

Search Results

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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. Why is obesity such a problem in the 21st century? The intersection of palatable food, cues and reward pathways, stress, and cognition.

Citation:	Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0149-7634 (Dec 10, 2014)
Author(s):	Morris, Margaret J; Beilharz, Jessica E; Maniam, Jayanthi; Reichelt, Amy C; Westbrook, R. Frederick
Abstract:	Changes in food composition and availability have contributed to the dramatic increase in obesity over the past 30-40 years in developed and, increasingly, in developing countries. The brain plays a critical role in regulating energy balance. Some human studies have demonstrated increased preference for high fat and high sugar foods in people reporting greater stress exposure. We have examined neurochemical changes in the brain in rodent models during the development of obesity, including the impact of obesity on cognition, reward neurocircuitry and stress responsiveness. Using supermarket foods high in fat and sugar, we showed that such a diet leads to changes in neurotransmitters involved in the hedonic appraisal of foods, indicative of an addiction-like capacity of foods high in fat and/or sugar. Importantly, withdrawal of the palatable diet led to a stress-like response. Furthermore, access to this palatable diet attenuated the physiological effects of acute stress (restraint), indicating that it could act as a comfort food. In more chronic studies, the diet also attenuated anxiety-like behavior in rats exposed to stress (maternal separation) early in life, but these rats may suffer greater metabolic harm than rats exposed to the early life stressor but not provided with the palatable diet. Impairments in cognitive function have been associated with obesity in both people and rodents. However, as little as 1 week of exposure to a high fat, high sugar diet selectively impaired place but not object recognition memory in the rat. Excess sugar alone had similar effects, and both diets were linked to increased inflammatory markers in the hippocampus, a critical region involved in memory. Obesity-related inflammatory changes have been found in the human brain. Ongoing work examines interventions to prevent or reverse diet-induced cognitive impairments. These data have implications for minimizing harm caused by unhealthy eating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	
Source:	PsycINFO

2. Mechanisms of change within motivational interviewing in relation to health behaviors outcomes: A systematic review.

Citation:	Patient Education and Counseling, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0738-3991 (Dec 4, 2014)
Author(s):	Copeland, Lauren; McNamara, Rachel; Kelson, Mark; Simpson, Sharon
Abstract:	<p>OBJECTIVE: Motivational interviewing (MI) has been identified as an effective treatment for health behaviors. Understanding the mechanisms of MI could have practical implications for MI delivery. This review is the first to examine mechanisms within MI that affect health behavior outcomes and summarizes and evaluates the evidence.</p> <p>METHODS: A systematic literature search was conducted in PSYCHINFO, MEDLINE and EMBASE to identify studies that delivered individual MI in the context of health behaviors, excluding addictions, and investigated mechanisms of MI. Effect sizes were calculated. RESULTS: 291 studies were identified and 37 met the inclusion criteria. Few of the 37 studies included, conducted mediation analyses. MI spirit and motivation were the most promising mechanisms of MI. Although self-efficacy was the most researched, it was not identified as a mechanism of MI. Study quality was generally poor.</p> <p>CONCLUSION: Although this review has indicated possible mechanisms by which MI could influence health behavior outcomes, it also highlights that more high quality research is needed, looking at other possible mechanisms or causal pathways within health behavior outcomes. PRACTICE IMPLICATIONS: MI spirit possibly plays an important role within MI and may potentially be used to evoke change talk which links to</p>

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Patient Education and Counselling](#)

3. Continuous exposure to dizocilpine facilitates the acquisition and escalation of cocaine consumption in male sprague-dawley rats.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Dec 9, 2014)

Author(s): Allen, Richard M; Mandt, Bruce H; Jaskunas, Jillian; Hackley, Amanda; Shickedanz, Alyssa; Bergkamp, David

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Blocking N-methyl-d-aspartate (NMDA) glutamate receptors (NMDARs) prevents cocaine locomotor sensitization, but facilitates escalation of cocaine self-administration and produces ambiguous effects on acquisition of cocaine self-administration. This study used a recently described model of acquisition and escalation to test the hypothesis that continuous NMDAR antagonism functionally increases the effects of a given dose of cocaine. METHODS: We assessed acquisition of cocaine self-administration (0.6mg/kg/infusion) in rats treated continuously with either vehicle or the NMDAR antagonist dizocilpine (0.4mg/kg/day) for 14 consecutive 2h fixed ratio 1 (FR1) sessions. In a separate experiment that assessed the effect of dizocilpine treatment on escalation of cocaine self-administration, rats acquired cocaine self-administration (0.6mg/kg/infusion) prior to vehicle or dizocilpine treatment. Then, immediately post-acquisition, rats were treated continuously with either vehicle or dizocilpine and allowed to self-administer either 0.6 or 1.2mg/kg/infusion cocaine for an additional seven consecutive 2h FR1 sessions. RESULTS: Relative to vehicle-treated rats, a significantly greater percentage of dizocilpine-treated rats acquired cocaine self-administration. During the escalation experiment, both vehicle- and dizocilpine-treated rats escalated intake of 1.2mg/kg/infusion cocaine. Whereas vehicle-treated rats exhibited stable intake of 0.6mg/kg/infusion cocaine, dizocilpine-treated rats escalated intake of this moderate cocaine dose to levels indistinguishable from intake levels produced by self-administration of the high cocaine dose (i.e., 1.2mg/kg/infusion). CONCLUSIONS: These findings suggest that chronic NMDAR blockade potentiates, rather than attenuates, cocaine's effects and argue for reconsideration of the role of NMDARs in cocaine "addiction-like" behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

4. Using motives for smoking to distinguish between different college student smoker typologies.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 28/4(1297-1304), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Rosa, Juliana Da Rocha; Aloise-Young, Patricia A; Henry, Kimberly L

Correspondence Address: Rosa, Juliana Da Rocha: Department of Psychology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, US, 80523-1876, jdrosa@rams.colostate.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, US; Department of Psychology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, US; Department of Psychology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Relatively little is known about how to categorize different types of smokers, especially occasional smokers. Because of the prevalence of occasional smoking among college students, the current study aimed to gain an understanding of the different typologies of smokers on campus. To accomplish this, a latent class analysis (LCA) was conducted using 17 motives for smoking items (N = 327). The LCA revealed that four smoker groups were present: (1) addicted smokers who endorsed smoking due to pleasure and habit/addiction; (2) stress smokers, who endorsed smoking to relax, to reduce levels of stress, and to regulate mood; (3) social smokers, who endorsed smoking because of social factors such as to fit in or because friends smoke; and (4) nonendorsing smokers, who had a low endorsement for all the items. An additional LCA with covariates revealed that age of initiation, current smoking patterns, smoker self-classification, and quit likelihood differentiated these groups of smokers whereas current age and alcohol use did not. These typologies should be considered when designing interventions for occasional smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Examining the affective tone of alcohol craving in young drinkers.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 28/4(1259-1264), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Kabbani, Rachel; Kambouropoulos, Nicolas; Loxton, Natalie J; Bunker, Richard

Correspondence Address: Kabbani, Rachel: School of Psychology, Deakin University, 221 Burwood Highway, Burwood, VIC, Australia, 3125, ryk@deakin.edu.au

Institution: School of Psychology, Deakin University, Burwood, VIC, Australia; School of Psychology, Deakin University, Burwood, VIC, Australia; School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, QLD, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: An abundance of research has examined craving and affective responses to alcohol; however, minimal emphasis has been placed on the relationship between craving and affective states at specific time points of alcohol consumption. Fifty-nine university students (28 light drinkers, 31 heavy drinkers) completed assessments of craving, and positive and negative affect at baseline (Time 1), immediately following consumption of a standard drink of alcohol (Time 2), and 20 min post consumption (Time 3). In light drinkers, craving was positively correlated with positive affect at all 3 time points. In heavy drinkers, craving was only correlated with positive affect at Time 2. There were no associations between craving and negative affect at any time point in either group. A subsequent profile analysis revealed parallel profiles of craving and positive affect over time in light drinkers, but not heavy drinkers. At 20 min post alcohol consumption, a moderated regression showed that the relationship between craving and positive affect weakened as level of alcohol use increased. These findings suggest that craving is positively associated with positive affect in light drinkers, but as levels of drinking escalate, this association dissipates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Craving](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Sensitization
Theories

Source: PsycINFO

6. Correlates of recent drug use among victimized women on probation and parole.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, December 2014, vol./is. 28/4(1105-1116), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Golder, Seana; Hall, Martin T; Engstrom, Malitta; Higgins, George E; Logan, TK

Correspondence Address: Golder, Seana: Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US, 40292, seana.golder@louisville.edu

Institution: Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; School of Social Policy and Practice, University of Pennsylvania, PA, US; Department of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US; Department of Behavioral Science and the Center on Drug and Alcohol Research, University of Kentucky, KY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Guided by the Comprehensive Health Seeking and Coping Paradigm (CHSCP; Nyamathi, 1989), the present research sought to examine associations between victimization, psychological distress, lawbreaking and recent drug use (past 12 months) among 406 victimized women on probation and parole. Bivariate differences between women who reported recent drug use and those who did not report recent use were compared across the 4 domains of the CHSCP (sociodemographic characteristics, personal resources, lifetime victimization, dynamic crime and drug factors). Variables significantly related to recent drug use at the bivariate level were retained in the multivariate analysis. The final multivariate model, using stepwise logistic regression via backward elimination, retained five candidate variables indicating women who recently used drugs, were younger, were not sexually victimized as children, began using drugs before they were 13 years of age, were on probation, and had engaged in more recent lawbreaking. The final model accounted for approximately 30% of the variance in drug use over the past 12 months. Implications for intervention and future research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Usage
*Female Criminals
*Parole
*Probation
Distress
Victimization

Source: PsycINFO

7. Stress Increases Cue-Triggered "Wanting" for Sweet Reward in Humans.

Citation: Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Learning and Cognition, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 2329-8456;2329-8464 (Dec 22, 2014)

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

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

Pavlovian-Instrumental Transfer test (PIT) with an olfactory reward to measure the cue triggered wanting for a reward but also the sensory hedonic liking felt during the consumption of the same reward. The analog of a PIT procedure, in which participants learned to associate a neutral image and an instrumental action with a chocolate odor, was combined with either a stress-inducing or stress-free behavioral procedure. Results showed that compared with participants in the stress-free condition, those in the stress condition mobilized more effort in instrumental action when the reward-associated cue was displayed, even though they did not report the reward as being more pleasurable. These findings suggest that, in humans, stress selectively increases cue-triggered wanting, independently of the hedonic properties of the reward. Such a mechanism supports the novel explanation proposed by animal research as to why stress often produces cue-triggered bursts of binge eating, relapses in drug addiction, or gambling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

8. Cognitive enhancement therapy in substance misusing schizophrenia: Results of an 18-month feasibility trial.

Citation: Schizophrenia Research, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0920-9964 (Dec 12, 2014)

Author(s): Eack, Shaun M; Hogarty, Susan S; Greenwald, Deborah P; Litschge, Maralee Y; McKnight, Summer A.F; Bangalore, Srihari S; Pogue-Geile, Michael F; Keshavan, Matcheri S; Cornelius, Jack R

Abstract: Substance use is a frequent problem in schizophrenia, and although many substance misusing patients with the disorder also experience considerable cognitive impairments, such individuals have been routinely excluded from clinical trials of cognitive remediation that could support their functional and addiction recoveries. This study conducted a small-scale feasibility trial of Cognitive Enhancement Therapy (CET) in substance misusing schizophrenia patients to assess the feasibility and efficacy of implementing comprehensive neurocognitive and social-cognitive remediation in this population. A total of 31 schizophrenia outpatients meeting addiction severity criteria for alcohol and/or cannabis use were randomized to 18months of CET or usual care. Feasibility findings indicated high degrees of satisfaction with CET, but also presented significant challenges in the recruitment and retention of substance misusing patients, with high levels of attrition (50%) over the study period, primarily due to positive symptom exacerbation. Intent-to-treat efficacy analyses showed large and significant improvements in neurocognition ($d=.86$), social cognition ($d=1.13$), and social adjustment ($d=.92$) favoring CET. Further, individuals treated with CET were more likely to reduce alcohol use (67% in CET vs. 25% in usual care) during treatment ($p=.021$). These results suggest that once engaged and stabilized, CET is a feasible and potentially effective treatment for cognitive impairments in patients with schizophrenia who misuse alcohol and/or cannabis. Substance misusing patients who are able to engage in treatment may be able to benefit from cognitive remediation, and the treatment of cognitive impairments may help improve substance use outcomes among this underserved population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

9. Epigenetics of stress, addiction, and resilience: Therapeutic implications.

Citation: Molecular Neurobiology, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0893-7648;1559-1182 (Dec 11, 2014)

Author(s): Cadet, Jean Lud

Correspondence Address: Cadet, Jean Lud: Molecular Neuropsychiatry Research Branch, DHHS/NIH/NIDA Intramural Research Program, National Institutes of Health, 251 Bayview Boulevard, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, jcadet@intra.nida.nih.gov

