

Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History	page 5
1. Lifestyle coaching's effect on 6-month follow-up in recently homeless substance dependent veterans: A randomized study.	page 6
2. Epidemiology and neuropsychiatric manifestations of young onset parkinson's disease in the united states.	page 6
3. Corrected qt interval during treatment with methadone and buprenorphine-relation to doses and serum concentrations.	page 7
4. The late positive potential as a marker of motivated attention to underweight bodies in girls with anorexia nervosa.	page 7
5. Personality correlates of pathological gambling derived from big three and big five personality models.	page 8
6. Acceptance of Non-Abstinence Goals by Addiction Professionals in the United States.	page 8
7. Non-benzodiazepine hypnotic dependence: A case report.	page 9
8. Schizophrenia, substance use and aggressions: What are the relationships?	page 9
9. Review of Narrative means to sober ends.	page 10
10. Review of A comprehensive guide for integrated treatment of people with co-occurring disorders.	page 11
11. Open doors.	page 12
12. Prevalence of child and adolescent mental disorders in Chile: A community epidemiological study.	page 12
13. The chemistry between us: Love, sex, and the science of attraction.	page 13
14. Resilience despite risk: Understanding African-American ACOAS' kin and fictive kin relationships.	page 14
15. Outcome of dialectical behaviour therapy for concurrent eating and substance use disorders.	page 15
16. Neuroimmune mechanisms in fetal alcohol spectrum disorder.	page 15
17. Repeated orexin 1 receptor antagonism effects on cocaine seeking in rats.	page 16
18. Drugs in society: Causes, concepts and control (6th ed.).	page 17
19. Review of An anatomy of addiction: Sigmund Freud, William Halsted and the miracle drug, cocaine.	page 17
20. Craving earth: Understanding pica: The urge to eat clay, starch, ice, and chalk.	page 18
21. Ashamed no more: A pastor's journey through sex addiction.	page 19
22. Addiction, adolescence, and the integration of control and motivation.	page 19
23. Personality disorders among patients accessing alcohol detoxification treatment: Prevalence and gender differences.	page 20
24. Childhood trauma, impulsivity, and executive functioning in crack cocaine users.	page 21
25. Substance use to regulate affective experiences in posttraumatic stress disorder: A review of laboratory-based studies.	page 22
26. Influence of -opioid receptors in the behavioral effects of nicotine.	page 22
27. Previous exposure to nicotine enhances the incentive motivational effects of amphetamine via nicotine-associated contextual stimuli.	page 23
28. Withdrawal-associated increases and decreases in functional neural connectivity associated with altered emotional regulation in alcoholism.	page 24
29. Structure and function of maladaptive cognitions in Pathological Internet Use among Chinese adolescents.	page 25
30. A model of the relationship between psychological characteristics, mobile phone addiction and use of mobile phones by Taiwanese university female students.	page 26

31. The world's most intense online gaming culture: Addiction and high-engagement prevalence rates among South Korean adolescents and young adults.	page 27
32. The role of dorsal anterior cingulate cortex in the regulation of craving by reappraisal in smokers.	page 27
33. A framework for conducting a national study of substance abuse treatment programs serving American Indian and Alaska native communities.	page 28
34. Substance use, treatment admissions, and recovery trends in diverse Washington State tribal communities.	page 29
35. Utilizing drumming for American Indians/Alaska natives with substance use disorders: A focus group study.	page 30
36. American Indians with substance use disorders: Treatment needs and comorbid conditions.	page 31
37. Indigenous traditional knowledge and substance abuse treatment outcomes: The problem of efficacy evaluation.	page 32
38. Review of substance use disorder treatment research in Indian country: Future directions to strive toward health equity.	page 32
39. The HAWK2 program: A computer-based drug prevention intervention for native American youth.	page 33
40. Community partnership to affect substance abuse among native American adolescents.	page 34
41. Spirituality and religion: Intertwined protective factors for substance use among urban American Indian youth.	page 35
42. Indian boarding school experience, substance use, and mental health among urban two-spirit American Indian/Alaska natives.	page 35
43. Exploring binge drinking and drug use among American Indians: Data from adolescent focus groups.	page 36
44. Understanding the relationship between substance use and self-injury in American Indian youth.	page 37
45. Fatherhood roles and drug use among young American Indian men.	page 38
46. ADH and ALDH polymorphisms and alcohol dependence in Mexican and native Americans.	page 39
47. Patterns of substance use initiation among young adolescents in a northern plains American Indian tribe.	page 40
48. Epidemiology and etiology of substance use among American Indians and Alaska natives: Risk, protection, and implications for prevention.	page 41
49. Advancing American Indian and Alaska native substance abuse research: Current science and future directions.	page 42
50. Advancing American Indian/Alaska native substance abuse research.	page 42
51. Role of family environment in drug addiction.	page 43
52. A study of separation-individuation and mutuality of autonomy in narcotic and alcohol dependents.	page 44
53. Antidepressants and menstruation disorders in women: A cross-sectional study in three centers.	page 44
54. Predicting persistent alcohol problems: A prospective analysis from the Great Smoky Mountain Study.	page 45
55. Age at onset of non-affective psychosis in relation to cannabis use, other drug use and gender.	page 46
56. Acute and chronic ethanol differentially modify the emotional significance of a novel environment: Implications for addiction.	page 47
57. Chronic modafinil effects on drug-seeking following methamphetamine self-administration in rats.	page 48
58. Early symptoms of Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease mimicking alcohol-related disorder.	page 48
59. Opioid analgesics in the management of neuropathic pain.	page 49
60. Opioids in non-cancer chronic pain.	page 50
61. Overcoming the barriers in pain control: An update of pain management in China.	page 51
62. Cervical cancer screening and acute care visits among Medicaid enrollees with mental and substance use disorders.	page 51

63. A brief report on perceptions of alcohol and society among Scottish medical students.	page 52
64. Mentorship for Alcohol Problems (MAP): A peer to peer modular intervention for outpatients.	page 53
65. Testing a comprehensive community problem-solving framework for community coalitions.	page 54
66. Gammabutyrolactone: Withdrawal syndrome resembling delirium tremens.	page 54
67. Clinical survey assessing the appropriate management of individuals with acute recreational drug toxicity at a large outdoor festival event.	page 55
68. Street-level heroin seizures in Iran: A survey of components.	page 56
69. Changes in sexual activity following substance dependence treatment.	page 57
70. Subjective invulnerability, risk behavior, and adjustment in early adolescence.	page 57
71. Associations between expectancies of alcohol and drug use, severity of partner violence, and posttraumatic stress among women.	page 58
72. Adolescent sexual risk and multiple contexts: Interpersonal violence, parenting, and poverty.	page 59
73. The notion of self in the journey back from addiction.	page 59
74. Could an advance practice nurse improve detection of alcohol misuse in the emergency department?	page 60
75. Clients' perceptions of opioid substitution treatment: An input to improving the quality of treatment.	page 60
76. An investigation of bioecological influences associated with first use of methamphetamine in a rural state.	page 61
77. Teenage toxins: Recreational poisoning in the adolescent.	page 62
78. Study finds US smokers favor less-addictive cigarettes.	page 63
79. Motivational interviewing: Helping people change (3rd edition).	page 63
80. Perceptions of gambling in households - A case study from Norway.	page 64
81. Comparison of the addiction levels, sociodemographics and buying behaviours of three main types of lottery buyers in China.	page 64
82. Exaggeration of perceived smoking norms among college students: Does smoking status matter?	page 65
83. How do alcohol cues affect working memory? Persistent slowing due to alcohol-related distracters in an alcohol version of the Sternberg task.	page 66
84. Social networks of substance users with HIV infection: Application of the Norbeck Social Support Scale.	page 66
85. Social work and the Uniform Accident and Sickness Policy Provision Law: A pilot project.	page 67
86. Helping homeless individuals with co-occurring disorders: The four components.	page 68
87. Central nervous system drug consumption depending on the time between symptom onset and the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease: An analysis by the Registry of Dementias of Girona.	page 69
88. The relationships of perpetrator and victim substance use to the sexual aggression of rapists and child molesters.	page 69
89. The Dry Law on Board: Preventive challenges in Brazilian Navy.	page 70
90. Factors affecting criminal recidivism among participants in the Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment (MERIT) program in New South Wales, Australia.	page 71
91. Main reasons for hospital admissions by women with a history of methadone maintenance.	page 72
92. Do attitudes about unhealthy alcohol and other drug (AOD) use impact primary care professionals' readiness to implement AOD-related preventive care?	page 72
93. Alcohol screening and brief intervention in primary care: Absence of evidence for efficacy in people with dependence or very heavy drinking.	page 73
94. Internet-based interventions for problem drinkers: From efficacy trials to implementation.	page 74
95. There's hope in the valley.	page 75

96. Food choice during alcohol abstinence: Influence in craving and body weight.	page 76
97. Psychometric validation of Cocaine Craving Questionnaire-Brief-Brazilian Crack Adapted Version inpatients dependents.	page 76
98. Physician advice for smoking cessation in primary care: Time for a paradigm shift?	page 77
99. Internet and moral panic: A review of research about interaction of children and teenagers with new mass media.	page 78
100. Brief interventions with adolescent rural students who drink alcohol in excess.	page 79
101. Self-efficacy for abstinence and temptation to use illicit drugs: A systematic review.	page 79
102. Gene profiling of laser-microdissected brain regions and individual cells in drug abuse and schizophrenia research.	page 80
103. Investigation of age-specific behavioral and proteomic changes in an animal model of chronic ethanol exposure.	page 80
104. Animal models of sugar and fat bingeing: Relationship to food addiction and increased body weight.	page 81
105. Methods in tobacco abuse: Proteomic changes following second-hand smoke exposure.	page 82
106. Assessing locomotor-stimulating effects of cocaine in rodents.	page 83
107. Cocaine self-administration in rats: Threshold procedures.	page 83
108. Cocaine self-administration in rats: Hold-down procedures.	page 84
109. Methods in drug abuse models: Comparison of different models of methamphetamine paradigms.	page 84
110. Animal models of nicotine withdrawal: Intracranial self-stimulation and somatic signs of withdrawal.	page 85
111. Modeling nicotine addiction in rats.	page 86
112. Models of chronic alcohol exposure and dependence.	page 86
113. Modeling risky decision making in rodents.	page 87
114. Rodent models of adaptive decision making.	page 88
115. Experimental psychiatric illness and drug abuse models: From human to animal, an overview.	page 88
116. New frontiers in animal research of psychiatric illness.	page 89
117. Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols.	page 90
118. The neuroanatomy of addictive processes.	page 90

Search History

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. Lifestyle coaching's effect on 6-month follow-up in recently homeless substance dependent veterans: A randomized study.

- Citation:** Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal, September 2012, vol./is. 35/5(396-402), 1095-158X;1559-3126 (Sep 2012)
- Author(s):** LePage, James P; Garcia-Rea, Elizabeth A
- Correspondence Address:** LePage, James P.: ACOS Research and Development, VA North Texas Health Care System, Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, 4500 S. Lancaster, #151, Dallas, TX, US, 75216, james.lepage@va.gov
- Institution:** LePage, James P.: Research Service, VA North Texas Health Care System, Dallas, TX; Garcia-Rea, Elizabeth A.: Department of Psychology, St. Louis VA Medical Center, St. Louis, MO
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: Behaviors and activities consistent with "healthy" lifestyles (i.e., leisure and recreational activities, social and family interactions, coping behaviors) have been shown to be related to prolonged substance dependence recovery. However, there has been little focus on systematically capitalizing on this association in treatment to improve relapse rates. The goal of this study was to determine if the inclusion of healthy lifestyle coaching, that is the encouragement of specific behaviors in a therapeutic setting, could impact time to relapse. Methods: Fifty-six veterans who were recently discharged from a Veterans Administration (VA) homeless Domiciliary Residential Rehabilitation and Treatment Program and were substance dependent were evaluated over a 6-month follow-up period. Using a partially randomized design, three groups were evaluated: 1) those followed by a therapist and coached to increase healthy behaviors, 2) those followed by a therapist and receiving only emotional support, and 3) those not followed by a therapist. Survival analyses and nonparametric evaluations were performed. Results: Coached consumers had longer latency to relapse than noncoached and relapsed at a lower rate than those not followed by a therapist. Conclusions and Implications for Practice: Therapeutic interventions which focus on increasing healthy behaviors chosen by the consumer can be an important component of sustained recovery from substance dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Community Services](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Lifestyle](#)
[*Coaching](#)
[Homeless](#)
[Military Veterans](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Epidemiology and neuropsychiatric manifestations of young onset parkinson's disease in the united states.

- Citation:** Parkinsonism & Related Disorders, October 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1353-8020 (Oct 16, 2012)
- Author(s):** Willis, A.W; Schootman, M; Kung, N; Racette, B.A
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: To determine the demographic distribution of Young Onset Parkinson's Disease (YOPD) in the United States and to quantify the burden of neuropsychiatric disease manifestations. METHODS: Cross sectional study of 3,459,986 disabled Americans, aged 30-54, who were receiving Medicare benefits in the year 2005. We calculated race and sex distributions of YOPD and used logistic regression to compare the

likelihood of common and uncommon psychiatric disorders between beneficiaries with YOPD and the general disability beneficiary population, adjusting for race, age, and sex. RESULTS: We identified 14,354 Medicare beneficiaries with YOPD (prevalence = 414.9 per 100,000 disabled Americans). White men comprised the majority of cases (48.9%), followed by White women (34.7%), Black men (6.8%), Black women (5.0%), Hispanic men (2.4%), and Hispanic women (1.2%). Asian men (0.6%) and Asian women (0.4%) were the least common race-sex pairs with a YOPD diagnosis in this population (chi square, $p < 0.001$). Compared to the general population of medically disabled Americans, those with YOPD were more likely to receive medical care for depression (OR: 1.89, 1.83-1.95), dementia (OR: 7.73, 7.38-8.09), substance abuse/dependence (OR: 3.00, 2.99-3.01), and were more likely to be hospitalized for psychosis (OR: 3.36, 3.19-3.53), personality/impulse control disorders (OR: 4.56, 3.28-6.34), and psychosocial dysfunction (OR: 3.85, 2.89-5.14). CONCLUSIONS: Young Onset Parkinson's Disease is most common among white males in our study population. Psychiatric illness, addiction, and cognitive impairment are more common in YOPD than in the general population of disabled Medicare beneficiaries. These may be key disabling factors in YOPD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

3. Corrected qt interval during treatment with methadone and buprenorphine-relation to doses and serum concentrations.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, October 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Oct 16, 2012)

Author(s): Stallvik, Marianne; Nordstrand, Berit; Kristensen, Oistein; Bathen, Jorn; Skogvoll, Eirik; Spigset, Olav

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Methadone and buprenorphine are widely used in the treatment of opioid addiction. Some study results suggest that methadone can be associated with QT interval prolongation and torsades de pointes ventricular arrhythmias, whereas no such risk has been observed for buprenorphine. The aim of this study is to determine the risk of corrected QT interval (QTc) increase among patients treated with these medications in an opioid maintenance treatment (OMT) programme, and to study possible associations between QTc changes and serum concentrations of methadone or buprenorphine. METHODS: Eighty patients enrolled in the OMT programme were followed after start of treatment with methadone (n=45) or buprenorphine (n=35). QTc interval was assessed by electrocardiography (ECG) at baseline and after 1 month (n=79) and 6 months (n=66) in the OMT programme. Blood samples were obtained for the analysis of serum concentrations of buprenorphine, (R)-methadone, (S)-methadone and total methadone. RESULTS: No patients had QTc prolongation (defined as a QTc value above 450ms) at baseline or after 1 or 6 months. When analysed in a linear mixed effects model, QTc was not associated with the serum concentrations of buprenorphine or methadone. However, low serum potassium levels increased QTc significantly. CONCLUSIONS: These results support and extend previous findings that treatment with methadone in modest doses (i.e. below 100mg/d) is not associated with clinically significant QTc increases, and that buprenorphine in commonly used doses is a suitable alternative to methadone with regard to the risk of QTc prolongation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

4. The late positive potential as a marker of motivated attention to underweight bodies in girls with anorexia nervosa.

Citation: Journal of Psychosomatic Research, October 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0022-3999 (Oct 17, 2012)

Author(s): Horndasch, Stefanie; Heinrich, Hartmut; Kratz, Oliver; Moll, Gunther H

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: In anorexia nervosa (AN), aspects of motivational salience and reward are increasingly discussed. Event related potentials, particularly the late positive potential (LPP), have been investigated as a marker for motivational salience of stimuli, for example in addictive disorders. The aim of this study was to assess the LPP as a possible indicator of motivated attention towards disease-specific pictures of underweight female bodies in adolescents with AN in comparison to typically developing (TD) adolescent girls. METHOD: 13 girls with AN and 18 TD adolescent girls (aged 12 to 18years) viewed pictures of underweight, normal-weight and overweight women while EEG activity was recorded. An earlier (450-680ms after stimulus onset) as well as a later time window (850-1250ms after stimulus onset) of the LPP were examined for the different picture categories. Participants were also asked to rate subjective emotions (fear, disgust, happiness) elicited by the pictures. RESULTS: Subjective ratings showed no differential experience of emotions for the two groups. For AN patients, highest LPP amplitudes were found for underweight women in the earlier as well as in the later time window. In TD girls, highest amplitudes for pictures of overweight women were observed in the earlier time window. CONCLUSION: A differential LPP pattern for girls with AN and TD girls when viewing pictures of women's bodies of different weight categories was obtained. Highest amplitudes in AN patients for pictures of underweight women may reflect motivational significance of strongly underweight body shapes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

5. Personality correlates of pathological gambling derived from big three and big five personality models.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, October 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Oct 15, 2012)

Author(s): Miller, Joshua D; MacKillop, James; Fortune, Erica E; Maples, Jessica; Lance, Charles E; Keith Campbell, W; Goodie, Adam S

Abstract: Personality traits have proven to be consistent and important factors in a variety of externalizing behaviors including addiction, aggression, and antisocial behavior. Given the comorbidity of these behaviors with pathological gambling (PG), it is important to test the degree to which PG shares these trait correlates. In a large community sample of regular gamblers (N=354; 111 with diagnoses of pathological gambling), the relations between measures of two major models of personality - Big Three and Big Five - were examined in relation to PG symptoms derived from a semi-structured diagnostic interview. Across measures, traits related to the experience of strong negative emotions were the most consistent correlates of PG, regardless of whether they were analyzed using bivariate or multivariate analyses. In several instances, however, the relations between personality and PG were moderated by demographic variable such as gender, race, and age. It will be important for future empirical work of this nature to pay closer attention to potentially important moderators of these relations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. Acceptance of Non-Abstinence Goals by Addiction Professionals in the United States.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, October 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Oct 22, 2012)

Author(s): Davis, Alan K; Rosenberg, Harold

Abstract: Previous research has found relatively limited acceptance of nonabstinence goals in addiction treatment settings in the United States. Because such attitudes may have

changed over time, this study was designed to assess the current acceptance of nonabstinence goals by addiction professionals as a function of type of substance (alcohol vs. drug), severity of the disorder (DSM-IV abuse vs. DSM-IV dependence), and finality of the outcome goal (intermediate vs. final). The sample comprised 913 members of a national association of addiction professionals who completed a web-based survey. Over one half of respondents rated nonabstinence as somewhat or completely acceptable as both an intermediate and final outcome goal for clients with alcohol abuse, but considerably smaller proportions rated nonabstinence an acceptable intermediate or final outcome goal for clients with alcohol dependence. Regarding drug-taking clients, one half and one third of respondents rated nonabstinence at least somewhat acceptable as an intermediate goal and final outcome goal, respectively, for clients with drug abuse, but fewer rated nonabstinence an acceptable outcome goal for clients with drug dependence. One implication of the findings is that individuals with alcohol and drug problems who avoid treatment because they are ambivalent about abstinence should know that—depending on the severity of their condition, the finality of their nonabstinence goal, and their drug of choice—their interest in moderating their consumption will be acceptable to many clinicians, especially those working in outpatient and independent practice settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

7. Non-benzodiazepine hypnotic dependence: A case report.

Citation: ASEAN Journal of Psychiatry, January 2010, vol./is. 11/1(108-112), 2231-7805;2231-7791 (Jan-Jun 2010)

Author(s): Nordin, Amer Siddiq Amer; Robson, Noor Zurani Md Haris; Hashim, Azreen

Correspondence Address: Robson, Noor Zurani Md Haris: Department of Primary Care Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 50603, noorzurani@um.edu.my

Institution: Nordin, Amer Siddiq Amer: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Robson, Noor Zurani Md Haris: Department of Primary Care Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Hashim, Azreen: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This case report highlights the abuse and dependence potential of Zolpidem and the risk of life-threatening withdrawal symptoms upon abrupt discontinuation. Method: We report a case of Zolpidem dependence which presented with withdrawal symptoms upon abrupt discontinuation. Results: A 32 year old male, who had abused non-benzodiazepine Zolpidem for 6 years presented to the accident and emergency unit with generalized seizures upon stopping Zolpidem 'cold turkey'. He required admission to the neurology high dependency unit for stabilization of the seizures and was later managed by the addiction team where a tapering dose of benzodiazepine was prescribed. Conclusion: This case demonstrates that non-benzodiazepine agents can cause tolerance and dependence, and thus produce withdrawal symptoms upon discontinuation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Hypnotic Drugs](#)
[Seizures](#)

Source: PsycINFO

8. Schizophrenia, substance use and aggressions: What are the relationships?

- Citation:** ASEAN Journal of Psychiatry, January 2010, vol./is. 11/1(72-78), 2231-7805;2231-7791 (Jan-Jun 2010)
- Author(s):** Rashid, Rusdi Abd; Robson, Noorzurani; Hatim Sulaiman, Ahmad; Salleh, Rabaiah; Zainal, Nor Zuraida; Said, Mas Ayu; Habil, Mohammad Hussain
- Correspondence Address:** Rashid, Rusdi Abd.: Department of Psychological Medicine, University Malaya Medical Center, Jalan Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 50603, rusdi@um.edu.my
- Institution:** Rashid, Rusdi Abd.: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine , University of Malaya, Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur; Robson, Noorzurani: University of Malaya Center for Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Hatim Sulaiman, Ahmad: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine , University of Malaya, Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur; Salleh, Rabaiah: Forensic unit, Hospital Bahagia, Ulu Kinta (HBUK), Perak; Zainal, Nor Zuraida: Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine , University of Malaya, Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur; Said, Mas Ayu: University of Malaya Center for Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Habil, Mohammad Hussain: University of Malaya Center for Addiction Sciences (UMCAS), University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: The objective of the study is to determine the prevalence of substance abuse for alcohol, cannabis, opiates, stimulants, solvent and other substances among patients with schizophrenia in Hospital Bahagia Ulu Kinta (HBUK), Perak , Central Peninsular of Malaysia. This study also aims to determine the association of substance abuse with aggression, the demographic characteristics and total duration of hospitalization. Methods: This was a retrospective cross-sectional study whereby the first 194 subjects diagnosed to have schizophrenia based on International Classification of Disease, 10th edition (ICD-10) criteria were taken from data registry of patients admitted to HBUK from January until February 2004. The subjects' medical files were examined for documentation of substances abuse, aggression and accumulative duration of hospitalization. Results: The results showed the prevalence of substances misuse among patients with schizophrenia in general (including alcohol) was 24.7%. Cannabis 16.7%, alcohol 13.4%, opiates(heroin) 6.7%, Amphetamine type stimulants (amphetamine, metamphetamine, ecstasy) 5.7%, and other substances (benzodiazepine, solvents) 1.5%. Conclusion: There is higher prevalence of substance misuse in patients with schizophrenia as compared to general population. Male patients with history of substance misuse are more likely to have aggression than female. This group needs special precaution and probably in need of specialist help. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Aggressive Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hospitalization](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Solvents](#)
[Treatment Duration](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

9. Review of Narrative means to sober ends.

- Citation:** Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal, 2003, vol./is. 26/3(320-321), 1095-158X;1559-3126 (Win, 2003)
- Author(s):** Bauer, Cherie

