women. Methods: We report data from a qualitative interview study (n =30) and four years of ethnography conducted with housing policy makers and unstably housed women who use drugs and live in SROs. Results: Women in the study lived in a range of SRO built environments, from publicly funded, newly built SROs to privately owned, dilapidated buildings, which presented a rich opportunity for ethnographic comparison. Applying Rhodes et al.'s framework of socio-structural vulnerability, we explore how SROs can operate as "mental health risk environments" in which macro-structural factors (housing policies shaping the built environment) interact with meso-level factors (social relations within SROs) and micro-level, behavioral coping strategies to impact women's mental health. The degree to which SRO built environments were "trauma-sensitive" at the macro level significantly influenced women's mental health at meso- and micro-levels. Women who were living in SROs which exacerbated fear and anxiety attempted, with limited success, to deploy strategies on the meso- and micro-level to manage their mental health symptoms. Conclusion: Study findings underscore the importance of housing policies which consider substance use in the context of current and cumulative trauma experiences in order to improve quality of life and mental health for unstably housed women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Built Environment

\*Drug Usage  
 \*Mental Health  
 \*Poverty  
 \*Risk Factors  
 Ethnography  
 Housing  
 Poverty Areas  
 Trauma  
 Urban Environments

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 42. Piloting a 'spatial isolation' index: The built environment and sexual and drug use risks to sex workers.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(533-542), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Deering, Kathleen N; Rusch, Melanie; Amram, Ofer; Chettiar, Jill; Nguyen, Paul; Feng, Cindy X; Shannon, Kate

**Correspondence Address:** Deering, Kathleen N.: Division of AIDS, Faculty of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, gshi@cfenet.ubc.ca

**Institution:** Gender and Sexual Health Initiative, BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Gender and Sexual Health Initiative, BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Gender and Sexual Health Initiative, BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Gender and Sexual Health Initiative, BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Gender and Sexual Health Initiative, BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; School of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; Gender and Sexual Health Initiative, BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Employing innovative mapping and spatial analyses of individual and neighbourhood environment data, we examined the social, physical and structural features of overlapping street-based sex work and drug scenes and explored the utility of a 'spatial isolation index' in explaining exchanging sex for drugs and exchanging sex while high. Methods: Analyses drew on baseline interview and geographic data (January 2010-October 2011) from a large prospective cohort of street and off-street sex workers (SWs) in Metropolitan Vancouver and external publically-available, neighbourhood environment data. An index measuring 'spatial isolation' was developed from seven indicators measuring features of the built environment within 50m buffers (e.g., industrial or commercial zoning, lighting) surrounding sex work environments. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression was used to examine associations between the two outcomes (exchanged sex for drugs; exchanged sex while high) and the index, as well as each individual indicator. Results: Of 510 SWs, 328 worked in street-based/outdoor environments (e.g., streets, parks, alleys) and were included in the analyses. In multivariable analysis, increased spatial isolation surrounding street-based/outdoor SWs' main places of servicing clients as measured with the index was significantly associated with exchanging sex for drugs. Exchanging sex for drugs was also significantly positively associated with an indicator of the built environment suggesting greater spatial isolation (increased percent of parks) and negatively associated with those suggesting decreased spatial isolation (increased percent commercial areas, increased count of lighting, increased building footprint). Exchanging sex while high was negatively associated with increased percent of commercial zones but this association was removed when adjusting for police harassment. Conclusions: The results from our exploratory study highlight how built environment shapes risks within overlapping street-based sex work and drug scenes through the development of a novel index comprised of multiple indicators of the built environment available through publicly available data. This study informs the important

role that spatially-oriented responses, such as safer-environment interventions, and structural responses, such as decriminalization of sex work can play in improving the health, safety and well-being of SWs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Built Environment](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neighborhoods](#)  
[\\*Prostitution](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 43. The economic geography of medical cannabis dispensaries in California.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(508-515), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Morrison, Chris; Gruenewald, Paul J; Freisthler, Bridget; Ponicki, William R; Remer, Lillian G

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**Institution:** Prevention Research Center, Berkeley, CA, US; Prevention Research Center, Berkeley, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: The introduction of laws that permit the use of cannabis for medical purposes has led to the emergence of a medical cannabis industry in some US states. This study assessed the spatial distribution of medical cannabis dispensaries according to estimated cannabis demand, socioeconomic indicators, alcohol outlets and other socio-demographic factors. Methods: Telephone survey data from 5940 residents of 39 California cities were used to estimate social and demographic correlates of cannabis consumption. These individual-level estimates were then used to calculate aggregate cannabis demand (i.e. market potential) for 7538 census block groups. Locations of actively operating cannabis dispensaries were then related to the measure of demand and the socio-demographic characteristics of census block groups using multilevel Bayesian conditional autoregressive logit models. Results: Cannabis dispensaries were located in block groups with greater cannabis demand, higher rates of poverty, alcohol outlets, and in areas just outside city boundaries. For the sampled block groups, a 10% increase in demand within a block group was associated with 2.4% greater likelihood of having a dispensary, and a 10% increase in the city-wide demand was associated with a 6.7% greater likelihood of having a dispensary. Conclusion: High demand for cannabis within individual block groups and within cities is related to the location of cannabis dispensaries at a block-group level. The relationship to low income, alcohol outlets and unincorporated areas indicates that dispensaries may open in areas that lack the resources to resist their establishment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Laws](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[Economics](#)  
[Geography](#)

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

#### 44. Integrating place into research on drug use, drug users' health, and drug policy.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(503-507), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Cooper, Hannah L.F; Tempalski, Barbara

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**Institution:** Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, US; Institute for Infectious Disease Research, NDRI, Inc., New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This editorial briefs the articles featured in this issue of International Journal of Drug Policy. The papers in this special issue provide several methodological, conceptual, and theoretical advances that we hope will inspire and guide future research on place, drug use, and drug users' health. Moving beyond the traditional method of linking people to places via their home addresses, several papers in this special issue consider activity spaces, and seek to describe the nature of these spaces and the predictors and outcomes of engaging in specific behaviors in these spaces. One possible additional direction for this research might be to recognize that users inhabit multiple different kinds of activity spaces in their roles as parents, partners, friends, and workers, and that their experiences of these spaces may also affect health. Other papers considered users' interior micro-environments as determinants of health. Expanding research on these interior micro-environments may be particularly important for understanding women's health, given that women's participation in public life is often constrained by gender roles and by the intense stigma of being a drug-using woman. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Health Behavior](#)  
[Policy Making](#)  
[Stigma](#)

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

#### 45. Explaining trends in addictive behaviour policy-The role of policy coherence.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(494-501), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Adam, Christian; Raschzok, Andreas

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**Institution:** University of Konstanz, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Konstanz, Germany; University of Konstanz, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Konstanz, Germany

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article analyses addictive behaviour policy regimes-focusing on illegal drugs and gambling-in 19 countries over a period of 50 years. It compares how these countries have combined rules on the consumption and possession of cannabis and on the participation in sports betting with sanctions for violations of these rules. While theories of policy

convergence can explain dominant trends in the way the combination of these policy instruments have changed, they cannot account for all of the empirical variation observed. Turning to Portugal, a case which deviates in both illegal drug and gambling policy from the expected trend, we show that explanations of policy change improve substantially when taking the concept of policy coherence into account. Specifically, we argue that changes of the policy status quo are facilitated when policy entrepreneurs succeed in shaping a perception of policy incoherence. In turn, when relevant actors are able to maintain a perception of policy coherence, the policy status quo is stabilized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Gambling](#)  
[\\*Policy Making](#)  
 Sports

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 46. OxyContin in Ontario: The multiple materialities of prescription painkillers.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(486-493), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** King, Samantha

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**Institution:** School of Kinesiology and Health Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: In the past decade, OxyContin diversion and misuse have been firmly established in Ontario public discourse as serious problems requiring major intervention. This article contextualizes and theorizes the processes through which the marketing of the prescription opioid and its subsequent problematization occurred. The analysis refuses the impossible choice between the 'deserving pain patient' and the 'undeserving addict,' between the war on pain and the war on drugs, and between a notion of OxyContin as either miracle panacea or destructive poison. Rather than falling in step with these binaries, OxyContin is theorized across them, or multiply, with the aim of moving beyond established moral and theoretical registers for exploring embodied consumption. Methods: This discursive study is based on a broad range of texts collected between 2009-2013: Hansard reports from the Legislative Assembly of Ontario; newspaper, magazine, and internet coverage of OxyContin; and policy documents, research reports, and position papers and news releases produced by government agencies, advocacy organizations, professional bodies, think tanks, tribal councils, and law enforcement agencies. Results: Pharmaceutical industry and state actors have attempted to dualistically parse disparate materializations of OxyContin, a tactic that intensified as media pressure helped produce the notion of a public health crisis and, implicitly, a crisis of welfare dependence. By focusing on the (impossible) task of stratifying proper from improper use, the drug's advocates sought to secure the integrity of opioid painkillers and to protect their materialization as vehicles for maintaining a body that is normal, stable, and in control, as opposed to a body of excess that threatens to expose the consumerist logic of contemporary medicine. Conclusion: Attempts to contain the multiplicity of OxyContin result in the further entrenchment of privatized and individualized approaches to pain and painkilling and serve to undermine rather than secure public health and safety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Prescription Drugs](#)  
[Pharmaceutical Industry](#)  
[Materialism](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**47. The phenomenon of low-frequency heroin injection among street-based urban poor: Drug user strategies and contexts of use.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(471-479), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Wenger, Lynn D; Lopez, Andrea M; Comfort, Megan; Kral, Alex H

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**Institution:** Urban Health Program, RTI International, San Francisco Regional Office, San Francisco, CA, US; Urban Health Program, RTI International, San Francisco Regional Office, San Francisco, CA, US; Urban Health Program, RTI International, San Francisco Regional Office, San Francisco, CA, US; Urban Health Program, RTI International, San Francisco Regional Office, San Francisco, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Dominant public health and medical discourse has relied on a pharmacocentric conception of heroin use—that is, the notion that heroin users inject compulsively to stave off physical and psychological withdrawal. Previous research disputes this claim suggesting that other patterns of heroin use, such as occasional, recreational, or controlled use are possible. In our previous cross-sectional epidemiological research, we identified the phenomenon of low frequency heroin injection (low-FHI), among street-based drug users. The goal of the current study was to qualitatively assess and contextualise this phenomenon over time among a sample of street-based low-FHI. Methods: 29 low-FHI and 25 high frequency heroin injectors (high-FHI) were followed for 2 years, during which they participated in a series of in-depth interviews. Qualitative data were coded using an inductive analysis approach. As similarities and differences between participants were discovered, transcripts were queried for supportive quotations as well as negative cases. Results: We found the social context among low-FHI and high-FHI to be similar with the exception of their patterns of heroin use. Thus, we focused this analysis on understanding motivations for and management of low-FHI. Two major categories of low-FHI emerged from the data: maintenance and transitioning low-FHI. Maintenance low-FHI sustained low-FHI over time. Some of these heroin users were circumstantial low-FHI, who maintained low-FHI as a result of their social networks or life events, and others maintained low-FHI purposefully. Transitioning low-FHI did not sustain low use throughout the study. We found that heroin use patterns frequently shift over time and these categories help identify factors impacting drug use within particular moments in an individual's life. Conclusions: Given the various patterns of heroin use that were identified in this study, when working with IDUs, one must assess the specifics of heroin use patterns including drug preferences, desire for substance abuse treatment, as well as basic physical and mental health care needs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Heroin](#)  
[\\*Public Health](#)

[\\*Urban Environments](#)  
[Intravenous Injections](#)  
[Poverty](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**48. Advertising representation, treatment menu and economic circulation of substance misuse treatment centers in Iran: A rapid survey based on newspaper advertisements.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(465-470), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Rezaee, Sobhan; Ekhtiari, Hamed

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**Institution:** Social Studies Department, Iranian Institute for Social and Cultural Studies, Tehran, Iran; Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Daily newspapers are the main platform by which substance misuse treatment (SMT) centers in Iran advertise their services. However, these advertisements provide little information on treatment options or costs. The current research aimed to use advertisements to compile a schema of treatment services and to map the extent and nature of drug treatments offered. Methods: During a four-week period (April to May) in 2009, the four most popular Persian newspapers printed in Tehran were reviewed. Across these publications 1704 advertisements were posted by 66 SMT centers. Each center was then contacted by telephone to complete a structured interview about services offered and related costs. The advertisements were also decoded through a quantitative contextual analysis method. Results: On average, each SMT center published 26 advertisements during the review period, costing 421 US\$. In addition, advertisements included word signifiers in six main categories including centers' introduction (100%), treatment types (91%), treatment duration (68%), medicines (70%), treatment features (60%) and psychological facilities (52%). The three detoxification programs advertised were the rapid method (57% of clinics, 443.23 US\$), buprenorphine (68%, 265 US\$) and methadone (71%, 137 US\$). More than 90% of the centers in Tehran were offering methadone maintenance (99 US\$, per month). Conclusion: SMT services in the Iranian market ranged from abstinence to maintenance programs, with opiates as the main focus. This review of centers' advertisements provides an indirect but rapidly obtained picture of the drug misuse treatment network. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Advertising](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Economics](#)  
[\\*Health Care Costs](#)  
[Newspapers](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**49. Income level and drug related harm among people who use injection drugs in a Canadian setting.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(458-464), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Long, Cathy; DeBeck, Kora; Feng, Cindy; Montaner, Julio; Wood, Evan; Kerr, Thomas

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**Institution:** British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; School of Public Health, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Higher income is generally associated with better health outcomes; however, among people who inject drugs (IDU) income generation frequently involves activities, such as sex work and drug dealing, which pose significant health risks. Therefore, we sought to examine the relationship between level of income and specific drug use patterns and related health risks. Methods: This study involved IDU participating in a prospective cohort study in Vancouver, Canada. Monthly income was categorized based on non-fixed quartiles at each follow-up with the lowest level serving as the reference category in generalized linear mixed-effects regression. Results: Among our sample of 1032 IDU, the median average monthly income over the study follow-up was \$1050 [interquartile range=785-2000]. In multivariate analysis, the highest income category was significantly associated with sex work (adjusted odds ratio [AOR]=7.65), drug dealing (AOR=5.06), daily heroin injection (AOR=2.97), daily cocaine injection (AOR=1.65), daily crack smoking (AOR=2.48), binge drug use (AOR=1.57) and unstable housing (AOR=1.67). The high income category was negatively associated with being female (AOR=0.61) and accessing addiction treatment (AOR=0.64), (all p <0.05). In addition, higher income was strongly associated with higher monthly expenditure on drugs (>\$400) (OR=97.8). Conclusion: Among IDU in Vancouver, average monthly income levels were low and higher total monthly income was linked to high-risk income generation strategies as well as a range of drug use patterns characteristic of higher intensity addiction and HIV risk. These findings underscore the need for interventions that provide economic empowerment and address high intensity addiction, especially for female IDU. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Income Level](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Injections](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 50. Mexicans' use of illicit drugs in an era of drug reform: National comparative analysis by migrant status.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(451-457), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Guerrero, Erick G; Villatoro, Jorge Ameth; Kong, Yinfei; Gamino, Marycarmen Bustos; Vega, William A; Mora, Maria Elena Medina

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**Institution:** School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico; School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Instituto

Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico; School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Instituto Nacional de Psiquiatria Ramon de la Fuente Muniz, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Background: Although rates of illicit drug use are considerably lower in Mexico than in the United States, rates in Mexico have risen significantly. This increase has particular implications for Mexican women and US migrants, who are considered at increased risk of drug use. Due to drug reforms enacted in Mexico in 2008, it is critical to evaluate patterns of drug use among migrants who reside in both regions. Methods: We analysed a sample of Mexicans (N =16,249) surveyed during a national household survey in 2011, the Encuesta Nacional de Adicciones (National Survey of Addictions). Comparative analyses based on Mexicans' migrant status - (1) never in the United States, (2) visited the United States, or (3) lived in the United States (transnationals) - featured analysis of variance and Chi-square global tests. Two multilevel regressions were conducted to determine the relationships among migrant status, women, and illicit drug use. Results: Comparative findings showed significant differences in type and number of drugs used among Mexicans by migrant status. The regression models showed that compared with Mexicans who had never visited the United States, Mexican transnationals were more likely to report having used drugs (OR=2.453, 95% CI=1.933, 3.113) and using more illicit drugs (IRR=2.061, 95% CI=1.626, 2.613). Women were less likely than men to report having used drugs (OR=0.187, 95% CI=0.146, 0.239) and using more illicit drugs (IRR=0.153, 95% CI=0.116, 0.202). Conclusions: Overall, the findings support further exploration of risk factors for illicit drug use among Mexican transnationals, who exhibit greater drug use behaviours than Mexicans never in the United States. Because drug reform mandates referrals to treatment for those with recurrent issues of drug use, it is critical for the Mexican government and civic society to develop the capacity to offer evidence-based substance abuse treatment for returning migrants with high-risk drug behaviours. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Drug Abuse  
\*Drug Usage  
\*Human Sex Differences  
\*Immigration  
\*Risk Factors

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Drug Policy*

**51. An in-depth case examination of an exotic dancer's experience of melanotan.****Citation:**

International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(444-450), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):**