Institution: Molecular Neuropsychiatry Research Branch, DHHS/NIH/NIDA Intramural Research Program, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Abstract: Substance use disorders (SUDs) are highly prevalent. SUDs involve vicious cycles of binges followed by occasional periods of abstinence with recurrent relapses despite treatment and adverse medical and psychosocial consequences. There is convincing evidence that early and adult stressful life events are risks factors for the development of addiction and serve as cues that trigger relapses. Nevertheless, the fact that not all individuals who face traumatic events develop addiction to licit or illicit drugs suggests the existence of individual and/or familial resilient factors that protect these mentally healthy individuals. Here, I give a brief overview of the epigenetic bases of responses to stressful events and of epigenetic changes associated with the administration of drugs of abuse. I also discuss the psychobiology of resilience and alterations in epigenetic markers that have been observed in models of resilience. Finally, I suggest the possibility that treatment of addiction should involve cognitive and pharmacological approaches that enhance resilience in at risk individuals. Similar approaches should also be used with patients who have already succumbed to the nefarious effects of addictive substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

10. Genetic relationship between the addiction diagnosis in adults and their childhood measure of addiction liability.

Citation: Behavior Genetics, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0001-8244;1573-3297 (Dec 11, 2014)

Author(s): Vanyukov, Michael; Kim, Kevin; Irons, Daniel; Kirisci, Levent; Neale, Michael; Ridenour, Ty; Hicks, Brian; Tarter, Ralph; Reynolds, Maureen; Kirillova, Galina; McGue, Matt; Iacono, William

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Institution: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychology in Education, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Abstract: Transmissible liability index (TLI), developed employing a high-risk design and item response theory, enables quantification of the latent trait of liability to drug use disorders (DUD) in children. TLI has been shown to have high heritability and predict DUD in young adulthood. This study extends prior research and determines the genetic contribution of DUD liability measured by TLI to adult liability as indexed by DUD diagnosis. The study utilizes data from a twin sample tracked from age 11 to age 25. In addition to confirming TLI's high heritability and predictive validity, it shows that the genetic component of variance in TLI assessed in childhood accounts for over half of the

genetic variance in DUD diagnosis and the entire phenotypic relationship between the two liability measures. This validates TLI as an early measure of DUD liability and supports its utility in early-age genetic and other mechanistic studies of DUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO

11. Stars that crash.

Citation: Behavioral Development Bulletin, July 2014, vol./is. 19/2(100-110), 1942-0722 (Jul 2014)
Author(s): Commons, Michael Lamport; Commons-Miller, Lucas Alexander Haley; Salaita, Rnad Jihad; Tuladhar, Charu Tara
Correspondence Address: Commons, Michael Lamport: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, 234 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, MA, US, 02138, commons@tiac.net
Institution: Harvard Medical School, US; Dare Institute, US; Mount Holyoke College, US; Dare Institute, US
Language: English
Abstract: The present study introduces a model explaining what leads stars to crash and assesses risk factors that lead stars to crash in a sample of 18 celebrities who have had a downfall. Downfalls include alcoholism, drug abuse or addiction, mental illness, myriad relationship problems, death, suicide or other life-changing disasters. First, the paper theorizes that individuals' early environments and social forces, such as assortativeness and affiliation, contribute to their narcissistic traits. The model illustrates how these risk factors including narcissistic traits and the adult environments of stars lead them to engage in behaviors that lead to their downfalls. To examine the usefulness of this model, the paper examined the lives of famous celebrities (i.e., "stars") who had public downfalls 2 (n = 18) using secondary sources. It assessed the risk factors involved in the crashing of stars. In concordance with I the proposed model, results showed that what the majority of these cases had in common were: Atypical early environments, such as abandonment and trauma, over-indulgent or absent wealthy parents, or an early career; and adult environment conditions, such as colluding social groups and entourages. These factors could be linked to stars having extramarital affairs damaging their marriage or careers; bankruptcy; or alcohol and/or drug addiction. In some cases these factors have led to stars having accidents, or deaths. Furthermore, the study shows that there is a positive correlation between the number of risk factors present and the severity of the downfall of the stars. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Celebrities](#)
[*Models](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Death and Dying](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Early Experience](#)
[Fame](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Narcissism](#)
[Parents](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)

Suicide
Interpersonal Relationships

Source: PsycINFO

12. The habenulo-interpeduncular pathway in nicotine aversion and withdrawal.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, December 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Dec 2, 2014)

Author(s): Antolin-Fontes, Beatriz; Ables, Jessica L; Gorlich, Andreas; Ibanez-Tallon, Ines

Abstract: Progress has been made over the last decade in our understanding of the brain areas and circuits involved in nicotine reward and withdrawal, leading to models of addiction that assign different addictive behaviors to distinct, yet overlapping, neural circuits (Koob and Volkow, 2010; Lobo and Nestler, 2011; Tuesta et al., 2011; Volkow et al., 2011). Recently the habenulo-interpeduncular (Hb-IPN) midbrain pathway has re-emerged as a new critical crossroad that influences the brain response to nicotine. This brain area is particularly enriched in nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) subunits 5, 3 and 4 encoded by the CHRNA5-A3-B4 gene cluster, which has been associated with vulnerability to tobacco dependence in human genetics studies. This finding, together with studies in mice involving deletion and replacement of nAChR subunits, and investigations of the circuitry, cell types and electrophysiological properties, have begun to identify the molecular mechanisms that take place in the MHB-IPN which underlie critical aspects of nicotine dependence. In the current review we describe the anatomical and functional connections of the MHB-IPN system, as well as the contribution of specific nAChRs subtypes in nicotine-mediated behaviors. Finally, we discuss the specific electrophysiological properties of MHB-IPN neuronal populations and how nicotine exposure alters their cellular physiology, highlighting the unique role of the MHB-IPN in the context of nicotine aversion and withdrawal. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled 'Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

13. The behavioral economics of substance use: Research on the relationship between substance use and alternative reinforcers.

Citation: Journal of Behavioral Health and Medicine, 2010, vol./is. 1/3(216-237), 2375-4656 (Fal, 2010)

Author(s): Correia, Christopher J; Murphy, James G; Irons, Jessica G; Vasi, Allyson E

Correspondence Address: Correia, Christopher J.: Auburn University, Department of Psychology, 226 Thach Hall, Auburn, AL, US, 36849, correcj@auburn.edu

Institution: Auburn University, Auburn, AL, US; University of Memphis, TN, US; James Madison University, VA, US; James Madison University, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Behavioral economics combines basic concepts from economics and behavioral psychology to explain how people allocate their behavior among various activities over time. The current review paper provides an overview of how behavioral economic theory has been applied to substance use. A key component of a behavioral economic approach to substance abuse is the relationship between the reinforcement derived from substance use relative to the reinforcement derived from substance-free activities. Studies conducted in both the laboratory and the natural environment support the notion that increases in the availability or utilization of reinforcing substance-free activities are associated with decreased use of substances. Treatments designed to increase engagement in substance-free activities or that increase the reinforcing value of abstinence have also

proven to be effective ways of addressing the abuse of a wide range of substances. Future studies focused on measurement issues and better understanding the functional relationship between substance use and alternative reinforcers across a range of contexts will likely increase our understanding of substance abuse and inform treatment efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[*Behavioral Economics](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Relationship between internet use and depression: Focus on physiological mood oscillations, social networking and online addictive behavior.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, February 2015, vol./is. 43/(308-312), 0747-5632 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Banjanin, Nikolina; Banjanin, Nikola; Dimitrijevic, Ivan; Pantic, Igor

Correspondence Address: Pantic, Igor: University of Belgrade, School of Medicine, Institute of Medical Physiology, Visegradska 26/II, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia, RS-11129, igor.pantic@mhub.bg.ac.rs

Institution: University of Belgrade, School of Medicine, Institute of Hygiene and Medical Ecology, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia; Clinical Hospital Center Zemun, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia; University of Belgrade, School of Medicine, Clinical Center of Serbia, Clinic for Psychiatry, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia; University of Belgrade, School of Medicine, Institute of Medical Physiology, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of the research was to investigate the potential relationship between internet addiction and depression in adolescents. A cross-sectional observational study was conducted on a sample of 336 high school students in Belgrade, Serbia. Each student was given a questionnaire consisting of Center for Epidemiologic Studies of Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC), Young Internet Addiction Test (IAT) as well as general questions related to internet and social networking site (SNS) use. The results of our study indicate that internet use and level of internet addiction measured with IAT scale are positively correlated with depressive symptoms. No such relationship existed between the time spent on social networking sites and depression, as well as between depression symptoms and SNS-related activities such as the number of Facebook friends. Neither the time spent on SNSs nor SNS-related activities had significant effect on the observed relationship between level of internet addiction and depression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Emotional States](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Physiology](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Problematic involvement in online games: A cluster analytic approach.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, February 2015, vol./is. 43/(242-250), 0747-5632 (Feb 2015)

Abstract: Research generally classifies internet gamblers as those who have gambled online at least once in the previous year. This classification system has been criticised on the grounds that it fails to consider the frequency of internet gambling. This study aimed to contrast the demographic, gambling, and psychosocial profiles of regular internet gamblers (at least monthly in the previous year) with those of past-year internet gamblers. Computer-assisted telephone interviews were conducted with 4303 adult respondents from Tasmania, Australia. The findings revealed that 3.3% were past-year internet gamblers and 2.1% were regular internet gamblers. Both past-year and regular internet gambling were significantly associated with several variables (younger age, dependent children, paid employment, higher annual income, higher gambling frequency and expenditure, younger age of first gambling, challenge and positive feelings gambling motives, and positive reinforcement gambling triggers). However, several variables were significantly associated only with past-year internet gambling (male gender, living with partner, number of gambling activities, regulate internal state gambling motives, hazardous alcohol use, cannabis use, and other illicit drug use) or regular internet gambling (higher education). Only gambling for positive feelings was a significant independent predictor of both past-year and regular internet gambling. These findings suggest that the classification of past-year internet gambling that is normally employed in research produces profiles that are not fully generalizable to regular internet gamblers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Emotions
*Internet Addiction
*Pathological Gambling
*Student Attitudes

Source: PsycINFO

17. Which psychological factors influence Internet addiction? Evidence through an integrative model.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, February 2015, vol./is. 43/(28-34), 0747-5632 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Burnay, Jonathan; Billieux, Joel; Blairy, Sylvie; Laroï, Frank

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Institution: Department of Psychology, Cognition and Behaviour, University of Liege, Liege, Belgium; Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology (LEP), Psychological Science Research Institute, Catholic University of Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; Department of Psychology, Cognition and Behaviour, University of Liege, Liege, Belgium; Department of Psychology, Cognition and Behaviour, University of Liege, Liege, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Since the appearance of Internet, several preoccupations have appeared as a result, with Internet addiction being one of the most common. The goals of the present study were twofold. First, to examine which psychological factors are relevant to explain Internet addiction, including impulsivity, passion and social provision. Second, to incorporate all these factors into an integrative model. Based on multiple regressions and path analysis, results revealed a positive relation between Internet addiction and specific impulsivity components (lack of perseverance, urgency) and obsessive passion. Moreover, positive relations were observed between obsessive passion and reassurance of worth, opportunity for nurturance, sensation seeking and harmonious passion. In other words, Internet addiction is related to obsessive passion, but is explained by different psychological factors. Accordingly, both Internet addiction and obsessive passion can be viewed as two important and complementary facets of problematic Internet use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychological Reactance](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)
[Multidimensional Scaling](#)
[Surveys](#)
Source: PsycINFO

18. Examining family structure and half-sibling influence on adolescent well-being.

Citation: Journal of Family Issues, January 2015, vol./is. 36/2(250-272), 0192-513X;1552-5481 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Harcourt, Kate Taylor; Adler-Baeder, Francesca; Erath, Stephen; Pettit, Greg S
Correspondence Address: Harcourt, Kate Taylor: CFLE, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Auburn University, 203 Spidle Hall, Auburn, AL, US, 36849, ktharcourt@gmail.com
Institution: Auburn University, Auburn, AL, US; Auburn University, Auburn, AL, US; Auburn University, Auburn, AL, US; Auburn University, Auburn, AL, US
Language: English
Abstract: Using data from a statewide education project for adolescents (N = 736), this study explored family structure of youth in two-parent families and their influence on coping, sexual activity delay, and substance use. Although research in this area has tended to define family structure by the parent-child relationship, this study emphasized variations in family structure based on sibling relatedness. Results indicate differences when examining "traditional" classifications, as well as classifications based on half-sibling presence, such that those in nuclear families and those without half-siblings are advantaged over other groups. Using groups based on a combination of family structure and half-sibling presence, differences were found between youth in nuclear families and step-nuclear hybrid families (biological and stepchildren). Biological and stepchildren in step-nuclear hybrid families did not significantly differ on any measure. A race by family structure interaction effect was seen for measures of coping. On average, differences were seen for European Americans but not for African Americans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Family Structure](#)
[*Siblings](#)
[*Well Being](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Ethnic Identity](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
Source: PsycINFO

19. Psychiatric and substance abuse characteristics of smoking and non-smoking female prisoners.

Citation: The Journal of Behavior Analysis of Offender and Victim Treatment and Prevention, 2010, vol./is. 2/2(104-113), 2155-8655 (2010)
Author(s): Cropsey, Karen L; Hale, Galen J; Jackson, Dorothy O; Villalobos, Gabriela C; Stitzer, Maxine L
Correspondence Address: Cropsey, Karen L.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 401 Beacon Parkway, West Birmingham, AL, US, 35209, kcropsey@beapsy1.his.uab.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Alabama at Birmingham, West Birmingham, AL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Smoking has been associated with psychiatric problems and substance use in general populations, but these characteristics have not been explored in prisoners. The present study compared smokers and non smokers on psychiatric symptom severity and substance use. Three hundred and seventy-four female prisoners completed an assessment about demographics, history of mental health and substance abuse treatment, and tobacco use. Smokers were more likely than non-smokers to report severe psychiatric symptoms and substance use. Significant predictors of smoking were older age, less formal education, having friends who were smokers, and history of treatment for substance abuse. The high prevalence of substance use and psychiatric history among incarcerated smokers suggests that smoking interventions in prisons will need to integrate treatment for these problems for successful smoking cessation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Female Criminals](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Behavioral couples therapy for substance abuse.