Institution: Bauer, Cherie: Charles K. Post Addiction Treatment Center, Brentwood, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *Narrative Means by Sober Ends* by Jonathan Diamond (2000). While this book does not introduce the reader to innovative and new approaches to substance abuse, it is still a useful addition to the library of practitioners who work in this area. Jonathan Diamond makes use of letter writing and storytelling, to present his readers with a sensitively written account that helps us understand and appreciate the many complex problems addicted persons face and effective, gentle ways of guiding them through the recovery process. *Narrative Means to Sober Ends* extends on the methods on which all self-help rests: telling our stories. Jonathan Diamond is able to share his own experience, strength, and hope with his audience, bringing to them a sense of hopefulness and serenity and gives providers useful tools for helping their clients to find healing and hope. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Narratives](#)
[*Self Help Techniques](#)
[*Storytelling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*

10. Review of A comprehensive guide for integrated treatment of people with co-occurring disorders.

Citation: *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*, 2003, vol./is. 27/2(199-201), 1095-158X;1559-3126 (Fal, 2003)

Author(s): Weinstein, Diane; Painter, John

Institution: Weinstein, Diane: Crisis and Counseling Centers, Augusta, ME; Painter, John: Motivational Services, Augusta, ME

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *A Comprehensive Guide for Integrated Treatment of People with Co-Occurring Disorders* edited by Diane Doyle Pita and Leroy Spaniol (2002). Persons with a co-occurring substance use disorder and serious mental illness are poorly served when practitioners do not have the skills to treat both disorders. This book brings together in one edited text over forty previously published articles to educate students or practitioners from either the mental health or substance abuse field. This book is replete with citations of earlier studies, recent research and seminal articles. This text tries to move the field towards holistic treatment and services that help persons recover. While the technical language found in most of the articles does not appear to lend itself to use by persons at a bachelors level or below, the strength of this book is its compilation of readings that present compelling treatment options based on empirical research which will be greatly appreciated by academicians, students, researchers, policy makers, program administrators and supervisory staff. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Holistic Health](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*

11. Open doors.

Citation:	Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal, 2003, vol./is. 27/2(191-197), 1095-158X;1559-3126 (Fal, 2003)
Author(s):	Caswell, John S
Language:	English
Abstract:	This article describes a man's experience mental illness and drug and alcohol abuse. The article talks about the hard times, coping, and the recovery process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Alcohol Abuse *Coping Behavior *Drug Abuse *Mental Disorders *Recovery (Disorders)
Source:	PsycINFO
Full Text:	Available from <i>ProQuest</i> in <i>Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal</i>

12. Prevalence of child and adolescent mental disorders in Chile: A community epidemiological study.

Citation:	Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, October 2012, vol./is. 53/10(1026-1035), 0021-9630;1469-7610 (Oct 2012)
Author(s):	Vicente, Benjamin; Saldivia, Sandra; de la Barra, Flora; Kohn, Robert; Pihan, Ronaldo; Valdivia, Mario; Riosco, Pedro; Melipillan, Roberto
Correspondence Address:	Vicente, Benjamin: Department of Psychiatry of Mental Health, University of Concepcion, Concepcion, Chile, bvicent@udec.cl
Institution:	Vicente, Benjamin: Department of Psychiatry of Mental Health, University of Concepcion, Concepcion; Saldivia, Sandra: Department of Psychiatry of Mental Health, University of Concepcion, Concepcion; de la Barra, Flora: Mental Health Department, Medical School of the University of Chile, Santiago; Kohn, Robert: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, RI; Pihan, Ronaldo: Department of Psychiatry of Mental Health, University of Concepcion, Concepcion; Valdivia, Mario: Department of Psychiatry of Mental Health, University of Concepcion, Concepcion; Riosco, Pedro: Department of Psychiatry of Mental Health, University of Concepcion, Concepcion; Melipillan, Roberto: Department of Psychiatry of Mental Health, University of Concepcion, Concepcion
Language:	English
Abstract:	Background: In Latin America, there is limited research on the prevalence of mental disorders in children and adolescents. This Chilean survey is the first national representative survey in the Latin American region to examine the prevalence of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-IV (DSM-IV) psychiatric disorders in the region in children and adolescents. Methods: Subjects aged 4-18 were selected using a stratified multistage design. The Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children version IV (DISC-IV) was used to obtain 12-month DSM-IV diagnoses of affective, anxiety, conduct and substance use disorders, and supplemented with questionnaires examining family risk factors, family income, and service utilization. The parent or the primary caretaker was interviewed for children, aged 4-11, using the DISC-IV; however, adolescents, aged 12-18, were directly interviewed. Results: A sample of 1558 children and adolescents was evaluated. Using the most stringent DISC-IV impairment algorithm, the prevalence rate for any psychiatric disorders was 22.5% (19.3% for boys and 25.8% for girls). The prevalence rate was higher among the children, aged 4-11, in comparison with adolescents, aged 12-18 (27.8% and 16.5%, respectively). Less than half of the subjects in need of services sought some form of assistance. Nearly a quarter of those using services did not present with a psychiatric diagnosis in the past year. Comorbidity was found in

24.8% of those with a disorder, but only 6.3% had three or more diagnoses. Conclusions: The prevalence of psychiatric disorders in Chile is high among children and adolescents. This study highlights the increasing need to reevaluate mental health services provided to children and adolescents in Latin America. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychiatry](#)
[*Age Differences](#)
[*Child Psychiatry](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Affective Disorders](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Conduct Disorder](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*

13. The chemistry between us: Love, sex, and the science of attraction.

Citation: The chemistry between us: Love, sex, and the science of attraction., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Young, Larry; Alexander, Brian

Institution: Young, Larry: Center for Translational Social Neuroscience, Emory University, Atlanta, GA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) How does love begin? How can two strangers come to the conclusion that it would not only be pleasant to share their lives, but that they must share them? How can a man say he loves his wife, yet still cheat on her? Why do others stay in relationships even after the romance fades? How is it possible to fall in love with the "wrong" person? How do people come to have a "type"? Physical attraction, jealousy, infidelity, mother-infant bonding-all the behaviors that so often leave us befuddled-are now being teased out of the fog of mystery thanks to today's social neuroscience. Larry Young and Brian Alexander explain how those findings apply to you. Drawing on real human stories and research from labs around the world, *The Chemistry Between Us* is a bold attempt to create a "grand unified theory" of love. Some of the mind-blowing insights include: Love can get such a grip on us because it is, literally, an addiction. To a woman falling in love, a man is like her baby. Why it's false to say society makes gender, and how it's possible to have the body of one gender and the brain of another. Why some people are more likely to cheat than others. Why we sometimes truly can't resist temptation. Young and Alexander place their revelations into historical, political, and social contexts. In the process, they touch on everything from gay marriage to why single-mother households might not be good for society. *The Chemistry Between Us* offers powerful insights into love, sex, gender, sexual orientation, and family life that will prove to be enlightening, controversial, and thought provoking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Chemistry](#)
[*Interpersonal Attraction](#)
[*Love](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Social Neuroscience](#)
[Appetite](#)
[Brain](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Gender Identity](#)

[Infidelity](#)
[Jealousy](#)
[Mother Child Relations](#)
[Sexual Orientation](#)
[Territoriality](#)
[Desire](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Resilience despite risk: Understanding African-American ACOAs' kin and fictive kin relationships.

Citation: Handbook of family resilience., 2013(481-494) (2013)

Author(s): Hall, J. Camille

Correspondence Address: Hall, J. Camille: University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US, jhalI39@utk.edu

Institution: Hall, J. Camille: University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses the social support networks, resilience, and alcoholism in African American cultural groups. Parental alcoholism is fast becoming an epidemic within the United States; millions of children grow up with at least one alcohol-dependent or alcohol-abusive parent. Research findings have shown that for every eight Americans, one is the child of an alcoholic. Indeed, parental alcohol abuse does not just impact the alcoholic or alcohol abuser, it also has been found to be disruptive to the entire family, including the children (COAS). Adult children of dysfunctional families, where parental alcoholism is present, are typically referred to as adult children of alcoholics (ACOAs). It is suggested in various research studies that while alcoholic parents may love and support their children, severe alcohol abuse negatively affects parental performance. As a result, the parent's maladaptive parenting style is likely to lead to the development of child psychopathology. Evidence has been found that suggests that neither COAs nor ACOAs are destined to suffer from poor mental health. Although there is limited research available on the resilience of African-American COAs and ACOAs, several research studies have concluded that external support (e.g., kinship social support, community involvement) may serve as protective factors. Kin networks informed by African-Americans' cultural legacy, sociopolitical history, and their patterns of migration and acculturation were created in response to their experience with inhibiting environments (e.g., alcoholic parentage, slavery, racism). The strategy of relying on extended and fictive kin relationships reflects cultural legacies that emphasize the value of extended family and interdependence (i.e., collectivism). African-Americans are more likely than Whites to live in extended family households that provide varied forms of social support. The results from a study comparing African-American ACOAs' and non-ACOAs' social support, coping responses, and self-esteem indicated that ACOAs who had kin/fictive kin relationships are more resilient. When compared to non-ACOAs, these ACOAs reported fewer problems with alcohol consumption, satisfactory appraisal and resolution of problems, and positive self-esteem. Findings from empirical and theoretical literature suggest that "external support" is a key component in fostering resilience for at-risk populations (e.g., children of alcoholics). Understanding the concept of fluidity in the extended family household structures can be pivotal in the study of ACOAs' resilience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings:

- [*Alcoholism](#)
- [*At Risk Populations](#)
- [*Kinship Structure](#)
- [*Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)
- [*Social Support](#)
- [Blacks](#)
- [Children of Alcoholics](#)
- [Parenting Style](#)
- [Parents](#)
- [Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Outcome of dialectical behaviour therapy for concurrent eating and substance use disorders.

Citation: Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy, September 2012, vol./is. 19/5(434-449), 1063-3995;1099-0879 (Sep-Oct 2012)

Author(s): Courbasson, Christine; Nishikawa, Yasunori; Dixon, Lauren

Correspondence Address: Courbasson, Christine: Concurrent Disorders Clinic, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, christine_courbasson@camh.net

Institution: Courbasson, Christine: Concurrent Disorders Clinic, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON; Nishikawa, Yasunori: Department of Psychology, Fordham University, Bronx, NY; Dixon, Lauren: Concurrent Disorders Clinic, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Aim: The current study examined the preliminary efficacy of dialectical behaviour therapy (DBT) adapted for concurrent eating disorders (EDs) and substance use disorders (SUDs). Method: A matched randomized controlled trial was carried out with 25 female outpatients diagnosed with concurrent ED and SUD. Participants randomized to the intervention condition received DBT, whereas those randomized to the control condition received treatment as usual (TAU), both for a period of 1 year. A series of measures related to disordered eating, substance use and depression were administered to the participants at the beginning of treatment and at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months into treatment, followed by 3-month and 6-month follow-up assessments. Findings: Participants randomized to the DBT condition evidenced a superior retention rate relative to their counterparts in the TAU condition at various study time points, including post-treatment (80% versus 20%) and follow-up (60% versus 20%). Due to the unexpected elevated dropout rates and the worsening of ED-SUD symptomatology in the TAU condition, recruitment efforts were terminated early. Results from the DBT condition revealed that the intervention had a significant positive effect on behavioural and attitudinal features of disordered eating, substance use severity and use, negative mood regulation and depressive symptoms. Finally, increases in participants' perceived ability to regulate and cope with negative emotional states were significantly associated with decreases in emotional eating and increases in levels of confidence in ability to resist urges for substance use. Conclusion: Results suggest that the adapted DBT might hold promise for treating individuals with concurrent ED and SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Dialectical Behavior Therapy](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy](#)

16. Neuroimmune mechanisms in fetal alcohol spectrum disorder.

Citation: Developmental Neurobiology, October 2012, vol./is. 72/10(1302-1316), 1932-8451;1932-846X (Oct 2012)

Author(s): Kane, Cynthia J. M; Phelan, Kevin D; Drew, Paul D

Correspondence Address: Kane, Cynthia J. M.: Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US, 72205, kanecynthiaj@uams.edu

Institution: Kane, Cynthia J. M.: Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR; Phelan, Kevin D.: Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR; Drew, Paul D.: Department of Neurobiology and Developmental Sciences, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR

Language: English

Abstract: Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) is a major health concern worldwide and results from maternal consumption of alcohol during pregnancy. It produces tremendous individual, social, and economic losses. This review will first summarize the structural, functional, and behavior changes seen in FASD. The development of the neuroimmune system will be then be described with particular emphasis on the role of microglial cells in the normal regulation of homeostatic function in the central nervous system (CNS) including synaptic transmission. The impact of alcohol on the neuroimmune system in the developing CNS will be discussed in the context of several key immune molecules and signaling pathways involved in neuroimmune mechanisms that contribute to FASD. This review concludes with a summary of the development of early therapeutic approaches utilizing immunosuppressive drugs to target alcohol-induced pathologies. The significant role played by neuroimmune mechanisms in alcohol addiction and pathology provides a focus for future research aimed at understanding and treating the consequences of FASD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)
[*Neural Development](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[*Neuroimmunology](#)
[Cell Signaling](#)
[Microglia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Repeated orexin 1 receptor antagonism effects on cocaine seeking in rats.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, December 2012, vol./is. 63/7(1201-1207), 0028-3908 (Dec 2012)

Author(s): Zhou, Luyi; Smith, Rachel J; Do, Phong H; Aston-Jones, Gary; See, Ronald E

Correspondence Address: See, Ronald E.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, 173 Ashley Avenue, BSB 416B, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, seere@musc.edu

Institution: Zhou, Luyi: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Smith, Rachel J.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Do, Phong H.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Aston-Jones, Gary: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; See, Ronald E.: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC

Language: English

Abstract: The orexin/hypocretin system has been implicated in multiple phases of drug addiction. Acute orexin receptor blockade with the orexin-1 receptor (OX1R) antagonist, SB-334867, has been found to reduce cocaine seeking after cocaine self-administration. As repeated drug dosing can have differential effects and is more clinically relevant than acute dosing, in the current study we examined the effects of repeated SB-334867 on cocaine self-administration, extinction, and reinstatement to cocaine seeking in Sprague-Dawley rats. We found that repeated SB-334867 (10 mg/kg/day) had no effect on established cocaine self-administration. Repeated SB-334867 (both 10 and 20 mg/kg) attenuated cocaine seeking during extinction; however, this effect was only observed when animals had no prior experience with SB-334867 and when SB-334867 was administered prior to, but not after, daily extinction sessions. Notably, daily treatment with SB-334867 (10 mg/kg) during extinction increased subsequent cue-induced

reinstatement, whereas repeated SB-334867 (20 mg/kg) administration during extinction enabled acute SB-334867 to reduce cue-induced reinstatement. Repeated SB-334867 treatment (10 or 20 mg/kg) failed to affect reinstatement induced by priming injections of cocaine (10 mg/kg). These results show that repeated inhibition of OX1R-mediated signaling exerts a lasting and specific role in mediating environmentally activated cocaine seeking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[*Orexin](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Drugs in society: Causes, concepts and control (6th ed.).

Citation: Drugs in society: Causes, concepts and control (6th ed.), 2011 (2011)

Author(s): Lyman, Michael D

Institution: Lyman, Michael D.: Columbia College of Missouri, Criminal Justice and Human Services Department, MO

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Drugs in Society focuses on the many critical areas of the U.S. drug problem, providing a foundation for rational decision making within this complex and multidisciplinary field. Divided into three sections-"Understanding the Problem," "Gangs and Drugs," and "Fighting Back"-the book covers topics that include the business of drugs and the role of organized crime In the drug trade, drug legalization and decriminalization, legal and law enforcement strategies, an analysis of the socialization process of drug use and abuse, and a historical discussion of drug abuse that puts the contemporary drug problem into perspective. The book includes: (1) Thoughtful analysis of diverse perspectives on dealing with the impact of drug use and drug trafficking on U.S. society; (2) A close look at the growing influence of Mexican cartels on the drug-trafficking landscape and the impact of their activity in and around the U.S. border; and (3) Figures, tables, case studies, and relevant photographs complement the text. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Law Enforcement](#)
[*Society](#)
[Criminals](#)
[Drug Legalization](#)
[History](#)
[Law Enforcement Personnel](#)
[Socialization](#)
[Gangs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Review of An anatomy of addiction: Sigmund Freud, William Halsted and the miracle drug.cocaine.

Citation: Psychiatry: Interpersonal and Biological Processes, 2012, vol./is. 75/3(301-304), 0033-2747;1943-281X (Fal, 2012)

Author(s): Friedman, Robert M

Correspondence Address: Friedman, Robert M.: Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 4301 Jones Bridge Road, Bethesda, MD, US, 20814, robert.friedman@usuhs.edu

Institution: Friedman, Robert M.: Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, *An Anatomy of Addiction: Sigmund Freud, William Halsted and the Miracle Drug, Cocaine* by Howard Markell (see record 2011-16836-000). This book chronicles the lives of both Sigmund Freud and William Halsted. In particular, the book examines their medical experiments with and use of the drug cocaine. The book includes a detailed account of the history of the use of cocaine in consumer products and critiques Freud's unprofessionalism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Washington School of Psychiatry; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Freud \(Sigmund\)](#)
[*History](#)
[*Surgeons](#)
[Psychoanalysis](#)
[Surgery](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Psychiatry: Interpersonal and Biological Processes](#)

20. Craving earth: Understanding pica: The urge to eat clay, starch, ice, and chalk.

Citation: Craving earth: Understanding pica: The urge to eat clay, starch, ice, and chalk., 2011 (2011)

Author(s): Young, Sera L

Institution: Young, Sera L.: Division of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Humans have eaten earth, on purpose, for more than 2,000 years. They also crave starch, ice, chalk, and other unorthodox food items. Some even claim they are "addicted" and "go crazy" without these items. Sifting through extensive historical, ethnographic, and biomedical findings, Sera L. Young creates a portrait of pica, or nonfood cravings, from humans' earliest ingestions to current trends and practices. In engaging detail, she describes the substances most frequently consumed and the many methods used to obtain them. She reveals how pica is remarkably prevalent, identifies its most avid partakers, and describes the potentially healthful and harmful effects. She evaluates the many hypotheses about the causes of pica, from the fantastical to the scientific, including hunger, nutritional deficiencies, and protective capacities. Never has a book examined pica so thoroughly or accessibly, merging absorbing history with intimate case studies to illuminate a behavior deeply entwined with human biology and culture. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Ethnography](#)
[*History](#)
[*Medical Sciences](#)
[*Pica](#)
[Eating Behavior](#)
[Hunger](#)

[Nutritional Deficiencies](#)
[Protective Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Ashamed no more: A pastor's journey through sex addiction.

Citation: Ashamed no more: A pastor's journey through sex addiction., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Ryan, Thomas C

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Things like sex, particularly when our sexuality is a matter of personal struggle. Things like the vulnerabilities of our pastors, who must maintain a facade not merely of respectability but of moral and psychological superiority. We don't like to talk about such unsettling things. But the nature of spiritual growth, even the story of Christian faith, is a matter of being unsettled-called out of the comfortable compromises we've made and set on a course together toward wholeness and mutually supportive community. Tom Ryan takes us on an unsettling journey through his lifelong struggle with sexual addiction, one that predated and pervaded his pastoral ministry-one which for far too long he faced in secrecy and isolation, separated from brothers and sisters in Christ who were called to bear one another's burdens. Ashamed No More doesn't cast blame or argue for looser moral standards. It does, however, call us to something unsettling-the amazing grace of the gospel of Christ. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Christianity](#)
[*Ministers \(Religion\)](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Shame](#)
[Morality](#)
[Religious Beliefs](#)
[Sexuality](#)
[Faith](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Addiction, adolescence, and the integration of control and motivation.

Citation: Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, October 2011, vol./is. 1/4(364-376), 1878-9293;1878-9307 (Oct 2011)

Author(s): Gladwin, Thomas E; Figner, Bernd; Crone, Eveline A; Wiers, Reinout W

Correspondence Address: Gladwin, Thomas E.: Department of Developmental Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1018 WB, thomas.gladwin@gmail.com

Institution: Gladwin, Thomas E.: ADAPT Lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Figner, Bernd: Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Crone, Eveline A.: Institute of Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden; Wiers, Reinout W.: ADAPT Lab, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam

Language: English

Abstract: The likelihood of initiating addictive behaviors is higher during adolescence than during any other developmental period. The differential developmental trajectories of brain regions involved in motivation and control processes may lead to adolescents' increased risk taking in general, which may be exacerbated by the neural consequences of drug use. Neuroimaging studies suggest that increased risk-taking behavior in adolescence is related to an imbalance between prefrontal cortical regions, associated with executive functions, and subcortical brain regions related to affect and motivation. Dual-process models of addictive behaviors are similarly concerned with difficulties in controlling abnormally strong motivational processes. We acknowledge concerns raised about

dual-process models, but argue that they can be addressed by carefully considering levels of description: motivational processes and top-down biasing can be understood as intertwined, co-developing components of more versus less reflective states of processing. We illustrate this with a model that further emphasizes temporal dynamics. Finally, behavioral interventions for addiction are discussed. Insights in the development of control and motivation may help to better understand-and more efficiently intervene in-vulnerabilities involving control and motivation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Brain Development](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Dual Process Models](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Personality disorders among patients accessing alcohol detoxification treatment: Prevalence and gender differences.

Citation: Comprehensive Psychiatry, May 2012, vol./is. 53/4(355-363), 0010-440X (May 2012)

Author(s): Picci, Rocco L; Vigna-Taglianti, Federica; Oliva, Francesco; Mathis, Federica; Salmaso, Silena; Ostacoli, Luca; Sodano, Alessandro Jaretti; Furlan, Pier Maria

Correspondence Address: Oliva, Francesco: Department of Mental Health, University of Torino "San Luigi Gonzaga", Orbassano, Italy, 10043, francesco.oliva@unito.it

Institution: Picci, Rocco L.: Department of Mental Health, University of Torino "San Luigi Gonzaga", Orbassano; Vigna-Taglianti, Federica: Department of Clinical and Biological Sciences, University of Torino "San Luigi Gonzaga", Orbassano; Oliva, Francesco: Department of Mental Health, University of Torino "San Luigi Gonzaga", Orbassano; Mathis, Federica: Piedmont Centre for Drug Addiction Epidemiology, Grugliasco; Salmaso, Silena: Piedmont Centre for Drug Addiction Epidemiology, Grugliasco; Ostacoli, Luca: Department of Mental Health, University of Torino "San Luigi Gonzaga", Orbassano; Sodano, Alessandro Jaretti: "Fatebenefratelli" Clinic, San Maurizio Canavese; Furlan, Pier Maria: Department of Mental Health, University of Torino "San Luigi Gonzaga", Orbassano

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol abuse and dependence are frequently associated with psychiatric disorders and personality disorders (PDs) with differences among gender. However, only few studies investigated gender differences in PDs among alcoholics. The aim of this study was to investigate PDs in a sample of patients accessing inpatient alcohol detoxification treatment and to describe gender differences in prevalence and comorbidity of PDs. Methods: The study population consisted of 206 patients entering alcohol detoxification treatment in a specialized clinic in Italy. At enrollment, patients filled in the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III for the assessment of PDs. Results: The sample consisted of 150 males and 56 females. Twenty-five percent of males vs 12.5% of females had 1 PD; 16% vs 23%, 2 PDs; and 46% vs 48%, more than 3 PDs. A statistically significant higher proportion of females got high scores on avoidant (21.4% vs 9.3%), self-defeating (50.0% vs 24.0%), and borderline scales (42.9% vs 25.3%). Depressive, self-defeating, and borderline PDs were frequently associated both to other PDs and among each other, particularly among females. Conclusions: Borderline PD is confirmed to be more frequent among females than among males accessing alcohol detoxification treatment. More studies are needed to clarify prevalence and associations of PDs, prognosis, and gender differences in alcoholics patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Borderline Personality Disorder](#)
[*Detoxification](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
 Comorbidity
 Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

24. Childhood trauma, impulsivity, and executive functioning in crack cocaine users.

Citation: Comprehensive Psychiatry, April 2012, vol./is. 53/3(238-244), 0010-440X (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Narvaez, Joana C. M; Magalhaes, Pedro V. S; Trindade, Elise K; Vieira, Daniel Chaves; Kauer-Sant'Anna, Marcia; Gama, Clarissa S; von Diemen, Lisia; Kapczinski, Natalia S; Kapczinski, Flavio

Correspondence Address: Kapczinski, Flavio: Laboratorio de Psiquiatria Molecular, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA), Ramiro Barcelos, 2350, Porto Alegre, Brazil, CEP 90035-003, kapcz@terra.com.br

Institution: Narvaez, Joana C. M.: Bipolar Disorders Program, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Magalhaes, Pedro V. S.: Bipolar Disorders Program, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Trindade, Elise K.: Instituto de Diagnostico e Tratamento em Psicologia, Porto Alegre; Vieira, Daniel Chaves: Bipolar Disorders Program, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Kauer-Sant'Anna, Marcia: Bipolar Disorders Program, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Gama, Clarissa S.: Bipolar Disorders Program, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; von Diemen, Lisia: Postgraduate Program in Medicine, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Kapczinski, Natalia S.: Bipolar Disorders Program, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Kapczinski, Flavio: Bipolar Disorders Program, Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The use of crack cocaine is a major public health concern in Brazil and internationally. Recent data suggest that childhood trauma is associated with worse outcomes among cocaine users. This study had the objective of evaluating the relationship of childhood trauma with executive functioning and impulsivity in outpatients with crack cocaine use disorders. Methods: This is a cross-sectional study of 84 consecutive outpatients with a primary crack cocaine use disorder who sought treatment in Porto Alegre, Brazil. Childhood trauma was evaluated with the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire; executive functioning, with the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test; and impulsivity, with the Barratt Impulsivity Scale. Results: Childhood trauma was strongly associated with executive dysfunction and impulsivity, even when controlled for possible confounders. Conclusions: Childhood trauma may be associated with executive dysfunction and impulsivity in crack cocaine users. The full impact of trauma needs to be further investigated in longitudinal studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Trauma](#)
 Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

25. Substance use to regulate affective experiences in posttraumatic stress disorder: A review of laboratory-based studies.