Van Hout, Marie Claire; Brennan, Rebekah

**Correspondence Address:**

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**Institution:**

School of Health Sciences, Waterford Institute of Technology, Waterford, Ireland; School of Health Sciences, Waterford Institute of Technology, Waterford, Ireland

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Background: Cultural values placed on tanned skin equating with perceived health and attractiveness in the Western world have stimulated the development, sale and use of synthetic tanning agents. These agents are synthetic analogues of the naturally occurring melanocyte-stimulating hormones (-MSHs) which stimulate melanogenesis or pigmentation of the skin. There is a lack of research on prevalence of use, user experiences and outcomes, despite evident 'health marketability' and diffusion of use via the Internet. Methods: We present a unique, intensive, holistic and exploratory single case

study analysis of an active user's experiences of synthetic tanning product's labelled as melanotan, with rich description of the case's meanings and identities attached to being tanned, motives for use, injecting experiences and practices, sourcing routes, outcomes and future intentions to use. Results: The case, an exotic dancer, had no prior drug injecting experience and did not identify as 'injecting drug user'. Introduction to injecting of synthetic tanning products occurred with peer assistance. She was conscious of safe injecting practices, which were described as not using needles twice, keeping the product refrigerated, disinfecting and rotating injecting sites, and using sterilised water to dissolve the product. She was aware of synthetic tanning products being unlicensed, unregulated and possibly contaminated. She appeared assured in the self-administration of double dosage and self-management of nausea with benzodiazepines and by injecting before sleep. Experiences of synthetic tanning were positive, with reported feelings of enhanced self-confidence and perceived attractiveness grounded in her confidence in the product's effectiveness to achieve a desired darkened skin tone. No long term or chronic negative outcomes were reported. Development of tolerance and awareness of dependence on synthetic tanning agents was described. Conclusion: We discuss her expert account as it relates to the synthetic tanning product outcomes, risk heuristics, sourcing routes and make recommendations for policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dance](#)  
[\\*Drug Dosages](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone Hormones](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

## 52. Correlates of intentions to use cannabis among US high school seniors in the case of cannabis legalization.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(424-435), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Palamar, Joseph J; Ompad, Danielle C; Petkova, Eva

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**Institution:** New York University Langone Medical Center, Department of Population Health, New York, NY, US; Center for Health, Identity, Behavior, and Prevention Studies, New York University, New York, NY, US; New York University Langone Medical Center, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Support for cannabis ("marijuana") legalization is increasing in the United States (US). Use was recently legalized in two states and in Uruguay, and other states and countries are expected to follow suit. This study examined intentions to use among US high school seniors if cannabis were to become legally available. Methods: Data from the last five cohorts (2007-2011) of high school seniors in Monitoring the Future, an annual nationally representative survey of students in the US were utilized. Data were analyzed separately for the 6116 seniors who reported no lifetime use of cannabis and the 3829 seniors who reported lifetime use (weighted Ns). We examined whether demographic characteristics, substance use and perceived friend disapproval towards cannabis use were associated with (1) intention to try cannabis among non-lifetime users, and (2) intention to use cannabis as often or more often among lifetime users, if cannabis was legal to use. Results: Ten percent of non-cannabis-using students reported intent to initiate use if legal and this would be consistent with a 5.6% absolute increase in lifetime prevalence of cannabis use in this age group from 45.6% (95% CI=44.6, 46.6) to 51.2% (95% CI=50.2, 52.2). Eighteen percent of lifetime users reported intent to use cannabis more often if it

was legal. Odds for intention to use outcomes increased among groups already at high risk for use (e.g., males, whites, cigarette smokers) and odds were reduced when friends disapproved of use. However, large proportions of subgroups of students normally at low risk for use (e.g., non-cigarette-smokers, religious students, those with friends who disapprove of use) reported intention to use if legal. Recent use was also a risk factor for reporting intention to use as often or more often. Conclusion: Prevalence of cannabis use is expected to increase if cannabis is legal to use and legally available. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*High School Students](#)  
[\\*Marijuana Legalization](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Intention](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [International Journal of Drug Policy](#)

### 53. Hashish revival in Morocco.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(416-423), 0955-3959 (May 2014)  
**Author(s):** Chouvy, Pierre-Arnaud; Afsahi, Kenza  
**Correspondence Address:** Chouvy, Pierre-Arnaud: CNRS, Prodig, 2, rue Valette, Paris, France, 75005, pachouvy@geopium.org  
**Institution:** CNRS, Prodig, Paris, France; Clerse, Universite de Lille 1, Lille, France  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Background: In less than a decade, Morocco reportedly saw cannabis cultivation decrease by 65%, and hashish production is widely believed to have followed the same trend. Yet large anomalies exist between the alleged fall of hashish production in Morocco and international seizure data. While no explanation for such a discrepancy existed, the main hypothesis was that cannabis cultivation and hashish production had not declined to the extent suggested by the available information. Methods: Based on existing data, on interviews with various actors, from European police sources to Moroccan cannabis cultivators, and on field research in Morocco, this article reviews contradictory available data and confronts it with observations made in the field. Results: In the past decade cannabis cultivation underwent radical changes that could explain the discrepancy between official Moroccan cultivation and production data on the one hand, and international seizures on the other hand. The "traditional" kif cannabis variety is being rapidly replaced by hybrids with much larger resin yields and much higher potency. This unnoticed phenomenon, which slowly started in the early 2000s, explains how a two-third decline in cannabis cultivation was at least partially compensated for by three to five-fold yield increases. Conclusion: The fact that the massive ongoing switch to hybrid cultivation is largely unknown or unaccounted for is actually a serious issue, for it directly questions the economic strategies that are being implemented in part to reduce and suppress cannabis cultivation in the Rif. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cannabis](#)  
[\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Hashish](#)  
[Information](#)  
[Trends](#)

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

**54. Public opinion of drug treatment policy: Exploring the public's attitudes, knowledge, experience and willingness to pay for drug treatment strategies.**

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(407-415), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Matheson, C; Jaffray, M; Ryan, M; Bond, C. M; Fraser, K; Kirk, M; Liddell, D

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Research evidence is strong for opiate replacement treatment (ORT). However, public opinion (attitudes) can be at odds with evidence. This study explored the relationships between, attitudes, knowledge of drugs and a range of socio-demographic variables that potentially influence attitude. This is relevant in the current policy arena in which a major shift from harm reduction to, rehabilitation is underway. Methods: A cross sectional postal questionnaire survey in Scotland was conducted where the drug, treatment strategy has changed from harm-reduction to recovery-based. A random sample (N =3000), of the general public, >18 years, and on the electoral register was used. The questionnaire was largely structured with tick box format but included two open questions for qualitative responses. Valuation was measured using the economic willingness-to-pay (WTP) method. Results: The response rate was 38.1% (1067/2803). Less than 10% had personal experience of drug, misuse but 16.7% had experience of drug misuse via a friend/acquaintance. Regression modelling revealed more positive attitudes towards drug users in those with personal experience of drug misuse, (p <0.001), better knowledge of drugs (p =0.001) and higher income (those earning >50,000 per, annum compared to <15K; p =0.01). Over half of respondents were not willing to pay anything for drug treatment indicating they did not value these treatments at all. Respondents were willing-to-pay most for community rehabilitation and least for methadone maintenance treatment. Qualitative analysis of open responses indicated many strong negative attitudes, doubts over the efficacy of methadone and consideration of addiction as self-inflicted. There was ambivalence with respondents weighing up negative feelings towards treatment against societal benefit. Conclusions: There is a gap between public attitudes and evidence regarding drug treatment. Findings suggest a way forward might be to develop and evaluate treatment that integrates ORT with a community rehabilitative approach. Evaluation of public engagement/education to improve knowledge of drug treatment effectiveness is recommended. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[\\*Public Opinion](#)  
[Health Care Policy](#)

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

**55. A comparison of alcohol and drug use by random motor vehicle drivers in Brazil and Norway.**

- Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(393-400), 0955-3959 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Gjerde, Hallvard; Sousa, Tanara R; De Boni, Raquel; Christophersen, Asbjorg S; Limberger, Renata P; Zancanaro, Ivomar; Oiestad, Elisabeth L; Normann, Per T; Morland, Jorg; Pechansky, Flavio
- Correspondence Address:** Gjerde, Hallvard: Division of Forensic Medicine and Drug Abuse Research, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, P.O. Box 4404, Nydalen, Oslo, Norway, 0403, Hallvard.Gjerde@fhi.no
- Institution:** Division of Forensic Medicine and Drug Abuse Research, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway; Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Division of Forensic Medicine and Drug Abuse Research, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway; Faculty of Pharmacy, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil; Division of Forensic Medicine and Drug Abuse Research, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway; Division of Forensic Medicine and Drug Abuse Research, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway; Division of Forensic Medicine and Drug Abuse Research, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway; Center for Drug and Alcohol Research, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: A large proportion of road traffic crashes are related to driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs. The aim of this study was to compare the use of alcohol, illegal drugs and psychoactive medicinal drugs among random drivers in Brazil and Norway, two countries with the same legal limit for drunk driving, but with marked differences in legislation history, enforcement and penalties for DUI, and to discuss any differences found. Methods: Roadside surveys were conducted on Fridays and Saturdays between noon and midnight. Samples of oral fluid were collected for analysis of drugs, whereas alcohol was determined by breath testing or by analysis of oral fluid. Results: High participation rates of 94-97% were obtained in both countries. The weighted prevalence of driving with alcohol concentrations in breath or oral fluid equivalent to blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) above 0.2g/L was 2.7% (95% CI 2.2-3.3) in Brazil and 0.2% (95% CI 0.0-0.5) in Norway. Stimulants (amphetamines or cocaine) were found in samples from 1.0% (95% CI 0.7-1.4) of drivers in Brazil and 0.3% (95% CI 0.1-0.7) in Norway. The prevalence of amphetamines was highest among Brazilian truck drivers (3.6%; 95% CI 2.0-6.4). Tetrahydrocannabinol was found in samples from 0.5% (95% CI 0.3-0.8) of drivers in Brazil and 1.0% (95% CI 0.6-1.5) in Norway, whereas benzodiazepines or zopiclone were found in 1.0% (95% CI 0.7-1.4) and 1.7% (95% CI 1.2-2.4) of the samples from Brazil and Norway, respectively. Conclusions: The difference in the prevalence of alcohol may be related to the fact that Norway has implemented steps to reduce drunk driving since 1936, whereas Brazil has attempted to do the same for only a few years. Differences for drugs may be related to different patterns in the use of stimulants, cannabis and medicines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[\\*Blood Alcohol Concentration](#)  
[\\*Driving Under the Influence](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)  
[Cocaine](#)  
[Motor Traffic Accidents](#)

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

#### 56. WHO guidance on the prevention of viral hepatitis B and C among people who inject drugs.

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(363-371), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Walsh, Nick; Verster, Annette; Rodolph, Michelle; Akl, Elie A

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**Institution:** Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; HIV/AIDS Program, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; HIV/AIDS Program, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland; Clinical Epidemiology Unit, Clinical Research Institute, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Viral hepatitis B and C (HBV, HCV) disproportionately affect people who inject drugs (PWID) across the world. To date there has been little global action focusing on prevention, care and treatment of HBV and HCV among PWID. Here we report on the development process and discuss the implications of evidence informed WHO Guidelines for the Prevention of HBV and HCV in PWID. The World Health Organization (WHO) convened a Guideline Development Panel to develop recommendations on the prevention of HBV and HCV among PWID. The process followed the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) methodology. It included the development of PICO (Population, Interventions, Comparator, Outcomes) questions and conducting systematic reviews. Quality of evidence was classified into 4 levels: high, moderate, low, and very low. In the process of moving from evidence to recommendations, the following were considered: quality of evidence, balance of benefits and harms, community values and preferences and resource use. The WHO recommendations include the following for working with PWID: offer the rapid HBV vaccination regimen; offer incentives to increase uptake and completion of the HBV vaccine schedule; needle and syringe programs should also provide low dead-space syringes for distribution; and offer peer interventions to reduce the incidence of viral hepatitis. This guideline complements other WHO documents regarding PWID, including HIV prevention initiatives such as needle and syringe programs and opioid substitution therapy. This guidance offers a first step in the prevention of HBV and HCV among PWID. However, the lack of high quality evidence in this area necessitates further research and resources for implementation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*AIDS Prevention](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Hepatitis](#)  
[\\*Immunization](#)  
[\\*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)  
[HIV](#)

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

#### 57. Is there any legal and scientific basis for classifying electronic cigarettes as medications?

**Citation:** International Journal of Drug Policy, May 2014, vol./is. 25/3(340-345), 0955-3959 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Farsalinos, Konstantinos E; Stimson, Gerry V

**Correspondence Address:** Stimson, Gerry V.: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, United Kingdom, WC1E 7HT, gerry.stimson@gmail.com

**Institution:** Onassis Cardiac Surgery Center, Athens, Greece; London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The rapid growth in the use of electronic cigarettes has been accompanied by substantial discussions by governments, international organisations, consumers and public health experts about how they might be regulated. In the European Union they are currently regulated under consumer legislation but new legislation will regulate them under the Tobacco Products Directive. However, several countries have sought to regulate them under medicines regulations. These claims have been successfully challenged in 6 court cases in European states. Under European legislation a product may be deemed to be a medicine by function if it is used in or administered to human beings either with a view to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action, or to making a medical diagnosis. It is a medicine by presentation if it is presented (e.g. by a manufacturer or distributor) as having properties for treating or preventing disease in human beings. We assess the legal and scientific basis for the claim that electronic cigarettes should be regulated as medicines. We conclude that they are neither medicine by function nor necessarily by presentation. The main reason for their existence is as a harm reduction product in which the liking for and/or dependence on nicotine is maintained, and adoption of use is as a substitute for smoking and not as a smoking cessation product. In reality, they are used as consumer products providing pleasure to the user. They are not used to treat nicotine addiction or other disease, but to enable continued use of nicotine. Their use is adjusted individually by each consumer according to his or her perceived pleasure and satisfaction. Gaps in current regulation regarding safety and quality can be met by tailored regulations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Legal Decisions](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[Adjudication](#)  
[Medical Sciences](#)  
[Public Health](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 58. Disordered gambling in residential substance use treatment centers: An unmet need.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, April 2014, vol./is. 33/2(163-173), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Leavens, Eleanor; Marotta, Jeffery; Weinstock, Jeremiah

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**Institution:** Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO, US; Problem Gambling Solutions, Inc., Portland, OR, US; Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This study examined prevalence and potential impact of disordered gambling in a sample of individuals (N = 684) undergoing residential treatment for substance use disorders at 13 facilities. Lifetime disordered gambling prevalence was 20.2%, as identified by South Oaks Gambling Screen. Within individuals who screened positive for disordered gambling, few had sought help for gambling (15.9%) and only 14.3% reported having

gambling addressed in their current substance use disorder treatment. Meanwhile, 30.4% identified gambling as a concern in their recovery efforts. The presence of a gambling problem, either historical or current, potentially affects residential treatment outcomes and warrants clinical attention within these programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)  
[\\*Residential Care Institutions](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 59. Comparing life experiences in active addiction and recovery between veterans and non-veterans: A national study.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, April 2014, vol./is. 33/2(148-162), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Apr 2014)

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The costs of addiction are well documented, but the potential benefits of recovery are less well known. Similarly, substance use issues among both active duty military personnel and veterans are well known but their recovery experiences remain underinvestigated. Furthermore, little is known about whether and how addiction and recovery experiences differ between veterans and non-veterans. This knowledge can help refine treatment and recovery support services. Capitalizing on a national study of individuals in recovery (N = 3,208), we compare addiction and recovery experiences among veterans (n = 481) and non-veterans. Veterans' addiction phase was 4 years longer than non-veterans and they experienced significantly more financial and legal problems. Dramatic improvements in functioning were observed across the board in recovery with subgroup differences leveling off. We discuss possible strategies to address the specific areas where veterans are most impaired in addiction and note study limitations including the cross-sectional design. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Life Experiences](#)  
[\\*Military Personnel](#)  
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 60. Motivation and readiness for drug treatment: Differences by modality and special populations.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, April 2014, vol./is. 33/2(134-147), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Melnick, Gerald; Hawke, Josephine; De Leon, George

**Correspondence Address:** Melnick, Gerald: National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., 71 West 23rd Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10010, melnick@ndri.org

**Institution:** National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US; National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The purpose of this research is to expand our knowledge of motivational factors among admissions to various substance abuse treatment modalities and among those entering special programs. Differences in motivation are reported in a convenience sample of more than 6,000 admissions to 38 programs. Results from multilevel analyses show (a) an ordered increase in motivation by settings from referral to outpatient, to methadone maintenance, and to the highest levels in residential programs and (b) significantly lower motivation among admissions to programs for special populations. Results are discussed in relation to the demand characteristics of treatment and non-recovery reasons for entering treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Motivation](#)  
[\\*Readiness to Change](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 61. Substance use trends among younger vs. older homeless parolees.