Citation: The Journal of Behavior Analysis of Offender and Victim Treatment and Prevention, 2008, vol./is. 1/4(81-92), 2155-8655 (2008)

Author(s): Klostermann, Keith; Fals-Stewart, William

Correspondence Address: Klostermann, Keith: School of Nursing, University of Rochester, 601 Elmwood Avenue, Box SON, Rochester, NY, US, 14647, Keith_Klostermann@urmc.rochester.edu

Language: English

Abstract: Behavioral Couples Therapy (BCT) is an evidence-based conjoint treatment for substance abuse. The results of numerous investigations conducted over the past 25 years reveal that, compared to individual-based interventions, participation in BCT by married or cohabiting drug- and alcohol-abusing patients results in greater reductions in substance use, higher levels of relationship satisfaction, greater reductions in partner violence, and more favorable cost outcomes. This article provides an overview of the research support for BCT. In addition, this review examines the rationale for using BCT, the empirical literature supporting its use, methods used as part of this intervention, and future directions in this programmatic line of research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Couples Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Treating substance use disorders in offenders.

Citation: The Journal of Behavior Analysis of Offender and Victim Treatment and Prevention, 2008, vol./is. 1/1(20-35), 2155-8655 (2008)

Author(s): Resor, Michelle R; Blume, Arthur W

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Institution: University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Department of Psychology, Charlotte, NC, US; University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Department of Psychology, Charlotte, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article describes treatment modalities used in incarcerated populations with substance abuse or dependence disorders, a group that comprises a substantial proportion of individuals in the U.S. prison system. Approaches to treating adult offenders are reviewed from a behavioral perspective. The theoretical development of substance abuse treatment from a time in which addicted offenders were often thought to be untreatable to current evidence that treatment can lead to several improved outcomes among substance using offenders is described. Through a comprehensive literature review, empirical evidence is examined for widely used behaviorally based programs designed to treat offenders with substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Behavioral Sciences](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Screening for intellectual disability in persons with a substance abuse problem: Exploring the validity of the Hayes Ability Screening Index in a Dutch-speaking sample.

Citation: Research in Developmental Disabilities, January 2015, vol./is. 36/(498-504), 0891-4222 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): To, Wing Ting; Vanheule, Stijn; Vanderplasschen, Wouter; Audenaert, Kurt; Vandeveld, Stijn

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Institution: University College Ghent, Faculty of Education, Health and Social Work, Ghent, Belgium; Ghent University, Department of Psychoanalysis and Clinical Consulting, Ghent, Belgium; Ghent University, Department of Special Education, Ghent, Belgium; Ghent University, Department of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology, Ghent, Belgium; Ghent University, Department of Special Education, Ghent, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: There is an increasing interest in screening instruments to detect intellectual disability (ID) in a quick and accurate way in mental health services as well as in the criminal justice system in order to provide appropriate support for people with undetected needs caused by ID. An instrument that has been proven to be useful in both settings is the Hayes Ability Screening Index (HASI). This study assessed the validity of the Dutch version of the HASI in persons with a substance abuse problem residing in mental health services, whether or not mandated to treatment by court order. The HASI was conducted along with the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale III as the criterion for validity to 90 participants. Additionally, the influence of psychiatric disorder and medication use on the HASI result was examined. A significant positive relationship was found between the two instruments, demonstrating convergent validity. Using a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve analysis, the discriminative ability of the HASI with a cut-off score of 85 was found to be adequate, yielding in a good balance between sensitivity and specificity. The HASI was not distorted by the presence of the substance abuse problem or other psychiatric illnesses and medication did not influence the HASI scores in this

study. These findings indicate that the HASI provides a time-efficient and resource-conscious way to detect ID in persons with a substance problem, thus addressing a critical need in mental health settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Disabilities
 *Drug Abuse
 *Intellectual Development
 *Mental Health
 *Psychometrics
 Screening
Source: PsycINFO

23. Demographic paliperidone for the treatment of ketamine-induced psychosis: A case report.

Citation: International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine, 2014, vol./is. 48/2(103-108), 0091-2174;1541-3527 (2014)
Author(s): Zuccoli, Maria Laura; Muscella, A; Fucile, C; Carrozzino, R; Mattioli, F; Martelli, A; Orengo, S
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Institution: U Genoa, Italy; "San Paolo" Hospital, Savona, Italy; University of Genoa, Italy; Correctional Health Service ASL2 Savonese, Savona, Italy; University of Genoa, Italy; University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy; San Paolo" Hospital, Savona, Italy
Language: English
Abstract: Ketamine is an anaesthetic and analgesic drug synthesized in the 1960s from phencyclidine. The recreational use of ketamine increased among the dance culture of techno and house music, in particular in clubs, discotheques, and rave parties. The psychotropic effects of ketamine are now well known and they range from dissociation to positive, negative, and cognitive schizophrenia-like symptoms. We report a case of a chronic oral consumption of ketamine which induced agitation, behavioral abnormalities, and loss of contact with reality in a poly-drug abuser; these symptoms persisted more than two weeks after the drug consumption had stopped. Antipsychotic treatment with paliperidone led to a successful management of the psychosis, getting a complete resolution of the clinical picture. Paliperidone has proven to be very effective in the treatment of ketamine-induced disorders. Moreover, the pharmacological action and metabolism of paliperidone are poorly dependent from the activity of liver enzymes, so that it seems to be one of the best second generation antipsychotics for the treatment of smokers and alcohol abusers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Ketamine
 *Psychosis
 *Side Effects (Drug)
Source: PsycINFO

24. Ultra-violet indoor tanning addiction: A reinforcer pathology interpretation.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(247-251), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)
Author(s): Reed, Derek D

Correspondence Address: Reed, Derek D.: Department of Applied Behavioral Science, 4048 Dole Human Development Center, 1000 Sunnyside Avenue, Lawrence, KS, US, 66045

Institution: University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, US

Language: English

Abstract: Ultra-violet indoor tanning (UVIT) is a pervasive issue that is increasing at record rates, despite obvious and well-publicized links to skin cancer. Recent studies on UVIT have found that frequent users face difficulty quitting and report symptomatology similar to substance-related disorders, causing the medical field to begin classifying excessive UVIT use as an addicting behavior. Despite calls for research, relatively little behavioral research has been aimed at determining the psychology of UVIT. This mini-review reinterprets the existing dermatology literature in light of the reinforcer pathology model of addiction. The relevancy of this model, in conjunction with the similarities between UVIT addiction and other substance-related addiction, suggests that behavioral economic research on UVIT is overdue. This mini-review concludes with directions for future research in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Pathology](#)
[*Skin \(Anatomy\)](#)
[Workaholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

25. Efficacy of automated telephone continuing care following outpatient therapy for alcohol dependence.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(223-231), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Rose, Gail L; Skelly, Joan M; Badger, Gary J; Ferraro, Tonya A; Helzer, John E

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Medical Biostatistics, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Medical Biostatistics, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Relapse rates following cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) for alcohol dependence are high. Continuing care programs can prolong therapeutic effects but are underutilized. Thus, there is need to explore options having greater accessibility. Methods: This randomized controlled trial tested the efficacy of a novel, fully automated continuing care program, Alcohol Therapeutic Interactive Voice Response (ATIVR). ATIVR enables daily monitoring of alcohol consumption and associated variables, offers targeted feedback, and facilitates use of coping skills. Upon completing 12 weeks of group CBT for alcohol dependence, participants were randomly assigned to either four months of ATIVR (n = 81) or usual care (n = 77). Drinking behavior was assessed pre- and post-CBT, then at 2 weeks, 2 months, 4 months, and 12 months post-randomization. Results: Drinking days per week increased over time for the control group but not the intervention group. There were no significant differences between groups on the other alcohol-related outcome measures. Comparisons on the subset of participants abstinent at the end of CBT (n = 72) showed higher rates of continuous abstinence in the experimental group. Effect sizes for the other outcome variables were moderate but not significant in this subgroup. Conclusions: For continuing care, ATIVR shows some promise as a tool

that may help clients maintain gains achieved during outpatient treatment. However, ATIVR may not be adequate for clients who have not achieved treatment goals at the time of discharge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Outpatients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

26. Using multiple methods to examine gender differences in alcohol involvement and marital interactions in alcoholic probands.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(192-198), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Cranford, James A; Tennen, Howard; Zucker, Robert A

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: This study examined gender differences in alcohol involvement and marital interactions among probands with a past 1-year alcohol use disorder (AUD). Methods: Adults with alcohol dependence (37 males and 17 females) and their spouses were recruited from a local substance abuse treatment center and from the local community. Couples completed a series of self-report measures and a 15-min videotaped marital interaction task that was coded for negative and positive behaviors and sequential interactions. Couples also separately called in to an interactive voice response (IVR) system every night for 14 consecutive nights and reported on their spouse's negative and positive marital behaviors. Results: Compared to male probands, female probands reported a) more negative marital interactions in the previous month; b) higher levels of negative reciprocity and a lower positive-to-negative ratio in the marital interaction task; and c) more daily and nightly marital conflict over the 14-day diary period. Negative marital behaviors in the evening by female spouses were associated with higher odds of intoxication among male probands on the following day. In contrast, a) negative marital behaviors by male spouses were cross-sectionally associated with higher odds of intoxication among female probands within the same day; and b) positive marital behaviors by male spouses during the day were associated with lower odds of intoxication among female probands that night. Conclusions: Marital conflict, assessed via multiple methods over multiple time scales, appears to be more frequent among female compared to male alcoholics. Marital conflict predicts daily intoxication among male and female probands. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Couples](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)

[*Human Sex Differences Involvement](#)

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

27. Understanding the service needs of assault-injured, drug-using youth presenting for care in an urban Emergency Department.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(97-105), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Bohnert, Kipling M; Walton, Maureen A; Ranney, Megan; Bonar, Erin E; Blow, Frederic C; Zimmerman, Marc A; Booth, Brenda M; Cunningham, Rebecca M

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Violence is a leading cause of injury among youth 15-24 years and is frequently associated with drug use. To inform optimal violence interventions, it is critical to understand the baseline characteristics and intent to retaliate of drug-using, assault-injured (AI) youth in the Emergency Department (ED) setting, where care for violent injury commonly occurs. Methods: At an urban ED, AI youth ages 14-24 endorsing any past six-month substance use (n = 350), and a proportionally-sampled substance-using comparison group (CG) presenting for non-assault-related care (n = 250), were recruited and completed a baseline assessment (82% participation). Medical chart review was also conducted. Conditional logistic regression was performed to examine correlates associated with AI. Results: Over half (57%) of all youth met the criteria for drug and/or alcohol use disorder, with only 9% receiving prior treatment. Among the AI group, 1 in 4 intended to retaliate, of which 49% had firearm access. From bivariate analyses, AI youth had poorer mental health, greater substance use, and were more likely to report prior ED visits for assault or psychiatric evaluation. Based on multivariable modeling, AI youth had greater odds of being on probation/parole (AOR = 2.26; CI = 1.28, 3.90) and having PTSD (AOR = 1.88; CI = 1.01, 3.50) than the CG. Conclusions: AI youth may have unmet needs for substance use and mental health treatment, including PTSD. These characteristics along with the risk of retaliation, increased ED service utilization, low utilization of other health care venues, and firearm access highlight the need for interventions that initiate at the time of ED visit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Discrimination](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*Injuries](#)
[*Quality of Care Intervention](#)