Citation: Journal of Experimental Psychopathology, 2011, vol./is. 2/1(3-27), 2043-8087 (2011)

Author(s): Smith, Rose C; Feldner, Matthew T; Badour, Christal L

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Institution: Smith, Rose C.: University of Arkansas, Department of Psychology, Little Rock, AR; Feldner, Matthew T.: University of Arkansas, Department of Psychology, Little Rock, AR; Badour, Christal L.: University of Arkansas, Department of Psychology, Little Rock, AR

Language: English

Abstract: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and elevated levels of substance use (SU) regularly co-occur and are increasingly viewed as functionally related. While PTSD and SU may be comorbid for a variety of reasons, central theoretical work posits that individuals with PTSD use substances to regulate affective experiences. In particular, two theories of psychopathology and SU comorbidity - the Self Medication Hypothesis and the Negative Reinforcement Model - make distinct predictions about the role of SU in regulating affective or emotional experiences. Laboratory methods employed to study PTSD and SU are well suited to test these unique predictions by using in vivo, experimental paradigms. The current review delineates the distinct predications made by these models and reviews the common methods used to study PTSD-SU comorbidity in the laboratory. Studies that have employed these methods are then reviewed and discussed in relation to theoretical predictions. Evidence supports facets of both the Self Medication Hypothesis and the Negative Reinforcement Model, suggesting a complex relation between PTSD and SU, which may be influenced by the particular substance of use, type of affective experience, and related factors such as substance-related withdrawal and risk taking propensity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Texttrum Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Emotional Regulation](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Experimental Laboratories](#)
[Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Influence of -opioid receptors in the behavioral effects of nicotine.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2012, vol./is. 37/10(2332-2344), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Berrendero, Fernando; Plaza-Zabala, Ainhoa; Galeote, Lola; Flores, Africa; Andreea Bura, S; Kieffer, Brigitte L; Maldonado, Rafael

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Experimental and Health Sciences, Laboratory of Neuropharmacology, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, PRBB, Barcelona; Andreea Bura, S.: Department of Experimental and Health Sciences, Laboratory of Neuropharmacology, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, PRBB, Barcelona; Kieffer, Brigitte L.: Departement de Medecine Translationnelle et Neurogenetique, Institut de Genetique et de Biologie Moleculaire et Cellulaire, ULP, Illkirch; Maldonado, Rafael: Department of Experimental and Health Sciences, Laboratory of Neuropharmacology, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, PRBB, Barcelona

Language:

English

Abstract:

Multiple studies in animal models and humans suggest that the endogenous opioid system is an important neurobiological substrate for nicotine addictive properties. In this study, we evaluated the participation of μ -opioid receptors in different behavioral responses of nicotine by using μ -opioid receptor knockout mice. Acute nicotine administration induced hypolocomotion and antinociception in wild-type mice, which were similar in knockout animals. The development of tolerance to nicotine-induced antinociception was also similar in both genotypes. In agreement, the expression and functional activity of μ -opioid receptors were not modified in the different layers of the spinal cord and brain areas evaluated after chronic nicotine treatment. The somatic manifestation of the nicotine withdrawal syndrome precipitated by mecamylamine was also similar in wild-type and μ -opioid receptor knockout mice. In contrast, nicotine induced a conditioned place preference in wild-type animals that was abolished in knockout mice. Moreover, a lower percentage of acquisition of intravenous nicotine self-administration was observed in mice lacking μ -opioid receptors as well as in wild-type mice treated with the selective μ -opioid receptor antagonist naltrindole. Accordingly, in-vivo microdialysis studies revealed that the enhancement in dopamine extracellular levels induced by nicotine in the nucleus accumbens was reduced in mutant mice. In summary, the present results show that μ -opioid receptors are involved in the modulation of nicotine rewarding effects. However, this opioid receptor does not participate either in several acute effects of nicotine or in the development of tolerance and physical dependence induced by chronic nicotine administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Tolerance](#)
[*Mecamylamine](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Genotypes](#)
[Mice](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

27. Previous exposure to nicotine enhances the incentive motivational effects of amphetamine via nicotine-associated contextual stimuli.**Citation:**

Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2012, vol./is. 37/10(2277-2284), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2012)

Author(s):

Cortright, James J; Sampedro, Georgia R; Neugebauer, Nichole M; Vezina, Paul

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Paul: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

Language:

English

Abstract:

The effect of nicotine exposure on the subsequent self-administration of amphetamine, extinction of this behavior, and amphetamine-induced reinstatement of drug seeking was assessed with particular attention to the contribution of contextual stimuli paired or unpaired with nicotine during exposure. Rats were exposed to five injections, one injection every third day, of either saline or nicotine (0.4 mg/kg, IP, base) in three experiments. In one, exposure injections were administered in the home cage. In another, they were administered in the self-administration chambers with the levers retracted. In a third, nicotine was administered either explicitly paired or unpaired with the self-administration chambers using a discrimination learning procedure. Starting 13-15 days later, rats were trained to self-administer amphetamine (100 g/kg/infusion, IV), tested under a progressive ratio (PR) schedule for 6 days, subjected to up to 20 days of extinction training, and were then tested for reinstatement by non-contingent injections of amphetamine (0, 0.2, 0.4, and 0.75 mg/kg, IP). Nicotine enhanced the self-administration of amphetamine under the PR schedule and amphetamine-induced reinstatement but only when rats were tested in the chamber in which they were previously exposed to nicotine. These effects were not observed in rats exposed to nicotine in the home cage or in rats exposed to nicotine explicitly unpaired with the self-administration chambers. Exposure to nicotine also rendered rats resistant to extinction when amphetamine was withheld but this effect was observed regardless of nicotine exposure context, suggesting a separate consequence of drug exposure. Together, these results show that previous exposure to nicotine can enhance the incentive motivational effects of other psychostimulants like amphetamine and indicate a critical role for nicotine-associated contextual stimuli in the mediation of this effect. These findings have important implications for the treatment of addictions in humans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Amphetamine](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[Incentives](#)
[Rats](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

28. Withdrawal-associated increases and decreases in functional neural connectivity associated with altered emotional regulation in alcoholism.**Citation:**

Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2012, vol./is. 37/10(2267-2276), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Sep 2012)

Author(s):

O'Daly, Owen G; Trick, Leanne; Scaife, Jess; Marshall, Jane; Ball, David; Phillips, Mary L; Williams, Stephen S. C; Stephens, David N; Duka, Theodora

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Brighton; Duka, Theodora: Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience, School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton

Language:

English

Abstract:

Alcoholic patients who have undergone multiple detoxifications/relapses show altered processing of emotional signals. We performed functional magnetic resonance imaging during performance of implicit and explicit versions of a task in which subjects were presented with morphs of fearful facial emotional expressions. Participants were abstaining, multiply detoxified (MDTx; n = 12) or singly detoxified patients (SDTx; n = 17), and social drinker controls (n = 31). Alcoholic patients were less able than controls to recognize fearful expressions, and showed lower activation in prefrontal areas, including orbitofrontal cortex and insula, which mediate emotional processing. The decrease in activation was greater in MDTx patients who also showed decreased connectivity between insula and prefrontal areas, and between amygdala and globus pallidus. In the explicit condition, the strength of connectivity between insula and areas involved in regulation of emotion (inferior frontal cortex and frontal pole) was negatively correlated with both the number of detoxifications and dependency (measured by the severity of alcohol dependency (SADQ) and control over drinking score (Impaired Control questionnaire, ICQ)). In contrast, increased connectivity was found between insula and the colliculus neuronal cluster, and between amygdala and stria terminalis bed nucleus. In the implicit condition, number of detoxifications and ICQ score correlated positively with connectivity between amygdala and prefrontal cortical areas involved in attentional and executive processes. Repeated episodes of detoxification from alcohol are associated with altered function both in fear perception pathways and in cortical modulation of emotions. Such changes may confer increased sensitivity to emotional stress and impaired social competence, contributing to relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
*Detoxification
*Emotional Regulation
Patients

Source:

PsycINFO

29. Structure and function of maladaptive cognitions in Pathological Internet Use among Chinese adolescents.**Citation:**

Computers in Human Behavior, November 2012, vol./is. 28/6(2376-2386), 0747-5632 (Nov 2012)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

This study empirically investigated the structure and function of maladaptive cognitions related to Pathological Internet Use (PIU) among Chinese adolescents. To explore the structure of maladaptive cognitions, this study validated a Chinese Adolescents' Maladaptive Cognitions Scale (CAMCS) with two samples of adolescents (n1=293 and n2=609). The results of the exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis revealed that CAMCS included three distinct factors, namely, "social comfort,"

"distraction," and "self-realization." To examine the function of maladaptive cognitions, this study tested an updated cognitive-behavioral model in the third sample of 1059 adolescents. The results of structural equation model analyses verified both the direct effect of maladaptive cognitions on PIU and their mediating role in the relationships between distal factors (social anxiety and stressful life events) and PIU among Chinese adolescents. Theoretical and practical implications of these findings were discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Pathology](#)
[*Social Anxiety](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)
[Cognitions](#)
[Life Experiences](#)
[Social Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. A model of the relationship between psychological characteristics, mobile phone addiction and use of mobile phones by Taiwanese university female students.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, November 2012, vol./is. 28/6(2152-2159), 0747-5632 (Nov 2012)

Author(s): Hong, Fu-Yuan; Chiu, Shao-I; Huang, Der-Hsiang

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Institution: Hong, Fu-Yuan: Center for General Education, Taipei College of Maritime Technology; Chiu, Shao-I.: Center for General Education, Taipei College of Maritime Technology; Huang, Der-Hsiang: Graduate Institute of Professional Development, Da-Yeh University

Language: English

Abstract: While many researches have analyzed the psychological antecedents of mobile phone addiction and mobile phone usage behavior, their relationship with psychological characteristics remains mixed. We investigated the relationship between psychological characteristics, mobile phone addiction and use of mobile phones for 269 Taiwanese female university students who were administered Rosenberg's self-esteem scale, Lai's personality inventory, and a mobile phone usage questionnaire and mobile phone addiction scale. The result showing that: (1) social extraversion and anxiety have positive effects on mobile phone addiction, and self-esteem has negative effects on mobile phone addiction. (2) Mobile phone addiction has a positive predictive effect on mobile phone usage behavior. The results of this study identify personal psychological characteristics of Taiwanese female university students which can significantly predict mobile phone addiction; female university students with mobile phone addiction will make more phone calls and send more text messages. These results are discussed and suggestions for future research for school and university students are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Psychology](#)
[*Cellular Phones](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. The world's most intense online gaming culture: Addiction and high-engagement prevalence rates among South Korean adolescents and young adults.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, November 2012, vol./is. 28/6(2143-2151), 0747-5632 (Nov 2012)
- Author(s):** Seok, Soonhwa; DaCosta, Boaventura
- Correspondence Address:** Seok, Soonhwa: Korea University, 145, Anam-ro, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul, Korea, 136-701, bada7@korea.ac.kr
- Institution:** Seok, Soonhwa: Korea University, Seoul; DaCosta, Boaventura: Solers Research Group, Inc., Jacksonville, FL
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Failure to establish agreed-upon criteria by which to measure and identify online video game addiction has resulted in a lack of reliable evidence of the actual percentage of individuals who are pathologically dependent. Building upon prior research, the present study sought to better determine the magnitude of pathological online video game play using a distinction between core and peripheral criteria for behavioral addiction. Preferences and perceptions towards online video games and addiction were also examined to better understand players' habits. A questionnaire was administered to 1332 South Korean students across 11 high schools and 1 middle school in an area surrounding the capital of Seoul. Using a monothetic and a polythetic classification system, findings showed rates ranging between 1.7% and 25.5%, with a 2.7% addiction rate when distinguishing core from peripheral criteria. These results may suggest that online video game addiction rates in intense gaming cultures such as South Korea are not as high as otherwise believed. The findings will be of assistance to educators, policymakers, clinicians, and researchers in understanding the challenges in deriving meaningful video game addiction prevalence rates, and thus being able to better separate reality from conjecture with regard to the notion of pathological game play. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Computer Games](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Student Engagement](#)
[Pathology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

32. The role of dorsal anterior cingulate cortex in the regulation of craving by reappraisal in smokers.

- Citation:** PLoS ONE, August 2012, vol./is. 7/8, 1932-6203 (Aug 22, 2012)
- Author(s):** Zhao, Li-Yan; Tian, Jie; Wang, Wei; Qin, Wei; Shi, Jie; Li, Qiang; Yuan, Kai; Dong, Ming-Hao; Yang, Wei-Chuang; Wang, Ya-Rong; Sun, Li-Li; Lu, Lin
- Correspondence Address:** Zhao, Li-Yan, zgywyls2006@bjmu.edu.cn
- Institution:** Zhao, Li-Yan: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Tian, Jie: Xidian University, Xian; Wang, Wei: Tangdu Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xian; Qin, Wei: Xidian University, Xian; Shi, Jie: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Li, Qiang: Tangdu Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xian; Yuan, Kai: Xidian University, Xian; Dong, Ming-Hao: Xidian University, Xian; Yang, Wei-Chuang: Tangdu Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xian; Wang, Ya-Rong: Tangdu Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Xian; Sun, Li-Li: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Lu, Lin: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing
- Language:** English

Abstract: Rationale and Objective: Drug cues can induce craving for drugs of abuse. Dysfunctional regulation of emotion and motivation regarding rewarding objects appears to be an integral part of addiction. It has been found that cognitive strategies decreased the intensity of craving in addicts. Reappraisal strategy is a type of cognitive strategy that requires participants to reinterpret the meaning of an emotional situation. In addition, studies have found that activation of the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC) is associated with the selection and application of cognitive reappraisal. In present study, we sought to determine whether such cognitive regulation engages the dACC and improves inhibition of craving in smokers. Methods: Sixteen smokers underwent functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) during performance of a cigarette reward-conditioning procedure with cognitive reappraisal. We focused our analyses on the dACC as a key structure of cognitive control of craving. Cue induced craving under different conditions was obtained. Correlational analysis between the functional response in the dACC and the subjective craving was performed. Results: We found that using a cognitive reappraisal was successful in decreasing the conditioned craving. Right dACC (BA 24/32) engaged in the cognitive reappraisal. In addition, the individual's subjective craving was negatively correlated with the right dACC activation. Conclusions: These findings suggest that the dACC are important substrates of Inhibition of cue induced craving in smokers. Cognitive regulation by cognitive reappraisal may help addicted individuals avoid the anticipated situations where they are exposed to conditioned cues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Zhao et al.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Appraisal](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[*Cingulate Cortex](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [PLoS ONE](#)

33. A framework for conducting a national study of substance abuse treatment programs serving American Indian and Alaska native communities.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(518-522), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Novins, Douglas K; Moore, Laurie A; Beals, Janette; Aarons, Gregory A; Rieckmann, Traci; Kaufman, Carol E; Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health, Substance Abuse Treatment Advisory Board

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Institution: Novins, Douglas K.: Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO; Moore, Laurie A.: Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO; Beals, Janette: Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO; Aarons, Gregory A.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, CA; Rieckmann, Traci: Department of Public Health & Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health and Sciences University, Portland, OR; Kaufman, Carol E.: Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Because of their broad geographic distribution, diverse ownership and operation, and funding instability, it is a challenge to develop a framework for studying

substance abuse treatment programs serving American Indian and Alaska Native communities at a national level. This is further complicated by the historic reluctance of American Indian and Alaska Native communities to participate in research. Objectives and Methods: We developed a framework for studying these substance abuse treatment programs (n 293) at a national level as part of a study of attitudes toward, and use of, evidence-based treatments among substance abuse treatment programs serving AI/AN communities with the goal of assuring participation of a broad array of programs and the communities that they serve. Results: Because of the complexities of identifying specific substance abuse treatment programs, the sampling framework divides these programs into strata based on the American Indian and Alaska Native communities that they serve: (1) the 20 largest tribes (by population); (2) urban AI/AN clinics; (3) Alaska Native Health Corporations; (4) other Tribes; and (5) other regional programs unaffiliated with a specific AI/AN community. In addition, the recruitment framework was designed to be sensitive to likely concerns about participating in research. Conclusion and Scientific Significance: This systematic approach for studying substance abuse and other clinical programs serving AI/AN communities assures the participation of diverse AI/AN programs and communities and may be useful in designing similar national studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Conference Building Bridges: Advancing American Indian/Alaska Native Substance Abuse Research: A State of the Science and Grant Development Workshop. Oct, 2010. This article was presented in part at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Program Development](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Alaska Natives](#)
[American Indians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Substance use, treatment admissions, and recovery trends in diverse Washington State tribal communities.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(511-517), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Radin, Sandra M; Banta-Green, Caleb J; Thomas, Lisa R; Kutz, Stephen H; Donovan, Dennis M

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Qualitative and quantitative data and participatory research approaches might be most valid and effective for assessing substance use/abuse and related trends in American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) communities. Method: Twenty-nine federally recognized AIAN tribes in Washington (WA) State were invited to participate in Health Directors (HD) interviews and State treatment admissions data analyses. Ten Tribal HD (or designees) from across WA participated in 30-60-minute qualitative interviews. State treatment admissions data from 2002 to 2008 were analyzed for those who identified with one of 11 participating AIAN communities to explore admission rates by primary drug compared to non-AIANs. Those who entered treatment and belonged to one of the 11 participating tribes (n = 4851) represented 16% of admissions for those who

reported a tribal affiliation. Results: Interviewees reported that prescription drugs, alcohol, and marijuana are primary community concerns, each presenting similar and distinct challenges. Additionally, community health is tied to access to resources, services, and culturally appropriate and effective interventions. Treatment data results were consistent with interviewee-reported substance use/abuse trends, with alcohol as the primary drug for 56% of AIAN adults compared to 46% of non-AIAN, and other opiates as second most common for AIAN adults in 2008 with 15% of admissions. Limitations: Findings are limited to those tribal communities/community members who agreed to participate. Conclusion: Analyses suggest that some diverse AIAN communities in WA State share similar substance use/abuse, treatment, and recovery trends and continuing needs. Scientific Significance: Appropriate and effective research with AIAN communities requires respectful and flexible approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Communities](#)
[Tribes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Utilizing drumming for American Indians/Alaska natives with substance use disorders: A focus group study.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(505-510), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Dickerson, Daniel; Robichaud, Francis; Teruya, Cheryl; Nagaran, Kathleen; Hser, Yih-Ing

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Institution: Dickerson, Daniel: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP), University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA; Robichaud, Francis: Lake County Tribal Health Consortium, Inc., Lakeport, CA; Teruya, Cheryl: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP), University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA; Nagaran, Kathleen: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP), University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA; Hser, Yih-Ing: Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP), University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Drumming has been utilized among American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) tribes for centuries to promote healing and self-expression. Drum-Assisted Recovery Therapy for Native Americans (DARTNA), currently under development, is a substance abuse treatment utilizing drumming as a core component. Objectives: Focus groups were conducted to assist in the development of the DARTNA protocol. Feedback obtained from these focus groups will inform a subsequent pretest of DARTNA and an empirical study analyzing its effectiveness. Methods: Three focus groups were conducted among AIs/ANs with substance use disorders (n = 6), substance abuse treatment providers (n = 8), and a community advisory board (n = 4) to solicit feedback prior to a pretest of the DARTNA protocol. Results: Overall, participants indicated that DARTNA could be beneficial for AIs/ANs with substance use disorders. Four overarching conceptual themes emerged across the focus groups: (1) benefits of drumming, (2) importance of a culture-based focus, (3) addressing gender roles in drumming activities, and (4) providing a foundation of common AI/AN traditions. Conclusions: The DARTNA protocol is a potentially beneficial and culturally appropriate substance abuse treatment strategy for AIs/ANs. In order to optimize the potential benefits of a substance abuse treatment protocol utilizing drumming for AIs/ANs, adequate attention to tribal diversity and gender roles is needed. Scientific Significance: Due to the shortage of substance abuse

treatments utilizing traditional healing activities for AIs/ANs, including drumming, results from this study provide an opportunity to develop an intervention that may meet the unique treatment needs of AIs/ANs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Music Therapy](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Alaska Natives](#)
[American Indians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. American Indians with substance use disorders: Treatment needs and comorbid conditions.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(498-504), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Rieckmann, Traci; McCarty, Dennis; Kovas, Anne; Spicer, Paul; Bray, Joe; Gilbert, Steve; Mercer, Jacqueline

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) experience significant disparities in health status and access to care. Furthermore, only limited data are available on substance use, mental health disorders, and treatment needs for this population. Addressing such disparities and developing culturally relevant, effective interventions for AI/AN communities require participatory research. Objectives and Methods: The Western States Node of the National Institute on Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network partnered with two American Indian substance abuse treatment programs: an urban health center and a reservation-based program to assess client characteristics, drug use patterns, and treatment needs. Data collected by staff members at the respective programs from urban (n = 74) and reservation (n = 121) clients were compared. Additional sub-analysis examined patients reporting regular opioid use and mood disorders. Results: Findings indicate that urban clients were more likely to report employment problems, polysubstance use, and a history of abuse. Reservation-based clients reported having more severe medical problems and a greater prevalence of psychiatric problems. Clients who were regular opioid users were more likely to report having a chronic medical condition, suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, polysubstance abuse, and IV drug use. Clients who reported a history of depression had twice as many lifetime hospitalizations and more than five times as many days with medical problems. Conclusions: Findings from this project provide information about the patterns of substance abuse and the importance of comprehensive assessments of trauma and comorbid conditions. Results point to the need for integrative coordinated care and auxiliary services for AI/AN clients seeking treatment for substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Service Needs](#)
[American Indians](#)
[Health Disparities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Indigenous traditional knowledge and substance abuse treatment outcomes: The problem of efficacy evaluation.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(493-497), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Gone, Joseph P

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: In the field of substance abuse treatment, American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities have routinely incorporated ceremonial practices as one important component in the promotion of recovery and healing. The beneficial effects of such practices are frequently described as plainly apparent by community-based advocates, providers, and professionals alike. In the present era of evidence-based substance abuse intervention, however, indigenous integration of such practices raises questions pertaining to the systematic evaluation of treatment efficacy. Objectives: The focus of this article is outcome evaluation. Although intervention outcome researchers recognize the randomized controlled trial as the "gold standard" against which claims of treatment efficacy are measured, AI/AN efficacy assertions grounded in indigenous traditional knowledge (ITK) reflect different concerns that have emerged in non-Western historical contexts. The interface between scientific and indigenous "ways of knowing" is explored here relative to efficacy claims about substance abuse treatment. Methods: Distinguishing features of both scientific knowing and ITK are summarized and compared. Results: ITK has been described as personal and experiential, reflecting the primacy of autonomous individual knowing. In contrast, intervention scientists are skeptical of personal inference as a basis for efficacy evaluation. The evident divergence between these epistemic paradigms can result in potentially contradictory claims. Conclusion: Proper appraisal of the status and relevance of ITK for determining treatment efficacy requires further exploration of these marginalized approaches to knowledge. Scientific Significance: Intervention scientists who work in AI/AN communities should remain open to the legitimacy and role of ITKs in investigations of substance abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Indigenous Populations](#)
[Knowledge Level](#)
[Traditions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Review of substance use disorder treatment research in Indian country: Future directions to strive toward health equity.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(483-492), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Greenfield, Brenna L; Venner, Kamilla L