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, April 2014, vol./is. 33/2(124-133), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Nyamathi, Adeline; Salem, Benissa; Marshall, Lori; Idemundia, Faith; Mata, Ray; Khalilifard, Farinaz; Farabee, David; Leake, Barbara

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This cross-sectional study of 540 homeless ex-offenders exiting prisons and jails assessed sociodemographic, childhood, and drug-related differences. Older ex-offenders from prison were more likely to have been married, come from a two-parent family, and used crack, whereas younger ex-offenders from prison were more likely to have used methamphetamine. Older ex-offenders from jail were more likely to be African American, have children, and report a history of crack and injection drug use, whereas younger ex-offenders from jail were more likely to have engaged in binge drinking and be in a gang. Our findings showcase the need to understand unique correlates of younger and older incarcerated populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)

\*Parole  
\*Trends  
Homeless  
Prisons

**Source:** PsycINFO

**62. The perinatal outcome of children born to women with substance dependence detoxified in residential treatment during pregnancy.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, April 2014, vol./is. 33/2(114-123), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Haabrekke, Kristin Johanne; Slinning, Kari; Walhovd, Kristine Beate; Wentzel-Larsen, Tore; Moe, Vibeke

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**Institution:** National Network for Infant Mental Health, Center for Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Oslo, Norway; National Network for Infant Mental Health, Center for Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Oslo, Norway; Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; National Network for Infant Mental Health, Center for Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Oslo, Norway; National Network for Infant Mental Health, Center for Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Oslo, Norway

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There is growing documentation that infants exposed to opioids and poly-substances prenatally have an increased risk of aberrant development. In Norway, there are several in-patient clinics that specialize in medically supervised detoxification for pregnant women with substance dependence in a therapeutic setting. Because there is virtually no documentation on the perinatal outcome of the infants born to mothers receiving such treatment, this study aims to investigate the perinatal outcome of children born to mothers with opioid and poly-substance dependence detoxified in a residential setting during pregnancy compared with infants born to women with substance dependence at a time when no such treatment was available. Pregnant women from two time cohorts were followed from pregnancy to birth. Birth weight, head circumference, gestational age, and neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) were measured in infants born to mothers detoxified in a residential setting during pregnancy and compared with infants born to mothers receiving no treatment. Both study groups had concurrent comparison groups. Infants born to mothers in residential detoxification treatment experience less prenatal drug exposure and show better perinatal outcomes on gestational age and head circumference, as well as no NAS, compared to the infants in the earlier cohort whose mothers did not receive residential treatment. No miscarriages, complications, or morbidities were associated with residential detoxification treatment. Detoxification in residential treatment can be a preferred treatment form for many pregnant women struggling with drug abuse problems and should possibly be applied to a larger extent to ensure the best possible perinatal outcome for these children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Detoxification  
\*Drug Abuse  
\*Offspring  
\*Pregnancy  
\*Residential Care Institutions  
Human Females  
Perinatal Period

**Source:** PsycINFO

**63. Treatment outcome unaffected by initiation of full weekend closure of methadone maintenance treatment clinic.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, April 2014, vol./is. 33/2(77-82), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Peles, Einat; Schreiber, Shaul; Adelson, Miriam

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** After changing the weekend closure of our methadone maintenance clinic from 1 to 2 days, we compared patients' retention in treatment, discount payment privileges, take-home doses, and rate of drugs in urine tests during the 6 months before and after the change. No differences were found in the 6-month retention rate (94.6% and 95.4%, respectively), take-home dose privileges (60.9% and 58%, respectively), or the rate of urines positive to all substance abuse. Expanding closure of the clinic for a 2-day weekend had no adverse effect on treatment parameters, suggesting that a methadone maintenance clinic may keep the same hours as other hospital's outpatient clinics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Treatment Outcomes](#)  
[Clinics](#)  
[Retention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**64. Association of alcohol use biomarkers and cognitive performance in veterans with problematic alcohol use and posttraumatic stress disorder: Data from the Mind Your Heart Study.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addictive Diseases, April 2014, vol./is. 33/2(67-76), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Kalapatapu, Raj K; Neylan, Thomas C; Regan, Mathilda C; Cohen, Beth E

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The authors conducted a study of alcohol use biomarkers and cognitive performance among 85 veterans with problematic alcohol use and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). All analyses were adjusted for demographics, depression, anxiety, and PTSD symptoms. Elevated levels of aspartate aminotransferase were associated with worse performance on the Trail Making Test Part A and Hopkins Verbal Learning Test. Two other biomarkers were not associated with any neurocognitive measures. Indirect alcohol use biomarkers (e.g., aspartate aminotransferase) may have a specific role in identifying veterans with problematic alcohol use and PTSD who show a change in psychomotor

speed and immediate verbal memory performance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Biological Markers](#)  
[\\*Cognitive Ability](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[Neuropsychological Assessment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 65. Another chance to reformulate racemic methadone.

**Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, May 2014, vol./is. 8/3(217-219), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Karch, Steven B

**Correspondence Address:** Karch, Steven B., skarch@sonic.net

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article discusses the reformulation of racemic methadone. Clearly, methadone itself has not become more toxic. Before the explosion in methadone-related deaths the only individuals taking methadone were heroin addicts seeking to minimize the harm of their own addiction, or better still, discontinue use of the drug altogether. The drugs involved in these cases are typically diverted from the pain treatment community, and most certainly not from addiction treatment programs. Any attempt to introduce a new method of methadone production, even if the final product was far safer than the current product, would certainly meet great resistance from both the US government and the manufacturers. The simple truth is that factors associated with opioid tolerance have not been well studied in human patients. Determining which individual and which treatment delivery variables are associated with increased methadone will require real-life clinical samples. Once that information becomes available, it will eventually be possible to rationalize the therapeutic use of opioids. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[Truth](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 66. Access to alcohol in hand sanitizer in a substance abuse treatment program: A potentially overlooked risk.

**Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, May 2014, vol./is. 8/3(216-217), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Raza, Mahreen; Patel, Ankur; Schleifer, Steven; Eljarrah, Fouad

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 Department of Psychiatry, Rutgers New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, US;  
 Department of Psychiatry, Rutgers New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, US;  
 Addiction Treatment Services, VA New Jersey Health Care System, East Orange, NJ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This letter to the editor describes a case of intentional ingestion of alcohol-based hand sanitizer by an alcohol dependent patient being treated in an inpatient addiction treatment

program. The patient was a 25-year-old single, unemployed veteran with diagnoses of posttraumatic stress disorder, alcohol use disorder, intoxication, and withdrawal, was treated with intravenous fluids, thiamine, folic acid, glucose, and magnesium in addition to his current psychotropic medications (fluoxetine, quetiapine, and hydroxyzine). The patient's condition improved over several days, and he was transferred to the short-term inpatient substance abuse treatment program. On the program, he was noted to repeatedly access hand sanitizer and also had family members bring hand sanitizers during their visits. After one incident of apparent hand sanitizer consumption, the patient's blood alcohol level was found to be 300 mg/dL. He also reported a history of consuming rubbing (isopropyl) alcohol. The patient was placed on strict observation and restricted from further access to hand sanitizer. After completion of the 30-day inpatient program, he was discharged, with follow-up at his previous psychiatric outpatient clinic. It is concluded that the case described underscores the need for high levels of vigilance when treating patients who suffer from alcoholism and the associated highly motivated drug seeking behaviors. Although completely removing alcohol-based hand sanitizers from wall dispensers is desirable (Bookstaver et al., 2008), developing technologies that reduce extraction of large quantities may often be more practicable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[\\*Military Veterans](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 67. Benzodiazepine use among young attendees of an Irish substance treatment center.

**Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, May 2014, vol./is. 8/3(199-204), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Murphy, Kevin Daniel; Byrne, Stephen; McCarthy, Suzanne; Lambert, Sharon; Sahn, Laura Jane

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: To describe the demographic characteristics of those service users attending Matt Talbot Services, and their current and past substance use, and to explore the use of benzodiazepines among this group. Method: There were 198 service users who attended a substance misuse treatment center in Cork, Ireland, between January 2005 and August 2011. Results: Benzodiazepines had ever been used by 51.0%, and of these, 55.8% were regular benzodiazepine users. The mean age of first use was 14.9 + 1.4 years. Regular users of benzodiazepines were regular users of significantly more substances (3, interquartile range [IQR] = 2-3) when compared with nonregular benzodiazepine users (1, IQR = 1-2). Regular benzodiazepine users showed more behavioral signs (12, IQR = 10-14) than nonregular users (9, IQR = 7-12). Physical signs were significantly different between regular (8, IQR = 6-11) and nonregular (5, IQR = 3-10) users. Conclusions: The effects of benzodiazepine misuse affect the individual, their family, and society as a whole through hospitalization, substance treatment, and crime. Identifying regular benzodiazepine users can help reduce the burden of benzodiazepines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Benzodiazepines](#)  
[\\*Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Rehabilitation](#)  
[Client Characteristics](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 68. Evaluation of quetiapine abuse and misuse reported to poison centers.

**Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, May 2014, vol./is. 8/3(195-198), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Klein-Schwartz, Wendy; Schwartz, Elana K; Anderson, Bruce D

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: There are case reports of abuse of quetiapine, but no studies address quetiapine abuse or misuse. Most literature on the population that abuses quetiapine describes an older age group with previous substance abuse history, many of whom are in jail. The objective of this study was to evaluate national poison center data on misuse/abuse of quetiapine. Methods: A retrospective study of American Association of Poison Control Centers National Poison Data System data from 2005 to 2011 on single substance quetiapine exposures coded as intentional misuse or abuse and followed to known outcome was performed. Data were evaluated for age, toxicity, management sites, treatments, and medical outcomes. Results: There were 3116 cases meeting inclusion criteria; reason was misuse in 1948 cases and abuse in 1168 cases. The median age was 23 years. Misuse was reported most often in adults, whereas abuse occurred most frequently in adolescents. The male-to-female ratio was 1.7 for abuse and 1.0 for misuse. There were no deaths. Moderate or major toxicity occurred in 23.7% and 27.1% of misuse and abuse cases, respectively. Seventy-six percent were treated in the emergency department and/or received medical admission. Conclusions: Misuse was more common than abuse, except in adolescents for whom abuse was more frequent. Although outcomes were generally good, significant toxicity occurred in 25% of cases and more than 75% of the patients were treated in the emergency department and/or received medical admission. The consequences of nonmedical use of quetiapine are serious in some patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** European Association of Poison Control Centres and Toxicology meeting. May, 2013. Copenhagen. Denmark. This research was presented in part at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Age Differences](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Quetiapine](#)  
[\\*Toxins](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**69. Long-term use of methamphetamine disrupts the menstrual cycles and hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis.**

- Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, May 2014, vol./is. 8/3(183-188), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (May-Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Shen, Wen-wen; Zhang, Yi-Sheng; Li, Long-hui; Liu, Yu; Huang, Xian-ni; Chen, Ling-hong; Zhou, Wenhua
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: Long-term use of methamphetamine (MA) induces the neuron damage and leads to multiple neuropsychiatric disorders. However, the effect of MA on the female reproductive functions has not yet been evaluated. The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of abnormal menstrual cycling in female MA users. Methods: Female MA users (N = 113) were recruited from the Zhangjiang Isolated Compulsory Detoxification Center. Gynecologic history and drug use history were recorded, and serum levels of follicle-stimulating hormone, luteinizing hormone, prolactin, estrogen, progesterone, and testosterone were measured. Results: Long-term use of MA significantly altered the menstrual cycle, and 33.6% women suffered from abnormal uterine bleeding while using MA. Deregulation of sex hormones was observed in 73.3% of participants during abstinence. The most common patterns were simple anovular menstruation, which was caused mainly by a hypothalamic deregulation and pituitary suppression with or without ovarian suppression. Normal hormone levels were observed more frequently in participants abstinent for more than 10 months (39.5%) than in participants who were abstinent for less than 10 months (18.6%). However, no relationship was found between hormone deregulation and age or history of MA use. Conclusions: The present data demonstrate that long-term use of MA results in the disruption of menstrual cycles and dysfunction of hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis in women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Usage](#)  
[\\*Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)  
[\\*Luteinizing Hormone](#)  
[\\*Menstrual Cycle](#)  
[\\*Methamphetamine](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

**70. Are 2 weeks of "take-home" privileges beneficial for patients' long-term outcome in a methadone maintenance treatment program?**

- Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, May 2014, vol./is. 8/3(170-175), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (May-Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** Adelson, Miriam; Schreiber, Shaul; Sason, Anat; Peles, Einat

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Patients in Israeli methadone maintenance treatment can achieve a maximum of 2 weeks of take-home dose (13-THD) privileges after at least 2 years since the achievement of 1-week privileges (6-THD). Patients who ever achieved 6-THD were characterized to predict achievement of 13-THD. Methods: All patients who ever achieved 6-THD and then achieved 13-THD were studied (December 2010-December 2012). Information on drugs in urine on admission, demographics, and addiction characteristics was retrieved from medical charts. Retention in treatment and duration with THD were calculated and analyzed by Kaplan-Meier and Cox model regression. Results: Fifty-five of the 161 patients who achieved 6-THD also achieved 13-THD. No benzodiazepine abuse on admission (odds ratio [OR] = 2.3, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.1-4.7), being Israeli-born (OR = 2.3, 95% CI: 1.1-5.2), and less than 12 years of education (OR = 2.8, 95% CI: 1.1-7.1) predicted the 13-THD achievers. The time to achieve 6-THD was shorter for the 13-THD patients than for the 106 who achieved only 6-THD (1.7 + 1.5 vs 2.3 + 2.0 years, P = 0.07). After losing THD privileges, the 13-THD group showed a worse outcome than the 6-THD group: 1 year after losing 6-THD (n = 92) or 13-THD (n = 27), 3.3% of the former left treatment versus 14.8% of the latter, whereas 83.7% versus 70.4%, respectively, succeeded in regaining any THD and 12.0% versus 14.8%, respectively, failed altogether. Conclusions: Patients who achieved 13-THD were characterized by more rapid progress in rehabilitation, but those who failed and lost 13-THD privileges were at a higher risk to deteriorate further than those who failed after achieving 6-THD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine. Mar, 2013. Atlanta, GA, US. Poster presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dosages](#)  
[\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Methadone Maintenance](#)  
[\\*Risk Factors](#)  
[Prognosis](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### **71. Development and implementation of an opioid overdose prevention program within a preexisting substance use disorders treatment center.**

**Citation:** Journal of Addiction Medicine, May 2014, vol./is. 8/3(164-169), 1932-0620;1935-3227 (May-Jun 2014)

**Author(s):** Wilder, Christine M; Brason, Fred Wells II; Clark, Angela K; Galanter, Marc; Walley, Alexander Y; Winstanley, Erin L

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Abuse, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, US; Clinical Addiction Research Education Unit, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This case study of the development and implementation of an opioid overdose prevention program is based on an actual clinic's experience, but information about the clinic, including details of implementation and outcome measures, has been changed. Four experts reflect on the medical, administrative, peer-support, community, and evaluation aspects of this case. This discussion highlights challenges and important considerations in the creation of programs to address the ever-increasing risk for opioid overdose. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: American Society of Addiction Medicine; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Clinics](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)  
[\\*Opiates](#)  
[Peer Relations](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

## 72. Child maltreatment and marijuana problems in young adults: Examining the role of motives and emotion dysregulation.