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

28. Predictors of non-use of illicit heroin in opioid injection maintenance treatment of long-term heroin dependence.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(81-86), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Oviedo-Joekes, Eugenia; Sordo, Luis; Guh, Daphne; Marsh, David C; Lock, Kurt; Brissette, Suzanne; Anis, Aslam H; Schechter, Martin T
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- Institution:** Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Providence Health Care, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Centro Nacional de Epidemiologia, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain; Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Providence Health Care, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Centre for Addiction Research BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Providence Health Care, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Centre Hospitalier de l'Universite de Montreal (CHUM), Hopital Saint-Luc, Montreal, ON, Canada; Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Providence Health Care, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Centre for Health Evaluation & Outcome Sciences, Providence Health Care, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: To investigate baseline and concurrent predictors of non-use of illicit heroin among participants randomized to injectable opioids in the North American Opiate Medication Initiative (NAOMI) clinical trial. Methods: NAOMI was an open-label randomized controlled trial comparing the effectiveness of injectable diacetylmorphine and hydromorphone for long-term opioid-dependency. Outcomes were assessed at baseline and during treatment (3, 6, 9, 12 months). Days of non-use of illicit heroin in the prior month at each follow-up visit were divided into three categories: Non-use; Low use (1 to 7 days) and High use (8days or more). Tested covariates were: Sociodemographics, Health, Treatment, Drug use and illegal activities. Mixed-effect proportional odds models with random intercept for longitudinal ordinal outcomes were used to assess the predictors of the non-use of illicit heroin. Results: 139 participants were included in the present analysis. At each follow-up visit, those with non-use of illicit heroin represented 47.5% to 54.0% of the sample. Fewer days of cocaine use ($p = 0.074$), fewer days engaged in illegal activities at baseline ($p < 0.01$) and at each visit ($p < 0.01$), less money spent on drugs ($p < 0.001$), days with injection opioid or oral methadone treatment ($p < 0.001$) and total mg of injectable opioids taken ($p < 0.001$), independently predicted lower use of illicit heroin. Conclusions: The independent effect of several concurrent factors besides the injection of opioid dose suggests benefits from the clinic that go beyond the provision of the medication alone. Thus, this supervised model of care presents an opportunity to maximize the beneficial impact of medical and psychosocial components of the treatment on improving outcomes associated with non-use of illicit heroin. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-SA license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>).; HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Heroin](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

29. Habit predicts in-the-moment alcohol consumption.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(78-80), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Albery, Ian P; Collins, Isabelle; Moss, Antony C; Frings, Daniel; Spada, Marcantonio M
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- Institution:** Department of Psychology, London South Bank University, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, London South Bank University, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, London South Bank University, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, London South Bank University, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, London South Bank University, London, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aim: The objective of this study was to examine whether habit predicts in-the-moment behavioural intention (amount of alcohol poured) and behavioural enactment (amount and proportion of alcohol consumed) controlling for craving and positive alcohol expectancies. Method: Forty-six college students, who defined themselves as social drinkers, were tested individually in a laboratory setting. After completing a measure of craving they were given a bottle of non-alcoholic beer and a cup, asked to pour a drink, and then drink as much as they liked. They were not informed that the beer was non-alcoholic. They were subsequently asked to complete measures of alcohol use and misuse, positive alcohol expectancies and habit. Results: Positive alcohol expectancies were positively and significantly associated with the amount of alcohol poured and the amount and proportion of alcohol consumed. Habit was positively and significantly associated with the amount and proportion of alcohol consumed but not with the amount of alcohol poured. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that only habit was a significant predictor of both the amount and proportion of alcohol consumed. Even though measures of intention (amount of alcohol poured) and behaviour (amount and proportion of alcohol consumed) were positively correlated, habit was shown to effectively discriminate between these measures. Conclusions: These findings suggest that habit predicts in-the-moment behavioural enactment in terms of the amount and proportion of alcohol consumed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Habits](#)
[Enactments](#)
[Information Technology](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

30. Nicotine-dependence-varying effects of smoking events on momentary mood changes among adolescents.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(65-71), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Selya, Arielle S; Updegrave, Nicole; Rose, Jennifer S; Dierker, Lisa; Tan, Xianming; Hedeker, Donald; Li, Runze; Mermelstein, Robin J
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PA, US; Institute for Health Research and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Introduction: Theories of nicotine addiction emphasize the initial role of positive reinforcement in the development of regular smoking behavior, and the role of negative reinforcement at later stages. These theories are tested here by examining the effects of amount smoked per smoking event on smoking-related mood changes, and how nicotine dependence (ND) moderates this effect. The current study examines these questions within a sample of light adolescent smokers drawn from the metropolitan Chicago area (N = 151, 55.6% female, mean 17.7 years). **Instruments:** Ecological momentary assessment data were collected via handheld computers, and additional variables were drawn from a traditional questionnaire. **Methods:** Effects of the amount smoked per event on changes in positive affect (PA) and negative affect (NA) after vs. before smoking were examined, while controlling for subject-averaged amount smoked, age, gender, and day of week. ND-varying effects were examined using varying effect models to elucidate their change across levels of ND. **Results:** The effect of the amount smoked per event was significantly associated with an increase in PA among adolescents with low-to-moderate levels of ND, and was not significant at high ND. Conversely, the effect of the amount smoked was significantly associated with a decrease in NA only for adolescents with low levels of ND. **Conclusions:** These findings support the role of positive reinforcement in early stages of dependent smoking, but do not support the role of negative reinforcement beyond early stages of smoking. Other potential contributing factors to the relationship between smoking behavior and PA/NA change are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Addiction](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Negative Reinforcement](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Positive Reinforcement](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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

31. Internet addiction disorder and problematic use of Google Glass in patient treated at a residential substance abuse treatment program.

Citation:

Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(58-60), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)

Author(s):

Yung, Kathryn; Eickhoff, Erin; Davis, Diane L; Klam, Warren P; Doan, Andrew P

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Introduction: Internet addiction disorder (IAD) is characterized by the problematic use of online video games, computer use, and mobile handheld devices. While not officially a clinical diagnosis according to the most recent version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), individuals with IAD manifest severe emotional, social, and mental dysfunction in multiple areas of daily activities due to their

problematic use of technology and the internet. Method: We report a 31-year-old man who exhibited problematic use of Google Glass. The patient has a history of a mood disorder most consistent with a substance-induced hypomania overlaying a depressive disorder, anxiety disorder with characteristics of social phobia and obsessive compulsive disorder, and severe alcohol and tobacco use disorders. Results: During his residential treatment program at the Navy's Substance Abuse and Recovery Program (SARP) for alcohol use disorder, it was noted that the patient exhibited significant frustration and irritability related to not being able to use his Google Glass. The patient exhibited a notable, nearly involuntary movement of the right hand up to his temple area and tapping it with his forefinger. He reported that if he had been prevented from wearing the device while at work, he would become extremely irritable and argumentative. Conclusions: Over the course of his 35-day residential treatment, the patient noted a reduction in irritability, reduction in motor movements to his temple to turn on the device, and improvements in his short-term memory and clarity of thought processes. He continued to intermittently experience dreams as if looking through the device. To our knowledge, this is the first reported case of IAD involving problematic use of Google Glass. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Computer Games
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Rehabilitation
 *Internet Addiction
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors*

32. From DSM-IV to DSM-5 alcohol use disorder: An overview of epidemiological data.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(46-50), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)
Author(s): Bartoli, Francesco; Carra, Giuseppe; Crocamo, Cristina; Clerici, Massimo
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Language: English
Abstract: Introduction: The fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) has made several changes to criteria for alcohol use disorder (AUD). The objective of this systematic review is to assess if new DSM-5 diagnostic criteria will increase the prevalence rates of AUD in clinical and non-clinical samples as compared with DSM-IV criteria. Methods: We searched PubMed, Scopus, and PsycINFO (via ProQuest) electronic databases, with no language restrictions. We included studies with data available on both DSM-IV (and DSM-IV-TR) and DSM-5 AUD in samples of adults, estimating from each study an expected increase in prevalence rates with relevant 95% confidence intervals (CIs). Results: Twelve studies were included in this review. Seven studies showed an increase, two no substantial difference, and three a decrease in AUD prevalence according to DSM-5 diagnostic criteria, with differences in rates (95% CIs) varying between -12.4% (-27.4 to +5.6%) and +61.3% (+46.7 to +77.3%). Additional analyses provided confirmatory results. Conclusions: DSM-5 diagnostic criteria seem to inflate prevalence rates of AUD as compared with DSM-IV. The increasing likelihood of a DSM-5 AUD diagnosis may be explained by the amount of DSM-IV 'diagnostic orphans' which are more prevalent than DSM-IV single-criterion alcohol abuse individuals. Further research should be aimed to study if similar trends are detectable also for other substance use disorders that experienced similar changes in DSM-5 diagnostic criteria. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[Diagnosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

33. PTSD-related alcohol expectancies and impulsivity interact to predict alcohol use severity in a substance dependent sample with PTSD.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(41-45), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Schaumberg, Katherine; Vinci, Christine; Raiker, Joseph S; Mota, Natalie; Jackson, Michelle; Whalen, Diana; Schumacher, Julie A; Coffey, Scott F

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Institution: University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US; University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Problematic alcohol use is highly comorbid with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and prior work has demonstrated that individuals with PTSD may self-medicate with alcohol in an effort to reduce their symptoms. The combination of impulsivity and alcohol-related expectancies influences the development of problematic drinking patterns. When examining individuals diagnosed with PTSD, PTSD-related alcohol expectancies may be particularly relevant to the etiology of problematic drinking. To date, no studies have specifically examined PTSD-specific alcohol expectancies as they relate to alcohol use severity in a clinical sample. Methods: The current study examined the relationship between impulsivity, PTSD-related alcohol expectancies, and severity of alcohol use in a sample of 63 individuals diagnosed with comorbid PTSD and substance use disorders who were receiving treatment in a residential substance use treatment program. Results: Results indicated that PTSD-related alcohol expectancies moderated the relationship between impulsivity and alcohol use severity. Specifically, at low to moderate levels of positive PTSD-related alcohol expectancies, impulsivity significantly predicted alcohol use severity, while impulsivity had no impact on the prediction of alcohol use severity when such expectancies were high. Additionally, the relationship between impulsivity, expectancies, and alcohol use severity was significant for positive, but not negative, PTSD-related alcohol expectancies. Conclusions: Overall, these results suggest that impulsivity and PTSD-related alcohol expectancies interact to predict alcohol use severity in a comorbid PTSD and substance dependent sample. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

34. The interaction between gambling activities and modes of access: A comparison of Internet-only, land-based only, and mixed-mode gamblers.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(34-40), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Gainsbury, Sally M; Russell, Alex; Blaszczynski, Alex; Hing, Nerilee
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- Institution:** Centre for Gambling Education & Research, Southern Cross University, Lismore, NSW, Australia; Centre for Gambling Education & Research, Southern Cross University, Lismore, NSW, Australia; School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Centre for Gambling Education & Research, Southern Cross University, Lismore, NSW, Australia
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Research suggests that Internet-based gambling includes risk factors that may increase gambling problems. The current study aimed to investigate subgroups of gamblers to identify the potential harms associated with various forms and modes of gambling. An online survey was completed by 4,594 respondents identified as Internet-only (IG), land-based only (LBGs), or mixed-mode (MMG) gamblers based on self-reported gambling behaviour in the last 12months. Results showed significant socio-demographic differences between groups, with the LBGs being the oldest and MMGs the youngest. MMGs engaged in the greatest variety of gambling forms, had the highest average problem gambling severity scores, and were more likely to attribute problems to sports betting than the other groups. IGs were involved in the lowest number of divergent gambling activities, most likely to gamble frequently on sports and races, and attribute problems to these forms. Compared to the other groups, LBs had a higher proportion of problem gamblers than IGs and were most likely to play electronic gaming machines weekly, with this form of gambling contributing to problems at a substantially greater rate. This study confirms the importance of considering gambling involvement across subgroups of Internet or land-based gamblers. There is a need to consider the interaction between forms and modes of gambling to advance our understanding of the potential risk of mode of gambling to contribute to problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

35. Opioid withdrawal, craving, and use during and after outpatient buprenorphine stabilization and taper: A discrete survival and growth mixture model.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(20-28), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Northrup, Thomas F; Stotts, Angela L; Green, Charles; Potter, Jennifer S; Marino, Elise N; Walker, Robrina; Weiss, Roger D; Trivedi, Madhukar
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Antonio, TX, US; University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, Department of Psychiatry, San Antonio, TX, US; University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, Dallas, TX, US; McLean Hospital, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Department of Psychiatry, Belmont, MA, US; University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, Dallas, TX, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Introduction: Most patients relapse to opioids within one month of opioid agonist detoxification, making the antecedents and parallel processes of first use critical for investigation. Craving and withdrawal are often studied in relationship to opioid outcomes, and a novel analytic strategy applied to these two phenomena may indicate targeted intervention strategies. Methods: Specifically, this secondary data analysis of the Prescription Opioid Addiction Treatment Study used a discrete-time mixture analysis with time-to-first opioid use (survival) simultaneously predicted by craving and withdrawal growth trajectories. This analysis characterized heterogeneity among prescription opioid-dependent individuals (N = 653) into latent classes (i.e., latent class analysis [LCA]) during and after buprenorphine/naloxone stabilization and taper. Results: A 4-latent class solution was selected for overall model fit and clinical parsimony. In order of shortest to longest time-to-first use, the 4 classes were characterized as 1) high craving and withdrawal, 2) intermediate craving and withdrawal, 3) high initial craving with low craving and withdrawal trajectories and 4) a low initial craving with low craving and withdrawal trajectories. Odds ratio calculations showed statistically significant differences in time-to-first use across classes. Conclusions: Generally, participants with lower baseline levels and greater decreases in craving and withdrawal during stabilization combined with slower craving and withdrawal rebound during buprenorphine taper remained opioid-free longer. This exploratory work expanded on the importance of monitoring craving and withdrawal during buprenorphine induction, stabilization, and taper. Future research may allow individually tailored and timely interventions to be developed to extend time-to-first opioid use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Detoxification
 *Drug Therapy
 *Drug Withdrawal
 *Opiates
 *Outpatients
 Craving