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) have disproportionately high rates of substance use disorders (SUDs). Effective treatment can help to reduce these disparities. Objective: To review and summarize the AI/AN SUD treatment research literature. Methods: The literature between 1965 and 2011 was reviewed to identify AI/AN SUD treatment articles. Results: Twenty-four unique studies were identified. Earlier treatment research focused on clinical ratings of improvement; later studies employed formal assessment measures. Poor outcomes were attributed to psychosocial factors. Where treatment outcomes appeared to be similar to comparison samples, interpretation was hampered by methodological concerns. Conclusions: The research has improved across the decades, as has the inclusion of cultural adaptations. Future research should examine factors that influence treatment effectiveness and improve retention to bolster confidence in findings. Scientific Significance: AI/ANs experience SUD-related health disparities. Understanding what factors contribute to positive treatment outcomes can help to address these disparities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. The HAWK2 program: A computer-based drug prevention intervention for native American youth.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(461-467), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Raghupathy, Shobana; Forth, April Lea Go

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) have some of the highest rates of substance use compared with other ethnic groups. Native American youth start experimenting with drugs at younger ages, continue to use them after initial experimentation, and thus seem to mirror the same drug use patterns as their older peers. Despite the seriousness of the problem, there is a lack of evidence-based drug prevention interventions for AI/AN youth. Objectives: This review article describes the process by which an existing evidence-based, culturally relevant drug prevention intervention was transformed into a low-cost, computerized intervention digitized in order to extend its reach to Native American youth in reservations and rural locations. Methods: The intervention, titled HAWK (Honoring Ancient Wisdom and Knowledge: Prevention and Cessation) is aimed at young Native children in elementary school settings (grades 4 and 5) and uses engaging multimedia features such as games, animations, and video clips to impart substance abuse prevention knowledge and skills training. The development of this

intervention was a collaborative process involving the participation of community experts, research scientists, school teachers, and practitioners, as well as Native youth. Specific examples are provided to illustrate the development processes. Results: Initial feedback from practitioners and youth suggest the feasibility and acceptability of computer-based interventions by Native youth and practitioners. Scientific Significance: Computer-based interventions are a cost-effective way of engaging youth in prevention programming. Future studies of HAWK will provide an important means of testing the long-term effectiveness of self-administered, computer-based interventions for AI/AN youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Elementary Schools](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[American Indians](#)
[Computers](#)
[Racial and Ethnic Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Community partnership to affect substance abuse among native American adolescents.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(450-455), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Lowe, John; Liang, Huigang; Riggs, Cheryl; Henson, Jim; Tribal Elder

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Substance abuse is one of the nation's primary health concerns. Native American youth experience higher rates of substance abuse than other youth. There is little empirical evidence that exists concerning the use of culturally-based interventions among Native American adolescents. Objectives: This study used a community-based participatory research approach to develop and evaluate an innovative school-based cultural intervention targeting substance abuse among a Native American adolescent population. Methods: A two-condition quasi-experimental study design was used to compare the Cherokee Talking Circle (CTC) culturally-based intervention condition (n = 92) with the Be A Winner Standard Education (SE) condition (n = 87). Data were collected at preintervention, immediate post-intervention, and 90-day post-intervention using the Cherokee Self-Reliance Questionnaire, Global Assessment of Individual Needs-Quick, and Written Stories of Stress measures. Results: Significant improvements were found among all measurement outcomes for the CTC culturally-based intervention. Conclusions: The data provide evidence that a Native American adolescent culturally-based intervention was significantly more effective for the reduction of substance abuse and related problems than a noncultural-based intervention. Scientific Significance: This study suggests that cultural considerations may enhance the degree to which specific interventions address substance abuse problems among Native American adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Involvement](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
 Adolescent Development

Source: PsycINFO

41. Spirituality and religion: Intertwined protective factors for substance use among urban American Indian youth.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(444-449), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Kulis, Stephen; Hodge, David R; Ayers, Stephanie L; Brown, Eddie F; Marsiglia, Flavio F

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Language: English

Abstract: Background and objective: This article explores the aspects of spirituality and religious involvement that may be the protective factors against substance use among urban American Indian (AI) youth. Methods: Data come from AI youth (N = 123) in five urban middle schools in a southwestern metropolis. Results: Ordinary least squares regression analyses indicated that following Christian beliefs and belonging to the Native American Church were associated with lower levels of substance use. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: Following AI traditional spiritual beliefs was associated with antidrug attitudes, norms, and expectancies. Having a sense of belonging to traditions from both AI cultures and Christianity may foster integration of the two worlds in which urban AI youth live. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[*Religion](#)
[*Spirituality](#)
 American Indians

Source: PsycINFO

42. Indian boarding school experience, substance use, and mental health among urban two-spirit American Indian/Alaska natives.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(421-427), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Systematic efforts of assimilation removed many Native children from their tribal communities and placed in non-Indian-run residential schools. Objectives: To explore substance use and mental health concerns among a community-based sample of 447 urban two-spirit American Indian/Alaska Native adults who had attended boarding school as children and/or who were raised by someone who attended boarding school. Method: Eighty-two respondents who had attended Indian boarding school as children were compared to respondents with no history of boarding school with respect to mental health and substance use. Results: Former boarding school attendees reported higher rates of current illicit drug use and living with alcohol use disorder, and were significantly more likely to have attempted suicide and experienced suicidal thoughts in their lifetime compared to non-attendees. About 39% of the sample had been raised by someone who attended boarding school. People raised by boarding school attendees were significantly more likely to have a general anxiety disorder, experience posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms, and have suicidal thoughts in their lifetime compared to others. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Boarding Schools](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Alaska Natives](#)
[American Indians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Exploring binge drinking and drug use among American Indians: Data from adolescent focus groups.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(409-415), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Tingey, Lauren; Cwik, Mary; Goklish, Novalene; Alchesay, Melanie; Lee, Angelita; Strom, Rachel; Suttle, Rosemarie; Walkup, John; Barlow, Allison

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Risk factors for binge substance use and non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) are similar, suggesting the importance of exploring how binge substance use and self-injury interrelate. Objectives: To gain insight from a sample of American Indian (AI)

adolescents regarding how binge drinking and drug use function in their lives, including as overlapping forms of self-injury, and to identify community-based ideas for dual prevention strategies. Methods: A total of N = 58 White Mountain Apache (Apache) adolescents participated in ten mixed gender (n = 33 males, 55.9%) focus group discussions. Results were interpreted and categorized by Apache researchers and compared to Nock's behavioral model of NSSI. Results: Participants reported substance use most commonly with "family" and "friends," "at a house," or "around the community." Substance use was not confined to a particular time of day, and often occurred "at school." Commonly endorsed reasons fell into two main categories: "to avoid problems" or "to reduce negative feelings," versus "to be cool" or "to feel part of a group." All adolescents but one thought that some youths use substances excessively as a way to harm/injure themselves (n = 25 responses). Prevention approaches included encouraging healthy relationships, teaching about consequences of use, providing alternative recreation, and changing/enforcing laws on the reservation. Conclusion: Tribal-specific data support the idea that binge substance use sometimes functions as a form of self-injury. Home/school environments are critical prevention settings, in addition to improved law enforcement and increased recreation. Scientific Significance: Understanding possible shared root causes and functions of binge substance use and self-injury may advance integrated prevention approaches. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[American Indians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

44. Understanding the relationship between substance use and self-injury in American Indian youth.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(403-408), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Barlow, Allison; Tingey, Lauren; Cwik, Mary; Goklish, Novalene; Larzelere-Hinton, Francene; Lee, Angelita; Suttle, Rosemarie; Mullany, Britta; Walkup, John T

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: American Indian communities compared to other US populations are challenged by the largest health disparities in substance abuse and suicidal behavior among youth ages 15-24. Objectives: This article examines the co-occurrence of substance use and self-injury among reservation-based youth in the US. Methods: White Mountain Apache tribal leaders and Johns Hopkins University formed a partnership to address self-injury and substance abuse among Apache youth. Data on suicide (deaths, attempts, ideation), non-suicidal self-injury, and substance use were analyzed from the

White Mountain Apache tribally mandated self-injury surveillance registry from 2007 to 2010, including 567 validated incidents from 352 individuals aged 15-24 years. Findings regarding characteristics of co-occurrence-including differences in the type of self-harm behavior, gender, and reported reasons for the act-were interpreted through a community-based participatory research process. Results: From 2007 to 2010, 64% (n = 7/11) of Apache youth ages 15-24 were "drunk or high" at the time of suicide death with data missing for 2/11 deaths; 75.7% (n = 118/156) were "drunk or high" during suicide attempt; 49.4% (n = 83/168) during suicidal ideation; and 49.4% (81/166) during non-suicidal self-injury. Co-occurrence of substance use was higher for more lethal acts and among males. Conclusion: High rates of co-occurring self-injury and substance use within this population highlight the importance of research to understand relationships between these behaviors to design preemptive and integrated interventions. Scientific Significance: Tribal-specific and culturally informed data on the co-occurrence of self-injury and substance use hold promise for reducing the combined toll of years of productive life lost among American Indian youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[American Indians](#)
[Attempted Suicide Behavior](#)
[Health Disparities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Fatherhood roles and drug use among young American Indian men.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(395-402), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Neault, Nicole; Mullany, Britta; Powers, Julia; Coho-Mescal, Valerie; Parker, Sean; Walkup, John; Barlow, Allison; Cradling Our Future and Focus on Fathers Study Teams

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: High rates of substance abuse among young American Indian (AI) fathers pose multigenerational challenges for AI families and communities. Objective: The objective of this study was to describe substance use patterns among young AI fathers and examine the intersection of substance use with men's fatherhood roles and responsibilities. Methods: As part of a home-visiting intervention trial for AI teen mothers and their children, in 2010 we conducted a descriptive study of fatherhood and substance use on three southwestern reservations. Substance use and parenting data were collected

from n = 87 male partners of adolescent mothers using audio computer-assisted self-interviews. Results: Male partners were on average 22.9 years old, primarily living with their children (93%), unmarried (87%), and unemployed (70%). Lifetime substance use was high: 80% reported alcohol; 78% marijuana; 34% methamphetamines; 31% crack/cocaine; and 16% reported drinking binge in the past 6 months. Substance use was associated with history of alcohol abuse among participants' fathers (but not mothers); participants' poor relationships with their own fathers; unemployment status; and low involvement in child care. Conclusion: Drug and alcohol abuse may be obstructing ideal fatherhood roles among multiple generations of AI males. Scientific Significance: Targeting drug prevention among young AI men during early fatherhood may provide special opportunity to reduce substance use and improve parenting. Intergenerational approaches may hold special promise. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Fathers](#)
[American Indians](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Parental Role](#)
[Roles](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. ADH and ALDH polymorphisms and alcohol dependence in Mexican and native Americans.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(389-394), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Ehlers, Cindy L; Liang, Tiebing; Gizer, Ian R

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Ethanol is primarily metabolized in the liver by two rate-limiting reactions: conversion of ethanol to acetaldehyde by alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) and subsequent conversion of acetaldehyde to acetate by aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH). ADH and ALDH exist in multiple isozymes that differ in their kinetic properties. Notably, polymorphisms within the genes that encode for these isozymes vary in their allele frequencies between ethnic groups, and thus, they have been considered as candidate genes that may differentially influence risk for the development of alcohol dependence across ethnic groups. Objectives and methods: Associations between alcohol dependence and polymorphisms in ADH1B, ADH1C, and ALDH2 were compared in a community sample of Native Americans (n = 791) living on reservations and Mexican Americans (n = 391) living within the same county. Results: Two Mexican Americans and no Native Americans possessed one ALDH2*2 allele. Presence of at least one ADH1B*2 allele was found in 7% of the Native Americans and 13% of the Mexican Americans, but was only associated with protection against alcohol dependence in the Mexican Americans. Presence of at least one ADH1B*3 allele was found in 4% of the Native Americans and 2% of the Mexican Americans, but was associated with protection against alcohol dependence only in the Native Americans. No associations between alcohol dependence and polymorphisms in ADH1C were found. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: Polymorphisms in ADH1B are protective against alcoholism in these two populations; however, these findings do not explain the high prevalence of alcoholism in these

populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)
[Alcohol Dehydrogenases](#)
[Ethanol](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Patterns of substance use initiation among young adolescents in a northern plains American Indian tribe.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(383-388), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Whitesell, Nancy Rumbaugh; Kaufman, Carol E; Keane, Ellen M; Crow, Cecelia Big; Shangreau, Carly; Mitchell, Christina M

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Substantial evidence documents problematic substance use in Northern Plains American Indian communities. Studies suggest that disparities can be traced to disproportionate rates of early substance use, but most evidence comes from the retrospective reports of adults or older adolescents. Objective: To use a prospective longitudinal design to examine substance use initiation patterns as they emerge among young American Indian adolescents. Methods: Four waves of data were collected across three consecutive school years from middle school students on a Northern Plains reservation (N = 450). Discrete-time survival analyses were used to estimate risks of initiation of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana from age 10 to 13. Results: Risk for cigarette initiation was relatively high at age 10 and stable until age 13. Marijuana risk was low at age 10 but increased sharply by age 12. Alcohol initiation lagged, not surpassing risk for cigarette initiation until age 13 and remaining below risk for marijuana initiation throughout middle school. Hazards for girls trended higher than those for boys across all substances, but differences did not reach significance. Conclusion: Initiation patterns among these American Indian adolescents differed from patterns reported in other US groups, particularly with respect to deviation from the sequence characterized the initiation of marijuana before alcohol that is predicted by the gateway theory. Scientific Significance: Findings suggest that prevention efforts with youth in this community should begin early with a primary focus on marijuana use. They also suggest the importance of examining sequences of substance initiation among youth in other

American Indian communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[American Indians](#)
[Middle School Students](#)
[Tribes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Epidemiology and etiology of substance use among American Indians and Alaska natives: Risk, protection, and implications for prevention.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(376-382), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Whitesell, Nancy Rumbaugh; Beals, Janette; Crow, Cecelia Big; Mitchell, Christina M; Novins, Douglas K

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: The epidemiology and etiology of substance use and disorder in American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities have received increasing attention over the past 25 years and accumulating evidence provides important insights into substance use patterns in these populations. Objectives and methods: We provide a descriptive sketch of the AI/AN population in the United States today, present a brief review of the literature on the epidemiology and etiology of substance use within these populations, and discuss key implications of this literature for prevention efforts. Conclusions and Scientific Significance: Patterns of alcohol use and abuse in AI/AN populations are complex and vary across cultural groups, but alcohol clearly impacts both physical health and mental health within these communities. Tobacco use-and associated health consequences-is typically higher in these populations than among other US groups, although significant variation across Native communities is apparent here as with alcohol. Evidence regarding drug use and disorder is less extensive and thus less conclusive, but evidence demonstrates higher rates of use as well. Etiological explanations for substance use and disorder cut across individual characteristics (e.g., genetics) or experiences (e.g., exposure to trauma), to social contexts (e.g., family disruption), and to cultural factors (e.g., historical trauma). Protective factors likely cut across these multiple levels as well and deserve more focused attention for informing prevention efforts. The development of effective prevention strategies, built through collaboration between researchers and Native communities, drawing from the wisdom of both, is a high priority. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Building Bridges: Advancing American Indian/Alaska Native Substance Abuse Research. Oct, 2010. Rockville. MD, US. This review was presented, in part, at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[Alaska Natives](#)
[American Indians](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Advancing American Indian and Alaska native substance abuse research: Current science and future directions.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(372-375), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Etz, Kathleen E; Arroyo, Judith A; Crump, Aria D; Rosa, Carmen L; Scott, Marcia S

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Language: English

Abstract: American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) have disproportionately high rates of substance abuse yet there is little empirical research addressing this significant public health problem. This paper is an introduction to a special issue that includes cutting edge science in this research area. We identify several areas that require consideration in this field and indicate how the papers in the special issue address these gaps. These overarching areas of need, which should be considered in any substantive research, include attention to heterogeneity within the population, research that has tangible health benefits, continued work on research methods and strategies, increased focus on strength based and community oriented approaches, and the need for strong research partnerships. The special issue marks a major step forward for AI/AN substance abuse research. However, articles also highlight where more work is need to improve public health in AI/AN communities by addressing identified gap areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[Alaska Natives](#)
[American Indians](#)
[Attention](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Advancing American Indian/Alaska native substance abuse research.

Citation: The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, September 2012, vol./is. 38/5(371), 0095-2990;1097-9891 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Volkow, Nora D; Warren, Kenneth R

Correspondence Address: Volkow, Nora D.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Bethesda, MD, US, nvolkow@nida.nih.gov

Institution: Volkow, Nora D.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; Warren, Kenneth R.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

Language: English

Abstract: This article focuses on the differentially grave effects of substance abuse among American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN). In addition to individual health disparities associated with substance use, AI/AN communities also are subject to other social and economic hardships that complicate and may contribute to the nature and scope of substance use and abuse. It is important to understand that differences in urban/rural dwelling, tribal affiliation, linguistic and regional differences, gender, age cohort and level of acculturation to the mainstream American way of life make broad generalizations inappropriate. It is also important to acknowledge the strengths and resiliencies that characterize AI/AN communities and people which often mitigate substance abuse. Given that many AI/AN people suffer from alcohol and drug addictions and the associated negative health and social consequences that follow, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) have made AI/AN substance use research a priority, including supporting the infrastructure for research. It is an important objective of the National Institutes of Health to better understand the strengths of these populations, as well as the factors that increase risk for poor outcomes, in an effort to ensure that substance abuse and related disorders are dramatically reduced. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acculturation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Regional Differences](#)
[Alaska Natives](#)
[American Indians](#)
[Health Disparities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Role of family environment in drug addiction.

Citation: Indian Journal of Community Psychology, September 2012, vol./is. 8/2(392-400), 0974-2719 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Sareen, Deepti; Kaur, Rajinder

Institution: Sareen, Deepti: Dept of Psychology, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar; Kaur, Rajinder: Dept of Psychology, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

Language: English

Abstract: The present investigation is an attempt to examine the differences between drug addicts and non-addicts with respect to their family environment. A purposive and incidental sample of 250 male subjects (125 addicts and 125 non-addicts) participated in the study. The Family Environment Scale and the personal information schedule was administered on the sample. The results obtained through comparison of means and discriminant analysis clearly reveal significant differences in the family environment of the two groups. The comparison of means suggests that the family environment of drug addicts is characterized by conflict and control as compared to the families of non-addicts which is characterized by independence, achievement orientation and family cohesion. Discriminant analysis further supports the above results and clearly classifies the two

groups on the basis of discriminant coefficients obtained on the family environment scale. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Community Psychology Association of India; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Home Environment](#)
[Achievement](#)
[Discrimination](#)
Source: PsycINFO

52. A study of separation-individuation and mutuality of autonomy in narcotic and alcohol dependents.

Citation: Indian Journal of Community Psychology, September 2012, vol./is. 8/2(372-380), 0974-2719 (Sep 2012)
Author(s): Singh, Poonam
Institution: Singh, Poonam: Department of Applied and Clinical Psychology, M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly
Language: English
Abstract: Present study is an attempt to examine the separation-individuation and mutuality of autonomy in drug abusers. This in turn will help in devising preventive and therapeutic strategies. This study was aimed for assessing the level of separation-individuation by Separation-Individuation theme scale and mutuality of autonomy by Mutuality of Autonomy (MOA) scale among 15 narcotic and 15 alcohol dependents. The samples were collected involving male drug abusers of age range from 20-50 years. The samples were taken from Nirvana Neuropsychiatry center, Haldwani, Uttarakhand. High occurrence of pre-separation-individuation phase among drug abusers was observed which reflected a lack of awareness about the boundary limitations between self and other. The significant difference was found between the two groups on MOA score. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Community Psychology Association of India; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Independence \(Personality\)](#)
[*Narcotic Drugs](#)
[*Separation Individuation](#)
[Therapeutic Environment](#)
Source: PsycINFO

53. Antidepressants and menstruation disorders in women: A cross-sectional study in three centers.

Citation: General Hospital Psychiatry, September 2012, vol./is. 34/5(529-533), 0163-8343 (Sep-Oct 2012)
Author(s): Uguz, Faruk; Sahingoz, Mine; Kose, Seyit Ali; Ozbebit, Ozgur; Sengul, Cem; Selvi, Yavuz; Sengul, Ceyhan Balci; Ayhan, Medine Giynas; Dagistanli, Adnan; Askin, Rustem
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Psychiatry, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Konya University, Konya; Dagistanli, Adnan: Department of Psychiatry, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Konya University, Konya; Askin, Rustem: Department of Psychiatry, Meram Faculty of Medicine, Konya University, Konya

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The relationship between menstruation disorders and antidepressant drugs usage in women remains unclear. In this study, we aimed to investigate the incidence rate of antidepressant-related menstruation disorders and to examine whether or not antidepressant use is associated with menstrual disorders in women. Methods: The study sample was gathered from three centers and four hospitals. A total of 1432 women who met the criteria of inclusion were included in the study. The sample was divided into two groups: the antidepressant group (n = 793) and the control group (n = 639). The menstruation disorders were established with reports from the study participants on the basis of related gynecological descriptions. Results: The prevalence of menstrual disorders was significantly higher in the antidepressant group (24.6%) than the control group (12.2%). The incidence of antidepressant-induced menstruation disorder was 14.5%. The antidepressants most associated with menstrual disorders were paroxetine, venlafaxine, sertraline and their combination with mirtazapine. Overall, the incidence rate was similar in women receiving selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and serotonin noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors. Conclusions: The results of the present study suggest that menstruation disorders are frequently observed in women taking antidepressants and that it appears to be associated with antidepressant use at least in some women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Menstrual Disorders](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Predicting persistent alcohol problems: A prospective analysis from the Great Smoky Mountain Study.

Citation: Psychological Medicine, September 2012, vol./is. 42/9(1925-1935), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Copeland, W. E; Angold, A; Shanahan, L; Dreyfuss, J; Dlamini, I; Costello, E. J

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Institution: Copeland, W. E.: Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; Angold, A.: Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; Shanahan, L.: University of North Carolina, Greensboro, NC; Dreyfuss, J.: North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC; Dlamini, I.: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Tarrytown, NY; Costello, E. J.: Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Rates of alcohol disorders peak in late adolescence and decrease substantially into the mid-20s. Our aim was to identify risk factors that predict alcohol problems that persist into the mid-20s. Method: Data are from the prospective, population-based Great Smoky Mountains Study (GSMS; n = 1420), which followed children through late adolescence and into young adulthood. Alcohol persisters were defined as subjects with an alcohol disorder (abuse or dependence) in late adolescence (ages 19 and 21 years) that continued to meet criteria for an alcohol disorder at the mid-20s assessment Results: The 3-month prevalence of having an alcohol disorder (abuse or dependence) decreased markedly from late adolescence into the mid-20s. A third of late adolescents with an alcohol disorder continued to meet criteria for an alcohol disorder in young adulthood (37 of 144 who met criteria in late adolescence). Risk factors

for persisters status included multiple alcohol abuse criteria during late adolescence but no alcohol dependence criteria. Risk factors for persisters status also included associated features of alcohol dependence such as craving alcohol and drinking to unconsciousness. Persisters status was also associated with depression, cannabis dependence and illicit substance use, but not with other psychiatric disorders. More than 90% of late adolescents with three or more of the risk factors identified met criteria for a young adult alcohol disorder. Conclusions: Symptoms of alcohol abuse, not dependence, best predict long-term persistence of alcohol problems. The set of risk factors identified may be a useful screen for selective and indicated prevention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Psychological Medicine*

55. Age at onset of non-affective psychosis in relation to cannabis use, other drug use and gender.

Citation: Psychological Medicine, September 2012, vol./is. 42/9(1903-1911), 0033-2917;1469-8978 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Dekker, N; Meijer, J; Koeter, M; van den Brink, W; van Beveren, N; Kahn, R. S; Linszen, D. H; van Os, J; Wiersma, D; Bruggeman, R; Cahn, W; de Haan, L; Krabbendam, L; Myin-Germeys, I

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Cannabis use is associated with an earlier age at onset of psychotic illness. The aim of the present study was to examine whether this association is confounded by gender or other substance use in a large cohort of patients with a non-affective psychotic disorder. Method: In 785 patients with a non-affective psychotic disorder, regression analysis was used to investigate the independent effects of gender, cannabis use and other drug use on age at onset of first psychosis. Results: Age at onset was 1.8 years earlier in cannabis users compared to non-users, controlling for gender and other possible

confounders. Use of other drugs did not have an additional effect on age at onset when cannabis use was taken into account. In 63.5% of cannabis-using patients, age at most intense cannabis use preceded the age at onset of first psychosis. In males, the mean age at onset was 1.3 years lower than in females, controlling for cannabis use and other confounders. Conclusions: Cannabis use and gender are independently associated with an earlier onset of psychotic illness. Our findings also suggest that cannabis use may precipitate psychosis. More research is needed to clarify the neurobiological factors that make people vulnerable to this precipitating effect of cannabis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Cambridge University Press; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Onset \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Psychological Medicine*

56. Acute and chronic ethanol differentially modify the emotional significance of a novel environment: Implications for addiction.