**Citation:** Child Abuse & Neglect, May 2014, vol./is. 38/5(962-972), 0145-2134 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Vilhena-Churchill, Natalie; Goldstein, Abby L

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**Institution:** Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** It is well established that childhood maltreatment is an important predictor of marijuana use, but few studies have examined the mechanisms underlying this relationship. The current study examines marijuana motives as mediators of the relationship between childhood maltreatment and marijuana use in a sample of young adults. In addition, pathways from childhood maltreatment to emotion dysregulation, coping motives, and marijuana use were explored. Participants were 125 young adults (ages 19-25, 66.9% female) recruited through online community advertising. All participants completed questionnaires assessing childhood maltreatment, emotion dysregulation, marijuana motives, past year and past three-month marijuana use, and marijuana problems. Correlational analyses revealed bivariate relationships between childhood maltreatment, emotion dysregulation, marijuana motives and marijuana problems ( $r_s = .24-.50$ ). Mediation analyses revealed that coping motives mediated the relationship between childhood maltreatment and marijuana problems, and emotion dysregulation was associated with marijuana problems both directly and indirectly via coping motives. The present findings highlight emotion dysregulation and coping motives as important underlying mechanisms in the relationship between childhood maltreatment and marijuana problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Child Abuse](#)  
[\\*Coping Behavior](#)

\*Drug Abuse  
 \*Emotional Regulation  
 \*Marijuana Usage  
 Age Differences

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Child Abuse and Neglect*

**73. Understanding how sexual offenders compare across psychiatric and correctional settings: Examination of Canadian mentally ill sexual offenders.**

**Citation:** Journal of Sexual Aggression, May 2014, vol./is. 20/2(172-181), 1355-2600;1742-6545 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Moulden, Heather M; Chaimowitz, Gary; Mamak, Mini; Hawes, Janelle

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**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neuroscience, McMaster University, St Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton, Forensic Service, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neuroscience, McMaster University, St Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton, Forensic Service, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neuroscience, McMaster University, St Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton, Forensic Service, Hamilton, ON, Canada; Kinark Child and Family Services, Syl Apps Youth Centre, Oakville, ON, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Abstract: Much of what is known about sexual offenders is based on correctional samples and then applied across settings based on the assumption that this group is homogeneous. In this study, 149 files were compared, including 108 cases from the forensic mental health system (FMH) and 41 cases from the correctional system (COR). Although many similarities were observed between the FMH and COR groups, the results also revealed important differences. The FMH group was characterised by more frequent hospitalisations, higher rates of major mental illness and single status. The COR group was characterised by a history of physical and sexual abuse, family history of addictions, more intrusive sexual offences and higher rates of offending. These results highlight different profiles for sexual offenders in forensic mental health and correctional settings and challenge us to consider the implications for assessment, treatment and risk management of this unique group of sexual offenders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Annual Research Conference for the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers. 2010. Presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: National Organisation for the Treatment of Abusers; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Incarceration  
 \*Institutionalization  
 \*Mentally Ill Offenders  
 \*Sex Offenses  
 \*Risk Assessment  
 Correctional Institutions  
 Psychiatric Hospitals

**Source:** PsycINFO

**74. Treatment development and feasibility study of family- focused treatment for adolescents with bipolar disorder and comorbid substance use disorders.**

**Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Practice, May 2014, vol./is. 20/3(237-248), 1527-4160;1538-1145 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Goldstein, Benjamin I; Goldstein, Tina R; Collinger, Katelyn A; Axelson, David A; Bukstein, Oscar G; Birmaher, Boris; Miklowitz, David J

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Comorbid substance use disorders (SUD) are associated with increased illness severity and functional impairment among adolescents with bipolar disorder (BD). Previous psychosocial treatment studies have excluded adolescents with both BD and SUD. Studies suggest that integrated interventions are optimal for adults with BD and SUD. Methods: We modified family-focused treatment for adolescents with BD (FFT-A) in order to explicitly target comorbid SUD (FFT-SUD). Ten adolescents with BD who had both SUD and an exacerbation of manic, depressed, or mixed symptoms within the last 3 months were enrolled. FFT-SUD was offered as an adjunct to pharmacotherapy, with a target of 21 sessions over 12 months of treatment. The FFT-SUD manual was iteratively modified to integrate a concurrent focus on SUD. Results: Six subjects completed a mid-treatment 6-month assessment (after a mean of 16 sessions was completed). Of the 10 subjects, 3 dropped out early (after < 1 session); in the case of each of these subjects, the participating parent had active SUD. No other subjects in the study had a parent with active SUD. Preliminary findings suggested significant reductions in manic symptoms and depressive symptoms and improved global functioning in the subjects who completed 6 months of treatment. Reduction in cannabis use was modest and did not reach significance. Limitations: Limitations included a small sample, open treatment, concurrent medications, and no control group. Conclusions: These preliminary findings suggest that FFT-SUD is a feasible intervention, particularly for youth without parental SUD. FFT-SUD may be effective in treating mood symptoms, particularly depression, despite modest reductions in substance use. Integrating motivation enhancing strategies may augment the effect of this intervention on substance use. Additional strategies, such as targeting parental substance use, may prevent early attrition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** NCDEU Annual Meeting. 2008. Phoenix, AZ, US. Preliminary findings from this manuscript were presented at the aforementioned conference and at the 2009 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Honolulu, HI.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Bipolar Disorder](#)  
[\\*Comorbidity](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 75. Addictive temptations.**
- Citation:** Journal of Psychiatric Practice, May 2014, vol./is. 20/3(167), 1527-4160;1538-1145 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Oldham, John
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This editorial provides an overview of the addictive temptations. The preliminary diagnosis of "Internet Gaming Disorder," is described as "persistent and recurrent use of

the Internet to engage in games, often with other players, leading to clinically significant impairment or distress" as indicated by at least 5 of 9 criteria, reflecting extensive preoccupation with and excessive use of Internet games, to the detriment of social relationships and occupational success. In DSM-5 Section III, under Internet Gaming Disorder, a note specifies that "this disorder is distinct from Internet gambling, which is included under gambling disorder." And, interestingly, Gambling Disorder is classified in DSM-5 as the only Non-Substance-Related Disorder in the section on Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders, a change from its DSM-IV-TR designation as Pathological Gambling in the section on Impulse Disorders Not Elsewhere Classified. The author explains that he doesn't think it's a black and white issue, since some gambling patterns reflect driven compulsions while others may represent impulsive loss of control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Computer Games](#)  
[\\*Diagnosis](#)  
[\\*Disorders](#)  
[\\*Internet Gambling](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 76. Problematic Internet use in Parkinson's disease.

**Citation:** Parkinsonism & Related Disorders, May 2014, vol./is. 20/5(482-487), 1353-8020 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Wu, Kit; Politis, Marios; O'Sullivan, Sean S; Lawrence, Andrew D; Warsi, Sarah; Lees, Andrew; Piccini, Paola

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Problematic Internet use (PIU) has been associated with impulse control disorders (ICDs), and postulated to share characteristics of a behavioral addiction with both impulsive and compulsive features. However, Internet use has not been previously systematically studied in Parkinson's disease. Aim: We explore Internet use in PD patients with and without ICDs and matched healthy controls. We hypothesize that the PD-ICD patients will spend more time on the Internet, accessing websites related to their ICDs, compared with PD patients without ICDs and healthy volunteers. Methods: Our study is the first to systematically explore problematic Internet use in patients with PD, with and without ICDs. Twenty-nine PD patients with ICDs, twenty PD patients without ICDs and nineteen healthy controls were recruited. All participants endorsed using the Internet for non-essential purposes. They underwent a semi-structured interview and completed questionnaires including the Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale adapted for Internet use (Y-BOCS-Internet). Results: PD-ICD patients scored significantly higher on the Y-BOCS-Internet than the PD-control and HV groups (PD-ICD: 13.69; PD-control: 5.42; HV: 4.70;  $p < 0.0001$ ). Compared to PD controls and HV groups, the PD-ICD group

spent more time on the Internet ( $p = 0.0001$ ), described significantly more effort to resist Internet use ( $p = 0.0002$ ), thoughts about Internet use ( $p < 0.0001$ ) and its interference with their life functioning ( $p = 0.0025$ ). Discussion: Our results suggest that PD patients with ICDs have a relative increased tendency towards excessive Internet use compared to those without ICDs and healthy controls. Clinicians should actively screen for excessive Internet use in patients with ICDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Impulse Control Disorders](#)  
[\\*Internet](#)  
[\\*Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)  
[\\*Parkinson's Disease](#)  
[Addiction](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Parkinsonism and Related Disorders](#)

#### 77. First report from the Swedish National Forensic Psychiatric Register (SNFPR).

**Citation:** International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 37/3(231-237), 0160-2527 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Degl' Innocenti, Alessio; Hassing, Linda B; Lindqvist, Ann-Sophie; Andersson, Hans; Eriksson, Lars; Hanson, Frances Hagelback; Moller, Nina; Nilsson, Thomas; Hofvander, Bjorn; Anckarsater, Henrik

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** To the best of our knowledge, the present register is the only nationwide forensic psychiatric patient register in the world. The aim of this article is to describe the content of the Swedish National Forensic Psychiatric Register (SNFPR) for Swedish forensic patients for the year 2010. The subjects are individuals who, in connection with prosecution due to criminal acts, have been sentenced to compulsory forensic psychiatric treatment in Sweden. The results show that in 2010, 1476 Swedish forensic patients were assessed in the SNFPR; 1251 (85%) were males and 225 (15%) were females. Almost 60% of the patients had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, with a significantly higher frequency among males than females. As many as 70% of the patients had a previous history of outpatient psychiatric treatment before becoming a forensic psychiatric patient, with a mean age at first contact with psychiatric care of about 20years old for both sexes. More than 63% of the patients had a history of addiction, with a higher proportion of males than females. Furthermore, as many as 38% of all patients committed crimes while under the influence of alcohol and/or illicit drugs. This was more often the case for men than for women. Both male and female patients were primarily sentenced for crimes related to life and death (e.g., murder, assault). However, there were more females than males in treatment for general dangerous crimes (e.g., arson), whereas men were more

often prosecuted for crimes related to sex. In 2010, as many as 70% of all forensic patients in Sweden had a prior sentence for a criminal act, and males were prosecuted significantly more often than females. The most commonly prescribed pharmaceuticals for both genders were antipsychotics, although more women than men were prescribed other pharmaceuticals, such as antidepressants, antiepileptics, and anxiolytics. The result from the present study might give clinicians an opportunity to reflect upon and challenge their traditional treatment methods. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2013  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Forensic Psychiatry  
 \*Psychiatric Patients  
 \*Schizophrenia  
 Human Sex Differences  
**Source:** PsycINFO

**78. Smoking but not cocaine use is associated with lower cerebral metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 density in humans.**

**Citation:** Molecular Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 19/5(625-632), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Hulka, L. M; Treyer, V; Scheidegger, M; Preller, K. H; Vonmoos, M; Baumgartner, M. R; Johayem, A; Ametamey, S. M; Buck, A; Seifritz, E; Quednow, B. B

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Long-lasting neuroadaptations in the glutamatergic corticostriatal circuitry have been suggested to be responsible for the persisting nature of drug addiction. In particular, animal models have linked the metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5) to drug-seeking behavior and extinction learning. Accordingly, blocking mGluR5s attenuated self-administration of cocaine and other addictive drugs in rats. How these animal findings extend to humans remains unclear. Therefore, we investigated if human cocaine users (CU) exhibit altered mGluR5 availability compared with drug-naive control subjects. Seventeen male controls (11 smokers) and 18 male cocaine users (13 smokers) underwent positron emission tomography with C-ABPeSS to quantify mGluR5 availability in 12 volumes of interest in addiction-related brain areas. Drug use was assessed by self-report and quantitative hair toxicology. CU and controls did not significantly differ in regional mGluR5 availability. In contrast, smokers (n = 24) showed significantly lower mGluR5 density throughout the brain (mean 20%) compared with non-smokers (n = 11). In terms of effect sizes, lower mGluR5 availability was most pronounced in the caudate nucleus (d = 1.50, 21%), insula (d = 1.47, 20%), and putamen (d = 1.46, 18%). Duration of smoking abstinence was positively associated with mGluR5 density in all brain regions of interest, indicating that lower mGluR5 availability was

particularly pronounced in individuals who had smoked very recently. Specifically tobacco smoking was associated with lower mGluR5 availability in both CU and controls, while cocaine use was not linked to detectable mGluRS alterations. These findings have important implications regarding the development of novel pharmacotherapies aimed at facilitating smoking cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*Drug Seeking](#)  
[\\*Positron Emission Tomography](#)  
[Insula](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 79. Genome-wide association study on detailed profiles of smoking behavior and nicotine dependence in a twin sample.

**Citation:** Molecular Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 19/5(615-624), 1359-4184;1476-5578 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Loukola, A; Wedenoja, J; Keskitalo-Vuokko, K; Broms, U; Korhonen, T; Ripatti, S; Sarin, A.-P; Pitkaniemi, J; He, L; Happola, A; Heikkila, K; Chou, Y.-L; Pergadia, M. L; Heath, A. C; Montgomery, G. W; Martin, N. G; Madden, P. A. F; Kaprio, J

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Smoking is a major risk factor for several somatic diseases and is also emerging as a causal factor for neuropsychiatric disorders. Genome-wide association (GWA) and candidate gene studies for smoking behavior and nicotine dependence (ND) have disclosed too few predisposing variants to account for the high estimated heritability. Previous large-scale GWA studies have had very limited phenotypic definitions of relevance to smoking-related behavior, which has likely impeded the discovery of genetic effects. We performed GWA analyses on 1114 adult twins ascertained for ever smoking from the population-based Finnish Twin Cohort study. The availability of 17 smoking-related phenotypes allowed us to comprehensively portray the dimensions of smoking behavior, clustered into the domains of smoking initiation, amount smoked and ND. Our results highlight a locus on 16p12.3, with several single-nucleotide

polymorphisms (SNPs) in the vicinity of CLEC19A showing association ( $P < 1 \times 10^{-6}$ ) with smoking quantity. Interestingly, CLEC19A is located close to a previously reported attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) linkage locus and an evident link between ADHD and smoking has been established. Intriguing preliminary association ( $P < 1 \times 10^{-5}$ ) was detected between DSM-IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition) ND diagnosis and several SNPs in ERBB4, coding for a Neuregulin receptor, on 2q33. The association between ERBB4 and DSM-IV ND diagnosis was replicated in an independent Australian sample. Recently, a significant increase in ErbB4 and Neuregulin 3 (Nrg3) expression was revealed following chronic nicotine exposure and withdrawal in mice and an association between NRG3 SNPs and smoking cessation success was detected in a clinical trial. ERBB4 has previously been associated with schizophrenia; further, it is located within an established schizophrenia linkage locus and within a linkage locus for a smoker phenotype identified in this sample. In conclusion, we disclose novel tentative evidence for the involvement of ERBB4 in ND, suggesting the involvement of the Neuregulin/ErbB signalling pathway in addictions and providing a plausible link between the high co-morbidity of schizophrenia and ND. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Dependency](#)  
[\\*Genome](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[\\*Tobacco Smoking](#)  
[\\*Twins](#)  
[Heritability](#)  
[Polymorphism](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 80. ADH1B Arg48His allele frequency map: Filling in the gap for Central Europe.

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 75/10(e15), 0006-3223 (May 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** Treutlein, Jens; Frank, Josef; Kiefer, Falk; Rietschel, Marcella

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by D. Li et al. (see record 2011-18811-010). The report by Li et al. described the distribution of the functional variant Arg48His (rs1229984), which is located in the ADH1B gene and protects against alcohol dependence. The authors presented a world map to indicate the frequency of the Arg48His variant in cases and controls from various geographic regions. This map did not include data for Central Europe. In the HapMap sub-sample of Utah residents with ancestry from northern and western Europe, rs1229984 was monomorphic. To complete Li et al.'s world map by providing information on Central Europe, the authors performed an association study of individuals from Germany. The results demonstrated that ADH1B 48His also has a protective effect in the German population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcohol Abuse](#)  
[\\*Alcohol Dehydrogenases](#)  
[\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[Predisposition](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**81. Alcohol challenge responses predict future alcohol use disorder symptoms: A 6-year prospective study.**

**Citation:** *Biological Psychiatry*, May 2014, vol./is. 75/10(798-806), 0006-3223 (May 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** King, Andrea C; McNamara, Patrick J; Hasin, Deborah S; Cao, Dingcai

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Propensity for alcohol misuse may be linked to an individuals' response to alcohol. This study examined the role of alcohol response phenotypes to future drinking problems. Methods: One hundred four young heavy social drinkers participated in a within-subject, double-blind, placebo-controlled laboratory alcohol challenge study with 6-year follow-up. Participants were examined for subjective responses before and after receiving an intoxicating dose of alcohol (.8 g/kg) or a placebo beverage, given in random order. Follow-up was conducted in 5 waves over 6 years after the sessions to assess drinking behaviors and alcohol use disorder (AUD) symptoms. Retention was high with 98% (509 of 520) of possible follow-ups completed. Results: Greater sensitivity to alcohol, in terms of stimulation and rewarding effects (like, want more) and lower sensitivity to alcohol sedation predicted greater number of AUD symptoms through 6 years of follow-up. Cluster analyses revealed that for half the sample, increasing levels of stimulation and liking were predictors of more AUD symptoms with the other half divided between those showing like and want more and want more alone as significant predictors. Conclusions: The findings extend previous findings and offer new empirical insights into the propensity for excessive drinking and alcohol problems. Heightened alcohol stimulation and reward sensitivity robustly predicted more alcohol use disorder symptoms over time associated with greater binge-drinking frequency. These drinking problems were maintained and progressed as these participants were entering their third decade of life, a developmental interval when continued alcohol misuse becomes more deviant. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Phenotypes](#)  
[\\*Social Drinking](#)  
[Future](#)  
[Responses](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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



dependence via its influence on ANP and amygdala processing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Transcription Factors Responses](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 83. Rare nonsynonymous exonic variants in addiction and behavioral disinhibition.