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Elsevier* in *Addictive Behaviors***36. Differences in functional connectivity between alcohol dependence and internet gaming disorder.****Citation:**

Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(12-19), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract: Introduction: Internet gaming disorder (IGD) and alcohol dependence (AD) have been reported to share clinical characteristics including craving and over-engagement despite negative consequences. However, there are also clinical factors that differ between individuals with IGD and those with AD in terms of chemical intoxication, prevalence age, and visual and auditory stimulation. Methods: We assessed brain functional connectivity within the prefrontal, striatum, and temporal lobe in 15 patients with IGD and in 16 patients with AD. Symptoms of depression, anxiety, and the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder were assessed in patients with IGD and in patients with AD. Results: Both AD and IGD subjects have positive functional connectivity between the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC), cingulate, and cerebellum. In addition, both groups have negative functional connectivity between the DLPFC and the orbitofrontal cortex. However, the AD subjects have positive functional connectivity between the DLPFC, temporal lobe and striatal areas while IGD subjects have negative functional connectivity between the DLPFC, temporal lobe and striatal areas. Conclusions: AD and IGD subjects may share deficits in executive function, including problems with self-control and adaptive responding. However, the negative connectivity between the DLPFC and the striatal areas in IGD subjects, different from the connectivity observed in AD subjects, may be due to the earlier prevalence age, different comorbid diseases as well as visual and auditory stimulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Executive Function](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

37. Causal pathways between impulsiveness, cocaine use consequences, and depression.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, February 2015, vol./is. 41/(1-6), 0306-4603 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Lister, Jamey J; Ledgerwood, David M; Lundahl, Leslie H; Greenwald, Mark K

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: The present study examined whether lifetime cocaine use consequences mediate the relationship between trait impulsiveness and current depression symptoms among regular cocaine users. Methods: Regular cocaine users (N = 108) were assessed using: Barratt Impulsiveness Scale subscales (non-planning, attentional, motor sub-scales) to measure trait impulsiveness; a standardized Drug History and Use Questionnaire to measure cocaine use and related consequences; and Beck Depression Inventory to measure current depression symptoms. Results: All impulsiveness subscales were positively associated with an earlier age of first cocaine use, a higher degree of current depression symptoms and a greater number of lifetime cocaine use consequences. In three separate simple mediation tests, lifetime cocaine use consequences partially mediated the relationship between each of the impulsiveness subscales (non-planning: $R^2 = .42$; attentional: $R^2 = .40$; motor: $R^2 = .24$) and current depression symptoms. Separate moderated mediation analyses failed to demonstrate an interaction between lifetime

cocaine use and cocaine-related consequences predicting depression symptoms for the mediation models. Conclusions: Cocaine-related consequences function in a more nuanced manner than just an outcome of impulsiveness or cocaine use, but as a pathway between trait impulsiveness and current depression symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

38. Buprenorphine/naloxone dose and pain intensity among individuals initiating treatment for opioid use disorder.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, January 2015, vol./is. 48/1(128-131), 0740-5472 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Becker, William C; Ganoczy, Dara; Fiellin, David A; Bohnert, Amy S. B

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Opioid use disorder and pain often co-occur, complicating the treatment of each condition. Owing to its partial agonist properties, buprenorphine/naloxone (BUP/NX) may confer advantages over full agonist opioids for treatment of both conditions. The optimal dose of BUP/NX for comorbid pain is not known. We examined dose and other factors associated with pain intensity among patients initiating BUP/NX for opioid use disorder. Methods: We studied 1106 patients initiating BUP/NX treatment for opioid use disorder from 2003 to 2010. Information on pain level, diagnoses, and treatment were extracted from medical records. Eligible patients had at least one self-reported pain intensity numerical rating score (NRS) within 30 days before BUP/NX initiation (baseline) and at least one between 15 and 90days after BUP/NX initiation (during treatment). The primary outcome was NRS decrease (2 or greater) from baseline to during treatment. We used generalized estimating equations to model odds of the primary outcome with BUP/NX dose as the independent variable of interest in the subset of patients with a baseline NRS > 2. Results: The sample was 94% male and 73% White. Mean age was 50. Psychiatric and non-opioid substance use comorbidities were common. The following demographic and clinical correlates were associated with a decrease in pain intensity: age 18-29 (compared to 30-39 and 40-49); absence of PTSD diagnosis and absence of a chronic pain diagnosis. BUP/NX dose was not associated with decreased pain intensity in bivariate or multivariable analysis. Conclusions: BUP/NX maintenance treatment was generally consistent with improvements in pain intensity; however, factors other than BUP/NX dose contribute to improved pain intensity among those initiating the medication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Naloxone](#)

*Opiates
*Pain

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

39. Oregon's strategy to confront prescription opioid misuse: A case study.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, January 2015, vol./is. 48/1(91-95), 0740-5472 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): McCarty, Dennis; Bovett, Rob; Burns, Thomas; Cushing, Judy; Glynn, Mary Ellen; Kruse, Senator Jeff; Millet, Lisa M; Shames, Jim

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Institution: Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Lincoln County District Attorney's Officex, Newport, OR, US; Pharmaceutical Programs, Oregon Health Authority, Salem, OR, US; Lines for Life, Portland, OR, US; Oregon Association of Relief Nurseries, Portland, OR, US; Oregon State Legislative Assembly, Salem, OR, US; Injury and Violence Prevention Program, Oregon Health Authority, Portland, OR, US; Jackson County Health and Humans Services, Medford, OR, US

Language: English

Abstract: Governor John Kitzhaber appointed a Prescription Drug Taskforce to address Oregon's opioid epidemic. This case study reviews the Taskforce's participation in the National Governors Association State Policy Academy on Reducing Prescription Drug Abuse. To address the challenge of the misuse and abuse of prescription opioids, the Taskforce developed a strategy for practice change, community education and enhanced access to safe opioid disposal using stakeholder meetings, consensus development, and five action steps: (1) fewer pills in circulation, (2) educate prescribers and the public on the risks of opioid use, (3) foster safe disposal of unused medication, (4) provide treatment for opioid dependence, and (5) continued leadership from the Governor, health plans and health professionals. Although the story is ongoing, there are lessons for leadership in other states and for public health and medical practitioners throughout the country. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).; HOLDER: The Authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Rehabilitation
*Monitoring
*Opiates
*Prescription Drugs
Client Education

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

40. Treatment outcomes for prescription drug misusers: The negative effect of geographic discordance.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, January 2015, vol./is. 48/1(77-84), 0740-5472 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Oser, Carrie B; Harp, Kathi L. H

Correspondence Address: Oser, Carrie B.: University of Kentucky, 1531 Patterson Office Tower, Lexington, KY, US, 40506, cbooser0@uky.edu

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Language: English

Abstract: This is the first known study to examine geographic discordance (traveling from one's home residence to a county with a different socio-cultural context to receive substance abuse treatment) as a predictor of clinical and social functioning treatment outcomes (i.e., relapse, self-help attendance, anxiety, and incarceration) among a sample of prescription drug misusers. Treatment entry and 12-month follow-up client-level survey data were collected from 187 clients who misused prescription drugs, and center-level survey data were collected from the supervisors at treatment centers attended by the clients. Multivariate models reveal that geographic discordance significantly increased the odds that prescription drug misusers would report relapse to prescription opioid misuse, anxiety, and any incarceration at follow-up. Moreover, geographically discordant clients were significantly less likely to have attended a self-help group, net of the effect of other individual- and center-level factors. Implications for clinical practice and substance abuse treatment policy are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Traveling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

41. Use of prescription drugs and future delinquency among adolescent offenders.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, January 2015, vol./is. 48/1(28-36), 0740-5472 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Drazdowski, Tess K; Jaggi, Lena; Borre, Alicia; Kliewer, Wendy L

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Language: English

Abstract: Non-medical use of prescription drugs (NMUPD) by adolescents is a significant public health concern. The present study investigated the profile of NMUPD in 1349 adolescent offenders from the Pathways to Desistance project, and whether NMUPD predicted future delinquency using longitudinal data. Results indicated that increased frequency and recency of NMUPD in adolescent offenders are related to some demographic factors, as well as increased risk for violence exposure, mental health diagnoses, other drug use, and previous delinquency, suggesting that severity of NMUPD is important to consider. However, ANCOVA analyses found that NMUPD was not a significant predictor of drug-related, non-aggressive, or aggressive delinquency 12 months later beyond other known correlates of delinquency. Age, sex, exposure to violence, lower socioeconomic status, more alcohol use, and having delinquency histories were more important than NMUPD in predicting future delinquency. These findings suggest that although NMUPD is an important risk factor relating to many correlates of delinquency, it does not predict

future delinquency beyond other known risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Juvenile Delinquency
 *Prescription Drugs
 *Public Health
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

42. Repeated nicotine exposure in adolescent rats: Reduction of medial habenular activity and augmentation of nicotine preference.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, January 2015, vol./is. 138/(345-350), 0031-9384 (Jan 2015)
Author(s): Lee, Hyunchan; Kang, Mi-Seon; Chung, Jun-mo; Noh, Jihyun
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Institution: Department of Science Education, Dankook University, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea; Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Brain Disease Research Institute, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Brain Disease Research Institute, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Science Education, Dankook University, Gyeonggi-do, South Korea
Language: English
Abstract: Adolescence is a critical period for the initiation of tobacco use. Nicotine not only stimulates brain reward circuits to establish and maintain the tobacco smoking habit, but also produces aversive reactions to nicotine after initial exposure, due to its noxious properties. Although new insights into the mechanisms that regulate nicotine avoidance could result in an advantageous treatment strategy for addiction, little is known about the mechanism of nicotine aversion in adolescence. Because growing evidences suggest that the habenula to interpeduncular nucleus circuitry plays a critical role in nicotine aversion, we investigated the effects of repeated nicotine exposure on the electrical activity of medial habenular neurons in adolescent rats, using extracellular recordings. Nicotine strongly increased the frequency of spontaneous spike activity in the medial habenula of naive rats. In repeated nicotine-injected rats, we found a reduction in nicotine-induced spontaneous spike frequency, such that these neurons displayed a significantly lower basal activity and reduced spontaneous activity upon re-exposure to nicotine. Moreover, nicotine intake preference in repeated nicotine-injected rats is significantly more increased than that in saline-injected rats. These results demonstrate that repeated phases of nicotine exposure induce a functional switch in the activity of medial habenular neurons in adolescent rats and suggest that medial habenular activity is one of mediators for an inhibitory motivational signal that limits nicotine consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Electrical Activity
 *Neurons
 *Nicotine
 *Chemical Exposure
 Cell Nucleus
 Drug Addiction
 Preferences
 Rats
Source: PsycINFO

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

43. Voluntary exercise decreases ethanol preference and consumption in C57BL/6 adolescent mice: Sex differences and hippocampal BDNF expression.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, January 2015, vol./is. 138/(28-36), 0031-9384 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Gallego, X; Cox, R. J; Funk, E; Foster, R. A; Ehringer, M. A

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Language: English

Abstract: Adolescence is a period of high vulnerability for alcohol use and abuse. Early alcohol use has been shown to increase the risk for alcohol-related problems later in life; therefore effective preventive treatments targeted toward adolescents would be very valuable. Many epidemiological and longitudinal studies in humans have revealed the beneficial effects of exercise for prevention and treatment of alcohol addiction. Pre-clinical studies have demonstrated that access to a running wheel leads to decreased voluntary alcohol consumption in adult mice, hamsters, and rats. However, age and sex may also influence the effects of exercise on alcohol use. Herein, we studied male and female C57BL/6 adolescent mice using a 24-hour two-bottle choice paradigm to evaluate 21 days of concurrent voluntary exercise on alcohol consumption and preference. Given previously known effects of exercise in increasing the expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) in the hippocampus and its role in regulating the reward system, BDNF mRNA and protein levels were measured at the end of the behavioral experiment. Our results demonstrate sex differences in the efficacy of voluntary exercise and its effects on decreasing alcohol consumption and preference. We also report increased BDNF expression after 21 days of voluntary exercise in both male and female mice. Interestingly, the distance traveled played an important role in alcohol consumption and preference in female mice but not in male mice. Overall, this study demonstrates sex differences in the effects of voluntary exercise on alcohol consumption in adolescent mice and points out the importance of distance traveled as a limiting factor to the beneficial effects of wheel running in female mice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Sex Differences](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Exercise](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[Mice](#)
[Neurotrophic Factor](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

44. The review of new evidence 5 years later: SAMHSA's National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP).

Citation: Evaluation and Program Planning, February 2015, vol./is. 48/(117-123), 0149-7189 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Jobli, Edessa C; Gardner, Stephen E; Hodgson, Anna B; Essex, Alyson

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Institution: MANILA Consulting Group, Inc., McLean, VA, US; MANILA Consulting Group, Inc., McLean, VA, US; MANILA Consulting Group, Inc., McLean, VA, US; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) decided that NREPP should offer a second review option for interventions that have already been reviewed and included in the registry for 5 years. Principals from 135 such interventions were invited to participate in a second review, and an exploratory study of the Principals' responses to this invitation was conducted. The study used a mixed-method approach, quantitatively describing characteristics of Principals and their interventions and qualitatively summarizing feedback from phone interviews with a convenience sample of Principals participating in a second review. Of the Principals invited, 21% accepted a second review, 24% were interested but unable or not ready to submit materials, and 56% did not accept or did not respond. Mental health treatment interventions were more likely to undergo a second review, and substance abuse treatment interventions were less likely. Similar percentages of interventions undergoing a second review had received funding from the National Institutes of Health (86%) and had been evaluated in a comparative effectiveness research study (79%). Overall ratings for interventions improved in each second review completed. The interviewed Principals perceived potentially lower ratings as the only risk in participating in a second review. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Program Evaluation](#)
[Research and Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. How food cues can enhance and inhibit motivation to obtain and consume food.