Citation: International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, September 2012, vol./is. 15/8(1109-1120), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Sep 2012)

Author(s): Fukushima, Daniela F; Josino, Fabiana S; Saito, Luis P; Berro, Lais F; Morgado, Fiorella; Frussa-Filho, Roberto

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Language: English

Abstract: Using open-field behaviour as an experimental paradigm, we demonstrated a complex interaction between the rewarding/stimulating effects and the anxiogenic/stressful effects of both novelty and acute or chronic amphetamine in mice. As a consequence of this interaction, acute amphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion was inhibited, whereas the expression of its sensitization was facilitated in a novel environment. In the present study, we aimed to investigate the interactions between exposure to a novel environment and the acute and chronic effects of ethanol (Eth), a drug of abuse known to produce anxiolytic-like behaviour in mice. Previously habituated and non-habituated male Swiss mice (3 months old) were tested in an open field after receiving an acute injection of Eth or following repeated treatment with Eth. Acute Eth administration increased locomotion with a greater magnitude in mice exposed to the apparatus for the first time, and this was thought to be related to the attenuation of the stressful effects of novelty produced by the anxiolytic-like effect of acute Eth, leading to a subsequent prevalence of its stimulant effects. However, locomotor sensitization produced by repeated Eth administration was expressed only in the previously explored environment. This result might be related to the well-known tolerance of Eth-induced anxiolytic-like behaviour following repeated treatment, which would restore the anxiogenic effect of novelty. Our data suggest that a complex and plastic interaction between the emotional and motivational properties of novelty and drugs of abuse can critically modify the behavioural expression of

addiction-related mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Environmental Effects](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Animal Emotionality](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. Chronic modafinil effects on drug-seeking following methamphetamine self-administration in rats.

Citation: International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, August 2012, vol./is. 15/7(919-929), 1461-1457;1469-5111 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Reichel, Carmela M; See, Ronald E

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Language: English

Abstract: Acute administration of the cognitive enhancing drug, modafinil (Provigil), reduces methamphetamine (Meth) seeking following withdrawal from daily self-administration. However, the more clinically relevant effects of modafinil on Meth-seeking after chronic treatment have not been explored. Here, we determined the impact of modafinil on Meth-seeking after chronic daily treatment during extinction or abstinence following Meth self-administration. Rats self-administered intravenous Meth during daily 2-h sessions for 14 d, followed by extinction sessions or abstinence. During this period, rats received daily injections of vehicle, 30, or 100 mg/kg modafinil and were then tested for Meth-seeking via cue, Meth-primed, and context-induced reinstatement at early and late withdrawal time-points. We found that chronic modafinil attenuated relapse to a Meth-paired context, decreased conditioned cue-induced and Meth-primed reinstatement, and resulted in enduring reductions in Meth-seeking even after discontinuation of treatment. Additionally, we determined that only a very high dose of modafinil (300 mg/kg) during maintenance of self-administration had an impact on Meth intake. These results validate and extend clinical and preclinical findings that modafinil may be a viable treatment option for Meth addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: CINP; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Analeptic Drugs](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Rats](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Early symptoms of Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease mimicking alcohol-related disorder.

Citation: Psychogeriatrics, September 2009, vol./is. 9/3(143-146), 1346-3500;1479-8301 (Sep 2009)

Author(s): Kobayashi, Toshiyuki; Miyata, Yoshifumi

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Institution: Kobayashi, Toshiyuki: Department of Psychiatry, Jichi Medical University, Shimotsuke City, Tochigi; Miyata, Yoshifumi: Department of Psychiatry, Jichi Medical University, Shimotsuke City, Tochigi

Language: English

Abstract: Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (CJD) broadly involves the central nervous system and exhibits a wide variety of symptoms; consequently, patients are frequently misdiagnosed in its early stages with other neuropsychiatric syndromes. In the present paper, the authors report a case of CJD in a patient with alcohol dependence. A 65-year-old woman drank heavily for several years and occasionally had delusions of persecution. After a year of abstinence, she resumed drinking and exhibited behavioral anomalies. She was admitted to an internal medicine ward of a hospital because of an asthmatic attack. She then became unresponsive, bedridden and incontinent, and was moved to the psychotic ward of our hospital. From findings of rapidly progressing dementia, myoclonus, characteristic electroencephalogram, and signal increase in the cortex and basal ganglia on diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging the woman was diagnosed with CJD. CJD is a rare but considerable syndrome in the differential diagnosis of alcohol-related disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholic Psychosis](#)
[*Central Nervous System](#)
[*Creutzfeldt Jakob Syndrome](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Dementia](#)
[Myoclonus](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

59. Opioid analgesics in the management of neuropathic pain.

Citation: European Journal of Pain Supplements, September 2007, vol./is. 1/S1(57-60), 1754-3207;1878-0075 (Sep 2007)

Author(s): Moulin, Dwight E

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Institution: Moulin, Dwight E.: Departments of Clinical Neurological Sciences, University of Western Ontario, London, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Neuropathic pain affects 2 to 3% of the population in developed countries and can be particularly severe and debilitating. There has been considerable controversy regarding the role of opioid analgesics in the management of this disabling condition. However, a recent systematic review of high-quality randomized controlled trials (RCTs) utilizing opioid analgesics in the treatment of chronic neuropathic pain showed clinically significant benefit. These studies demonstrate, on average a 20 to 30% reduction in pain intensity. RCTs in patients with postherpetic neuralgia given controlled-release oxycodone or controlled-release morphine showed a significant reduction in pain intensity with variable improvement in sleep and disability. Trials of controlled-release

oxycodone in painful diabetic neuropathy showed more consistent improvement in pain, sleep and ability to function. Nausea and constipation are common side effects, but can usually be controlled with anti-emetics and a bowel regimen, respectively. Psychological dependence or addiction is unusual in the absence of a history of substance abuse. Methadone may be particularly useful when conventional opioid analgesics have failed due to its N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) antagonist properties. When antidepressants and anticonvulsants fail to provide adequate pain control for neuropathic pain, opioid analgesics are emerging as an important treatment option-in some cases, this class of drugs can make the difference between bearable and unbearable pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: European Federation of Chapters of the International Association for the Study of Pain; YEAR: 2007

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Neuropathic Pain](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Opioids in non-cancer chronic pain.

Citation: European Journal of Pain Supplements, September 2007, vol./is. 1/S1(53-56), 1754-3207;1878-0075 (Sep 2007)

Author(s): Cho, Min-Soo; Kim, Min-Soo; Kim, Sang-Woo; Kim, Seong-Ho

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Language: English

Abstract: The objective of this review is to evaluate the efficacy and safety of oxycodone administration for chronic non-cancer pain. We have started to use oxycodone for 107 patients with intractable pain (mean NRS 7.8) not sufficiently relieved by other medical treatment from January 2004 to December 2005. The data were extracted by one independent investigator. The average pain duration was 13.7 (3-46) months. The most common etiology of pain was spinal cord injury, followed by degenerative spine and failed back surgery syndrome, peripheral nerve injury, post-herpetic neuralgia, spine fracture, spine infection, and post-stroke pain. The average duration and dosage of oxycodone were 3.9 months and 30.6 mg/day. Seventeen (15.9%) patients reported their pain was not relieved with oxycodone. Less than 50% pain relief was seen in 19 (17.8%) patients and more than 50% pain relief in 56 (52.3%) patients. Four (3.7%) patients complained of lack of effectiveness but were still using it, and in 12 (11.2%) patients, the pain has been controlled with continuous use for over 12 months. It seemed to be less effective in post-herpetic neuralgia and severe pain from spinal cord injury. There were no addiction problems with oxycodone. Side effects of oxycodone were not frequent and not life-threatening. The most common adverse event was dizziness. Eleven (10.3%) patients refused to use it because of trouble with the drug rather than its effect. Oxycodone is a useful drug for the management of chronic non-cancer pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: European Federation of Chapters of the International Association for the Study of Pain; YEAR: 2007

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Drug Administration Methods](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Neoplasms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Overcoming the barriers in pain control: An update of pain management in China.

Citation: European Journal of Pain Supplements, September 2007, vol./is. 1/S1(10-13), 1754-3207;1878-0075 (Sep 2007)

Author(s): Liu, Wei; Luo, Ailun; Liu, Huili

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Language: English

Abstract: China is a country with a long history of treating pain as a disease entity. However, the current status of pain relief is not optimal. Major barriers to pain management include historical reasons, differences between Chinese philosophy and Western countries, government policies of pain relief and drug availability, patients' fear of addiction and side effects, and professionals' lack of knowledge on pain control. Following the release of the 3-step analgesic ladder guideline for cancer pain relief in 1991, the government has made many approaches to encourage the treatment of cancer pain including adjustment of the national narcotics control policy, approval of new opioid analgesics for sale and distribution, increase of opioids manufacturing volumes, and streamlined procedures for hospitals to obtain sufficient opioids. At the same time, the government has made a lot of efforts in education and training medical professionals on pain control. In 2005, a clinical practice guideline for the management of chronic non-cancer pain was published. Utilization of potent opioids in non-malignant pain patients is described in detail. In addition, invasive interventions have also been introduced in chronic pain control. Although great improvements have been made during the past few years, three main aspects of improving pain control in China still remain to be undertaken, including (1) consistent training and education for health care workers to minimize the variation between cities and rural areas; (2) government support and development of an insurance system to minimize the economic burden of pain patients; (3) development new analgesic drugs with less side effects and new mechanisms of action. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: European Federation of Chapters of the International Association for the Study of Pain; YEAR: 2007

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Pain](#)
[*Pain Management](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Cervical cancer screening and acute care visits among Medicaid enrollees with mental and substance use disorders.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, August 2012, vol./is. 63/8(815-822), 1075-2730 (Aug 1, 2012)

Author(s): Abrams, Michael T; Myers, Carol S; Feldman, Stephanie M; Boddie-Willis, Cynthia; Park, Junyong; McMahon, Robert P; Kelly, Deanna L

Correspondence Address: Abrams, Michael T.: Hilltop Institute, University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC), 1000 Hilltop Circle, Sondheim Bldg., Third Floor, Baltimore, MD, US, 21250, mabrams@hilltop.umbc.edu

Institution: Abrams, Michael T.: Hilltop Institute, University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC), Baltimore, MD; Myers, Carol S.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD; Feldman, Stephanie M.: Department of Psychiatry, Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Boddie-Willis, Cynthia: Hilltop Institute, University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC), Baltimore, MD; Park, Junyong: Department of Math and Statistics, UMBC, Baltimore, MD; McMahon, Robert P.: Department of Psychiatry, Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Kelly, Deanna L.: Department of Psychiatry, Maryland Psychiatric Research Center, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study compared rates of cervical cancer screening and acute care (primary or gynecological) visits among women with and without a diagnosis of psychosis, substance use disorder, bipolar disorder or mania, or depression. Methods: Using data about women (N = 105,681) enrolled in Maryland's Medicaid program in fiscal year 2005, the authors constructed logistic models with cancer screening and acute care visits as dependent variables and serious mental illness flags as independent variables. Covariates were age, race, geography, Medicaid eligibility category, and sexually transmitted diseases. The logistic model of cervical cancer screening outcomes was repeated with acute care visits as a covariate. Results: Women with psychosis (N = 4,747), bipolar disorder or mania (N = 3,319), or depression (N = 5,014) were significantly ($p < .05$) more likely than women in a control group without such disorders (N = 85,375) to receive cancer screening (adjusted odds ratio (AOR) range = 1.46-1.78) and to have associated acute care visits (AOR range = 1.45-2.15). Compared with those in the control group, women with a substance use disorder, with (N = 1,104) or without (N = 6,122) psychosis, demonstrated reduced odds of cancer screening (AOR = .80) but similar odds of acute care visits (AOR = 1.04). Acute care visits were strongly correlated with cancer screens. Genital cancer prevalence did not significantly differ among diagnostic groups. Conclusions: In Maryland Medicaid, the odds of cancer screening and related acute care visits were greater for women with major mental disorders compared with women in the control group. For women with substance use disorders, however, screening was reduced and acute care visits were similar compared with women in the control group. Providers should encourage and support their patients with substance use disorders to increase use of preventive care services by primary care physicians and gynecologists. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cancer Screening](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intensive Care](#)
[*Medicaid](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. A brief report on perceptions of alcohol and society among Scottish medical students.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, January 2012, vol./is. 47/1(75-78), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Jan-Feb 2012)

Author(s): Steed, H; Groome, M; Rice, P; Simpson, K; Day, A; Ker, J

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To assess perceptions on alcohol misuse and addiction among medical students prior to in-depth training in order to determine areas of the curriculum that need to be reshaped or focused on. Methods: A questionnaire assessment of first-and second-year medical students' perceptions of alcohol misuse. Results: Students had some misconceptions about current alcohol misuse rates, including a perception that addiction is common among health professionals, that the under-25s had the fastest increasing rate of alcohol addiction and that British women had a more rapidly increasing rate of alcohol addiction than British men. Conclusion: Encouragingly, students overwhelmingly felt that alcohol addiction was something to which they could make a difference. It highlights that early education about alcohol misuse is important in terms of teaching students how to recognize hazardous and harmful drinkers and how to manage them. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Medical Council on Alcohol. All rights reserved; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Medical Students](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Curriculum](#)
[Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)
Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

64. Mentorship for Alcohol Problems (MAP): A peer to peer modular intervention for outpatients.

Citation: Alcohol and Alcoholism, January 2012, vol./is. 47/1(42-47), 0735-0414;1464-3502 (Jan-Feb 2012)

Author(s): Tracy, Kathlene; Burton, Mark; Miescher, Annatina; Galanter, Marc; Babuscio, Theresa; Frankforter, Tami; Nich, Charla; Rounsaville, Bruce

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This is a Stage I open pilot to develop a new intervention, Mentorship for Alcohol Problems (MAP), for individuals with alcohol-use disorders in community treatment programs. Methods: Ten mentors participated for 6 months until 30 mentees received MAP for 12 weeks. Behavioral and biological measures were conducted in addition to fidelity measures. Four focus groups were held with participants and clinician feedback

surveys were completed. Results: Feasibility and acceptance data in the domains of patient interest, safety and satisfaction were promising. Mentees reduced their alcohol and substance use and the majority of mentors sustained abstinence. Fidelity measures indicated that mentors adhered to the delivery of treatment. Conclusion: MAP shows promise to be incorporated into professionally run outpatient alcohol treatment programs to assist in the reduction of alcohol and substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Medical Council on Alcohol. All rights reserved; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Peers](#)
[*Program Development](#)
[Community Services](#)
[Outpatients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)
Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Alcohol and Alcoholism](#)

65. Testing a comprehensive community problem-solving framework for community coalitions.

Citation: Journal of Community Psychology, August 2012, vol./is. 40/6(681-698), 0090-4392;1520-6629 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Yang, Evelyn; Foster-Fishman, Pennie; Collins, Charles; Ahn, Soyeon

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Institution: Yang, Evelyn: Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America, VA; Foster-Fishman, Pennie: Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI; Collins, Charles: Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI; Ahn, Soyeon: University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL

Language: English

Abstract: Community problem solving is believed to help coalitions achieve community changes and subsequent population-level reductions in targeted community health problems. This study empirically examined a community problem solving model used by CADCA, a national coalition training organization, to determine if the model explains how coalitions become effective community change agents and the extent to which it fits for different types of coalitions. The sample consisted of 551 substance abuse coalitions, and SEM was used to test the research questions. Results suggest the overall conceptual model fits the data and provides an adequate representation of the community problem solving process for coalitions. Additionally multi-group modeling indicates the model fits for a variety of coalitions. CADCA's model appears to have wide utility and applicability and appears to have honed in on critical elements of community problem solving that may increase the likelihood of coalition success at reducing substance abuse within their community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Coalition Formation](#)
[*Community Mental Health](#)
[*Problem Solving](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Gammabutyrolactone: Withdrawal syndrome resembling delirium tremens.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, August 2012, vol./is. 17/4(384-387), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Evans, Rob; Sayal, Kamlaj

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Institution: Evans, Rob: Solihull Assertive Outreach Team, Solihull, WMD; Sayal, Kamlaj: Solihull Assertive Outreach Team, Solihull, WMD

Language: English

Abstract: Gammabutyrolactone (GBL, Liquid Ecstasy) is an emerging drug of abuse in the United Kingdom. It is metabolised to gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB) in the body and has cross-tolerance with alcohol. We report a case of acute withdrawal resembling delirium tremens: a young male recognised to be withdrawing from GBL was treated with high doses of benzodiazepines. At lower doses GBL and GHB cause euphoria, disinhibition and increased libido. At higher doses they cause CNS and respiratory depression. The risk of toxicity is increased markedly by co-ingestion of other depressant substances such as alcohol, benzodiazepines or opiates. UK Home Office reclassified GHB as Class C controlled substance; however, GBL remains unclassified and it is easily available. Symptoms of withdrawal appear rapidly and the delirium evolves more rapidly. Early symptoms include anxiety, insomnia, mild tremor and intermittent tachycardia. Users of GBL should be aware of the risk of dependence in addition to toxicity. The police and criminal justice system should also be aware of its potential for misuse as a date rape drug. Professionals should be able to recognise and treat the withdrawal syndrome. Greater restrictions should be placed on its availability, and the Home Office should urgently consider reclassifying GBL as a controlled substance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Delirium Tremens](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Clinical survey assessing the appropriate management of individuals with acute recreational drug toxicity at a large outdoor festival event.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, August 2012, vol./is. 17/4(356-362), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Archer, John R. H; Beaumont, Peter O; May, Dan; Dargan, Paul I; Wood, David M

Correspondence Address: Archer, John R. H.: Medical Toxicology Office, Guy's Hospital, 2nd Floor Bermondsey Wing, London, United Kingdom, SE1 9RT

Institution: Archer, John R. H.: General Medicine and Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Guy's and St Thomas NHS Foundation Trust, London; Beaumont, Peter O.: 2St John Ambulance, Brighton; May, Dan: 2St John Ambulance, Brighton; Dargan, Paul I.: Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London; Wood, David M.: Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The published ambulance referral criteria (ARC) for assessing individuals with acute recreational drug toxicity in the prehospital setting consist of nine domains. The ARC recommend that an ambulance is called to transfer those with a score ≥ 1 to hospital. Methods: Individuals presenting to a physician-led medical facility with acute drug and/or ethanol toxicity during an outdoor festival were assessed to determine whether the ARC recommended hospital transfer. Final disposition following management in the facility was compared with ARC assessment to determine if physician-led management reduced the need for hospital transfer. Results: A total of 28

patients were presented during the study period; 16 (57.1%) had an initial ARC ≥ 1 (range 1-5). Twelve (75%) of these were discharged after management in the facility. Four were transferred to hospital: two for severe acute recreational drug toxicity and two due to closure of the facility at the end of the event. Conclusions: Physicians present at this festival event significantly reduced the need for hospital transfer of individuals with acute recreational drug toxicity. Organisers of similar festivals should consider whether it would be appropriate to arrange for appropriate physician-level support to reduce the use of local health-care resources during the event for individuals with acute recreational drug/ethanol toxicity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hospitals](#)
[*Toxicity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Street-level heroin seizures in Iran: A survey of components.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, August 2012, vol./is. 17/4(348-355), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Akhgari, Maryam; Jokar, Farzaneh; Bahmanabadi, Leila; Aleagha, Afshar Etemadi

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Street-level heroin is one of the most abused drugs in Iran. Law enforcement agencies and police try to seize illicit heroin and ban the trafficking of this opioid. Toxicological analysis of heroin samples is one of the major work loads of forensic toxicology laboratories in Iran. Design: The aim of this study was to analyse heroin samples qualitatively over 2 years study. In a cross-sectional study 85 heroin samples were analysed in Tehran Forensic Toxicology Laboratory. Findings: About 91% of samples contained diacetylmorphine. The most frequently occurring synthesis by-products and adulterants were acetylcodeine, 6-monoacetylmorphine, caffeine, papaverine, noscapine, dextromethorphan, morphine, codeine, phenobarbital and diazepam. Conclusions: In conclusion, the chemical composition of street-level heroin (Iranian Crack) varies not only with heroin content, but also in the adulterants added to cut the heroin. Illicit manufacture of street heroin results in the formation of some synthesis by-products. Identifying the composition of illicit heroin based on the presence or absence of other pharmaceuticals and by-products is presented in this study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[*Heroin](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Changes in sexual activity following substance dependence treatment.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, August 2012, vol./is. 17/4(340-347), 1465-9891;1475-9942 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Johnson, Mark E; Hanson, Bridget L; Metzger, Jesse S; Brems, Christiane; Dewane, Sarah L
- Correspondence Address:** Johnson, Mark E.: Center for Behavioral Health Research and Services (CBHRS), University of Alaska Anchorage, 3401 E. 42nd Street, Anchorage, AK, US, 99508, afmej@uaa.alaska.edu
- Institution:** Johnson, Mark E.: Center for Behavioral Health Research and Services, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK; Hanson, Bridget L.: Center for Behavioral Health Research and Services, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK; Metzger, Jesse S.: Center for Behavioral Health Research and Services, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK; Brems, Christiane: Center for Behavioral Health Research and Services, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK; Dewane, Sarah L.: Center for Behavioral Health Research and Services, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Individuals who abuse alcohol and other drugs are at increased risk for HIV/AIDS, although time of greatest risk is unclear. Although many studies have documented decreased sexual risk behaviours following substance abuse treatment, some evidence indicates that sexual risk behaviours may actually increase with sobriety. In this study, individuals involved in a substance abuse treatment programme were asked about their sexual activity for the month prior to treatment and 6 months after treatment. Results showed higher levels of sexual activity, including risky sexual activity, 6 months after discharge from treatment. This increase was found for individuals regardless of whether they were abstaining from substance use at follow-up, with highest levels of sexual activity and risky sexual activity reported by those still consuming alcohol or other drugs. These findings support the need for inclusion of HIV/AIDS prevention and educational programmes during substance abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

70. Subjective invulnerability, risk behavior, and adjustment in early adolescence.

- Citation:** The Journal of Early Adolescence, August 2012, vol./is. 32/4(489-501), 0272-4316;1552-5449 (Aug 2012)
- Author(s):** Hill, Patrick L; Duggan, Peter M; Lapsley, Daniel K
- Correspondence Address:** Hill, Patrick L.: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 527 Psychology Building, 503 E. Daniel Street, Champaign, IL, US, 61820, phill1@illinois.edu
- Institution:** Hill, Patrick L.: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL; Duggan, Peter M.: Ball State University, Muncie, IN; Lapsley, Daniel K.: University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The current study investigated whether invulnerability manifests with adaptive and maladaptive outcomes during early adolescence. We sampled 248 (53% female; 63% Caucasian; [] age = 13.2 years) early adolescents on the Adolescent Invulnerability Scale (AIS), and measures of drug use, delinquency, depressive symptoms, and mastery and

coping. The AIS demonstrated a two-factor structure, which captured whether adolescents felt invulnerable to danger or psychological risks. Danger Invulnerability positively predicted delinquency and drug use. Conversely, Psychological Invulnerability negatively predicted depressive symptoms but positively predicted mastery and coping. These results suggest that felt invulnerability leads to both benefits and risks for early adolescents. Implications and future research directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjustment](#)
[*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Depression \(Emotion\)](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Associations between expectancies of alcohol and drug use, severity of partner violence, and posttraumatic stress among women.