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 75/10(783-789), 0006-3223 (May 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** Vrieze, Scott I; Feng, Shuang; Miller, Michael B; Hicks, Brian M; Pankratz, Nathan; Abecasis, Goncalo R; Iacono, William G; McGue, Matt

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: Substance use is heritable, but few common genetic variants have been associated with these behaviors. Rare nonsynonymous exonic variants can now be efficiently genotyped, allowing exome-wide association tests. We identified and tested 111,592 nonsynonymous exonic variants for association with behavioral disinhibition and the use/misuse of nicotine, alcohol, and illicit drugs. Methods: Comprehensive genotyping of exonic variation combined with single-variant and gene-based tests of association was conducted in 7181 individuals; 172 candidate addiction genes were evaluated in greater detail. We also evaluated the aggregate effects of nonsynonymous variants on these phenotypes using Genome-wide Complex Trait Analysis. Results: No variant or gene was significantly associated with any phenotype. No association was found for any of the 172 candidate genes, even at reduced significance thresholds. All nonsynonymous variants jointly accounted for 35% of the heritability in illicit drug use and, when combined with common variants from a genome-wide array, accounted for 84% of the heritability. Conclusions: Rare nonsynonymous variants may be important in etiology of illicit drug use, but detection of individual variants will require very large samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Behavioral Disinhibition](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**84. The answer you get depends on the question you ask.**

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 75/10(754-755), 0006-3223 (May 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** Schuckit, Marc A

**Correspondence Address:** Schuckit, Marc A.: University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine, 8950 Villa La Jolla Drive, Suite B-218, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, mschuckit@ucsd.edu

**Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Andrea C. King et al. (see record 2014-16092-012). The article by King et al. has many strengths and raises issues relevant to substance use disorders and psychiatry overall. The goal was to identify characteristics that contributed to future alcohol problems and heavy episodic drinking in 104 heavier drinking subjects aged 21 to 40. To place the article under discussion into perspective, it is important to remember that multiple intermediate characteristics impact on heavier drinking and alcohol problems at different stages of a person's life. The article by King et al. consistent with additional studies in demonstrating that some people may have a heightened stimulating response to alcohol that is also associated with future heavy drinking. The study by King et al. is fine and well-executed with an impressive follow-up rate. The data add important information to the literature demonstrating that an enhanced stimulatory effect of alcohol is likely to be associated with a continuation of relatively heavy drinking and associated problems among more heavy drinkers who do not have a high sedation response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Phenotypes](#)  
[\\*Social Drinking](#)  
[Future](#)  
[Responses](#)  
[Symptoms](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**85. Common or rare variants for complex traits?**

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 75/10(752-753), 0006-3223 (May 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** Munafo, Marcus R; Flint, Jonathan

**Correspondence Address:** Munafo, Marcus R.: University of Bristol, School of Experimental Psychology, 12a Priory Road, Bristol, United Kingdom, BS8 1TU, marcus.munafo@bristol.ac.uk

**Institution:** Medical Research Council Integrative Epidemiology Unit, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom; Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by Scott I. Vrieze et al. (see record 2014-16092-010). Vrieze et al. reported failure to identify any rare genetic variants associated with addiction-related phenotypes, using a rare variant genotyping chip in a sample of over 7000 individuals nested within over 2000 pedigrees. While sequencing costs remain high, the use of rare variant chips may be a cost-effective approach, given the large samples that will be required to identify these variants. However, it is worth considering what we can expect to learn from these efforts and what we have already learned. Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have been extremely successful in identifying genetic variants associated with a range of complex phenotypes In some ways, the focus on common versus rare

variants reflects different methodological perspectives of individual researchers. The separation of experimental from other forms of psychology owes its origins to disputes over the value of studying individual differences, and there are parallels in the debate around the relative importance of common and rare variants. There is an assumption, among some, that real biological insight will only arise out of the discovery of large effect, penetrant mutations. This is because modeling highly penetrant mutations is expected to be easier than modeling low penetrant variants. However, the distinction between common and rare variants suggests a dichotomy that does not reflect the biological reality of the genetic architecture of complex traits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Drug Addiction](#)  
[\\*Genes](#)  
[\\*Behavioral Disinhibition](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 86. Kappa-opioid receptor antagonism: A mechanism for treatment of relief drinking?

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 75/10(750-751), 0006-3223 (May 15, 2014)

**Author(s):** Heilig, Markus; Schank, Jesse R

**Correspondence Address:** Heilig, Markus: NIAAA, 10 Center Drive, 10/1E-5334, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892-1108, markus.heilig@mail.nih.gov

**Institution:** Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Department of Physiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on the articles by B. M. Walker & G. F. Koob (see record 2008-04534-017) and J. L. Kissler et al. (see record 2013-14432-001). In one of the most exciting developments, Walker and Koob discovered that intracerebroventricular administration of the kappa opioid receptor (KOR) antagonist norbinaltorphimine selectively suppresses dependence-induced escalation of alcohol consumption in a manner similar to CRF1 antagonists. Kissler et al. provided an elegant dissection of the underlying neurobiological mechanisms. They reported that both levels of dynorphin (DYN), the cognate ligand for KOR, and G protein signaling by the receptor itself are elevated in the central amygdala (CeA) of animals with a history of dependence. blockade locally within the CeA suppresses the escalation of alcohol drinking in dependent animals. These effects are selective for animals with a history of dependence; baseline alcohol intake in nondependent animals is unaffected. These data provide strong support for the notion that KOR antagonists merit serious consideration as candidate medications in alcoholism. The present findings also indicate that overlapping neuroadaptations may occur in response to alcohol and other addictive drugs. The current findings contribute toward a preclinical validation of the KOR as a candidate treatment target in alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Dynorphins](#)  
[Alcohol Withdrawal](#)  
[Neural Receptors](#)  
[Opiates](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Biological Psychiatry](#)

#### 87. A brief summary of the articles appearing in this issue of *Biological Psychiatry*.

**Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 75/10(749), 0006-3223 (May 15, 2014)  
**Author(s):** No authorship indicated  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** This article presents a brief summary of the articles appearing in this issue of Biological Psychiatry. The articles focus on altered neurobiology of alcohol dependence, genetic contributions to addictions, prediction of future alcohol use through alcohol responding, novel treatment avenues for compulsive behaviors and encoding by nucleus accumbens neurons in risky decision making. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)  
**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Genetics](#)  
[\\*Neurobiology](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Decision Making](#)  
[Risk Taking](#)  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Biological Psychiatry](#)

#### 88. Varenicline-induced acute dystonic reaction: A case report.

**Citation:** General Hospital Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 36/3(e1-e2), 0163-8343 (May 2014)  
**Author(s):** Uca, Ali Ulvi; Kozak, Hasan Huseyin; Uguz, Faruk  
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**Institution:** Department of Neurology, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey; Department of Neurology, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey; Department of Psychiatry, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Dystonia is a syndrome characterized by sustained muscle contractions frequently causing twisting and repetitive movements or abnormal postures. Dystonic reactions may be a complication of many drugs such as antipsychotics, anti-emetics and antidepressants. This report presents a 25-year-old patient who was admitted to an emergency department with acute dystonia following the use of varenicline, a pharmacological agent used for the treatment of nicotine addiction. Dystonic reactions may be related to the dopaminergic deficiency caused by the use of varenicline. In conclusion, this report suggests that varenicline can cause dystonic reaction in at least some patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)  
**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Therapy](#)  
[\\*Muscle Contractions](#)  
[\\*Muscular Disorders](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Cholinergic Receptors](#)

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

### 89. Prevalence of suicide attempts in pathological gamblers in a nationwide Austrian treatment sample.

**Citation:** General Hospital Psychiatry, May 2014, vol./is. 36/3(342-346), 0163-8343 (May 2014)

**Author(s):** Thon, N; Preuss, U. W; Polzleitner, A; Quantschnig, B; Scholz, H; Kuhberger, A; Bischof, A; Rumpf, H. J; Wurst, F. M; Austrian Society for the research of non-Substance related Addiction, Austria

**Correspondence Address:** Wurst, F. M.: Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy II, Christian-Doppler-Hospital, Paracelsus Medical University, Ignaz-Harrer-Strasse 79, Salzburg, Austria, A-5020, f.wurst@salk.at

**Corporate/Institutional Author:** Austrian Society for the research of non-Substance related Addiction, Austria

**Institution:** Department for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy II, Christian-Doppler Hospital, Paracelsus Medical University, Salzburg, Austria; Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, University of Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany; Department for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy II, Christian-Doppler Hospital, Paracelsus Medical University, Salzburg, Austria; Hospital de la Tour, Treffen, Austria; Hospital de la Tour, Treffen, Austria; Department for Psychology, University of Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Lubeck, Lubeck, Germany; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Lubeck, Lubeck, Germany; Department for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy II, Christian-Doppler Hospital, Paracelsus Medical University, Salzburg, Austria

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: For pathological gambling (PG), a 12-month prevalence rate of up to 0.66% has been reported. Multiple financial, occupational and relationship problems and losses, humiliation of the person and the environment are possible side effects and may lead to hopelessness, suicidal ideation and suicidal behavior. Suicide attempt rates among pathological gamblers of between 4% and 40% and suicidal ideation of between 12% and 92% have been reported. Aim: This study aims at assessing the prevalence of suicide attempts in PG and at elucidating differences between the patients with and without suicide attempt history (SAH) in a large nationwide Austrian sample. Methods: Between 2002 and 2011, the Austrian Society for the Research of Non-Substance Related Addiction collected 862 questionnaires of pathological gamblers undergoing outpatient and inpatient treatment for PG in Austria. Results: (a) Of all pathological gamblers, 9.7% had an SAH. (b) The SAH group suffered significantly more from a comorbid disorder and was more often in previous inpatient treatments. (c) The SAH patients had a longer time of an abstinence period in their PG career. Discussion: One in 10 pathological gamblers has an SAH, demonstrating the relevance of suicidality in this population. Significant differences for several parameters were found for PG with and without SAH. However, a regression analysis only explained 15% of the variance. This suggests that suicidality must be considered in pathological gamblers in general. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attempted Suicide](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Hopelessness](#)  
[\\*Pathological Gambling](#)

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

### 90. Snus usage: Harm induction or harm reduction?

- Citation:** Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, May 2014, vol./is. 42/3(225-226), 1403-4948;1651-1905 (May 2014)
- Author(s):** Taleb, Ziyad Ben
- Correspondence Address:** Taleb, Ziyad Ben: Department of Epidemiology, Florida International University, 11200 SW 8th St, Miami, FL, US, 33174, zbent002@fiu.edu
- Institution:** Florida International University, Miami, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by B. Rodu (see record 2013-40936-006). The authors presented a study where they used a secondary data to describe tobacco usage. The results of this study consistently shows that there is a decrease in tobacco prevalence from 2004 to 2009 in both genders, and it's combined with a decrease in snus use. The decrease in smoking can be logically attributed to the strict regulations in a country that has a successful record in tobacco control; surprisingly, the authors interpret that as a result of snus usage and eagerly link it to harm reduction. The authors mentioned that there is a 69% participation rate, such a low response rate can cause considerable difficulty in interpretation of the results as it can be easily argued that non-responders are atypical when compared with responders with respect to their tobacco usage habits, therefore, estimates of prevalence necessarily obtained from responders only will be inherently biased. The authors failed efforts in the discussion part to highlight any risk in using snus on health is The authors failed efforts in the discussion part to highlight any risk in using snus on health is The usage of snus in Sweden is merely a cultural and historical heritage that was only revived by the tobacco industry, and eventually is going to diminish as science continue to show the negative health impact of smokeless tobacco. The authors insist to link the decreased prevalence of tobacco use in their study to the usage of snus, ignoring the fact that the descriptive nature of their cross sectional study limit its ability to draw any causality between snus use and the decreased prevalence of smoking. Effective harm reduction programs like needle exchange or methadone therapy, do not introduce any new harm; in contrast, snus use has been linked to many health issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Nordic Societies of Public Health; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[\\*Harm Reduction](#)  
[\\*Smokeless Tobacco](#)  
[\\*Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Cardiovascular Disorders](#)  
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in [Scandinavian Journal of Public Health](#)

#### 91. Review of Treating adolescent substance abuse using family behavior therapy: A step-by-step approach.

- Citation:** Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, April 2014, vol./is. 40/2(266-267), 0194-472X;1752-0606 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Glebova, Tatiana
- Institution:** LMFT, Alliant International University, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Treating Adolescent Substance Abuse Using Family Behavior Therapy: A Step-By-Step Approach by B. Donohue and N. H. Azrin (2012). Treating Adolescent Substance Abuse Using Family Therapy is a timely book for an era when more and more family therapists are engaged in providing treatment for serious public health issues in community settings and are concerned with achieving and measuring desired clinical outcomes. The book offers a comprehensive and structured clinical guide

for implementation of Family Behavior Therapy (FBT), an empirically supported treatment for adolescent substance abuse and many related problems, written by its leading researchers and practitioners-Brad Donohue and Nathan Azrin. The book aims to provide an affordable, step-by-step self-study of the "nuts and bolts" of FBT and the instruments needed to assess providers' treatment fidelity and integrity, such as session checklists and review forms. The intervention components of FBT are described systemically with clearly identified goals and procedural steps for implementation and are accompanied by a list of needed materials. Additionally, interventions are illustrated with case and implementation dialogue examples. The manual's definite strength is an inclusion of various well-developed worksheets, assignments, forms for progress notes, and the like. Another strong feature of this book is the inclusion of validated measures of clinical outcome monitoring and, very importantly, ongoing standardized assessments of clients' participation in, and satisfaction with, treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Adolescent Development](#)  
[\\*Behavior Therapy](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Family Therapy](#)  
[\\*Treatment Guidelines](#)  
[Developmental Stages](#)  
[Intervention](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

**92. Do clinical trials of treatment of alcohol dependence adequately enroll participants with co-occurring independent mood and anxiety disorders? An analysis of data from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC).**

**Citation:** Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, March 2014, vol./is. 75/3(231-237), 0160-6689 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Hoertel, Nicolas; Falissard, Bruno; Humphreys, Keith; Gorwood, Philip; Seigneurie, Anne-Sophie; Limosin, Frederic

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**Institution:** Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Corentin-Celton Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France; National Institute for Health and Medical Research (INSERM), Unit UMR-S0669, Paris, France; Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Palo Alto, CA, US; Center of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, Sainte-Anne Hospital, INSERM UMR 894, Paris, France; Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Corentin-Celton Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France; Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Corentin-Celton Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Background: In the care of alcohol-dependent patients, co-occurring independent (ie, not substance-induced) mood and anxiety disorders present a significant challenge. Clinical trials of alcohol dependence treatment could help clinicians meet this challenge, but only if they enroll such complex patients. This study examined whether such individuals are likely to be included in alcohol dependence treatment trials under typical eligibility criteria. Method: Data were derived from the 2001-2002 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), a national representative sample of 43,093 adults in the United States population. Psychiatric diagnoses were made according to the DSM-IV criteria with the Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule-DSM-IV Version (AUDADIS-IV). Results: Of 1,484 alcohol-dependent participants, 39.22% (SE = 1.67) had a co-occurring independent mood or anxiety disorder; more than 60% of these individuals would be ineligible for an

alcohol dependence treatment trial under typical eligibility criteria. Alcohol-dependent individuals with current major depressive episode, mania, dysthymia, panic disorder, and generalized anxiety disorder were particularly likely to be excluded from clinical trials. In a subsample of 185 individuals who had sought alcohol treatment, 52.59% (SE = 4.42) had an independent mood or anxiety disorder. Remarkably, almost all of these individuals (96.93%, SE = 1.97) would have been ineligible for clinical trials. Conclusions: Independent mood and anxiety disorders are prevalent in the alcohol-dependent population but not in clinical trial research samples. For alcohol dependence treatment trials to adequately inform clinical practice, the enrollment of patients with co-occurring mood or anxiety disorders must be increased, through trials tailored to this population, a general relaxation of overly stringent eligibility criteria, or both. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Alcoholism](#)  
[\\*Anxiety Disorders](#)  
[\\*Clinical Trials](#)  
[\\*Epidemiology](#)  
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 93. Investigation of maternal genotype effects in autism by genome-wide association.

**Citation:** Autism Research, April 2014, vol./is. 7/2(245-253), 1939-3792;1939-3806 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Yuan, Han; Dougherty, Joseph D

**Correspondence Address:** Dougherty, Joseph D.: Department of Genetics, Washington University School of Medicine, 4566 Scott Avenue, Campus Box 8232, St. Louis, MO, US, 63110, jdougherty@genetics.wustl.edu

**Institution:** Department of Genetics, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Like most psychiatric disorders, autism spectrum disorders have both a genetic and an environmental component. While previous studies have clearly demonstrated the contribution of in utero (prenatal) environment on autism risk, most of them focused on transient environmental factors. Based on a recent sibling study, we hypothesized that environmental factors could also come from the maternal genome, which would result in persistent effects across siblings. In this study, the possibility of maternal genotype effects was examined by looking for common variants (single-nucleotide polymorphisms or SNPs) in the maternal genome associated with increased risk of autism in children. A case/control genome-wide association study was performed using mothers of probands as cases, and either fathers of probands or normal females as controls. Autism Genetic Resource Exchange and Illumina Genotype Control Database were used as our discovery cohort (n = 1616). The same analysis was then replicated on Simon Simplex Collection and Study of Addiction: Genetics and Environment datasets (n = 2732). We did not identify any SNP that reached genome-wide significance ( $P < 10^{-8}$ ), and thus a common variant of large effect is unlikely. However, there was evidence for the possibility of a large number of alleles of effective size marginally below our power to detect. Autism Res 2014, 7: 245-253. 2014 International Society for Autism Research, Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: International Society for Autism Research, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Autism](#)  
[\\*Genome](#)  
[\\*Genotypes](#)

\*Polymorphism  
At Risk Populations  
Heritability  
Mothers

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 94. Recovery supports for young people: What do existing supports reveal about the recovery environment?

**Citation:** Peabody Journal of Education, March 2014, vol./is. 89/2(258-270), 0161-956X;1532-7930 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Fisher, Emily A

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**Institution:** Peabody College, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This article seeks to address how our understanding of the recovery process and resulting supports can be made more comprehensive: How can links from treatment to home to school to communities be made so that there are fewer and fewer recovery gaps for adolescents? Using the ecology of recovery model developed by White (2009) as the impetus for such a review, the article discusses the challenges inherent within adolescent substance abuse recovery, factors impacting successful recovery, and programs addressing this issue that have been empirically studied. Studied programs can be categorized as (a) formalized aftercare recovery and (b) recovery communities, and both examples are described using existing literature. From the review of existing recovery support research and resources, the discussion highlights gaps and future research areas in order to address the complexity of recovery among young people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Adolescent Development  
\*Communities  
\*School Based Intervention  
Drug Abuse  
Recovery (Disorders)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 95. Fostering growth and development of recovering students in higher education through servant leadership.