Citation: Appetite, January 2015, vol./is. 84/(79-87), 0195-6663 (Jan 1, 2015)

Author(s): Colagiuri, Ben; Lovibond, Peter F

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Institution: School of Psychology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia; School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Learning may play an important role in over-eating. One example is Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer (PIT), whereby reward cues facilitate responding to obtain that reward. Whilst there is increasing research indicating PIT for food in humans, these studies have exclusively tested PIT under instrumental extinction (i.e. when the food is no longer available), which may reduce their ecological validity. To address this, we conducted two experiments exploring PIT for food in humans when tested under instrumental reinforcement. Participants first underwent Pavlovian discrimination training with an auditory cue paired with a chocolate reward (CS+) and another auditory cue unpaired (CS-). In instrumental training participants learnt to press a button to receive the chocolate reward on a VR10 schedule. In the test phase, each CS was presented whilst participants maintained the opportunity to press the button to receive chocolate. In Experiment 1, the PIT test was implemented after up to 20 min of instrumental training (satiation) whereas in Experiment 2 it was implemented after only 4 min of instrumental training. In both experiments there was evidence for differential PIT, but the pattern differed according to the rate of responding at the time of the PIT test. In low baseline

responders the CS + facilitated both button press responding and consumption, whereas in high baseline responders the CS- suppressed responding. These findings suggest that both excitatory and inhibitory associations may be learnt during PIT training and that the expression of these associations depends on motivation levels at the time the cues are encountered. Particularly concerning is that a food-paired cue can elicit increased motivation to obtain and consume food even when the participant is highly satiated and no longer actively seeking food, as this may be one mechanism by which over-consumption is maintained. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Associative Processes](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Food](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

46. Ethical use of social media to facilitate qualitative research.

Citation: Qualitative Health Research, January 2015, vol./is. 25/1(99-109), 1049-7323;1552-7557 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Lunnay, Belinda; Borlagdan, Joseph; McNaughton, Darlene; Ward, Paul

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Language: English

Abstract: Increasingly, qualitative health researchers might consider using social media to facilitate communication with participants. Ambiguity surrounding the potential risks intrinsic to social media could hinder ethical conduct and discourage use of this innovative method. We used some core principles of traditional human research ethics, that is, respect, integrity, and beneficence, to design our photo elicitation research that explored the social influences of drinking alcohol among 34 underage women in metropolitan South Australia. Facebook aided our communication with participants, including correspondence ranging from recruitment to feeding back results and sharing research data. This article outlines the ethical issues we encountered when using Facebook to interact with participants and provides guidance to researchers planning to incorporate social media as a tool in their qualitative studies. In particular, we raise the issues of privacy and confidentiality as contemporary risks associated with research using social media. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Qualitative Research](#)
[*Social Media](#)
[Alcohols](#)

[Ethics](#)
[Sociology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

47. Adapting the CRAFT approach for use in group therapy.

Citation: Journal of Behavior Analysis in Health, Sports, Fitness and Medicine, 2009, vol./is. 2/1(109-120), 1946-7079 (Spr, 2009)

Author(s): Foote, Jeff; Manuel, Jennifer K

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Institution: Center for Motivation and Change, New York, NY, US; University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US

Language: English

Abstract: Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT) is an empirically supported intervention that gets treatment-refusing substance users to enter treatment by working through their close friends and family members. In addition, CRAFT decreases the substance user's alcohol or drug use, and improves the concerned family member's own psychological functioning. While this approach primarily has been utilized and empirically tested in an individual therapy format, there is great demand for group therapies in clinical settings. This paper discusses the authors' experience adapting CRAFT for use in a group format, including the key components, procedures, and structure of the group approach. The advantages and disadvantages of such an approach also are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Family Members](#)
[Significant Others](#)
[Training](#)
[Treatment Refusal](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Community Reinforcement and Family Training for treatment retention and HIV behavioral risk reduction: A study protocol.

Citation: Journal of Behavior Analysis in Health, Sports, Fitness and Medicine, 2009, vol./is. 2/1(91-108), 1946-7079 (Spr, 2009)

Author(s): Brigham, Gregory S; Slesnick, Natasha; Somoza, Eugene; Horn, Paul S; Rich, Jessica

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Language: English

Abstract: Drop-out from drug treatment following opiate detoxification represents a major health concern. This paper describes a study protocol for adapting Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT) to address treatment retention and HIV behavioral risk reduction. Study participants will include 52 dyads each consisting of one opiate dependent person recruited during a 13-day buprenorphine naloxone taper and their

respective concerned significant other. Study procedures include development of a modified behavioral therapy and an initial randomized clinical trial. The primary outcome measure is the opiate dependent person's retention in drug abuse treatment. A number of secondary outcomes will be measured, including both sexual- and drug injection-related HIV risk behavior reduction. This work was supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (1K23DA021512-01A2) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[*Retention](#)
[*Risk Management](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Family](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Risk Taking](#)
[Treatment Compliance](#)
[Group Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT): An effectiveness study.

Citation: Journal of Behavior Analysis in Health, Sports, Fitness and Medicine, 2009, vol./is. 2/1(80-90), 1946-7079 (Spr, 2009)

Author(s): Dutcher, Linda W; Anderson, Raymond; Moore, Marah; Luna-Anderson, Carol; Meyers, Robert J; Delaney, Harold D; Smith, Jane Ellen

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Language: English

Abstract: Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT) is a cognitive-behavioral program designed to get treatment-refusing substance-abusing individuals to enter treatment by teaching family members how to support a clean/sober lifestyle. Additionally, CRAFT teaches family members how to improve their own lives, regardless of whether their loved one enters treatment. The Santa Fe County CRAFT Project examined whether CRAFT could be successfully transferred from a controlled research setting to a community treatment center. Although the liberal client selection procedures allowed for the recruitment of a heterogeneous sample of interested family members, engagement results obtained in this effectiveness study (55%-65% engaged) were roughly comparable to the controlled research findings. This study demonstrated that CRAFT could be successfully transferred to a community treatment agency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Family Intervention](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Community Mental Health Services](#)

[Drug Abuse](#)
[Treatment Refusal](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. The influence of extraversion on preferences and engagement in pleasant activities in patients with substance use disorders: One size fits all?

Citation: Journal of Behavior Analysis in Health, Sports, Fitness and Medicine, 2009, vol./is. 2/1(55-66), 1946-7079 (Spr, 2009)

Author(s): Roozen, Hendrik G; Evans, Brittany E; Wiersema, Hans; Meyers, Robert J

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Language: English

Abstract: A hallmark of the Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) is its emphasis on getting individuals to increase their engagement in healthy old and new rewarding activities that can compete with substance use. The personality dimension extraversion seems to be an important mechanism underlying activity engagement. A median split classified 265 patients with substance use disorders as high or low on NEO-FFI extraversion scores. Group comparisons indicated that patients with low NEO-FFI extraversion scores reported lower pleasant activity levels in general, and lower intensity of social interactions in particular. The disparity between conditions as far as what they valued was relative, since both groups pinpointed a wealth of potentially pleasant activities that could play a role in achieving non-substance related positive reinforcement for sobriety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Extraversion](#)
[*Preferences](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[Behavior Change](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Five Factor Personality Model](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Monitoring fidelity in the Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (A-CRA): The training process for A-CRA raters.

Citation: Journal of Behavior Analysis in Health, Sports, Fitness and Medicine, 2009, vol./is. 2/1(43-54), 1946-7079 (Spr, 2009)

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Institution: Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US; Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US; Chestnut Health Systems, Normal, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Ensuring evidence-based treatments are delivered with a high degree of fidelity is an important aspect of transporting these practices to community-based treatment providers. Just as training is critical for clinicians who plan to deliver the Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (A-CRA), a process of training and vetting individuals who assess sessions for fidelity also is critical. This article describes the training process for session raters who assess fidelity of A-CRA during the clinician training and certification

process. A-CRA is currently being implemented in 32 independent community-based agencies as part of a large initiative funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Monitoring](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[*Training](#)
[Adolescent Psychiatry](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Implementation of the Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) in a long-standing addictions outpatient clinic.

Citation: Journal of Behavior Analysis in Health, Sports, Fitness and Medicine, 2009, vol./is. 2/1(32-42), 1946-7079 (Spr, 2009)

Author(s): Purvis, Gregory; Mac Innis, Duane

Institution: Addiction Services, Northern, Nova Scotia, Pictou, NS, Canada; Primary Health Care, Pictou County Health Authority, New Glasgow, NS, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: A change management model was used to introduce a substantial change in clinical practice in a long-standing rural addictions outpatient clinic in Canada. The clinical practice change involved implementing and sustaining the evidence-based Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA). The Stages of Change model was used as a theoretical background and comprehensive structure to assist in the organization of this knowledge-transfer process. This article chronicles the steps that were taken to disseminate and maintain the CRA program. The content of this article is based upon the authors' observations, which were recorded throughout this change process. Given the considerable challenges of system change, we consider our clinical practice change to be a success, while it also continues to be a work in progress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[*Stages of Change](#)
[Clinical Practice](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
[Rural Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. CRA and CRAFT.

Citation: Journal of Behavior Analysis in Health, Sports, Fitness and Medicine, 2009, vol./is. 2/1(4-31), 1946-7079 (Spr, 2009)

Author(s): Smith, Jane Ellen; Campos-Melady, Marita; Meyers, Robert J

Correspondence Address: Smith, Jane Ellen: University of New Mexico, Psychology Department, MSC03 2220, Albuquerque, NM, US, 87131, janellen@unm.edu

Institution: University of New Mexico, Psychology Department, Albuquerque, NM, US; University of New Mexico, Psychology Department, Albuquerque, NM, US; University of New Mexico, Psychology Department, Albuquerque, NM, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) and Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT) are two empirically-supported behavioral substance abuse programs. Whereas CRA is a treatment for the substance abuser, CRAFT is an intervention for the concerned family members or friends of treatment-refusing individuals with alcohol or drug problems. Both treatments are based on the belief that a person's "community" (family, friends, job, church, social activities) must reinforce and support a clean and sober lifestyle. This paper describes the scientific foundation for CRA and CRAFT, and provides an overview of their philosophy and their main procedures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)
[*Group Intervention](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Family](#)
[Friendship](#)
[Philosophies](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Flash electroretinogram and addictive disorders.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, January 2015, vol./is. 56/(264), 0278-5846 (Jan 2, 2015)

Author(s): Laprevote, Vincent; Schwitzer, Thomas; Giersch, Anne; Schwan, Raymund

Correspondence Address: Laprevote, Vincent: Vincent Laprevote Maison des Addictions, CHU Nancy, Hopital St Julien, 1, rue Foller, Nancy, France, v.laprevote@chu-nancy.fr

Institution: CHU Nancy, Maison des Addictions, Nancy, France; Univ. Lorraine, Nancy, France; Department of Psychiatry, INSERM U1114, University Hospital of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France; CHU Nancy, Maison des Addictions, Nancy, France

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by J. Lavoie et al. (see record 2014-03040-020). In an exciting article, Lavoie et al. recently presented the flash electroretinogram (ERG) as an innovative method to understand the cerebral functioning in psychiatric disorders. The retina is an accessible part of the central nervous system and its measure is well standardized, allowing good reproducibility. Retinal processing may therefore reflect the neurochemistry of the brain. Concerning addictive disorders, Lavoie et al. suggested that substance abuse may contribute to ERG abnormalities via dopaminergic neurotransmission. However, the authors affirm that retinal processing may also be affected through the direct action of substances on other neurotransmitters implied in retinal functioning. The impact of regular cannabis use on retinal functioning fits with this approach. The main psychoactive action of Cannabis is due to the action of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) through G protein coupled receptors, the CB1 receptors. ERG could constitute an interesting tool to evaluate the consequences of Cannabis use on the human central nervous system. Developing new biomarkers of the impact of Cannabis use on central nervous system functioning is now crucial. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain Disorders](#)
[*Retina](#)
[Electroretinography](#)
[Patients](#)
[Seasonal Affective Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Imbalance of HCN1 and HCN2 expression in hippocampal CA1 area impairs spatial learning and memory in rats with chronic morphine exposure.