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, August 2012, vol./is. 27/11(2108-2127), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Peters, Erica N; Khondkaryan, Enna; Sullivan, Tami P

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Institution: Peters, Erica N.: Division of Substance Abuse, Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Khondkaryan, Enna: Columbia University School of Social Work, New York, NY; Sullivan, Tami P.: Family Violence Research and Programs, Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT

Language: English

Abstract: Women who experience recurrent intimate partner violence (IPV) may use alcohol or drugs because they expect that these substances will help them cope with the negative physical and psychological sequelae of IPV. However, expectancies for alcohol and drug use have not been explored among this population of women. We used the Relaxation and Tension-Reduction Scale, Arousal and Aggression Scale, and Social Assertion Scale of the Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire and modified its items to assess both alcohol and drug expectancies of 212 community-based, IPV-exposed women. Results of bivariate correlations showed that greater alcohol and drug expectancies were significantly correlated with greater alcohol problems and greater posttraumatic stress total and symptom severity scores. Results of a multivariate regression model showed that after controlling for demographic characteristics and history of childhood trauma, Relaxation and Tension-Reduction expectancies were associated with number of days of alcohol use, alcohol problems, physical and sexual IPV severity scores, and posttraumatic stress total and reexperiencing symptom severity scores. Expectancies do not significantly moderate the relationships between IPV, posttraumatic stress, and problematic alcohol and drug use. Given the strong relationships of expectancies with IPV severity, posttraumatic stress, and alcohol problems, expectancies may serve as targets for interventions to reduce alcohol use and problems and improve health-related outcomes in IPV-exposed women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)

Human Females
Stress

Source: PsycINFO

72. Adolescent sexual risk and multiple contexts: Interpersonal violence, parenting, and poverty.

Citation: Journal of Interpersonal Violence, August 2012, vol./is. 27/11(2091-2107), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Rodgers, Kathleen Boyce; McGuire, Jenifer K

Correspondence Address: Rodgers, Kathleen Boyce: Washington State University, P.O. Box 644852, Pullman, WA, US, 99164-4852, rodersk@wsu.edu

Institution: Rodgers, Kathleen Boyce: Washington State University, Pullman, WA; McGuire, Jenifer K.: Washington State University, Pullman, WA

Language: English

Abstract: In this study we estimated the combined effects of violence experiences, parenting processes, and community poverty on sexual onset, alcohol or other drug (AOD) use at last sex, multiple sex partners, and prior pregnancy in a sample of 7th-, 9th-, and 11th-grade adolescents (n = 7,891), and the subsample of sexually experienced adolescents (n = 2,108). Multilevel multivariate logistic regression analyses revealed that having experienced any interpersonal violence, and low levels of perceived parental warmth and parental knowledge predicted sexual onset. Adult sexual abuse or peer sexual coercion increased the odds for AOD use at last sex and having multiple sexual partners. When demographic, violence experiences and parenting behaviors were accounted for, poverty was not associated with sexual onset, AOD use at last sex, or multiple sex partners. Results suggest prevention efforts to reduce teen dating violence may be especially important to diminish sexually risky behaviors among adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Sexual Partners](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Life Experiences](#)
[Parent Child Relations](#)
[Poverty](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. The notion of self in the journey back from addiction.

Citation: Qualitative Health Research, August 2012, vol./is. 22/8(1094-1101), 1049-7323;1552-7557 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Mackintosh, Valerie; Knight, Tess

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Language: English

Abstract: In this study we explored how those recovering from addiction negotiated self, and the role supported accommodation played in the journey back from addiction. Transcripts from 11 in-depth interviews were analyzed by 2 coders who identified the most salient themes relevant to the self in recovery within the personal contexts of participants. The participants noted that reclaiming the self that had been lost to addiction was of primary

importance to them. The recovery journey exposed a self that had reached the lowest point in life; one that was hardly recognizable; one that was undesirable. Engaging with supported accommodation provided participants with a sanctuary within which to reclaim the self, and was seen as central to their recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Negotiation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

74. Could an advance practice nurse improve detection of alcohol misuse in the emergency department?

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health Nursing, August 2012, vol./is. 21/4(340-348), 1445-8330;1447-0349 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): O'Brien, Anthony; Leonard, Louise; Deering, Daryle

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Institution: O'Brien, Anthony: School of Nursing, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, University of Auckland, Auckland; Leonard, Louise: Community Alcohol and Drug Service, Hamilton; Deering, Daryle: Department of Psychological Medicine, National Addiction Centre (Aotearoa New Zealand), University of Otago, Christchurch

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol misuse is a prevalent problem in New Zealand society, and one that exacts a considerable cost in terms of health, social cohesion, and economic productivity. Despite the burden of alcohol misuse, screening, brief assessment, and interventions for alcohol problems are frequently poorly performed within general health services. In this paper we explore the response to alcohol problems in a New Zealand emergency department and discuss difficulties encountered in improving rates of detection by emergency department personnel. We report the results of a clinical audit of alcohol screening and brief assessment and a staff education programme designed to improve practice in this area, but which met with limited success. The potential role for an advanced practice nurse providing a clinical consultation and liaison service to the emergency department staff is explored. We argue that such a role has potential to reduce the health and social costs of alcohol misuse, and to meet the national policy objective of providing a treatment response to people with alcohol-related problems in contact with health services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. International Journal of Mental Health Nursing-Australian College of Mental Health Nurses Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Economics](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*Nurses](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [International Journal of Mental Health Nursing](#)

75. Clients' perceptions of opioid substitution treatment: An input to improving the quality of treatment.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health Nursing, August 2012, vol./is. 21/4(330-339), 1445-8330;1447-0349 (Aug 2012)

- Author(s):** Deering, Daryle; Horn, Jacqueline; Frampton, Christopher M. A
- Correspondence Address:** Deering, Daryle: National Addiction Centre (Aotearoa New Zealand), Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch, PO Box 4345, Christchurch, New Zealand, 8140, daryle.deering@otago.ac.nz
- Institution:** Deering, Daryle: National Addiction Centre, Aotearoa New Zealand; Horn, Jacqueline: Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch; Frampton, Christopher M. A.: Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Despite the emphasis on providing high quality mental health and addiction treatment, there has been relatively little consideration given to examining clients' perceptions of addiction treatment (consumer satisfaction) as a quality improvement strategy. The present article reports on a survey of a representative sample of 93 clients receiving opioid substitution treatment (OST). Employed participants reported higher treatment satisfaction and a pattern of positive associations was found between satisfaction and general health, mental health, social functioning, lower methadone doses, and participants' ratings of their treatment progress. Lower satisfaction was associated with higher frequency of benzodiazepine use, and, for women, longer treatment duration. Maori participants rated their treatment progress as lower than that of non-Maori. Results strongly endorse recording participants' comments to provide a deeper understanding of survey item ratings. The study findings highlight the need for a research focus on the roles of mental health and other registered nurses who work with people receiving OST in specialist service and primary care settings, and endorse a partnership approach to future research in this area. The pattern of findings arising from this study suggests key strategies for improving the flexibility and client responsiveness of OST. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Authors. International Journal of Mental Health Nursing-Australian College of Mental Health Nurses Inc.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Client Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Quality of Care](#)
[Clients](#)
[Mental Health](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [International Journal of Mental Health Nursing](#)

76. An investigation of bioecological influences associated with first use of methamphetamine in a rural state.

- Citation:** The Journal of Rural Health, 2012, vol./is. 28/3(286-295), 0890-765X;1748-0361 (Sum, 2012)
- Author(s):** Bowen, Anne; Moring, John; Williams, Mark; Hopper, Glenna; Daniel, Candice
- Correspondence Address:** Bowen, Anne, Department 3065, 1000 E. University Laramie, Laramie, WY, US, 82070, abowen@uwyo.edu
- Institution:** Bowen, Anne: School of Nursing, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY; Moring, John: Psychology Department, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY; Williams, Mark: Robert Stempel School of Public Health, Florida International University, Miami, FL; Hopper, Glenna: School of Nursing, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY; Daniel, Candice: Geriatric Research Education and Clinical Center (GRECC), VA Salt Lake City Healthcare System, Salt Lake City, UT
- Language:** English

Abstract: Purpose: Methamphetamine (MA) addiction is a significant problem in rural areas of the United States. Yet, little theoretically driven formative research has been conducted on the interactions of factors influencing initiation. The study was guided by Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model. Methods: Eighty-three MA users participated in an interview. Quantitative data included sociodemographic characteristics, drug use history, and psychosocial functioning. Semistructured interviews examined MA use histories with a focus on initiation. Transcripts of the interviews were coded for 5 themes related to Bronfenbrenner's influences including individual motivation, family, peers, work or school, or community as factors influencing initiation of MA use. Five dummy variables representing the presence or absence of a mention of Bronfenbrenner's 5 influences were created from the qualitative codes and entered into a hierarchical cluster analysis. Findings: The analyses revealed 4 distinct clusters: (1) predominantly female, influenced by peers and individual curiosity, (2) predominantly female, youngest age of first use, influenced by a family culture of drug use, (3) predominantly male, older age at first use, influenced by work settings and family co-workers, and (4) predominantly male, older age at first use, in the school context with a desire to increase intimacy. Conclusions: Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model was useful for classifying initiating influences and grouping individuals based on different combinations of influences. Identifying combinations of initiating factors such as work and community may facilitate tailoring of prevention programs, which may maximize efficacy and cost-effectiveness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Rural Health Association; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Journal of Rural Health, The](#)

77. Teenage toxins: Recreational poisoning in the adolescent.

Citation: Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, July 2012, vol./is. 48/7(560-566), 1034-4810;1440-1754 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Gunja, Naren

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Institution: Gunja, Naren: NSW Poisons, Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescents are experimenting with recreational drugs on a regular basis, particularly at social gatherings such as parties, raves and mass events. A combination of reduced fluid intake, physical activity and drug-induced hyperthermia leads to complications such as heat stroke, delirium and potentially death. The clinician needs to be aware of the variety of pharmacologically active substances available in the recreational marketplace in order to diagnose and manage these patients. Recreational misadventure, because of incorrect dosage or mixing multiple substances, is a common reason for teenagers presenting to hospital with toxidromes. Death from club drug overdose is more likely to be associated with suicidal intent, related risky behaviour and trauma, as well as the inherent toxicity of the drug itself. Although many teenagers are concerned about 'drink spiking' with club drugs, the most common agent causing drink spiking incidents is ethanol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health-Paediatrics and Child Health Division (Royal Australasian College of Physicians); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*

78. Study finds US smokers favor less-addictive cigarettes.

Citation: Cancer, July 2012, vol./is. 118/14(3449), 0008-543X (Jul 15, 2012)

Author(s): Printz, Carrie

Language: English

Abstract: The author highlights findings from a survey that found that smokers strongly support the development of less-addictive cigarettes. Other highlights from the survey are reported. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Cancer Society; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Promotion](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Motivational interviewing: Helping people change (3rd edition).

Citation: Motivational interviewing: Helping people change (3rd edition)., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Miller, William R; Rollnick, Stephen

Institution: Miller, William R.: University of New Mexico, NM; Rollnick, Stephen: School of Medicine, Cardiff University, Cardiff

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) This bestselling work for professionals and students is the authoritative presentation of motivational interviewing (MI), the powerful approach to facilitating change. More than an update, the third edition has been fully restructured around the new four-process model of MI (engaging, focusing, evoking, and planning). MI originators William R. Miller and Stephen Rollnick demonstrate what the processes look like in practice, describe a rich range of applications, and review the growing evidence base. Infused with respect and compassion for clients, the book begins with a thorough overview of the spirit and method of MI. Sections on each of the four processes offer step-by-step guidance for establishing a strong working relationship, developing a clear focus and direction, evoking and strengthening the client's motivation for change, and formulating a concrete plan of action. The core communication skills used in MI are explained; vignettes and interview examples vividly illustrate the "dos and don'ts" of successful implementation in diverse contexts. Ways to build proficiency in MI, integrate it with other practices, and assess intervention fidelity are discussed. Key points at the end of each chapter enhance the book's utility for teaching and professional development. The companion Web page (www.guilford.com/p/miller2) provides other helpful resources, including reflection questions, annotated case material, an extended bibliography, and a glossary of terms. Reflecting major advances in understanding and teaching MI, this book is essential reading for practitioners across the mental health and health care disciplines, including addictions specialists, clinical psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, family therapists, counselors, nurses, physicians, and health educators. Graduate students in these fields will find it an accessible, uniquely informative course text. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[*Change Strategies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Perceptions of gambling in households - A case study from Norway.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, August 2012, vol./is. 20/4(317-328), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Borch, Anita

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Institution: Borch, Anita: National Institute for Consumer Research, Oslo

Language: English

Abstract: Drawing on a qualitative study of Norwegian households (couples and singles) with and without reported gambling problems, this article explores how household members perceive their own gambling. The research indicates that different households subscribe to different views of gambling. Whereas households without any reported gambling problems perceived gambling according to the market view, which suggests that gambling is like any other product on the market, households with reported gambling problems articulated views corresponding with a medical view, according to which gambling is seen as a dangerous realm of addiction. Religious views were also articulated, although they were less pronounced. Implications for the understanding of risk and help-seeking behaviour are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Help Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Family Members](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. Comparison of the addiction levels, sociodemographics and buying behaviours of three main types of lottery buyers in China.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, August 2012, vol./is. 20/4(307-316), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Ye, Ying; Gao, Wenbin; Wang, Yi; Luo, Jing

Correspondence Address: Gao, Wenbin: Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, 100101, gaowb@psych.ac.cn

Institution: Ye, Ying: Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; Gao, Wenbin: Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; Wang, Yi: Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; Luo, Jing: Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To compare the addiction levels, sociodemographic characteristics and buying behaviours of the buyers of the three main types of lottery in China. Design: A cross-sectional study using a battery of self-reported questionnaires, including the Lottery Addiction Scale (LAS) and questions related to sociodemographic information and buying behaviours. Setting: Zhejiang, Liaoning and Anhui Provinces in China. Sample: 856 respondents between 19 and 65 years old (mean age 37.96 years). The sample sizes for the buyers of the Union Lotto, 3-Digit lottery and Online Lottery were 304, 289 and

263, respectively. Results: A one-way ANOVA ($F [2,806] = 21.43, p < 0.001$) revealed that the buyers of the 3-Digit lottery received the highest mean LAS score ($M = 30.32, SD = 7.37$), followed by the Online Lottery buyers ($M = 28.15, SD = 8.69$) and then the Union Lotto buyers ($M = 25.86, SD = 8.11$). Sociodemographically, the 3-Digit buyers were the oldest and had the lowest levels of education and income, whereas the buyers of Online Lottery tickets were the youngest and had the highest levels of education and income. In terms of buying behaviours, 49.3% of the 3-Digit buyers allocated more than 20% of their income to the lottery every month, and this group spent the most time on the lottery every day. Conclusion: The most addictive lottery in China is the 3-Digit lottery. Further research is needed to explore the causal relationships between addiction levels, sociodemographics and buying behaviours among Chinese lottery buyers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Consumer Behavior](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Chinese Cultural Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Exaggeration of perceived smoking norms among college students: Does smoking status matter?

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, August 2012, vol./is. 20/4(291-299), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Terry, Christopher P; Terry, Danielle L

Correspondence Address: Terry, Christopher P.: Department of Psychology, Elmira College, One Park Place, Elmira, NY, US, 14901, cterry@elmira.edu

Institution: Terry, Christopher P.: Department of Psychology, Elmira College, Elmira, NY; Terry, Danielle L.: Department of Psychology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Research suggests that over half of the college students who have smoked within the past 30 days deny being smokers ("deniers"). Furthermore, college students overestimate injunctive and descriptive norms of peer drug use. The purposes of this study were to (a) estimate the prevalence of deniers and students who identify as smokers within a college sample, (b) determine whether students overestimate descriptive and injunctive norms related to cigarette use by peers, and (c) determine whether the degree of exaggeration differs according to smoking status. Method: Participants included 1904 students (18-24 years) from a Northeastern private university who were primarily female (59%), Caucasian (70%), and first-year students (59%). Students completed an online questionnaire that asked for reports of current smoking behavior and attitudes, as well as estimates of other students' behaviors and attitudes. Results: Results indicated that students significantly overestimated the percentage of peers who had ever smoked, smoked within the past 30 days, and smoked on 20 or more days within the past month. Additionally, estimates differed by smoking status, as did students' perceptions of their peers' attitudes regarding the acceptability of smoking in college. Discussion: These findings suggest that college students believe their peers smoke more and are more approving of smoking than oneself. Students who denied being a smoker despite current smoking behavior strongly overestimated smoking rates and believed peers were even more accepting of smoking. These exaggerations may result in increased smoking behavior, and future interventions might target normative assumptions while considering one's smoking status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *College Students
*Epidemiology
*Social Norms
*Social Perception
*Tobacco Smoking
Drug Usage
Peers

Source: PsycINFO

83. How do alcohol cues affect working memory? Persistent slowing due to alcohol-related distracters in an alcohol version of the Sternberg task.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, August 2012, vol./is. 20/4(284-290), 1606-6359;1476-7392 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Gladwin, Thomas; Wiers, Reinout W

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Institution: Gladwin, Thomas: ADAPT lab, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam; Wiers, Reinout W.: ADAPT lab, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam

Language: English

Abstract: Dual-process models of addiction suggest that addiction involves an imbalance between impulsive and reflective processing. That is, alcohol-approach associations may influence behavior, unless such influences are modulated by working memory processes. However, working memory processes may themselves be affected by salient and incentive stimuli. Recent work suggests that temporal dynamics may play a central role in such effects. A novel alcohol Sternberg task was used to further study such interference in social drinkers. Subjects had to keep a list of numbers in mind while performing secondary tasks involving alcoholic and non-alcoholic stimuli. Delays between the end of the secondary task and memory probes were varied to determine the persistence of interference over time. Results showed a more persistent slowing of responses at recall following alcoholic versus non-alcoholic stimuli. At the short delay, no alcohol-related differences were found; at the longer delay, however, reaction time had decreased significantly over the delay period but only following non-alcoholic stimuli. Alcohol-related stimuli thus appeared to cause relatively persistent interference with ongoing working memory processes. The findings provide suggestions about the nature of alcohol-related effects on working memory. Further, the finding that alcohol-related effects may be dependent on the timing of trial events may be an important methodological consideration in future studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Abuse
*Psychometrics
*Short Term Memory
*Test Reliability
*Test Validity
Cues
Distraction

Source: PsycINFO

84. Social networks of substance users with HIV infection: Application of the Norbeck Social Support Scale.

Citation: Western Journal of Nursing Research, August 2012, vol./is. 34/5(621-634), 0193-9459;1552-8456 (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Kelly, Patricia J; Ramaswamy, Megha; Li, Xuan; Litwin, Alain H; Berg, Karina M; Arnsten, Julia H

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Institution: Kelly, Patricia J.: University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, MO; Ramaswamy, Megha: University of Kansas School of Medicine, Kansas City, KS; Li, Xuan: Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY; Litwin, Alain H.: Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY; Berg, Karina M.: Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY; Arnsten, Julia H.: Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY

Language: English

Abstract: The role of social support networks in medication adherence among HIV-infected substance users remains understudied. In this secondary data analysis, the authors sought to determine the relationship between social support networks and antiretroviral adherence among HIV-infected substance abusers receiving methadone. They analyzed data collected in a 24-week study of 76 methadone-maintained, HIV-infected substance abusers randomized to directly observed antiretroviral therapy or treatment as usual. The authors used logistic regression to examine the relationship between social support networks and self-reported antiretroviral adherence. Their results showed that study participants had an average of 1.36 social network members (SD = 1.4); 34% of participants had at least one drug user and 25% had at least one HIV-infected person in their network. The presence of network drug users and HIV-infected network members was associated with less antiretroviral medication adherence ($p < .05$). The authors conclude that both social network density and characteristics of network members have implications for medication adherence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Social Networks](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[HIV](#)
[Test Reliability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

85. Social work and the Uniform Accident and Sickness Policy Provision Law: A pilot project.

Citation: Social Work, January 2012, vol./is. 57/1(39-48), 0037-8046 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Cochran, Gerald; Davis, King

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Institution: Cochran, Gerald: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX; Davis, King: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX

Language: English

Abstract: The Uniform Accident and Sickness Policy Provision Law (UPPL) is a statute existing in 26 states that permits health insurance companies to deny payment for claims made by individuals who have sustained injuries as a result of drug or alcohol use. This law presents a series of complicated clinical and ethical dilemmas for social workers and other medical personnel. The majority of contributions to the national discussion regarding the UPPL have been produced by the medical, nursing, and policy/legal disciplines. Social work has, however, remained silent. It is paramount that social workers add their

perspective and insight to this debate. This article discusses the first survey, to the authors' knowledge, of social workers practicing in health care settings regarding their knowledge and beliefs about the UPPL. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Association of Social Workers; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Accidents](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Social Workers](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Employee Absenteeism](#)
[Health Insurance](#)
[Policy Making](#)
[Social Casework](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Social Work](#)
 Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Social Work](#)
 Available from *ProQuest* in [Social Work](#)

86. Helping homeless individuals with co-occurring disorders: The four components.

Citation: Social Work, January 2012, vol./is. 57/1(23-37), 0037-8046 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Sun, An-Pyng

Correspondence Address: Sun, An-Pyng: School of Social Work, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Box 455032, Las Vegas, NV, US, 89154-5032, an-pyng.sun@unlv.edu

Institution: Sun, An-Pyng: School of Social Work, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV

Language: English

Abstract: Homeless individuals with co-occurring disorders (CODs) of severe mental illness and substance use disorder are one of the most vulnerable populations. This article provides practitioners with a framework and strategies for helping this client population. Four components emerged from a literature review: (1) ensuring an effective transition for individuals with CODs from an institution (such as a hospital, foster care, prison, or residential program) into the community, a particularly important component for clients who were previously homeless, impoverished, or at risk of homelessness; (2) increasing the resources of homeless individuals with CODs by helping them apply for government entitlements or supported employment (3) linking homeless individuals to supportive housing, including housing first options as opposed to only treatment first options, and being flexible in meeting their housing needs; and (4) engaging homeless individuals in COD treatment, incorporating modified assertive community treatment, motivational interviewing, cognitive-behavioral therapy, contingency management, and COD specialized self-help groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual program meeting of the Council on Social Work Education. Oct, 2010. Portland. OR, US. An earlier version of this article was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Association of Social Workers; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Homeless Mentally Ill](#)
[*Homeless](#)

[*Treatment Strategies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Social Work](#)
Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Social Work](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [Social Work](#)

87. Central nervous system drug consumption depending on the time between symptom onset and the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease: An analysis by the Registry of Dementias of Girona.

Citation: Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders, June 2012, vol./is. 33/2-3(104-110), 1420-8008;1421-9824 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Calvo-Perxas, Laia; Lopez-Pousa, Secundino; Vilalta-Franch, Joan; Turro-Garriga, Oriol; Blankenburg, Michael; Febrer, Laia; Flaque, Margarida; Vallmajo, Natalia; Aguirregomozcorta, Maria; Genis, David; Casas, Isabel; Perkal, Hector; Coromina, Joan; Garre-Olmo, Josep; Registry of Dementias of Girona Study Group

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Corporate/Institutional Author: Registry of Dementias of Girona Study Group

Institution: Calvo-Perxas, Laia: Research Unit, Institut d'Assistència Sanitar, Girona; Lopez-Pousa, Secundino: Research Unit, Institut d'Assistència Sanitar, Girona; Vilalta-Franch, Joan: Research Unit, Institut d'Assistència Sanitar, Girona; Turro-Garriga, Oriol: Research Unit, Institut d'Assistència Sanitar, Girona; Blankenburg, Michael: Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Berlin; Febrer, Laia: Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Barcelona; Flaque, Margarida: Dementia Unit, Hospital de Palamos, Palamos; Vallmajo, Natalia: Neurology Department, Hospital d'Olot, Olot; Aguirregomozcorta, Maria: Neurology Unit, Hospital de Figueres, Figueres; Genis, David: Neurodegenerative Disease Unit, Hospital Universitari Dr. Josep Trueta, Girona; Casas, Isabel: Neurology Department, Hospital de Campdevanor, Campdevanor; Perkal, Hector: Geniatrics and Neurology Department, Hospital de Blanes, Blanes; Coromina, Joan: Pharmacy Unit, Health Region of Girona, Girona; Garre-Olmo, Josep: Research Unit, Institut d'Assistència Sanitar, Hospital de Santa Caterina, Salt

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To describe central nervous system (CNS) drug consumption patterns depending on the time to diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease (AD), and to check whether the cases diagnosed later are associated with greater severity and consuming more CNS drugs. Methods: Cross-sectional study using 952 cases of the Registry of Dementias of Girona. A binary logistic regression was used to detect variables associated with the use of CNS drugs depending on the time to diagnosis. Results: CNS drugs were consumed by 95.8% of the AD patients. Only antipsychotics presented a statistically significant increase in the frequency of prescription to patients with longer time elapsed from symptom onset to AD diagnosis. Conclusion: Longer time elapsed from the onset of symptoms to the diagnosis resulted in increased probability of antipsychotic consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alzheimer's Disease](#)
[*CNS Affecting Drugs](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Symptoms Onset \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. The relationships of perpetrator and victim substance use to the sexual aggression of rapists and child molesters.