**Citation:** Peabody Journal of Education, March 2014, vol./is. 89/2(244-257), 0161-956X;1532-7930 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Thompson, Anne

**Correspondence Address:** Thompson, Anne: University of Connecticut, 348 Mansfield Road, U-1058, Storrs, CT, US, 06269, anne.thompson@uconn.edu

**Institution:** University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Servant leadership is a leadership style complementary to a lifestyle of recovery from a substance use disorder. Across the country, thousands of students in recovery from substance use disorders are pursuing higher education. Support for students in recovery is increasing, primarily through collegiate recovery programs (CRP) that are being implemented to support student recovery, education and personal development. Servant leadership has been used successfully by many business, organizations, religions, and educational systems. In the 1960s, Robert Greenleaf brought new attention to the concept when he began writing about his observations and experiences in the business world.

According to Greenleaf, many businesses and organizations had lost sight of their role and responsibility to serve others. The main philosophy of servant leadership is service to others, and through service, others will look to the one serving for leadership. This article is intended to share elements of servant leadership and how these elements can be implemented into a CRP to promote and foster the growth and development of students in recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Higher Education](#)  
[\\*Leadership Style](#)  
[\\*School Based Intervention](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Lifestyle](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**96. Identifying baseline covariates for use in propensity scores: A novel approach illustrated for a nonrandomized study of recovery high schools.**

**Citation:** Peabody Journal of Education, March 2014, vol./is. 89/2(183-196), 0161-956X;1532-7930 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Tanner-Smith, Emily E; Lipsey, Mark W

**Correspondence Address:** Tanner-Smith, Emily E.: Vanderbilt University, Peabody Research Institute, Box 0181 GPC, Nashville, TN, US, 37203-5721, e.tanner-smith@vanderbilt.edu

**Institution:** Peabody Research Institute, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US; Peabody Research Institute, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** There are many situations where random assignment of participants to treatment and comparison conditions may be unethical or impractical. This article provides an overview of propensity score techniques that can be used for estimating treatment effects in nonrandomized quasi-experimental studies. After reviewing the logic of propensity score methods, we call attention to the importance of the strong ignorability assumption and its implications. We then discuss the importance of identifying and measuring a sufficient set of baseline covariates upon which to base the propensity scores and illustrate approaches to that task in the design of a study of recovery high schools for adolescents treated for substance abuse. One novel approach for identifying important covariates that we suggest and demonstrate is to draw on the predictor-outcome correlations compiled in meta-analyses of prospective longitudinal correlations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Experimental Design](#)  
[\\*High Schools](#)  
[\\*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**97. Substance abuse recovery and schooling: The role of recovery high schools and collegiate recovery communities.**

**Citation:** Peabody Journal of Education, March 2014, vol./is. 89/2(159-164), 0161-956X;1532-7930 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Finch, Andrew J; Karakos, Holly L

**Correspondence Address:** Finch, Andrew J.: Vanderbilt University, PMB 90, 230 Appleton Place, Nashville, TN, US, 37203, andrew.j.finch@vanderbilt.edu

**Institution:** Peabody College, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US; Peabody College, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** This issue advances the field of research on recovery and schooling by presenting some of the most recent work to date, including reviews of previous research, theoretical papers, and empirical work presenting qualitative and quantitative data. This issue begins with an article by Moberg, Finch, and Lindsley that reviews previous empirical work that has been done in recovery high schools, paying particular attention to the unique characteristics of students and schools. After describing previous research, Moberg and colleagues then introduce and provide some preliminary results from an ongoing quasi experimental study of the effectiveness of recovery high schools as a continuing care resource. Taken together, this collection of articles presents a thorough review of research done to date on recovery high schools and Collegiate Recovery Communities, presents challenges and findings from recent empirical studies, and integrates theory and practice in discussing these programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Colleges](#)  
[\\*Communities](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*High Schools](#)  
[Schools](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**98. Treatment strategies for forensic psychologists working with clients dealing with substance abuse, legal charges, and enabling parents.**

**Citation:** Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice, March 2014, vol./is. 14/2(158-168), 1522-8932;1522-9092 (Mar 2014)

**Author(s):** Gallagher, Sheree N

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**Institution:** Fort Worth Psychological Center, Fort Worth, TX, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Increasingly, 20- and 30-something year-old individuals are referred by attorneys for therapy related to legal charges due to a substance abuse issue. Enabling parents make it difficult for their adult children to make meaningful change in therapy, despite their beneficent motives. Treatment should include individual therapy with the adult child, focusing upon the legal issues, relapse prevention, and personal responsibility. A specific program to implement with the enabling parents is discussed. Finally, the forensic psychologist needs to impart to the referring attorney the need for change, which may include the attorney-family interaction. Ethical considerations are addressed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Attorneys](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Forensic Psychology](#)  
[\\*Parents](#)  
[\\*Psychologists](#)  
[Clients](#)  
[Treatment Planning](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**99. Stress and VTA synapses: Implications for addiction and depression.**

**Citation:** European Journal of Neuroscience, April 2014, vol./is. 39/7(1179-1188), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Polter, Abigail M; Kauer, Julie A

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** While stressful experiences are a part of everyone's life, they can also exact a major toll on health. Stressful life experiences are associated with increased substance abuse, and there exists significant co-morbidity between mental illness and substance use disorders [N.D. Volkow & T.K. Li (2004) Nat. Rev. Neurosci., 5, 963-970; G. Koob & M.J. Kreek (2007) Am. J. Psych., 164, 1149-1159; R. Sinha (2008) Annals N.Y. Acad. Sci., 1141, 105-130]. The risk for development of mood or anxiety disorders after stress is positively associated with the risk for substance use disorders [R. Sinha (2008) Annals N.Y. Acad. Sci., 1141, 105-130], suggesting that there are common substrates for vulnerability to addictive and affective disorders. Understanding the molecular and physiological substrates of stress may lead to improved therapeutic interventions for the treatment of substance use disorders and mental illnesses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Rewards](#)  
[\\*Synapses](#)  
[\\*Tegmentum](#)  
[\\*Synaptic Plasticity](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Stress](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [European Journal of Neuroscience](#)

**100. The lateral habenula in addiction and depression: An anatomical, synaptic and behavioral overview.**

**Citation:** European Journal of Neuroscience, April 2014, vol./is. 39/7(1170-1178), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Lecca, Salvatore; Meye, Frank J; Mameli, Manuel

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The lateral habenula (LHb) is an epithalamic region with a crucial role in the regulation of midbrain monoaminergic systems. Over the past few years a renewed interest in the LHb has emerged due to studies highlighting its central role in encoding rewarding and aversive aspects of stimuli. Moreover, an increasing number of functional as well as behavioral indications provide substantial evidence supporting a role of LHb in

neuropsychiatric diseases, including mood disorders and drug addiction. Cellular and synaptic adaptations in the LHb may therefore represent a critical phenomenon in the etiology of these diseases. In the current review we describe the anatomical and functional connections allowing the LHb to control the dopamine and serotonin systems, as well as possible roles of these connections in motivated behaviors and neuropsychiatric disorders. Finally, we discuss how drug exposure and stressful conditions alter the cellular physiology of the LHb, highlighting a role for the LHb in the context of drug addiction and depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Mesencephalon](#)  
[\\*Synapses](#)  
[\\*Synaptic Plasticity](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Major Depression](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [European Journal of Neuroscience](#)

**101. BDNF contributes to both rapid and homeostatic alterations in AMPA receptor surface expression in nucleus accumbens medium spiny neurons.**

**Citation:** European Journal of Neuroscience, April 2014, vol./is. 39/7(1159-1169), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Reimers, Jeremy M; Loweth, Jessica A; Wolf, Marina E

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) plays a critical role in plasticity at glutamate synapses and in the effects of repeated cocaine exposure. We recently showed that intracranial injection of BDNF into the rat nucleus accumbens (NAc), a key region for cocaine addiction, rapidly increases -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole-propionic acid receptor (AMPA) surface expression. To further characterize BDNF's role in both rapid AMPAR trafficking and slower, homeostatic changes in AMPAR surface expression, we investigated the effects of acute (30 min) and long-term (24 h) treatment with BDNF on AMPAR distribution in NAc medium spiny neurons from postnatal rats co-cultured with mouse prefrontal cortex neurons to restore excitatory inputs. Immunocytochemical studies showed that acute BDNF treatment increased cell surface GluA1 and GluA2 levels, as well as their co-localization, on NAc neurons. This effect of BDNF, confirmed using a protein crosslinking assay, was dependent on ERK but not AKT signaling. In contrast, long-term BDNF treatment decreased AMPAR surface expression on NAc neurons. Based on this latter result, we tested the hypothesis that BDNF plays a role in AMPAR 'scaling down' in response to a prolonged increase in neuronal activity produced by bicuculline (24 h). Supporting this hypothesis, decreasing BDNF signaling with the extracellular BDNF scavenger TrkB-Fc prevented the scaling down of GluA1 and GluA2 surface levels in NAc neurons normally produced by bicuculline. In conclusion, BDNF exerts bidirectional effects on NAc AMPAR surface expression, depending on duration of exposure. Furthermore, BDNF's involvement in

synaptic scaling in the NAc differs from its previously described role in the visual cortex. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Federation of European Neuroscience Societies and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Neurons  
\*Nucleus Accumbens  
\*Synapses  
\*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor  
\*AMPA  
Mice  
Rats

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from Wiley in *European Journal of Neuroscience*

### 102. Comment on "The moral economy of violence in the US inner city."

**Citation:** Current Anthropology, February 2014, vol./is. 55/1(13-14), 0011-3204 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Fassin, Didier

**Correspondence Address:** Fassin, Didier: School of Social Science, Institute for Advanced Study, Einstein Drive, Princeton, NJ, US, 08540, dfassin@ias.edu

**Institution:** School of Social Science, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by George Karandinos et al. (see record 2014-10321-001). The paper under discussion here may prove that the aphorism is truer for ethnography than for theory. Indeed, this remarkable collective research, grounded in Philippe Bourgois's long experience of fieldwork on violence and addiction in several inner cities of the United States, partly with Karandinos et al. extended presence in an abandoned neighborhood of Philadelphia, proposes a "descent into the ordinary," to use Veena Das's expression (2007), of individuals whose lives are mostly circumscribed within the space of a few blocks where insecurity, material scarcity, and heterodox norms prevail. The ordinary of these men and women, as well as children, who are for once made visible, consists of drug selling and consuming, control of territory and elimination of rivals, police raids and mass incarceration, assaulting and shooting, but it also comprises values and sentiments, references to mutual obligation and reciprocal respect, responsibility toward one's relatives and love of one's neighbors, the morality of deviance and the ethics of "riding." The authors effectively render the unfamiliar features of this universe familiar and the insignificant details of the everyday significant. Such a rich ethnography, with its analytical insights, could have sufficed for the comprehension of the social and moral world of these marginalized denizens. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Economy  
\*Morality  
\*Social Networks  
\*Violence  
Risk Factors  
Self Esteem

**Source:** PsycINFO

### 103. Comment on "The moral economy of violence in the US inner city."

**Citation:** Current Anthropology, February 2014, vol./is. 55/1(12-13), 0011-3204 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Edelman, Marc

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**Institution:** Department of Anthropology, Hunter College, City University of New York, New York, NY, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Comments on an article by George Karandinos et al. (see record 2014-10321-001). Karandinos et al.'s wide-ranging and innovative paper seeks to analyze US inner-city violence as, a facilitator of primitive accumulation in the drug economy, a product of a system of reciprocal obligations and a manifestation of moral economic norms. Among the questions that such an ambitious theoretical synthesis inevitably poses are these: Does the application of these time-honored categories to a new object provide enhanced explanatory power? and what might be gained and what lost by broadening the application of these concepts or applying them in novel ways? A short comment cannot do justice to these questions, but it is worth raising them nonetheless, since the "The Moral Economy of Violence in the US Inner City" makes bold claims, explicitly and implicitly, about both. The signal contribution of Karandinos et al. is to invite the reader to consider the brutal violence of US inner cities and the physical destruction of addicts' and "riders" bodies as important motors of accumulation. One might ask, however, how weighty such mechanisms might be in relation to the extreme price differentials produced by illegality itself, an element of context that the authors appear to take largely for granted. Karandinos et al. demonstrate persuasively that survival in high-crime neighborhoods depends on nurturing and maintaining relations of mutual support and reciprocal obligation, including dependably violent allies capable of impeding attacks and delivering retribution. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Economy](#)  
[\\*Morality](#)  
[\\*Social Networks](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Self Esteem](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 104. The moral economy of violence in the US inner city.

**Citation:** Current Anthropology, February 2014, vol./is. 55/1(1-22), 0011-3204 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Karandinos, George; Hart, Laurie Kain; Castrillo, Fernando Montero; Bourgois, Philippe

**Correspondence Address:** Bourgois, Philippe: Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104-6398, pbourgois@gmail.com

**Institution:** Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US; Department of Anthropology, Haverford College, Haverford, PA, US; Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** In an 8-week period, there were 16 shootings with three fatalities, three stabbings, and 14 additional "aggravated assaults" in the four square blocks surrounding our field site in the Puerto Rican corner of North Philadelphia. In the aftermath of the shoot-outs, the drug sellers operating on our block were forced to close down their operations by several mothers who repeatedly called the police. Drawing on the concept of moral economy (Thompson, Scott, Taussig), Mauss's interpretation of gift exchange, and a political economy critique of hyper-carceralization in the United States, we understand the high levels of US inner-city violence as operating within a moral logic framed by economic scarcity and hostile state relations. Residents seek security, self-respect, and profit in social networks that compel them to participate in solidary exchanges of assistive violence dynamized by kinship and gender obligations. A hierarchical, extractive drug

economy fills the void left by deindustrialization, resulting in a dynamic of embodied primitive accumulation at the expense of addicted customers and chronically incarcerated just-in-time street sellers at high risk of assault. Nevertheless, the mobilization of violence organizing the illegal drug economy also follows ethical norms and obligations that are recognized as legitimate by many local residents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Economy](#)  
[\\*Morality](#)  
[\\*Social Networks](#)  
[\\*Violence](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Self Esteem](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 105. Changes in cerebral CB1 receptor availability after acute and chronic alcohol abuse and monitored abstinence.

**Citation:** The Journal of Neuroscience, February 2014, vol./is. 34/8(2822-2831), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Feb 19, 2014)

**Author(s):** Ceccarini, Jenny; Hompes, Titia; Verhaeghen, Anne; Casteels, Cindy; Peuskens, Hendrik; Bormans, Guy; Claes, Stephan; Van Laere, Koen

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Involvement of the type 1 cannabinoid receptor (CB1R) in the effects of alcohol on the brain is supported by animal experiments, but how in vivo CB1R levels are altered in alcoholic patients is still unclear. To assess the short-time effects of a binge drinking episode on CB1R availability, 20 healthy social drinkers underwent [8F]MK-9470-positron emission tomography (PET) at baseline and after intravenous ethanol administration (ALC ACU). Moreover, 26 alcoholic patients underwent sequential CB1R PET after chronic heavy drinking (ALC CHR) and after 1 month of abstinence (ALC ABST). Seventeen healthy subjects served as controls. Compared with baseline, ALC ACU resulted in a global increase of CB1R availability (+ 15.8%). In contrast, a global decreased CB1R availability was found in ALC CHR patients (-16.1%) compared with controls, which remained unaltered after abstinence (-17.0%). Voxel-based analysis showed that ALC CHR patients had reduced CB1R availability, especially in the cerebellum and parieto-occipital cortex. After abstinence, reduced CB1R availability extended also to other areas such as the ventral striatum and mesotemporal lobe. In conclusion, whereas the acute alcohol effect is an increase in CB1R availability, chronic heavy drinking leads to reduced CB1R availability that is not reversible after 1 month of abstinence. Longer follow-up is required to differentiate whether this is a compensatory effect of repeated endocannabinoid overstimulation or an enduring trait-like feature. An enhanced CB1R signaling may offer a new therapeutic direction for treatment of the negative affective state produced by alcohol withdrawal and abstinence, which is critical for the maintenance of alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
 \*Cannabinoids  
 \*Cerebellum  
 \*Cerebral Atrophy  
 \*Occipital Lobe  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Neuroscience*

#### 106. Corticotropin releasing factor: A key role in the neurobiology of addiction.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology, April 2014, vol./is. 35/2(234-244), 0091-3022 (Apr 2014)  
**Author(s):** Zorrilla, Eric P; Logrip, Marian L; Koob, George F  
**Correspondence Address:** Zorrilla, Eric P.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, 10550 North Torrey Pines Road, SP30- 2400, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, ezorrilla@scripps.edu  
**Institution:** Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US  
**Language:** English  
**Abstract:** Drug addiction is a chronically relapsing disorder characterized by loss of control over intake and dysregulation of stress-related brain emotional systems. Since the discovery by Wylie Vale and his colleagues of corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) and the structurally-related urocortins, CRF systems have emerged as mediators of the body's response to stress. Relatedly, CRF systems have a prominent role in driving addiction via actions in the central extended amygdala, producing anxiety-like behavior, reward deficits, excessive, compulsive-like drug self-administration and stress-induced reinstatement of drug seeking. CRF neuron activation in the medial prefrontal cortex may also contribute to the loss of control. Polymorphisms in CRF system molecules are associated with drug use phenotypes in humans, often in interaction with stress history. Drug discovery efforts have yielded brain-penetrant CRF1 antagonists with activity in preclinical models of addiction. The results support the hypothesis that brain CRF-CRF1 systems contribute to the etiology and maintenance of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014  
**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal  
**Subject Headings:** \*Corticotropin Releasing Factor  
 \*Drug Addiction  
 \*Neurobiology  
 \*Polymorphism  
 \*Reinstatement  
 Drug Seeking  
**Source:** PsycINFO  
**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology*

#### 107. Role of hypothalamic corticotropin-releasing factor in mediating alcohol-induced activation of the rat hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis.