- Citation:** Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, January 2015, vol./is. 56/(207-214), 0278-5846 (Jan 2, 2015)
- Author(s):** Zhou, Mei; Luo, Pan; Lu, Yun; Li, Chang-jun; Wang, Dian-shi; Lu, Qing; Xu, Xu-lin; He, Zhi; Guo, Lian-jun
- Correspondence Address:** Guo, Lian-jun: Department of Pharmacology, School of Basic Medicine, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China, 430030, ljguo@hust.edu.cn
- Institution:** Department of Pharmacology, School of Basic Medicine, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China; Department of Pharmacology, School of Basic Medicine, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China; Department of Pharmacology, School of Basic Medicine, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China; Department of Pharmacology, School of Basic Medicine, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China; Department of Pharmacology, School of Basic Medicine, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China; Department of Pharmacology, School of Basic Medicine, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China; Department of Pharmacology, School of Basic Medicine, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China; Department of Pharmacology, School of Basic Medicine, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China; Department of Neuropsychopharmacology, Medical School, China Three Gorges University, Yichang, China; Department of Pharmacology, School of Basic Medicine, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The hyperpolarization-activated cyclic-nucleotide-gated non-selective cation (HCN) channels play a vital role in the neurological basis underlying nervous system diseases. However, the role of HCN channels in drug addiction is not fully understood. In the present study, we investigated the expression of HCN1 and HCN2 subunits in hippocampal CA1 and the potential molecular mechanisms underlying the modulation of HCN channels in rats with chronic morphine exposure with approaches of electrophysiology, water maze, and Western blotting. We found that chronic morphine exposure (5mg/kg, sc, for 7days) caused an inhibition of long-term potentiation (LTP) and impairment of spatial learning and memory, which is associated with a decrease in HCN1, and an increase in HCN2 on cell membrane of hippocampal CA1 area. Additional experiments showed that the imbalance of cell membrane HCN1 and HCN2 expression under chronic morphine exposure was related to an increase in expression of TPR containing Rab8b interacting protein (TRIP8b) (1a-4) and TRIP8b (1b-2), and phosphorylation of protein kinase A (PKA) and adaptor protein 2 2 (AP2 2). Our results demonstrate the novel information that drug addiction-induced impairment of learning and memory is involved in the imbalance of HCN1 and HCN2 subunits, which is mediated by activation of TRIP8b (1a-4), TRIP8b (1b-2), PKA and AP2 2. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Hippocampus](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Spatial Learning](#)
[*Chemical Exposure](#)
[Rats](#)
[Ion Channel](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

56. Impaired risk evaluation in people with Internet gaming disorder: fMRI evidence from a probability discounting task.

- Citation:** Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, January 2015, vol./is. 56/(142-148), 0278-5846 (Jan 2, 2015)
- Author(s):** Lin, Xiao; Zhou, Hongli; Dong, Guangheng; Du, Xiaoxia
- Correspondence Address:** Dong, Guangheng: Department of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, 688 Yingbin Road, Zhejiang Province, Jinhua, China, 321004, dongguangheng@zjnu.edu.cn
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China; Department of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China; Department of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China; Department of Physics, Shanghai Key Laboratory of Magnetic Resonance, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study examined how Internet gaming disorder (IGD) subjects modulating reward and risk at a neural level under a probability-discounting task with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Behavioral and imaging data were collected from 19 IGD subjects (22.2 + 3.08 years) and 21 healthy controls (HC, 22.8 + 3.5 years). Behavior results showed that IGD subjects prefer the probabilistic options to fixed ones and were associated with shorter reaction time, when comparing to HC. The fMRI results revealed that IGD subjects show decreased activation in the inferior frontal gyrus and the precentral gyrus when choosing the probabilistic options than HC. Correlations were also calculated between behavioral performances and brain activities in relevant brain regions. Both of the behavioral performance and fMRI results indicate that people with IGD show impaired risk evaluation, which might be the reason why IGD subjects continue playing online games despite the risks of widely known negative consequence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Probability](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Rewards](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

57. Trauma, gender, and mental health symptoms in individuals with substance use disorders.

- Citation:** Journal of Interpersonal Violence, January 2015, vol./is. 30/1(3-24), 0886-2605;1552-6518 (Jan 2015)
- Author(s):** Keyser-Marcus, Lori; Alvanzo, Anika; Rieckmann, Traci; Thacker, Leroy; Sepulveda, Allison; Forcehimes, Alyssa; Islam, Leila Z; Leisey, Monica; Stitzer, Maxine; Svikis, Dace S
- Correspondence Address:** Keyser-Marcus, Lori: Department of Psychiatry, Institute for Drug and Alcohol Studies, Mid-Atlantic Node, NIDA Clinical Trials Network, Virginia Commonwealth University, 203 East Cary Street, Richmond, VA, US, 23219, Lakeyser@vcu.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU), Richmond, VA, US; Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; School of Medicine, Department of Public Health & Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Department of Biostatistics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Virginia Commonwealth University, Department of Social and Behavioral Health, Richmond, VA, US; University of New Mexico, Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions, Albuquerque, NM, US; Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, US; Salem State University, Salem, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Recent studies suggest that Internet gaming addiction (IGA) is an impulse disorder, or is at least related to impulse control disorders. In the present study, we hypothesized that different facets of trait impulsivity may be specifically linked to the brain regions with impaired impulse inhibition function in IGA adolescents. Methods: Seventeen adolescents with IGA and seventeen healthy controls were scanned during performance of a response-inhibition Go/No-Go task using a 3.0 T MRI scanner. The Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS)-11 was used to assess impulsivity. Results: There were no differences in the behavioral performance on the Go/No-Go task between the groups. However, the IGA group was significantly hyperactive during No-Go trials in the left superior medial frontal gyrus, right anterior cingulate cortex, right superior/middle frontal gyrus, left inferior parietal lobule, left precentral gyrus, and left precuneus and cuneus. Further, the bilateral middle temporal gyrus, bilateral inferior temporal gyrus, and right superior parietal lobule were significantly hypoactive during No-Go trials. Activation of the left superior medial frontal gyrus was positively associated with BIS-11 and Chen Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS) total score across IGA participants. Conclusions: Our data suggest that the prefrontal cortex may be involved in the circuit modulating impulsivity, while its impaired function may relate to high impulsivity in adolescents with IGA, which may contribute directly to the Internet addiction process. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Ding et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Games](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[Brain](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Behavioral and Brain Functions](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Behavioral and Brain Functions](#)
Available from *ProQuest* in [Behavioral and Brain Functions](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Behavioral and Brain Functions : BBF](#)

59. Differences between men and women in self-reported body mass index and its relation to drug use.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, January 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Jan 2, 2014)

Author(s): Vera-Villarroel, Pablo; Piqueras, Jose A; Kuhne, Walter; Cuijpers, Pim; van Straten, Annemieke

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Institution: School of Psychology, Universidad de Santiago de Chile (USACH), Santiago de Chile, Chile; Department of Health Psychology, Universidad Miguel Hernandez de Elche, Elche, Spain; School of Psychology, Universidad de Santiago de Chile (USACH), Santiago de Chile, Chile; Department of Clinical Psychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; Department of Clinical Psychology, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

- Abstract:** Background: Obesity is a public health problem of alarming proportions, including among the university population in Latin America. The purpose of this study was to determine the relation between the self-reported body mass index and the associated drug use and health-risk behaviors. Methods: We performed a cross-sectional, descriptive study of 3,311 Chilean university students (17-24 years). The variables weight, height, frequency of physical activity, diet quality index, and drug use were evaluated by way of a self-report questionnaire. Results: 16.7% of students were overweight and 2.1% were obese. Higher rates of overweight and obesity were observed in the men compared to women. There was a significant but moderate association between self-perceived obesity and being men and higher age, and just low with greater use of analgesics and tranquilizers with or without a prescription. Conclusions: The punctual prevalence rates of self-reported obesity, in this sample, are consistent with other Latin American studies. The risk behaviors associated with perceived obesity in terms of gender, particularly the different pattern of drug use, highlight the importance of considering gender when designing strategies to promote health in a university setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Vera-Villarroel et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Body Mass Index](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Obesity](#)
[Overweight](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

60. Reductions in non-medical prescription opioid use among adults in Ontario, Canada: Are recent policy interventions working?

- Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, February 2013, vol./is. 8/, 1747-597X (Feb 14, 2013)
- Author(s):** Fischer, Benedikt; Ialomiteanu, Anca; Kurdyak, Paul; Mann, Robert E; Rehm, Jurgen
- Correspondence Address:** Fischer, Benedikt: Centre for Applied Research in Mental Health and Addictions (CARMHA), Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University, 2400-515 W Hastings St., Vancouver, Canada, V6B 5K3, bfischer@sfu.ca
- Institution:** Centre for Applied Research in Mental Health and Addictions (CARMHA), Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Non-medical prescription opioid use (NMPOU) and prescription opioid (PO) related harms have become major substance use and public health problems in North America, the region with the world's highest PO use levels. In Ontario, Canada's most populous province, NMPOU rates, PO-related treatment admissions and accidental mortality have risen sharply in recent years. A series of recent policy interventions from governmental and non-governmental entities to stem PO-related problems have been implemented since 2010. Findings: We compared the prevalence of NMPOU in the Ontario general adult population (18 years+) in 2010 and 2011 based on data from the 'Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) Monitor' (CM), a long-standing annual telephone interview-based representative population survey of substance use and health indicators. While 'any PO use' (in past year) changed non-significantly from 26.6% to 23.9% (Chi2 = 2.511; df = 1; p = 0.113), NMPOU decreased significantly from 7.7% to 4.0% (Chi2 = 14.786; df = 1; p < 0.001) between 2010 and 2011. Over-time changes varied by age group but not by sex. Conclusions: The observed substantial decrease in NMPOU in the Ontario adult population could be related to recent policy interventions, alongside extensive media reporting, focusing on NMPOU and PO-related harms, and may mean that these interventions have shown initial effects. However, other casual factors could have been involved. Thus, it is necessary to systematically examine whether the observed changes will be sustained, and whether other key PO-related harm indicators (e.g., treatment admissions, accidental mortality) change correspondingly in order to more systematically assess the impact of the policy measures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Monitoring](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Health Care Policy Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#) Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

61. Treatment length and outcomes among adolescents: A secondary data analysis.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, August 2012, vol./is. 7/, 1747-597X (Aug 16, 2012)

Author(s): Riley, Katherine J; Srikanth, Priya; Choi, Dongseok; McCarty, Dennis

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Institution: Public Health & Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Public Health & Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US; Public Health & Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health & Science

University, Portland, OR, US; Public Health & Preventive Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, US

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Adaptations to evidence-based substance abuse treatment programs may impact their effectiveness. A qualitative study of MET/CBT-5 implementation in community agencies treating adolescents found that the majority of the agencies made adaptations and that the most frequent adaptation was to provide more than five treatment sessions. Methods: Baseline and outcome data from SAMHSA's Effective Adolescent Treatment demonstration were analyzed to assess associations between length of treatment, client characteristics, and outcomes at three months. Results: Adolescents who received more or less than the protocol length of 5 sessions were less likely to be discharged to the community than those who received the 5 session protocol. Those who received more than five sessions were more likely to have higher severity scores at intake but almost 50% of those with more than five sessions had low intake severity scores. Clients who received less than five sessions tended to have lower severity scores than clients who received more than five sessions. Conclusions: Length of treatment tended to vary by site rather than severity of substance problems or frequency of use. There was no significant improvement of substance abuse problems or decrease in frequency of use with longer treatment. Implementation of the MET/CBT-5 component of the Cannabis Youth Treatment trial in the EAT project illustrates the difficulty of adherence to an evidence based protocol in the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Riley et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Evidence Based Practice](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

62. Addressing substance abuse and violence in substance use disorder treatment and batterer intervention programs.

- Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, September 2012, vol./is. 7/, 1747-597X (Sep 7, 2012)
- Author(s):** Timko, Christine; Valenstein, Helen; Lin, Patricia Y; Moos, Rudolf H; Stuart, Gregory L; Cronkite, Ruth C
- Correspondence Address:** Timko, Christine: Center for Health Care Evaluation, Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care System and Stanford, University Medical Center, Palo Alto, CA, US, ctimko@stanford.edu
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Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care System and Stanford, University Medical Center, Palo Alto, CA, US; Center for Health Care Evaluation, Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care System and Stanford, University Medical Center, Palo Alto, CA, US; Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee-Knoxville, Knoxville, TN, US; Center for Health Care Evaluation, Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care System and Stanford, University Medical Center, Palo Alto, CA, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Substance use disorders and perpetration of intimate partner violence (IPV) are interrelated, major public health problems. Methods: We surveyed directors of a sample of substance use disorder treatment programs (SUDPs; N=241) and batterer intervention programs (BIPs; N=235) in California (70% response rate) to examine the extent to which SUDPs address IPV, and BIPs address substance abuse. Results: Generally, SUDPs were not addressing co-occurring IPV perpetration in a formal and comprehensive way. Few had a policy requiring assessment of potential clients, or monitoring of admitted clients, for violence perpetration; almost one-quarter did not admit potential clients who had perpetrated IPV, and only 20% had a component or track to address violence. About one-third suspended or terminated clients engaging in violence. The most common barriers to SUDPs providing IPV services were that violence prevention was not part of the program's mission, staff lacked training in violence, and the lack of reimbursement mechanisms for such services. In contrast, BIPs tended to address substance abuse in a more formal and comprehensive way; e.g., one-half had a policy requiring potential clients to be assessed, two-thirds required monitoring of substance abuse among admitted clients, and almost one-half had a component or track to address substance abuse. SUDPs had clients with fewer resources (marriage, employment, income, housing), and more severe problems (both alcohol and drug use disorders, dual substance use and other mental health disorders, HIV + status). We found little evidence that services are centralized for individuals with both substance abuse and violence problems, even though most SUDP and BIP directors agreed that help for both problems should be obtained simultaneously in separate programs. Conclusions: SUDPs may have difficulty addressing violence because they have a clientele with relatively few resources and more complex psychological and medical needs. However, policy change can modify barriers to treatment integration and service linkage, such as reimbursement restrictions and lack of staff training. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