Citation: Sexual Abuse: Journal of Research and Treatment, August 2012, vol./is. 24/4(307-327), 1079-0632;1573-286X (Aug 2012)

Author(s): Hamdi, Nayla R; Knight, Raymond A

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Institution: Hamdi, Nayla R.: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; Knight, Raymond A.: Brandeis University, Waltham, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study investigated substance use in rape and child molestation. We hypothesized that perpetrator substance use would be associated with a greater increase in rapists' aggression in sexual crimes compared with that of child molesters. We also predicted that victim substance use would be negatively related to both rapists and child molesters' aggression in sexual crimes. Method: The sample included 245 male rapists and 273 male child molesters who had been evaluated at the Massachusetts Treatment Center (MTC) between 1959 and 1991 for potential civil commitment. Data were obtained from offenders' archival records and were coded by trained research assistants on perpetrator and victim substance use and perpetrator aggression in sexual crimes. Results: Analyses showed that the magnitude of the positive association between perpetrator alcohol use and aggression in sexual crimes did not differ between rapists and child molesters. In contrast, perpetrator drug use was associated with increased aggression among child molesters only. Victim substance use was related to increased aggression among rapists only. Conclusions: The results indicate that victim substance use and perpetrator drug use, but not perpetrator alcohol use, are differentially related to the aggression of rapists and child molesters in sexual crimes. Those findings imply that substance use may play different roles depending on offender type. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Pedophilia](#)
[*Perpetrators](#)
[*Rape](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)
[Aggressive Behavior](#)
[Crime Victims](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. The Dry Law on Board: Preventive challenges in Brazilian Navy.

Original Title: Lei Seca no Mar: Desafios preventivos na Marinha do Brasil.

Citation: Arquivos Brasileiros de Psicologia, 2010, vol./is. 62/2(103-114), 0100-8692;1809-5267 (2010)

Author(s): Halpern, Elizabeth Espindola; Leite, Ligia Maria Costa

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Institution: Halpern, Elizabeth Espindola: Instituto de Psiquiatria, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; Leite, Ligia Maria Costa: Instituto de Psiquiatria, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Alcohol consumption in Brazilian Navy daily life leaves the worker and the organization vulnerable to its harmful effects. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the patterns of alcohol use by patients of the Center for Chemical Dependency (CEDEQ), examining their involvement with alcohol in the workplace. The specific objective is to inspect how Brazilian Navy deals with the consumption of alcohol in the workplace.

Through qualitative research, an exploratory research was performed concerning archives data of CEDEQ in order to be acquainted with its functioning, as well as the patients' profile. In addition, an explanatory research was made, using the ethnographic method, through participant observation in two therapeutic groups, during two years. The process of collecting and interpreting data was undertaken interactively rather than sequentially, in a retrospective and circular way, including the analysis of categories and the trajectory analysis. The results indicated that the lack of records and underreporting of information prevent the adoption of wider and deeper protective measures, reinforcing the ambivalent position of this institution that seems to both encourages and prohibits alcohol consumption on board. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Navy Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. Factors affecting criminal recidivism among participants in the Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment (MERIT) program in New South Wales, Australia.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2010, vol./is. 29/6(684-688), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Larney, Sarah; Martire, Kristy A

Correspondence Address: Larney, Sarah: NDARC, University of NSW, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, s.larney@unsw.edu.au

Institution: Larney, Sarah: National Drug and Alcohol Research Center, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Martire, Kristy A: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: The Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment (MERIT) program is a diversionary program for people with substance use (primarily illicit drug) problems, based in New South Wales, Australia. The aim of this study was to assess factors relevant to recidivism among MERIT participants. Design and Methods: A longitudinal study utilising administrative data was conducted. MERIT participants entering the program after 1 August 2004 and with a finalisation date of prior to 31 December 2005 were included in the study. Recidivism records for this cohort were obtained for the period 1 August 2004 and 31 December 2007 and linked to MERIT administrative data. Cox proportional hazards modelling was used to identify predictors of recidivism. Results: A total of 1160 MERIT participants were included in the analysis. Compared to non-completers, completion of the MERIT program was associated with a 30% reduction in risk of recidivism. Factors associated with increased risk of recidivism following MERIT included principal drug other than cannabis and higher number of prior convictions. Discussion and Conclusions: Although the design of this study does not permit causal conclusions, these results suggest the MERIT program may be associated with reduced criminal offending. The identification of factors associated with increased risk of recidivism may be helpful in identifying participants in need of higher intensity interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

91. Main reasons for hospital admissions by women with a history of methadone maintenance.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2010, vol./is. 29/6(669-675), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Burns, Lucky; Conroy, Elizabeth; Mattick, Richard P

Correspondence Address: Burns, Lucky: University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052

Institution: Burns, Lucky: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Conroy, Elizabeth: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Mattick, Richard P: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: Although clinical studies have noted that women with opioid use disorders use have high levels of mental and physical health disorders and are exposed to high levels of violence, it is not known whether this occurs at a level of severity that warrants hospital admission. Design and Methods: Administrative data from a jurisdictional methadone program were linked with hospital inpatient records from 1998 to 2002 to determine the main reasons for hospital admission for a cohort of women with a prior or ongoing history of methadone maintenance. Rates of hospital admissions by the cohort were compared with hospitalisations by all women without an opioid-related hospital diagnosis from 1998 to 2002. Results: After controlling for age, country of birth and marital status, women with a history of methadone maintenance had more frequent hospital admissions for the mental and behavioural disorders [relative risk (RR) 3.9 (95% confidence intervals (CI):3.7, 4.0)], diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue [RR 2.1 (95% CI: 1.9, 2.3)]; injuries and poisonings [RR 2.0 (95% CI: 1.9, 2.1)] and infectious and parasitic diseases [RR 1.4 (95% CI: 1.2, 1.6)]. At a more detailed level of diagnostic specificity, the methadone cohort was admitted more often for hepatitis C, septicaemia and head injuries. Discussion and Conclusion: The elevated risk of hospital admission for a number of disorders suggests that women with a history of methadone maintenance experience these health events at a level of severity warranting hospital admission. Further contextual work is necessary to determine the effective preventive and management strategies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Hospital Admission](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[Disease Management](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

92. Do attitudes about unhealthy alcohol and other drug (AOD) use impact primary care professionals' readiness to implement AOD-related preventive care?

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2010, vol./is. 29/6(655-661), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2010)

Author(s): Amaral-sabadini, Michaela B; Saitz, Richard; Souza-Formigoni, Maria Lucia O

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- Institution:** Amaral-sabadini, Michaela B.: Department of Psychobiology, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo; Saitz, Richard: Clinical Addiction Research and Education (CARE) Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Department of Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston; Souza-Formigoni, Maria Lucia O.: Department of Psychobiology, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: To explore the association between primary care professionals' (PCPs) attitudes towards unhealthy alcohol and other drug (AOD) use (from risky use through dependence) and readiness to implement AOD-related preventive care. Design and Methods: Primary care professionals from five health centres in Sao Paulo were invited to complete a questionnaire about preventive care and attitudes about people with unhealthy AOD use. Logistic regression models tested the association between professional satisfaction and readiness. Multiple Correspondence Analysis assessed associations between stigmatising attitudes and readiness. Results: Of 160 PCPs surveyed, 96 (60%) completed the questionnaire. Only 25% reported implementing unhealthy AOD use clinical prevention practices; and 53% did not feel ready to implement such practices. Greater satisfaction when working with people with AOD problems was significantly associated with readiness to implement AOD-related preventive care. In Multiple Correspondence Analysis two groups emerged: (i) PCPs ready to work with people with unhealthy AOD use, who attributed to such patients lower levels of dangerousness, blame for their condition and need for segregation from the community (suggesting less stigmatising attitudes); and (ii) PCPs not ready to work with people with unhealthy AOD use, who attributed to them higher levels of dangerousness, blame, perceived level of patient control over their condition and segregation (suggesting more stigmatising attitudes). Discussion and Conclusions: More stigmatising attitudes towards people with unhealthy AOD use are associated with less readiness to implement unhealthy AOD-related preventive care. Understanding these issues is likely essential to facilitating implementation of preventive care, such as screening and brief intervention, for unhealthy AOD use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** INEBRIA Meeting (International Network on Brief Interventions for Alcohol Problems). Oct, 2009. Newcastle Gateshead. England. This study was presented in abstract (poster) form at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [Drug and Alcohol Review](#)

93. Alcohol screening and brief intervention in primary care: Absence of evidence for efficacy in people with dependence or very heavy drinking.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2010, vol./is. 29/6(631-640), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2010)
- Author(s):** Saitz, Richard
- Correspondence Address:** Saitz, Richard: Boston Medical Center, 801 Massachusetts Avenue, 2nd Floor, Boston, MA, US, 02118, rsaitz@bu.edu
- Institution:** Saitz, Richard: Boston University Schools of Medicine and Public Health, Boston, MA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Issues: Although screening and brief intervention (BI) in the primary-care setting reduces unhealthy alcohol use, its efficacy among patients with dependence has not been

established. This systematic review sought to determine whether evidence exists for BI efficacy among patients with alcohol dependence identified by screening in primary-care settings. Approach: We included randomised controlled trials (RCTs) extracted from eight systematic reviews and electronic database searches published through September 2009. These RCTs compared outcomes among adults with unhealthy alcohol use identified by screening who received BI in a primary-care setting with those who received no intervention. Key Findings: Sixteen RCTs, including 6839 patients, met the inclusion criteria. Of these, 14 excluded some or all persons with very heavy alcohol use or dependence; one in which 35% of 175 patients had dependence found no difference in an alcohol severity score between groups; and one in which 58% of 24 female patients had dependence showed no efficacy. Conclusion and Implications: Alcohol screening and BI has efficacy in primary care for patients with unhealthy alcohol use, but there is no evidence for efficacy among those with very heavy use or dependence. As alcohol screening identifies both dependent and non-dependent unhealthy use, the absence of evidence for the efficacy of BI among primary-care patients with screening-identified alcohol dependence raises questions regarding the efficiency of screening and BI, particularly in settings where dependence is common. The finding also highlights the need to develop new approaches to help such patients, particularly if screening and BI are to be disseminated widely. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Intervention
 *Screening
 Primary Health Care
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Drug and Alcohol Review*

94. Internet-based interventions for problem drinkers: From efficacy trials to implementation.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, November 2010, vol./is. 29/6(617-622), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Nov 2010)
Author(s): Cunningham, John T; Khadjesari, Zarnie; Bewick, Bridgette M; Riper, Heleen
Correspondence Address: Cunningham, John T.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 33 Russell Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5S 2S1, john_cunningham@camh.net
Institution: Cunningham, John T.: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; Khadjesari, Zarnie: e-Health Unit, Research Department of Primary Care and Population Health, University College London, London; Bewick, Bridgette M: Academic Unit of Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences, Leeds Institute of Health Sciences, University of Leeds, Leeds; Riper, Heleen: Innovation Centre of Mental Health & Technology, Trimbos Institute, Utrecht
Language: English
Abstract: Aims: Internet-based interventions (IBIs) for problem drinkers have been in existence for over a decade. In that time, IBIs have increased in sophistication and there is the beginning of a solid research base suggesting their efficacy. A growing number of problem drinkers are using IBIs and attempts have been made to explore how IBIs can be integrated within primary care and other health-care settings. This symposium provided an overview of IBIs for problem drinkers and highlighted some of the important issues in their development and implementation. Rationale: IBIs appear to be at a 'cusp' as technology and intervention practices are merged together in an attempt to provide better health care for problem drinkers. The timing of the 2009 International Network on Brief Interventions for Alcohol Problems Conference was ideal for a presentation and discussion of the role that IBIs play now that IBIs have started to shift into the mainstream of services for problem drinkers. Summary: The presentations in this symposium covered the 'bench to bedside' aspects of the development and evaluation of

IBIs. They included a systematic review of the research to-date in this field, a report on the results from a just completed randomised controlled trial, a report on an effectiveness trial of implementing IBIs in multiple university settings and a consideration of the cost-effectiveness of IBIs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Program Development](#)
[*Program Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*

95. There's hope in the valley.

Citation: Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health, March 2012, vol./is. 48/3(190-192), 1034-4810;1440-1754 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Elliott, Elizabeth; Latimer, Jane; Fitzpatrick, James; Oscar, June; Carter, Maureen

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Institution: Elliott, Elizabeth: Discipline of Paediatrics and Child Health, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Latimer, Jane: George Institute for Global Health, Sydney, NSW; Fitzpatrick, James: Discipline of Paediatrics and Child Health, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Oscar, June: Marninwarntikura Women's Resource Centre, Fitzroy Crossing, WAU; Carter, Maureen: Nindilingarri Cultural Health Services, Fitzroy Valley, WAU

Language: English

Abstract: Aboriginal women in the remote Fitzroy Valley region in Western Australia's Kimberley were concerned about high rates of alcohol use in pregnancy and its possible impact on child development. They successfully lobbied for restricted access to alcohol in 2007. In 2009 they developed a strategy for the diagnosis and prevention of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) and the support of parents and carers of affected children. Aboriginal organisations then partnered with research and clinical groups from Sydney to conduct a FASD prevalence study. This commenced in 2010 following extensive community consultation and receipt of community consent. Data from this study are still being collected and will be used by the community to advocate for improved services and new models of health care. Prevention of FASD is important to optimise health and development for future generations of Aboriginal children and to ensure the transfer of culture and language from one generation to the next. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health-Paediatrics and Child Health Division (Royal Australasian College of Physicians; YEAR: 2012)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Fetal Alcohol Syndrome](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Hope](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*

96. Food choice during alcohol abstinence: Influence in craving and body weight.

- Original Title:** Escolha de alimentos durante a abstinencia alcoolica: Influencia na fissura e no peso corporal.
- Citation:** Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, October 2011, vol./is. 60/4(341-346), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (Oct-Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Fernandes Toffolo, Mayla Cardoso; de Sousa Pereira, Izabelle; Louvera Silva, Karine Aparecida; Marliere, Claudia Aparecida; de Aguiar Nemer, Aline Silva
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- Institution:** Fernandes Toffolo, Mayla Cardoso: Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto (UFOP), Escola de Nutricao (ENUT), Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Saude e Nutricao; de Sousa Pereira, Izabelle: ENUT; Louvera Silva, Karine Aparecida: ENUT; Marliere, Claudia Aparecida: ENUT, Departamento de Nutricao Clinica e Social; de Aguiar Nemer, Aline Silva: Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Instituto de Ciencias Biologicas (ICB), Departamento de Nutricao, Juiz de Fora
- Language:** Portuguese
- Abstract:** Objective: To assess the craving influence in the choice of simple carbohydrate and changing in body weight in alcoholics patients. Methods: Twenty one patients alcoholics in treatment in a specialized center for alcohol and drugs (CAPSad), Ouro Preto/MG were selected to participate in the study (14 men and 7 women), with aged between 25 and 64 years. A questionnaire was applied to assess craving, and food consumption. The change in body weight and body mass index (BMI) were estimated by anthropometrical methods to assess the nutritional status. Evaluations were performed at baseline and end up covering three months of treatment. Results: It was observed in women the average increase in weight (1.9 +/- 1.86 kg), and in men the average loss of weight (-0.13 +/- 2.09 kg) (p = 0.04). The statistical analysis showed no difference in the weight change when compared abstinent (A) and non-abstinent (NA) Men: AB = 0.39 +/- 2.19 kg; NA: -1,06 +/- 1,75 kg/Women: AB: 2.73 +/- 1.95 kg; NA: 1.42 +/- 1.85 kg. The initial and final craving was similar between those who relapsed and the abstinent. Abstainers maintained lower craving and greater sense of well-being with food sources of simple and complex carbohydrates consumption. Conclusion: There were changes in body weight over time of follow-up treatment for alcoholics in abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Body Weight](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Food Preferences](#)
[*Sobriety](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

97. Psychometric validation of Cocaine Craving Questionnaire-Brief-Brazilian Crack Adapted Version inpatients dependents.

- Original Title:** Validacao psicometrica do Cocaine Craving Questionnaire-Brief-Versao Brasileira Adaptada para o Crack para dependentes hospitalizados.
- Citation:** Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, October 2011, vol./is. 60/4(233-239), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (Oct-Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Araujo, Renata Brasil; da Graca Tanori de Castro, Maria; Pedroso, Rosemeri Siqueira; dos Santos, Paola Lucena; Leite, Leticia; da Rocha, Marcelo Rossoni; Roselli Marques, Ana Cecilia Petta

- Correspondence Address:** da Graca Tanori de Castro, Maria, Rua Mariante, 288, sala 407, Rio Branco, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 90430-181, mgdc@uol.com.br
- Institution:** Araujo, Renata Brasil: Pontificia Univeisidade Catolica do Rio Giande do Sui (PUCRS), Hospital Psiquiatrico Sao Pedro, Cognita-Clinica de Terapia Cognitivo-Comportamental; da Graca Tanori de Castro, Maria: PUCRS; Pedroso, Rosemeri Siqueira: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Centro de Pesquisa em Alcool e Drogas; dos Santos, Paola Lucena: Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS); Leite, Leticia: Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS); da Rocha, Marcelo Rossoni: Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS); Roselli Marques, Ana Cecilia Petta: Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (Unifesp), Sao Paulo
- Language:** Portuguese
- Abstract:** Background: The craving is a very important factor in the treatment of drug addiction. Objective: Validate the Cocaine Craving Questionnaire-Brief-Brazilian Crack Adopted Version. Method: Subjects enrolled in this experimental study were randomized into groups experimental for this group was shown an image of a subject using crack (G1) and control (G2) for this group no pictures were shown. The sample was composed of 109 subjects (G1 = 50 and G2 = 59), males, crack/cocaine dependent inpatients. The assessment instruments were: Clinical Interview with social and demographic data, CCQ-B-Crack Adapted Version; Visual Analogic Scale for Craving, Anxiety and Depression Beck and Inventories Visual Cue to elicit craving. Results: On the factorial analysis two factors were found: Factor 1, related to craving itself, and Factor 2, the perceived lack of control of crack use. The two-factor factorial analysis presented a total variation of 68.84%, and the correlation between these factors was significant and of low intensity ($r = 0.204$; $p = 0.041$). A Cronbach's alpha value from total of points of scale was 0.85. We observed a correlation between the scale total score and the Visual Analogic Scale ($r = 0.515$; $p < 0.01$) Conclusion: The Cocaine Craving Questionnaire-Brief-Brazilian Crack Adapted Version proved to be an adequate psychometric instrument for use in research and in clinical settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Questionnaires](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

98. Physician advice for smoking cessation in primary care: Time for a paradigm shift?

- Citation:** Critical Public Health, March 2012, vol./is. 22/1(9-24), 0958-1596;1469-3682 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Bell, Kirsten; Bowers, Michele; McCullough, Lucy; Bell, Jennifer
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** General practitioners are often exhorted to routinely counsel patients who smoke about quitting in light of current evidence-based medicine (EBM) guidelines suggesting that such brief interventions provide an easy and effective way of increasing quit rates.

Drawing on semi-structured interviews conducted with 25 smokers and 10 general practitioners (GPs) in British Columbia, Canada, this article explores smokers' and GPs' perspectives on smoking cessation interventions in primary care settings. Study findings indicate that both patients and GPs believe smoking is best broached when it is patient-initiated or raised in the context of smoking-related health issues, and there was a broader consensus that the role of doctors is to provide education and information rather than coercing smokers to quit. However, smokers wanted further recognition of the difficulties of quitting smoking and many questioned the competence of GPs to deal with addiction-related issues. Similar barriers to smoking cessation were raised by smokers and GPs-primarily inadequate time and resources. Based on these findings, we argue that the assumption that primary care consultations provide an important venue for encouraging smokers to quit deserves reconsideration based on the complexity of this issue, the circumstances in which most GPs practice, and the danger of alienating smokers. Questions are raised about whether current EBM guidelines are an adequate tool for guiding individual clinical interactions between GPs and smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[*Smoking Cessation Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Internet and moral panic: A review of research about interaction of children and teenagers with new mass media.

Original Title: Internet y panico moral: Revision de la investigacion sobre la interaccion de ninos y jovenes con los nuevos medios.

Citation: Universitas Psychologica, September 2011, vol./is. 10/3(855-865), 1657-9267;2011-2777 (Sep-Dec 2011)

Author(s): Marciales Vivas, Gloria Patricia; Torres, Fabiola Cabra

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Institution: Marciales Vivas, Gloria Patricia: Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogota; Torres, Fabiola Cabra: Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogota

Language: Spanish

Abstract: Popular psychology as well as academic research share the concern about the risks faced by children and adolescents with the use of Internet, such as addiction, cyberbullying, sexual harassment, among others. The concept of 'risk' as analytical category becomes essential in the information society, as well as in the research oriented to find out answers to questions such as 'which are the risks', 'what prevalence have', and 'how extended are in contemporary societies'. The concept of 'risk in this review ' is related to the sociological concept of 'moral panic' as a reaction to uncertainty and the loss of control generated by media, due to the fact that they make possible to have access and to be exposed to violent and sexual contents since early childhood. The main issues under study are identified, its scope, recommendations and pedagogical implications for reflection on media literacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Panic](#)
[*Sexual Harassment](#)
[*Cyberbullying](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Mass Media](#)
[Morality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Brief interventions with adolescent rural students who drink alcohol in excess.

Original Title: Intervenciones breves con adolescentes estudiantes rurales que consumen alcohol en exceso.

Citation: Universitas Psychologica, September 2011, vol./is. 10/3(803-815), 1657-9267;2011-2777 (Sep-Dec 2011)

Author(s): Salazar Garcia, Martha Leticia; Valdez Ruiz, Jose Felix; Martinez Mart, Kalina Isela; Pedroza Cabrera, Francisco Javier

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Language: Spanish

Abstract: Due to the lack of programs designed to prevent and treat problems related to alcohol consumption in adolescents in rural communities, two brief intervention modalities were evaluated: a) a brief program with five sessions and, b) a brief advice session. During the first stage, an exploratory study was undertaken, on the basis of which a descriptive chart of alcohol consumption among adolescents in three rural communities was obtained, while in the second stage, comparison groups were designed to determine the effects of both interventions on consumption patterns and other psychosocial variables in a sample of 24 rural adolescents of the state of Aguascalientes, Mexico. The conclusion was that both interventions are effective in working with rural adolescent alcohol users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Health Promotion Communities](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Rural Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Self-efficacy for abstinence and temptation to use illicit drugs: A systematic review.

Original Title: Auto-eficacia para abstinencia e tentacao para uso de drogas ilicitas: Uma revisao sistematica.