**Citation:** Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology, April 2014, vol./is. 35/2(221-233), 0091-3022 (Apr 2014)  
**Author(s):** Rivier, Catherine

**Correspondence Address:** Rivier, Catherine: Salk Institute for Biological Studies, 10010 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, [crivier@salk.edu](mailto:crivier@salk.edu)

**Institution:** Salk Institute, Clayton Foundation Laboratories for Peptide Biology, La Jolla, CA, US

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Alcohol stimulates the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis through brain-based mechanisms in which endogenous corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) plays a major role. This review first discusses the evidence for this role, as well as the possible importance of intermediates such as vasopressin, nitric oxide and catecholamines. We then illustrate the long-term influence exerted by alcohol on the HPA axis, such as the ability of a first exposure to this drug during adolescence, to permanently blunt neuroendocrine responses to subsequent exposure of the drug. In view of the role played by CRF in addiction, it is likely that a better understanding of the mechanisms through which this drug stimulates the HPA axis may lead to the development of new therapies used in the treatment of alcohol abuse, including clinically relevant CRF antagonists. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Corticotropin](#)  
[\\*Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)  
[\\*Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)  
[\\*Nitric Oxide](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology](#)

#### 108. The assertive community treatment model for severe mental disorders: A review.

**Citation:** Chinese Mental Health Journal, February 2014, vol./is. 28/2(89-96), 1000-6729 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Zhao, Wei; Zhu, Ye; Luo, Xing-Wei; Liu, Shi-Yan; Ma, Xiao-Qian; Wang, Xiang

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**Language:** Chinese

**Abstract:** Assertive community treatment (ACT) is a community treatment model for severe mental illness, which is originally applied in North America on 1970s and has been widely accepted around the world. ACT model is different from the other community treatment model, such as case management and clubhouse, and should be provided to individuals who are at risk for repeated hospitalizations or with the most challenging and persistent problems. There is abundant evidence that ACT model can significantly reduce admission days and enhance the adapting capability to community life among the individuals with severe mental illness. Recently, extended studies also showed the effectiveness of ACT on some special subpopulations with mental illness, such as the psychiatric patients with substance abuse, unemployment, or forensic problems. However, not all studies have shown these benefits, and the effectiveness of ACT in Western Europe countries is questionable. Since establishing and improving mental health services within the primary

care settings and communities has just began in China, there is now a special window of opportunity to introduce and initiate new efforts to develop and adapt the ACT programs in the context of Chinese culture. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Community Mental Health Services](#)  
[\\*Mental Disorders](#)  
[Assertiveness](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Unemployment](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 109. Incognito libido: Introducing the Sexual False Self scale.

**Citation:** Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, January 2014, vol./is. 21/1(42-56), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Jan 2014)

**Author(s):** Burris, Christopher T; Schrage, Kristina M

**Correspondence Address:** Burris, Christopher T.: St. Jerome's University, Waterloo, ON, Canada, N2L 3G3

**Institution:** St. Jerome's University, Waterloo, ON, Canada; Wilfrid Laurier University, Ontario, Canada

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The 10-item Sexual False Self (SFS) scale is introduced to measure the sense of stigma attached to one's sexual impulses and the corresponding motivation to conceal them. As expected, the SFS proved to be unidimensional and moderately correlated but factorially distinct from sexual compulsivity. Also as expected, a Paraphilia diagnosis produced high SFS scores in a clinical role-play task. Correlational results suggest a tentative causal model wherein sensory processing sensitivity, social anxiety, and sexual compulsivity increase SFS motivation, which in turn prompts dissociation in sexual situations and expressive suppression - consistent with concealment strategies often attributed to putative sex addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Libido](#)  
[\\*Rating Scales](#)  
[\\*Sexual Addiction](#)  
[\\*Stigma](#)  
[\\*Test Construction](#)  
[Motivation](#)  
[Paraphilias](#)  
[Social Anxiety](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

#### 110. Behavior of knock-in mice with a cocaine-insensitive dopamine transporter after virogenetic restoration of cocaine sensitivity in the striatum.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 79/(626-633), 0028-3908 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** O'Neill, Brian; Tilley, Michael R; Han, Dawn D; Thirtamara-Rajamani, Keerthi; Hill, Erik R; Bishop, Georgia A; Zhou, Fu-Ming; During, Matthew J; Gu, Howard H

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**Institution:** Department of Pharmacology, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Pharmacology, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Pharmacology, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Pharmacology, Ohio State

University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Pharmacology, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Neuroscience, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Pharmacology, University of Tennessee, Memphis, TN, US; Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US; Department of Pharmacology, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Cocaine's main pharmacological actions are the inhibition of the dopamine, serotonin, and norepinephrine transporters. Its main behavioral effects are reward and locomotor stimulation, potentially leading to addiction. Using knock-in mice with a cocaine-insensitive dopamine transporter (DAT-CI mice) we have shown previously that inhibition of the dopamine transporter (DAT) is necessary for both of these behaviors. In this study, we sought to determine brain regions in which DAT inhibition by cocaine stimulates locomotor activity and/or produces reward. We used adeno-associated viral vectors to re-introduce the cocaine-sensitive wild-type DAT in specific brain regions of DAT-CI mice, which otherwise only express a cocaine-insensitive DAT globally. Viral-mediated expression of wild-type DAT in the rostromedial striatum restored cocaine-induced locomotor stimulation and sensitization in DAT-CI mice. In contrast, the expression of wild-type DAT in the dorsal striatum, or in the medial nucleus accumbens, did not restore cocaine-induced locomotor stimulation. These data help to determine cocaine's molecular actions and anatomical loci that cause hyperlocomotion. Interestingly, cocaine did not produce significant reward as measured by conditioned place-preference in any of the three cohorts of DAT-CI mice with the virus injections. Therefore, the locus or loci underlying cocaine-induced reward remain undetermined. It is possible that multiple dopamine-related brain regions are involved in producing the robust rewarding effect of cocaine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Cocaine  
 \*Dopamine  
 \*Norepinephrine  
 \*Striatum  
 \*Neuropharmacology  
 Animal Locomotion  
 Mice  
 Rewards  
 Serotonin  
 Neurotransmitter Transporters

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

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

**111. Levamisole and cocaine synergism: A prevalent adulterant enhances cocaine's action in vivo.****Citation:**

Neuropharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 79/(590-595), 0028-3908 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):**

Tallarida, Christopher S; Egan, Erin; Alejo, Gissel D; Raffa, Robert; Tallarida, Ronald J; Rawls, Scott M

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Center for Substance Abuse Research, Temple University School of Medicine,  
Philadelphia, PA, US

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Levamisole is estimated by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) to be present in about 80% of cocaine seized in the United States and linked to debilitating, and sometimes fatal, immunologic effects in cocaine abusers. One explanation for the addition of levamisole to cocaine is that it increases the amount of product and enhances profits. An alternative possibility, and one investigated here, is that levamisole alters cocaine's action in vivo. We specifically investigated effects of levamisole on cocaine's stereotypical and place-conditioning effects in an established invertebrate (planarian) assay. Acute exposure to levamisole or cocaine produced concentration-dependent increases in stereotyped movements. For combined administration of the two agents, isobolographic analysis revealed that the observed stereotypical response was enhanced relative to the predicted effect, indicating synergism for the interaction. In conditioned place preference (CPP) experiments, cocaine produced a significant preference shift; in contrast, levamisole was ineffective at all concentrations tested. For combination experiments, a submaximal concentration of cocaine produced CPP that was enhanced by inactive concentrations of levamisole, indicating synergism. The present results provide the first experimental evidence that levamisole enhances cocaine's action in vivo. Most important is the identification of synergism for the levamisole/cocaine interaction, which now requires further study in mammals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

[\\*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Drug Interactions](#)  
[\\*Neuropharmacology](#)  
[\\*Chemical Exposure](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Place Conditioning](#)  
[Worms](#)

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

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

### 112. Critical role of cholinergic transmission from the laterodorsal tegmental nucleus to the ventral tegmental area in cocaine-induced place preference.

**Citation:**

Neuropharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 79/(573-579), 0028-3908 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):**

Shinohara, Fumiya; Kihara, Yukari; Ide, Soichiro; Minami, Masabumi; Kaneda, Katsuyuki

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**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Conditioned place preference (CPP) is widely used to investigate the rewarding properties of cocaine. Various brain regions and neurotransmitters are involved in developing

cocaine CPP. However, the contribution of cholinergic transmission in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) to cocaine CPP remains largely unexplored. Here, we examined the role of cholinergic input arising from the laterodorsal tegmental nucleus (LDT) to the VTA in the acquisition and expression of cocaine CPP in rats. Intra-LDT injection of carbachol, which hyperpolarizes LDT neurons, and of NMDA and AMPA receptor antagonists before cocaine conditioning blocked and attenuated cocaine CPP, respectively, indicating the necessity of LDT activity for acquiring the CPP. Additionally, intra-VTA injection of scopolamine or mecamylamine before cocaine conditioning also attenuated cocaine CPP, demonstrating the contribution of cholinergic transmission via muscarinic and nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in CPP acquisition. Furthermore, intra-VTA injection of scopolamine or mecamylamine immediately before the test attenuated cocaine CPP, indicating that cholinergic signaling is also associated with the expression of CPP. These results suggest that cholinergic transmission from the LDT to the VTA is critically involved in both acquiring and retrieving cocaine-associated memories in cocaine CPP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Cholinergic Receptors](#)  
[\\*Cocaine](#)  
[\\*Place Conditioning](#)  
[\\*Tegmentum](#)  
[\\*AMPA](#)  
[Acetylcholine](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 113. Haloperidol-induced Nur77 expression in striatopallidal neurons is under the control of protein phosphatase 1 regulation by DARPP-32.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, April 2014, vol./is. 79/(559-566), 0028-3908 (Apr 2014)

**Author(s):** Sanchez, Natalia; Coura, Renata; Engmann, Olivia; Marion-Poll, Lucile; Longueville, Sophie; Herve, Denis; Andres, Maria E; Girault, Jean-Antoine

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Impaired dopaminergic signaling in the striatum is involved in diseases as diverse as Parkinson's disease, addiction, and schizophrenia. An important pathophysiological aspect is the loss of balance between striatopallidal and striatonigral pathways. Nur77 is an orphan nuclear receptor and dopamine-regulated immediate-early gene. Classical antipsychotic drugs widely used in the treatment of schizophrenia, such as haloperidol, increase Nur77 mRNA expression in the striatum. However, little is known about the intracellular signaling pathways involved in Nur77 induction. Here, using pharmacological approaches and transgenic mutant mice, we investigated the mechanisms underlying the up-regulation of Nur77 protein expression in the dorsal striatum after haloperidol injection. In *drd1a::EGFP* transgenic mice that express GFP in D1 neurons,

Nur77 up-regulation induced by haloperidol occurred predominantly in GFP-negative neurons. In G olf heterozygous mutant mice, in which cAMP production in response to A2A stimulation is impaired in the striatum, haloperidol effect was not altered. In contrast, in DARPP-32 knock-in mutant mice bearing a T34A point mutation of the site responsible for cAMP-dependent phosphatase 1 inhibition, Nur77 up-regulation by haloperidol was prevented. Haloperidol also induced Nur77 protein in D2 neurons of the nucleus accumbens core of wild type but not T34A knock-in mice. Thus, our results show that expression of Nur77 is induced by haloperidol in D2 receptors-expressing medium-sized spiny neurons, through cAMP-dependent regulation of protein phosphatase 1, which is likely to modulate the effects of other protein kinases. Our results clarify the mechanisms of Nur77 induction by antipsychotic and its possible contribution to extrapyramidal effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Dopamine](#)  
[\\*Haloperidol](#)  
[\\*Neuroleptic Drugs](#)  
[\\*Neurons](#)  
[\\*Striatum](#)  
[Mice](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 114. Loperamide overdose-induced catatonia: Potential role of brain opioid system and P-glycoprotein.

**Citation:** Acta Neuropsychiatrica, February 2014, vol./is. 26/1(58-60), 0924-2708;1601-5215 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Di Rosa, Enrica; Di Rosa, Antonio E

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**Institution:** Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Messina, Messina, Italy; Department of Neurosciences, University of Messina, Messina, Italy

**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Objective: Catatonic features are observed in several psychiatric illnesses but can also be found following substance misuse. Loperamide is an anti-diarrhoeal medication that acts on opioid receptors in the intestine, reducing peristalsis. It is normally unable to pass through the intestinal wall or the blood-brain barrier; however, high dosages can in fact induce the effects on the central nervous system. Case report: We describe the case of a 20-year-old man who presented with severe catatonia following excessive intake of loperamide, fully remitted with lorazepam. Conclusion: We speculate on a possible increase of loperamide's bioavailability after overdose owing to reduced expression and functioning of P-glycoprotein. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Scandinavian College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Catatonia](#)  
[\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Drug Overdoses](#)  
[\\*Drugs](#)  
[\\*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)  
[Blood Brain Barrier](#)

Globulins  
Naloxone  
Opiates

**Source:** PsycINFO

**115. Vendor differences in alcohol consumption and the contribution of dopamine receptors to Pavlovian-conditioned alcohol-seeking in Long-Evans rats.**

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, February 2014, vol./is. 231/4(753-764), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Sparks, Lindsay M; Sciascia, Joanna M; Ayorech, Ziada; Chaudhri, Nadia

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Rationale: Drug-associated environmental stimuli elicit craving in humans and drug-seeking in animals. Objectives: We tested the hypothesis that Pavlovian-conditioned alcohol-seeking is mediated by dopamine, using rats from two vendors. Methods: Male, Long-Evans rats (220-240 g) from Charles River (St-Constant, QC, Canada) and Harlan Laboratories (Indianapolis, IN, USA) received 21 sessions of intermittent, 24-h access to ethanol (15 %, v/v) and water in the homecage. Subsequently, rats were trained to discriminate between one conditioned stimulus (CS+) that was paired with ethanol (0.2 ml per CS+) and a second stimulus (CS-) that was not. Entries into a fluid port where ethanol was delivered were recorded. Next, rats were exposed to a different context where cues and ethanol were withheld. At test, responding to the CS+ and CS- without ethanol was assessed in the second, non-alcohol context. Injections (1ml/kg; s.c.) of the dopamine D1-receptor antagonist SCH 23390 (0, 3.33, and 10 g/kg) or dopamine D2-receptor antagonist eticlopride (0, 5, and 10 g/kg) were administered before test. Results: Home-cage alcohol consumption was higher in Harlan rats than Charles River rats. At test, saline-treated rats responded more to the alcohol-predictive CS+ than the CS-. While SCH 23390 attenuated CS+ responding in rats from both vendors, eticlopride reduced CS+ responding in Harlan rats only. Subsequently, SCH 23390 but not eticlopride attenuated CS+ responding when the CS+ was again paired with ethanol. Conclusions: These results indicate important differences in alcohol consumption in Long-Evans rats from different suppliers, and highlight a novel role for dopamine in Pavlovian conditioned alcohol-seeking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** \*Alcoholism  
\*Classical Conditioning  
\*Dopamine  
\*Ethanol  
\*Reinstatement  
Rats

**Source:** PsycINFO

**Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

**116. The effect of acute tryptophan depletion on mood and impulsivity in polydrug ecstasy users.**

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, February 2014, vol./is. 231/4(707-716), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Young, Simon N; Regoli, Martine; Leyton, Marco; Pihl, Robert O; Benkelfat, Chawki
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Rationale: Several studies suggest users of 3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (ecstasy) have low levels of serotonin. Low serotonin may make them susceptible to lowered mood. Objective: This work aims to study the acute effects on mood and impulsivity of lowering serotonin levels with acute tryptophan depletion in polydrug ecstasy users and to determine whether effects were different in men and women. Methods: In a double-blind cross-over study, participants who had used ecstasy at least 25 times (n =13) and nonuser controls (n =17) received a tryptophan-deficient amino acid mixture and a control amino acid mixture containing tryptophan, at least 1 week apart. Mood was measured using the profile of mood states, and impulsivity was measured with the Go/No-Go task. Results: The main result shows that a lowering of mood after acute tryptophan depletion occurred only in female polydrug ecstasy users (n =7), relative to controls (n =9). Results from the Go/No-Go task suggested that impulsivity was not increased by acute tryptophan depletion in polydrug ecstasy users. Limitation: The group sizes were small, when males and females were considered separately. Conclusions: Women polydrug ecstasy users appear to be more susceptible than men to the effects of lowered serotonin levels. If use of ecstasy alone or in conjunction with other drugs causes progressive damage of serotonin neurons, women polydrug ecstasy users may become susceptible to clinical depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Emotional States](#)  
[\\*Impulsiveness](#)  
[\\*Methylenedioxymethamphetamine](#)  
[\\*Polydrug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Tryptophan](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Psychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

**117. The value of impulsivity to define subgroups of addicted individuals differing in personality dysfunction, craving, psychosocial adjustment, and wellbeing: A latent class analysis.**

- Citation:** Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology, February 2014, vol./is. 29/1(38-46), 0887-6177;1873-5843 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Albein-Urios, Natalia; Pilatti, Angelina; Lozano, Oscar; Martinez-Gonzalez, Jose M; Verdejo-Garcia, Antonio

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** High impulsivity is common to substance and gambling addictions. Despite these commonalities, there is still substantial heterogeneity on impulsivity levels within these diagnostic groups, and variations in impulsive levels predict higher severity of symptoms and poorer outcomes. We addressed the question of whether impulsivity scores can yield empirically driven subgroups of addicted individuals that will exhibit different clinical presentations and outcomes. We applied latent class analysis (LCA) to trait (UPPS-P impulsive behavior scale) and cognitive impulsivity (Stroop and d2 tests) scores in three predominantly male addiction diagnostic groups: Cocaine with Personality Disorders, Cocaine Noncomorbid, and Gambling and analyzed the usefulness of the resulting subgroups to differentiate personality beliefs and relevant outcomes: Craving, psychosocial adjustment, and quality of life. In accordance with impulsivity scores, the three addiction diagnostic groups are best represented as two separate classes: Class 1 characterized by greater trait impulsivity and poorer cognitive impulsivity performance and Class 2 characterized by lower trait impulsivity and better cognitive impulsivity performance. The two empirically derived classes showed significant differences on personality features and outcome variables (Class 1 exhibited greater personality dysfunction and worse clinical outcomes), whereas conventional diagnostic groups showed non-significant differences on most of these measures. Trait and cognitive impulsivity scores differentiate subgroups of addicted individuals with more versus less severe personality features and clinical outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Addiction](#)  
[\\*Adjustment](#)  
[\\*Craving](#)  
[\\*Statistical Analysis](#)  
[\\*Well Being](#)  
[Impulsiveness](#)  
[Personality](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology](#)
- 118. Neurocognitive deficits, craving, and abstinence among alcohol-dependent individuals following detoxification.**
- Citation:** Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology, February 2014, vol./is. 29/1(26-37), 0887-6177;1873-5843 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Naim-Feil, Jodie; Fitzgerald, Paul B; Bradshaw, John L; Lubman, Dan I; Sheppard, Dianne
- Correspondence Address:** Naim-Feil, Jodie: Monash Alfred Psychiatry Research Centre, The Alfred, Central Clinical School, Prahran, VIC, Canada, 3004, jodie@naimfeil.org
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Health, VIC, Australia; Monash Injury Research Institute, Monash University, Clayton, VIC, Australia

**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Alcohol dependence, a chronic relapsing disorder, is characterized by an impaired ability to regulate compulsive urges to consume alcohol. Very few empirical studies have examined the presence of these executive deficits, how they relate to craving, and the enduring nature of these deficits during abstinence. As such, the current study aimed to characterize these cognitive deficits within a sample of 24 alcohol-dependent participants post-detoxification and 23 non-alcohol-dependent participants. Participants were administered the Sustained Attention to Response Task to measure response inhibition and sustained attention and the Random Number Generation Task to examine executive deficits. Correlations between cognitive performance and clinical measures of alcohol dependence were examined. As predicted, the alcohol-dependent group exhibited poorer performance across the domains of response inhibition, executive function, and attentional control. Cognitive performance was related to clinical measures of craving and years of alcohol consumption, whereas the duration of abstinence was not associated with improved cognitive performance. These findings highlight the need for therapeutic strategies to target these enduring neurocognitive deficits in improving the treatment of alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Alcoholism  
\*Cognitive Impairment  
\*Craving  
\*Detoxification  
\*Sobriety  
Neurocognition

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**

Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology*

**119. Performance in working memory and attentional control is associated with the rs2180619 SNP in the CNR1 gene.****Citation:**

Genes, Brain & Behavior, February 2014, vol./is. 13/2(173-178), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):**

Ruiz-Contreras, A. E; Carrillo-Sanchez, K; Ortega-Mora, I; Barrera-Tlapa, M. A; Roman-Lopez, T. V; Rosas-Escobar, C. B; Flores-Barrera, L; Caballero-Sanchez, U; Munoz-Torres, Z; Romero-Hidalgo, S; Hernandez-Morales, S; Gonzalez-Barrios, J. A; Vadillo-Ortega, F; Mendez-Diaz, M; Aguilar-Roblero, R; Prospero-Garcia, O

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**Language:**

English

**Abstract:**

Abstract Individual differences in cognitive performance are partly dependent, on genetic polymorphisms. One of the single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) of the CNR1 gene, which codes for cannabinoid receptor 1 (CB1R), is the rs2180619, located in a regulatory region of this gene (6q14-q15). The alleles of the rs2180619 are A > G; the G allele has been associated with addiction and high levels of anxiety (when the G allele interacts with the SS genotype of the 5-HTTLPR gene). However, GG genotype is observed also in healthy subjects. Considering G allele as risk for 'psychopathological conditions', it is possible that GG healthy subjects do not be addicted or anxious, but would have reduced performance, compared to AA subjects, in attentional control and working memory processing. One hundred and sixty-four healthy young Mexican-Mestizo subjects (100 women and 64, men; mean age: 22.86 years, SD=2.72) participated in this study, solving a task where attentional control and working memory were required. GG subjects, compared to AA subjects showed: (1) a general lower performance in the task (P = 0.02); (2) lower performance only when a high load of information was held in working memory (P = 0.02); and (3) a higher vulnerability to distractors (P = 0.03). Our results suggest that, although the performance of GG subjects was at normal levels, a lower efficiency of the endocannabinoid system, probably due to a lowered expression of CB1R, produced a reduction in the performance of these subjects when attentional control and working memory processing is challenged. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:**

HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd. and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:**

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:**

\*Attention  
 \*Genes  
 \*Nucleotides  
 \*Polymorphism  
 \*Short Term Memory  
 Cannabinoids  
 Cognitive Control

**Source:**

PsycINFO

**Full Text:**Available from *Wiley* in *Genes, Brain and Behavior***120. Reversal of deficits in dendritic spines, BDNF and Arc expression in the amygdala during alcohol dependence by HDAC inhibitor treatment.****Citation:**

International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, February 2014, vol./is. 17/2(313-322), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):**

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Development of anxiety-like behaviours during ethanol withdrawal has been correlated with increased histone deacetylase (HDAC) activity and decreased brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and activity-regulated cytoskeleton-associated protein (Arc) gene expression in the amygdala. Furthermore, HDAC-mediated histone modifications play a role in synaptic plasticity. In this study we used the HDAC inhibitor trichostatin A (TSA) to determine whether HDAC inhibition could prevent ethanol withdrawal-induced deficits in dendritic spine density (DSD), BDNF or Arc expression in the amygdala of rats. It was found that decreased BDNF and Arc expression in the central (CeA) and medial nucleus of amygdala (MeA), observed during withdrawal after chronic ethanol exposure, were normalized following acute TSA treatment. TSA treatment was also able to attenuate anxiety-like behaviours during ethanol withdrawal and correct the observed decrease in DSD in the CeA and MeA of ethanol-withdrawn rats. Taken together, these findings demonstrate that correcting the deficits in histone acetylation through TSA treatment also amends downstream synaptic plasticity-related deficits such as BDNF and Arc expression, and DSD in the CeA and MeA as well as attenuates anxiety-like behaviours in rats during withdrawal after chronic ethanol exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Conference Information:** Research Society on Alcoholism scientific meeting. The data of the manuscript has been presented at the aforementioned conference.

**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Anxiety](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)  
[\\*Cytoskeleton](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Proteins](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

**121. "Sex differences in nicotine self-administration in rats during progressive unit dose reduction: Implications for nicotine regulation policy": Corrigendum.**

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, February 2014, vol./is. 117/(157), 0091-3057 (Feb 2014)

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Reports an error in "Sex differences in nicotine self-administration in rats during progressive unit dose reduction: Implications for nicotine regulation policy" by Patricia Grebenstein, Danielle Burroughs, Yan Zhang and Mark G. LeSage (Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, 2013[Dec], Vol 114-115, 70-81). In the original article, the first sentence of the fifth paragraph in the Introduction section should state that four, not three, studies have examined changes in NSA during progressive reductions in the unit dose, and should include Brower et al. (2002) in the citation which already appears in the References section. The corrections are present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-02071-012). Reducing the nicotine content in tobacco products is being considered by the FDA as a policy to reduce the addictiveness of tobacco products. Understanding individual differences in response to nicotine

reduction will be critical to developing safe and effective policy. Animal and human research demonstrating sex differences in the reinforcing effects of nicotine suggests that males and females may respond differently to nicotine-reduction policies. However, no studies have directly examined sex differences in the effects of nicotine unit-dose reduction on nicotine self-administration (NSA) in animals. The purpose of the present study was to examine this issue in a rodent self-administration model. Male and female rats were trained to self-administer nicotine (0.06 mg/kg) under an FR 3 schedule during daily 23 h sessions. Rats were then exposed to saline extinction and reacquisition of NSA, followed by weekly reductions in the unit dose (0.03 to 0.00025 mg/kg) until extinction levels of responding were achieved. Males and females were compared with respect to baseline levels of intake, resistance to extinction, degree of compensatory increases in responding during dose reduction, and the threshold reinforcing unit dose of nicotine. Exponential demand-curve analysis was also conducted to compare the sensitivity of males and females to increases in the unit price (FR/unit dose) of nicotine (i.e., elasticity of demand or reinforcing efficacy). Females exhibited significantly higher baseline intake and less compensation than males. However, there were no sex differences in the reinforcement threshold or elasticity of demand. Dose-response relationships were very well described by the exponential demand function ( $r^2$  values  $> 0.96$  for individual subjects). These findings suggest that females may exhibit less compensatory smoking in response to nicotine reduction policies, even though their nicotine reinforcement threshold and elasticity of demand may not differ from males. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Animal Sex Differences](#)  
[\\*Drug Dosages](#)  
[\\*Drug Self Administration](#)  
[\\*Nicotine](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 122. Withdrawal induces distinct patterns of FosB/FosB expression in outbred Swiss mice classified as susceptible and resistant to ethanol-induced locomotor sensitization.

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, February 2014, vol./is. 117/(70-78), 0091-3057 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** De Pauli, R. F; Coelho, C. C; Tesone-Coelho, C; Linardi, A; Mello, L. E; Silveira, D. X; Santos-Junior, J. G

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** Chronic drug exposure and drug withdrawal induce expressive neuronal plasticity which could be considered as both functional and pathological responses. It is well established that neuronal plasticity in the limbic system plays a pivotal role in relapse as well as in compulsive characteristics of drug addiction. Although increases in FosB/DeltaFosB

expression constitute one of the most important forms of neuronal plasticity in drug addiction, it is unclear whether they represent functional or pathological plasticity. It is of noteworthy importance the individual differences in the transition from recreational use to drug addiction. These differences have been reported in studies involving the ethanol-induced locomotor sensitization paradigm. In the present study we investigated whether sensitized and non-sensitized mice differ in terms of FosB/DeltaFosB expression. Adult male outbred Swiss mice were daily treated with ethanol or saline for 21 days. According to the locomotor activity in the acquisition phase, they were classified as sensitized (EtOH\_High) or non-sensitized (EtOH\_Low). After 18h or 5 days, their brains were processed for FosB/DeltaFosB immunohistochemistry. On the 5th day of withdrawal, we could observe increased FosB/DeltaFosB expression in the EtOH\_High group (in the motor cortex), in the EtOH\_Low group (in the ventral tegmental area), and in both groups (in the striatum). Differences were more consistent in the EtOH\_Low group. Therefore, behavioral variability observed in the acquisition phase of ethanol-induced locomotor sensitization was accompanied by differential neuronal plasticity during withdrawal period. Furthermore, distinct patterns of FosB/DeltaFosB expression detected in sensitized and non-sensitized mice seem to be more related to withdrawal period rather than to chronic drug exposure. Finally, increases in FosB/DeltaFosB expression during withdrawal period could be considered as being due to both functional and pathological plasticity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[\\*Ethanol](#)  
[\\*Neural Plasticity](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[Gene Expression](#)  
[Mice](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in *Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please note search only titles within the trial dates: 2010 - to-date
- 123. Connecting the pathology of posttraumatic stress and substance use disorders: Monoamines and neuropeptides.**
- Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, February 2014, vol./is. 117/(61-69), 0091-3057 (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Enman, Nicole M; Zhang, Yong; Unterwald, Ellen M
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) co-occurs highly with substance use disorders (SUDs), yet the neurobiological basis for this comorbid relationship remains unclear. PTSD and SUDs result in similar pathological states including impulsive behavior, reward deficiency, and heightened stress sensitivity. Hence, PTSD and SUD may depend on overlapping dysfunctional neurocircuitry. Here we provide a short overview of the relationship between comorbid PTSD and SUD, as well as the potential role of select neurotransmitter systems that may underlie enhanced vulnerability to drug abuse in the context of PTSD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

**Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2013

**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Drug Abuse](#)  
[\\*Neuropeptides](#)  
[\\*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Catecholamines](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

#### 124. Changes in gene expression within the extended amygdala following binge-like alcohol drinking by adolescent alcohol-preferring (P) rats.

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, February 2014, vol./is. 117/(52-60), 0091-3057 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** McBride, William J; Kimpel, Mark W; McClintick, Jeanette N; Ding, Zheng-Ming; Edenberg, Howard J; Liang, Tiebing; Rodd, Zachary A; Bell, Richard L

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** The objective of this study was to determine changes in gene expression within the extended amygdala following binge-like alcohol drinking by male adolescent alcohol-preferring (P) rats. Starting at 28 days of age, P rats were given concurrent access to 15 and 30% ethanol for 3 one-h sessions/day for 5 consecutive days/week for 3 weeks. Rats were killed by decapitation 3h after the first ethanol access session on the 15th day of drinking. RNA was prepared from micropunch samples of the nucleus accumbens shell (Acb-sh) and central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA). Ethanol intakes were 2.5-3.0g/kg/session. There were 154 and 182 unique named genes that significantly differed (FDR=0.2) between the water and ethanol group in the Acb-sh and CeA, respectively. Gene Ontology (GO) analyses indicated that adolescent binge drinking produced changes in biological processes involved with cell proliferation and regulation of cellular structure in the Acb-sh, and in neuron projection and positive regulation of cellular organization in the CeA. Ingenuity Pathway Analysis indicated that, in the Acb-sh, there were several major intracellular signaling pathways (e.g., cAMP-mediated and protein kinase A signaling pathways) altered by adolescent drinking, with 3-fold more genes up-regulated than down-regulated in the alcohol group. The cAMP-mediated signaling system was also up-regulated in the CeA of the alcohol group. Weighted gene co-expression network analysis indicated significant G-protein coupled receptor signaling and transmembrane receptor protein kinase signaling categories in the Acb-sh and CeA,

respectively. Overall, the results of this study indicated that binge-like alcohol drinking by adolescent P rats is differentially altering the expression of genes in the Acb-sh and CeA, some of which are involved in intracellular signaling pathways and may produce changes in neuronal function. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amygdala](#)  
[\\*Binge Drinking](#)  
[\\*Gene Expression](#)  
[\\*Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Rats](#)

**Source:** PsycINFO

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

### 125. Acute total sleep deprivation potentiates amphetamine-induced locomotor-stimulant effects and behavioral sensitization in mice.

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, February 2014, vol./is. 117/(7-16), 0091-3057 (Feb 2014)

**Author(s):** Saito, Luis P; Fukushiro, Daniela F; Hollais, Andre W; Mari-Kawamoto, Elisa; Costa, Jacqueline M; Berro, Lais F; Aramini, Tatiana C. F; Wuo-Silva, Raphael; Andersen, Monica L; Tufik, Sergio; Frussa-Filho, Roberto

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**Language:** English

**Abstract:** It has been demonstrated that a prolonged period (48h) of paradoxical sleep deprivation (PSD) potentiates amphetamine (AMP)-induced behavioral sensitization, an animal model of addiction-related neuroadaptations. In the present study, we examined the effects of an acute short-term deprivation of total sleep (TSD) (6h) on AMP-induced behavioral sensitization in mice and compared them to the effects of short-term PSD (6h). Three-month-old male C57BL/6J mice underwent TSD (experiment 1-gentle handling method) or PSD (experiment 2-multiple platforms method) for 6h. Immediately after the sleep deprivation period, mice were tested in the open field for 10min under the effects of saline or 2.0mg/kg AMP. Seven days later, to assess behavioral sensitization, all of the mice received a challenge injection of 2.0mg/kg AMP and were tested in the open field for 10min. Total, peripheral, and central locomotion, and grooming duration were measured. TSD, but not PSD, potentiated the hyperlocomotion induced by an acute injection of AMP and this effect was due to an increased locomotion in the central squares of the apparatus. Similarly, TSD facilitated the development of AMP-induced sensitization, but only in the central locomotion parameter. The data indicate that an acute

period of TSD may exacerbate the behavioral effects of AMP in mice. Because sleep architecture is composed of paradoxical and slow wave sleep, and 6-h PSD had no effects on AMP-induced hyperlocomotion or sensitization, our data suggest that the deprivation of slow wave sleep plays a critical role in the mechanisms that underlie the potentiating effects of TSD on both the acute and sensitized addiction-related responses to AMP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

**Subject Headings:** [\\*Amphetamine](#)  
[\\*REM Sleep](#)  
[\\*Sensitization](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Mice](#)

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