Citation: Psicologia: Teoria e Pesquisa, October 2011, vol./is. 27/4(527-536), 0102-3772 (Oct-Dec 2011)

Author(s): Freire, Suzana Dias; Oliveira, Margareth da Silva

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Institution: Freire, Suzana Dias: Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul; Oliveira, Margareth da Silva: Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Studies on the process of change in addictive behaviors address self-efficacy for abstinence and temptation to use drugs as central aspects. This study conducted a systematic review of scientific literature about abstinence self-efficacy (AE) and temptation to use illegal drugs. At the databases PubMed, PsychInfo and LILACS the terms abstinence, self-efficacy, temptation and scale were used in the search process for publications that related the descriptors to illicit drugs. Of the 13 selected articles, five used the same instrument, three adapted measures used to assess other behaviors, and the remaining five used different scales. Most of these tools presented risk situations to be

answered according to the abstinence self-efficacy or temptation to use drugs in general, with no distinction among substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[*Temptation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

102. Gene profiling of laser-microdissected brain regions and individual cells in drug abuse and schizophrenia research.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(541-550), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Sanna, Pietro Paolo; Repunte-Canonigo, Vez; Guidotti, Alessandro

Institution: Sanna, Pietro Paolo: Department of Molecular and Integrative Neuroscience, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA; Repunte-Canonigo, Vez: Department of Molecular and Integrative Neuroscience, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA; Guidotti, Alessandro: Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine Psychiatric Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Application of transcriptomics approaches to accurately dissected anatomically defined brain regions and individual neuronal populations remains a central focus of current neurobiological investigations. A vast selection of methods and commercial products are currently available that allow one to implement routine gene quantitation and profiling from laser-microdissected brain regions, subregions, and neuronal populations. The present chapter reviews laser microdissection strategies for gene expression analyses, strategies for RNA extraction, reverse transcriptase-coupled PCR (RT-PCR), and target preparation for microarray analyses that are in use in our labs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Gene Expression](#)
[Technology](#)
[Genetic Transcription](#)
[mRNA](#)

Source: PsycINFO

103. Investigation of age-specific behavioral and proteomic changes in an animal model of chronic ethanol exposure.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(471-485), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Maldonado-Devincci, Antoniette M; Stevens, Stanley M Jr.; Kirstein, Cheryl L

Institution: Maldonado-Devincci, Antoniette M.: Department of Psychology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL; Stevens, Stanley M.: Department of Cell Biology, Microbiology, and Molecular Biology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL; Kirstein, Cheryl L.: Department of Psychology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol use during adolescence represents a major health concern given that this is a period in which the brain continues to undergo critical developmental changes. Much behavioral research has been conducted in animal models of alcohol exposure, and a vulnerable period in adolescence has been identified that suggests lasting effects of ethanol exposure during adolescence. However, identification of molecular changes underlying the behavioral outcomes observed as a result from exposure to ethanol during adolescence remains a major technical challenge. In this chapter, we describe a method that allows for assessment of the effects of chronic ethanol exposure during adolescence relative to adulthood through global-scale analysis of protein expression as well as evaluation of behavioral responsivity in adolescent and adult rats. Results from this type of analysis can facilitate identification of age-specific molecular markers associated with behavioral changes following treatment with ethanol or in other animal models of drug abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Behavior Change](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Proteomics](#)
[Biological Markers](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Gene Expression](#)
[Proteins](#)
[Rats](#)
[Chemical Exposure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. Animal models of sugar and fat bingeing: Relationship to food addiction and increased body weight.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(351-365), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Avena, Nicole M; Bocarsly, Miriam E; Hoebel, Bartley G

Institution: Avena, Nicole M.: Department of Psychiatry, McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Bocarsly, Miriam E.: Department of Psychology, Princeton Neuroscience Institute, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ; Hoebel, Bartley G.: Department of Psychology, Princeton Neuroscience Institute, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Binge eating is a behavior that occurs in some eating disorders, as well as in obesity and in nonclinical populations. Both sugars and fats are readily consumed by human beings and are common components of binges. This chapter describes animal models of sugar and fat bingeing, which allow for a detailed analysis of these behaviors and their concomitant physiological effects. The model of sugar bingeing has been used successfully to elicit behavioral and neurochemical signs of dependence in rats; e.g., indices of opiate-like withdrawal, increased intake after abstinence, cross-sensitization with drugs of abuse, and the repeated release of dopamine in the nucleus accumbens following repeated bingeing. Studies using the model of fat bingeing suggest that it can produce some, but not all, of the signs of dependence that are seen with sugar binge eating, as well as increase body weight, potentially leading to obesity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Binge Eating](#)
[*Food](#)

[*Sugars](#)
[Body Weight](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Obesity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Methods in tobacco abuse: Proteomic changes following second-hand smoke exposure.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(329-348), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Guingab-Cagmat, Joy; Bauzo, Rayna M; Bruijnzeel, Adrie W; Wang, Kevin K; Gold, Mark S; Kobeissy, Firas H

Institution: Guingab-Cagmat, Joy: Department of Psychiatry, Center for Neuroproteomics and Biomarkers Research at the Evelyn F. and William L. McKnight Brain Institute, Gainesville, FL; Bauzo, Rayna M.: Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Bruijnzeel, Adrie W.: Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Wang, Kevin K.: Department of Psychiatry, Center for Neuroproteomics and Biomarkers Research at the Evelyn F. and William L. McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Gold, Mark S.: Department of Psychiatry, Center for Neuroproteomics and Biomarkers Research at the Evelyn F. and William L. McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Kobeissy, Firas H.: Division of Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Center for Neuroproteomics and Biomarkers Research at the Evelyn F. and William L. McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Smoking is one of the leading preventable causes of disease, disability, and death in the USA and leads to more than 400,000 preventable deaths per year. Nicotine is the major alkaloid present in tobacco smoke, and many of the negative effects of smoking are attributed to nicotine. Nicotine is not only the addictive component of tobacco smoke, but also highly associated with carcinogenesis and induces oxidative stress. Furthermore, the administration of nicotine via subcutaneous mini-osmotic pumps or by injection is an established method in preclinical studies for this area of research. Thus, preclinical research on the negative effects of tobacco smoke and tobacco addiction has focused primarily on the effects of nicotine. However, there are over 4,500 components found in tobacco smoke, many of which are highly toxic. Other components may also contribute to the addictive properties of tobacco smoke. Furthermore, the negative effects of tobacco smoke are not isolated to the smoker but can have negative effects to those exposed to the secondhand smoke (SHS) stream. SHS exposure is the third leading cause of preventable death. Approximately 38,000 deaths per year are attributed to SHS exposure in the USA. SHS exposure increases the risk of heart disease by approximately 30% and is associated with increased risk of stroke, cancer, type II diabetes, as well as pulmonary disease. Thus, methods of administering tobacco smoke in a controlled environment will further our understanding of tobacco addiction and the role tobacco smoke in other disease states. Moreover, combining smoke exposure with proteomics can lead to the discovery of biomarkers that can be potentially useful tools in screening, early diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases caused by SHS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Administration Methods](#)
[*Passive Smoking](#)
[*Proteomics](#)
[Psychopharmacology](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Exposure](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Assessing locomotor-stimulating effects of cocaine in rodents.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(321-327), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Morgan, Drake; DuPree, Jameson P; Bibbey, Alex D; Sizemore, Glen M

Institution: Morgan, Drake: Division of Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; DuPree, Jameson P.: Division of Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Bibbey, Alex D.: Division of Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Sizemore, Glen M.: Division of Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Locomotor activity procedures are useful for characterizing the behavioral effects of a drug, the influence of pharmacological, neurobiological, and environmental manipulations on drug sensitivity, and changes in activity following repeated administration (e.g., tolerance or sensitization) are thought to be related to the development of an addiction-like behavioral phenotype. The effects of cocaine on locomotor activity have been relatively extensively characterized. Many of the published studies use between-subject experimental designs, even though changes in sensitivity within a particular individual due to experimental manipulations, or behavioral and pharmacological histories is potentially the most important outcome as these changes may relate to differential development of an addiction-like phenotype in some, but not all, animals (including humans). The two behavioral protocols described herein allow extensive within-subject analyses. The first protocol uses daily locomotor activity levels as a stable baseline to assess the effects of experimental manipulations, and the second uses a pre- versus post-session experimental design to demonstrate the importance of drug-environment interactions in determining the behavioral effects of cocaine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Activity Level](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Experimental Design](#)
[Animal Locomotion](#)
[Phenotypes](#)
[Psychopharmacology](#)
[Rodents](#)
[Stimulation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. Cocaine self-administration in rats: Threshold procedures.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(303-319), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Oleson, Erik B; Roberts, David C. S

Institution: Oleson, Erik B.: Department of Neurobiology and Anatomy, University of Maryland, School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Roberts, David C. S.: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University Health Sciences, Winston-Salem, NC

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Cocaine self-administration provides a methodology allowing researchers to study changes in distinct aspects of drug-taking behavior that model behaviors observed in drug addicts. Traditionally, self administration schedules were

designed to independently study changes in drug-taking behaviors (e.g., rate of responding, reinforcing efficacy, etc.). The threshold self administration procedure was developed to measure two distinct dependent measures within the same experimental session that are important in the study of drug addiction: the maximal price an animal expends to self-administer cocaine and an animal's preferred level of cocaine consumption when available at a low behavioral cost. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Thresholds](#)
[*Behavioral Economics](#)
 Costs and Cost Analysis
 Drug Addiction
 Drug Usage
 Methodology
 Preferences
 Rats
 Reinforcement

Source: PsycINFO

108. Cocaine self-administration in rats: Hold-down procedures.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(279-290), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Zimmer, Benjamin A; Roberts, David C. S

Institution: Zimmer, Benjamin A.: Neuroscience Program, Wake Forest University Health Sciences, Winston-Salem, NC; Roberts, David C. S.: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Wake Forest University Health Sciences, Winston-Salem, NC

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) For decades, researchers have used animal self-administration models to examine the effects drugs of abuse have on physiology and behavior. Sophisticated self administration procedures have been developed to model many different aspects of drug addiction. The hold-down procedure provides animals with control over the amount of each injection. Holding the lever down turns the syringe pump on and subsequently releasing the lever turns the pump off. In this way, animals can hold the lever down for any duration of time thereby self-administering any dose on a continuous spectrum. This procedure eliminates some of the ambiguity in translating results from effects only observed at one unit dose and allows examination of which dose the animal "prefers" at different times. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dosages](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
 Drug Abuse
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

109. Methods in drug abuse models: Comparison of different models of methamphetamine paradigms.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(269-278), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Kobeissy, Firas H; Mitzelfelt, Jeremiah D; Fishman, Irina; Morgan, Drake; Gaskins, Roger; Zhang, Zhiqun; Gold, Mark S; Wang, Kevin K

Institution: Kobeissy, Firas H.: Division of Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Center for Neuroproteomics and Biomarkers Research at the Evelyn F. and William L. McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Mitzelfelt, Jeremiah D.: Division of Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Fishman, Irina: Department of Neuroscience, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Morgan, Drake: Division of Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Gaskins, Roger: Department of Neuroscience, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Zhang, Zhiqun: Department of Psychiatry, Center for the Study of Traumatic Stress, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD; Gold, Mark S.: Department of Psychiatry, Center for Neuroproteomics and Biomarkers Research at the Evelyn F. and William L. McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Wang, Kevin K.: Departments of Psychiatry, Center for Neuroproteomics and Biomarkers Research at the Evelyn F. and William L. McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Methamphetamine (METH) is a widely abused psychomotor stimulant. Investigating the effects of METH use on the brain has been applied in different animal models, including rats, mice, and nonhuman primates. Human abuse of METH occurs in different paradigms ranging from episodes of binge abuse to chronic abuse over years; different animal models have been established to replicate these various patterns of human behavior. In this chapter, we discuss the different models of METH abuse, including the acute model which assesses the immediate effects of METH on the brain and chronic exposure model which simulates the more common long-term use observed in humans; additionally, two other relevant models, escalating dose paradigm and METH self-administration, are examined. In comparing the models, this chapter briefly considers the METH-induced neurotoxic effects associated with each METH administration paradigm and the behavioral changes observed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Administration Methods](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Neurotoxicity](#)
[Drug Dosages](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. Animal models of nicotine withdrawal: Intracranial self-stimulation and somatic signs of withdrawal.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(257-268), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Bauzo, Rayna M; Bruijnzeel, Adrie W

Institution: Bauzo, Rayna M.: Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Bruijnzeel, Adrie W.: Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Tobacco addiction is one of the leading causes of preventable death worldwide. Despite the negative health outcomes of tobacco use and a desire to quit, there is a low success rate of maintaining abstinence. Nicotine, the main psychoactive component of tobacco smoke, is mildly rewarding and maintains smoking behavior. Nicotine withdrawal induces somatic symptoms that may contribute to smoking behavior. However, it has been hypothesized that the negative affective signs are of greater motivational significance in contributing to relapse and continued tobacco use than the somatic symptoms of nicotine withdrawal in contributing to relapse and continued

tobacco use than the somatic symptoms of nicotine withdrawal (Markou and Koob (Eds.) Intracranial self-stimulation thresholds as a measure of reward, Vol. 2, Oxford University Press, New York, 1993; Koob et al. Semin Neurosci 5: 351-358, 1993). Intracranial self-stimulation thresholds as a measure of reward. Intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) has been established as a method to assess the bivalent properties of nicotine exposure and withdrawal from acute and chronic nicotine administration. Thus, ICSS provides a means to measure the negative affective aspects of nicotine withdrawal in animal models and may contribute to the understanding of the neurobiological bases of nicotine dependence and the development of effective treatment strategies to facilitate nicotine abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Brain Self Stimulation](#)
[*Nicotine Withdrawal](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. Modeling nicotine addiction in rats.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(243-256), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Caille, Stephanie; Clemens, Kelly; Stinus, Luis; Cador, Martine

Institution: Caille, Stephanie: CNRS UMR 5287, "Neuropsychopharmacology of Addiction" Group, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux; Clemens, Kelly: Neuropharmacology Laboratory, School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Stinus, Luis: CNRS UMR 5287, "Neuropsychopharmacology of Addiction" Group, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux; Cador, Martine: CNRS UMR 5287, "Neuropsychopharmacology of Addiction" Group, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Among the human population, 15% of drug users develop a pathological drug addiction. This figure increases substantially with nicotine, whereby more than 30% of those who try smoking develop a nicotine addiction. Drug addiction is characterized by compulsive drug-seeking and drug-taking behaviors (craving), and loss of control over intake despite impairment in health, social, and occupational functions. This behavior can be accurately modeled in the rat using an intravenous self-administration (IVSA) paradigm. Initial attempts at establishing nicotine self-administration had been problematic, yet in recent times increasingly reliable models of nicotine self-administration have been developed. The present article reviews different characteristics of the nicotine IVSA model that has been developed to examine nicotine reinforcing and motivational properties in rats. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Rats](#)
[Motivation](#)
[Reinforcement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Models of chronic alcohol exposure and dependence.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(205-230), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Knapp, Darin J; Breese, George R

Institution: Knapp, Darin J.: Bowles Center for Alcohol Studies, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; Breese, George R.: Bowles Center for Alcohol Studies, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcoholism is a chronic treatment-resistant disorder typically presenting with recurrent/cyclic periods of abusive drinking, withdrawal, abstinence, and relapse. Various strategies that attempt to model these processes in animals have been developed to elucidate the behavioral and neural processes underlying alcoholism. Many of these have involved chronic ethanol exposure and withdrawal with the most widely employed methods involving mice or rats. Prominent features of these methods include alcohol vapor or intragastric forced exposure, cyclic or intermittent periods of alcohol availability with various lengths of forced abstinence, voluntary consumption, the use of genetically alcohol-preferring animals, and inclusion of various pharmacological or environmental challenges to worsen or mitigate symptoms. This chapter emphasizes alcohol exposure and withdrawal and discusses representative metrics used to monitor the consequences of employing these methods. These include but are not limited to intensity and pattern of alcohol exposure, seizure sensitivity during withdrawal, and emotional responding. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcohol Withdrawal](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Administration Methods](#)
[Animal Emotionality](#)
[Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication](#)
[Drug Sensitivity](#)
[Mice](#)
[Rats](#)
[Seizures](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Modeling risky decision making in rodents.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(165-175), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Simon, Nicholas W; Setlow, Barry

Institution: Simon, Nicholas W.: Department of Neuroscience, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; Setlow, Barry: Department of Psychiatry, University of Florida College of Medicine, Gainesville, FL

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Excessive risk taking is a hallmark of various psychopathological disorders. We have developed a task that models such risky decision making in rats. In this task, rats are given choices between small, safe rewards and large rewards accompanied by a risk of punishment (footshock). The risk of punishment increases throughout the test session, which allows the quantification of risky decision making at different degrees of risk for each subject. Importantly, this task yields a consistently wide degree of reliable individual variability, allowing the characterization of rats as "risk taking" or "risk averse." This task has been demonstrated to be effective for testing the effects of pharmacological agents on risk taking, and the individual variability (which mimics the human population) allows assessment of neurobiological distinctions between subjects based on risk-taking profile. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)

*Decision Making
 *Individual Differences
 *Mental Disorders
 *Risk Taking
 Animal Ethology
 Drug Usage
 Neurobiology
 Rats
 Response Cost
 Simulation

Source: PsycINFO

114. Rodent models of adaptive decision making.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(85-101), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Izquierdo, Alicia; Belcher, Annabelle M

Institution: Izquierdo, Alicia: Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience, Department of Psychology, California State University, Los Angeles, CA; Belcher, Annabelle M.: Neuroimaging Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Adaptive decision making affords the animal the ability to respond quickly to changes in a dynamic environment: one in which attentional demands, cost or effort to procure the reward, and reward contingencies change frequently. The more flexible the organism is in adapting choice behavior, the more command and success the organism has in navigating its environment. Maladaptive decision making is at the heart of much neuropsychiatric disease, including addiction. Thus, a better understanding of the mechanisms that underlie normal, adaptive decision making helps achieve a better understanding of certain diseases that incorporate maladaptive decision making as a core feature. This chapter presents three general domains of methods that the experimenter can manipulate in animal decision-making tasks: attention, effort, and reward contingency. Here, we present detailed methods of rodent tasks frequently employed within these domains: the Attentional Set-Shift Task, Effortful T-maze Task, and Visual Discrimination Reversal Learning. These tasks all recruit regions within the frontal cortex and the striatum, and performance is heavily modulated by the neurotransmitter dopamine, making these assays highly valid measures in the study of psychostimulant addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Animal Models
 *Decision Making
 *Drug Addiction
 *Rats
 Attention
 Energy Expenditure
 Rewards

Source: PsycINFO

115. Experimental psychiatric illness and drug abuse models: From human to animal, an overview.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(31-48), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Edwards, Scott; Koob, George F

Institution: Edwards, Scott: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Pearson Center for Alcoholism and Addiction Research, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA; Koob,

George F.: Committee on the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, Pearson Center for Alcoholism and Addiction Research, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA

Language:

English

Abstract:

(from the chapter) Preclinical animal models have supported much of the recent rapid expansion of neuroscience research and have facilitated critical discoveries that undoubtedly benefit patients suffering from psychiatric disorders. This overview serves as an introduction for the following chapters describing both in vivo and in vitro preclinical models of psychiatric disease components and briefly describes models related to drug dependence and affective disorders. Although there are no perfect animal models of any psychiatric disorder, models do exist for many elements of each disease state or stage. In many cases, the development of certain models is essentially restricted to the human clinical laboratory domain for the purpose of maximizing validity, whereas the use of in vitro models may best represent an adjunctive, well-controlled means to model specific signaling mechanisms associated with psychiatric disease states. The data generated by preclinical models are only as valid as the model itself, and the development and refinement of animal models for human psychiatric disorders continues to be an important challenge. Collaborative relationships between basic neuroscience and clinical modeling could greatly benefit the development of new and better models, in addition to facilitating medications development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type:

Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings:

[*Affective Disorders](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Stress](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

116. New frontiers in animal research of psychiatric illness.**Citation:**

Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012(3-30), 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s):

Kaffman, Arie; Krystal, John J

Institution:

Kaffman, Arie: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Krystal, John J.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT

Language:

English

Abstract:

(from the chapter) Alterations in neurodevelopment are thought to modify risk of numerous psychiatric disorders, including schizophrenia, autism, ADHD, mood and anxiety disorders, and substance abuse. However, little is known about the cellular and molecular changes that guide these neurodevelopmental changes and how they contribute to mental illness. In this review, we suggest that elucidating this process in humans requires the use of model organisms. Furthermore, we advocate that such translational work should focus on the role that genes and/or environmental factors play in the development of circuits that regulate specific physiological and behavioral outcomes in adulthood. This emphasis on circuit development, as a fundamental unit for understanding behavior, is distinct from current approaches of modeling psychiatric illnesses in animals in two important ways. First, it proposes to replace the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM) diagnostic system with measurable endophenotypes as the basis for modeling human psychopathology in animals. We argue that a major difficulty in establishing valid animal models lies in their reliance on the DSM/International Classification of Diseases conceptual framework, and suggest that the Research Domain Criteria project, recently proposed by the NIMH, provides a more suitable system to model human psychopathology in animals. Second, this proposal emphasizes the developmental origin of many (though clearly not all) psychiatric illnesses, an issue that is often glossed over in current animal models of mental illness. We suggest that animal

models are essential to elucidate the mechanisms by which neurodevelopmental changes program complex behavior in adulthood. A better understanding of this issue, in animals, is the key for defining human psychopathology, and the development of earlier and more effective interventions for mental illness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Neurodevelopmental Disorders](#)
[*Genetic Translation](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Environmental Effects](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Phenotypes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

117. Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols.

Citation: Psychiatric disorders: Methods and protocols., 2012, 1064-3745;1940-6029 (2012)

Author(s): Kobeissy, Firas H [Ed]

Institution: Kobeissy, Firas H.: Division of Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Center for Neuroproteomics and Biomarkers Research, Evelyn F. and William L. McKnight Brain Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) New high throughput techniques in neuroscience and psychiatry have enhanced the development of experimental, customizable animal models that are predictive of human neuropsychiatric pathology and give vital insights on the mechanisms and pathways involved. In Psychiatric Disorders: Methods and Protocols, key experts have written integrated chapters on neuropsychiatric research sharing their insightful expertise and opinions focusing on both the animal models as well as the cutting edge techniques applied. Beginning with an overview of the animal research in psychiatric illness and substance abuse, this comprehensive volume continues with the modeling of neuropsychiatric illness, drug abuse paradigms and techniques, biomarker identification, autoimmune inflammatory response, and neuroendocrine alteration in the areas of psychiatry, as well as state-of-the-art "Omics approaches" and neurosystems biology/data mining techniques to compute and analyze genomic and proteomics alteration occurring within neuropsychiatric models. As a part of the highly successful 'Methods in Molecular Biology' series, chapters include introductions to their respective topics, lists of the necessary materials and reagents, step-by-step, readily reproducible laboratory protocols, and tips on troubleshooting and avoiding known pitfalls. Thorough and easily applicable. Psychiatric Disorders: Methods and Protocols offers the detailed and clearly illustrated tools necessary for neuroscientists and psychiatrists to handle many unanswered scientific questions with a more creative and insightful approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Animal Models](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
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118. The neuroanatomy of addictive processes.

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Abstract: (from the chapter) Few species, other than humans, seek out and self-administer exogenous compounds merely for pleasure or recreation. However, when exposed to such agents, many animals, including mice and rats, share with humans the initial and progressive neurological transformations leading to the behavioral changes associated with drug dependency. The phenotypes of addiction and the terminology used to describe them are complex. For example, if one asked ten specialists in the field to define the term addiction, it would not be unexpected to receive a dozen varied responses. Here we use the term to describe a series of behavioral changes associated with repeated administration, which tend to follow a systematic progression in altering the performance of multiple neuroanatomical circuits. Essentially every neurotransmitter receptor system in the brain can be a target of drugs of abuse, either directly or indirectly. Fortunately, a detailed examination of the neuroanatomy contributing to the phenotypes of addiction offers important insights that contribute to unifying basic interrelations among these seemingly diverse processes. This chapter will focus on a subset of this neuroanatomy with a focus on the mesolimbic system and pre-frontal cortex. It is in these regions that drugs of abuse are particularly well characterized for their impact on changing the normal system tone, as in the feed-forward dopaminergic circuits of the basal ganglia during the onset of impulsive and habituation phases. Also, the subsequent changes associated with reinforcement and compulsive phases are particularly evident, as feed-back inhibitory control by limbic and prefrontal cortex structures is diminished. Complementing this shift in the neuroanatomy of addictive processes will be a discussion of the neurotransmitter systems using dopamine, and the ionotropic receptors activated by acetylcholine (nicotinic), gamma-butyric acid (GABAa) and glutamate. The many other neurotransmitter systems such as serotonin, norepinephrine and opioids, to name a few, are only briefly referred to or are omitted, however their importance to these processes should not be dismissed, and is pursued in recent reviews. Collectively the theme to be conveyed is how varied drugs of abuse can converge on common neuroanatomical pathways to impact their normal function and the behaviors they control on specific but overlapping ways to produce the progressive effects and varied responses to and dependency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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