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Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Abuse
 *Intervention
 *Intimate Partner Violence
 *Public Health
 Mental Disorders

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy* Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

63. Community reinforcement and the dissemination of evidence-based practice: Implications for public policy.

Citation: International Journal of Behavioral Consultation and Therapy, 2007, vol./is. 3/1(77-87), 1555-7855 (2007)

Author(s): Milford, Jaime L; Austin, Julia L; Smith, Jane Ellen

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Institution: University of New Mexico, Department of Psychology, Albuquerque, NM, US;
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University of New Mexico, Department of Psychology, Albuquerque, NM, US

Language: English

Abstract: The Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) and Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT) are both highly effective and empirically validated psychosocial approaches to the treatment of addictions whose unique designs may help achieve certain public health objectives. Literature will be reviewed to examine the potential impact of CRA and CRAFT on the dissemination of evidenced-based practice at a public policy level. Through developing relationships with one another, practitioners, social scientists and policy makers may find that they can assist each other in advancing public health through the de-stigmatization of addictions and the promotion of evidence-based practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Communities](#)
[Family Intervention](#)
[Family](#)
[Information Dissemination](#)
[Clinical Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Supporting the implementation of evidence-based practices for adults with co-occurring mental and substance use disorders.

Citation: International Journal of Behavioral Consultation and Therapy, 2007, vol./is. 3/1(1-12), 1555-7855 (2007)

Author(s): Biegel, David E; Kola, Lenore A; Ronis, Robert R

Correspondence Address: Biegel, David E: Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, 10900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH, US, 44106, david.biegel@case.edu

Institution: Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, US; Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, US; Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Significant barriers exist to the implementation of evidence-based practices into routine mental health and substance abuse settings. This paper discusses the role and function of technical assistance centers to help support the implementation process using, as a guide, the experience of the Ohio Substance Abuse and Mental Illness Coordinating Center (SAMI CCOE) in helping mental health and substance abuse agencies to implement Integrated Dual Disorders Treatment (IDDT), an evidence-based practice for adults with co-occurring substance and mental disorders A description of the SAMI CCOE is presented followed by discussion of an implementation framework, using stages of organizational change, to help understand and guide the process of implementing

evidence-based practices. The paper concludes with a discussion of lessons learned in helping organizations to implement integrated treatment for adults with co-occurring disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Integrated Services](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Academic Self Concept](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Cyberbullying among male adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: Prevalence, correlates, and association with poor mental health status.

Citation: Research in Developmental Disabilities, December 2014, vol./is. 35/12(3543-3553), 0891-4222 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Yen, Cheng-Fang; Chou, Wen-Jiun; Liu, Tai-Ling; Ko, Chih-Hung; Yang, Pinchen; Hu, Huei-Fan

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical Center, Chang Gung University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Tainan Municipal Hospital, Tainan, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: The aims of this study were to examine the prevalence rates and multilevel correlates of cyberbullying victims and perpetrators among male adolescents diagnosed with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in Taiwan. The relationships between cyberbullying involvement and depression, anxiety, and suicidality were also examined. The experiences of cyberbullying victimization and perpetration in 251 male adolescents with ADHD were assessed. Logistic regression analysis was used to examine the correlates of cyberbullying victims and perpetrators. The relationships between cyberbullying involvement and depression, anxiety, and suicidality were examined using multiple regression analysis. A total of 48 (19.1%) and 36 (14.3%) participants reported that they were cyberbullying victims or perpetrators, respectively. Those who had increased age and a higher parental occupational socioeconomic status, and reported more severe traditional passive bullying victimization were more likely to be cyberbullying victims. Those who had increased age and combined-type ADHD, and reported lower BAS reward responsiveness, more severe Internet addiction and more severe traditional passive bullying perpetration were more likely to be cyberbullying perpetrators. Cyberbullying victims reported more severe depression and suicidality than those who were not cyberbullying victims. A high proportion of male adolescents with ADHD are involved in cyberbullying. Clinicians, educational professionals, and parents of adolescents should monitor the possibility of cyberbullying involvement among male adolescents with ADHD who exhibit the cyberbullying correlates identified in this study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Bullying](#)

Family
Hyperkinesia
Mental Health
Peers

Source: PsycINFO

66. "Quantitative EEG and neurofeedback in children and adolescents: Anxiety disorders, depressive disorders, comorbid addiction and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and brain injury": Correction.

Citation: Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America, January 2015, vol./is. 24/1(197), 1056-4993 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Simkin, Deborah R; Thatcher, Robert W; Lubar, Joel

Correspondence Address: Simkin, Deborah R., 4641 Gulfstarr Drive, Suite 106, Destin, FL, US, 32541, deb62288@aol.com

Institution: Committee on Integrative Medicine, American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Attention, Memory and Cognition Center, Destin, FL, US; Neuroimaging Laboratory, Applied Neuroscience Research Institute, Seminole, FL, US; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Quantitative EEG and neurofeedback in children and adolescents: Anxiety disorders, depressive disorders, comorbid addiction and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and brain injury" by Deborah R. Simkin, Robert W. Thatcher and Joel Lubar (Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America, 2014[Jul], Vol 23[3], 427-464). In the original article, there are some errors. The corrections are present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-27563-005). This article explores the science surrounding neurofeedback. Both surface neurofeedback (using 2-4 electrodes) and newer interventions, such as real-time z-score neurofeedback (electroencephalogram [EEG] biofeedback) and low-resolution electromagnetic tomography neurofeedback, are reviewed. The limited literature on neurofeedback research in children and adolescents is discussed regarding treatment of anxiety, mood, addiction (with comorbid attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder), and traumatic brain injury. Future potential applications, the use of quantitative EEG for determining which patients will be responsive to medications, the role of randomized controlled studies in neurofeedback research, and sensible clinical guidelines are considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Biofeedback
*Comorbidity
*Electroencephalography
*Neurotherapy
Electrodes

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America*

67. The treatment of co-occurring PTSD and substance use disorders using trauma-focused exposure therapy.

Citation: International Journal of Behavioral Consultation and Therapy, 2006, vol./is. 2/4(498-508), 1555-7855 (2006)

Author(s): Baschnagel, Joseph S; Coffey, Scott F; Rash, Carla J

Correspondence Address: Baschnagel, Joseph S.: University of Mississippi Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, 2500 North State Street, Jackson, MS, US, 39216, JBaschnagel@psychiatry.umsmed.edu

Institution: University of Mississippi Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Jackson, MS, US; University of Mississippi Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Jackson, MS, US; University of Mississippi Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Jackson, MS, US

Language: English

Abstract: Co-morbidity between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorders (SUD) is high and there is a need for empirically validated treatments designed to address PTSD among SUD patients. One effective PTSD treatment that may be useful in treating PTSD-SUD is exposure therapy. This paper reviews the relationship between comorbid PTSD and SUD, the basics of exposure therapy for PTSD, and reviews preliminary work assessing the utility, safety, and tolerability of exposure therapy for PTSD-SUD. Although more research is needed, preliminary studies suggest that exposure therapy for PTSD-SUD is safe and tolerable and shows promise as an efficacious treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Exposure Therapy](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Case 35-2014: A 31-year-old woman with fevers, chest pain, and a history of HCV infection and substance-use disorder.

Citation: The New England Journal of Medicine, November 2014, vol./is. 371/20(1918-1926), 0028-4793;1533-4406 (Nov 13, 2014)

Author(s): Wakeman, Sarah E; Ghoshhajra, Brian B; Dudzinski, David M; Wilens, Timothy; Slavin, Peter L

Institution: Department of Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Department of Radiology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Department of Cardiology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Department of Administration, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report a 31-year-old woman with a history of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and substance-use disorder who was admitted to the hospital because of fever, dyspnea, and chest pain. The patient had been in her usual state of health until approximately 10 days before admission, when she reportedly had a high fever that resolved after 2 days. After the second hospitalization, the patient continued to take buprenorphine, enrolled in an intensive outpatient program, and started attending meetings of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA). She did well for 2 months and then relapsed, and fungal endocarditis developed. She resumed taking buprenorphine in the hospital, reconnected to the intensive outpatient program, and returned to AA and NA. She has now been sober for more than 1 year, is working with a community coalition targeting substance use, and is still receiving treatment with buprenorphine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Massachusetts Medical Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cardiovascular Disorders](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Hepatitis
 *Treatment
 Analgesic Drugs
 Drug Rehabilitation
 Drug Therapy
 Human Females
 Hyperthermia
 Infectious Disorders
 Inflammation
 Pain
 Symptoms
 Twelve Step Programs

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *New England Journal of Medicine* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

69. Losing our wits.

Citation: Keep your wits., 1935(15-28) (1935)

Author(s): Seabury, David

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) There is a common idea that concentration is a rare quality. Nothing could be further from the fact. The whole world concentrates with ease. Trouble comes from the way we do it. To say that a drug addict has no absorbing interest is ridiculous. To suggest that Sonny, whose mind wanders through his lessons, is not engrossed in the adventure tales he loves is to miss the very nature of mental fixation. Madeleine Moole may exhibit a rapid intellect yet focus thrillingly on clothes, while Henry Bunsen will concentrate so intensely on his hurt feelings that even his saintly mother is in despair. Indeed, one might say that concentration ruins millions of lives. So great is the concentration in some men that intelligence is impossible. So it is that we become limited in our concentration, seeing life after a while through the narrow confines of our habitual attention. The apperceptive basis thus developed is our surrogate for reason, and by its dicta is our personality ruled. The average individual finds it difficult to understand how his wits become addled, or to comprehend his acquired negative imagery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: *Cognition
 *Cognitive Impairment
 *Cognitive Style
 *Human Nature
 Attention
 Concentration

Source: PsycINFO

70. Use of disulfiram for alcohol relapse prevention in patients in opioid maintenance treatment.

Citation: Clinical Neuropharmacology, November 2014, vol./is. 37/6(161-165), 0362-5664;1537-162X (Nov-Dec 2014)

Author(s): Specka, Michael; Heilmann, Martin; Lieb, Bodo; Scherbaum, Norbert

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Institution: Addiction Study Group, Clinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, LVR-Klinikum Essen, Universitat Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany; Addiction Study Group, Clinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, LVR-Klinikum Essen, Universitat Duisburg-Essen, Essen,

Germany; Addiction Study Group, Clinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, LVR-Klinikum Essen, Universitat Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany; Addiction Study Group, Clinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, LVR-Klinikum Essen, Universitat Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the effectiveness, tolerability, and safety of alcohol relapse prevention with disulfiram in alcohol-dependent patients in opioid maintenance treatment under routine treatment conditions. Methods: Twenty-nine opioid maintenance treatment patients were observed from the beginning of outpatient disulfiram treatment for up to 6 months. Patients received disulfiram (mostly 300 mg/d) together with their daily opioid dose. Patients were assessed through urine screens for alcohol (ethyl gluconoride) and other drugs at least twice monthly; blood chemistry analyses after 1, 3, and 6 months; and clinical interviews after 3 and 6 months. Results: Most patients presented with somatic and/or psychiatric comorbidity and/or polydrug use at baseline. Half of the patients completed 6 months of disulfiram treatment. Alcohol use was low during disulfiram treatment. Levels of other drug use did not change. For most patients, 1 or more adverse events were reported, often mild and/or short lived. Three patients experienced severe adverse events attributable to disulfiram. Conclusions: Disulfiram is a viable treatment option for the high-risk population studied here. A close monitoring of side effects and adverse events is necessary, in particular, in patients with polysubstance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Disulfiram](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Cue-induced craving in pathological buying: Empirical evidence and clinical implications.

Citation: Psychosomatic Medicine, November 2014, vol./is. 76/9(694-700), 0033-3174;1534-7796 (Nov-Dec 2014)

Author(s): Trotzke, Patrick; Starcke, Katrin; Pedersen, Anya; Brand, Matthias

Correspondence Address: Brand, Matthias: Department of General Psychology, University of Duisburg-Essen, Forsthausweg 2, Duisburg, Germany, 47057, matthias.brand@uni-due.de

Institution: Department of General Psychology, University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany; Department of General Psychology, University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany; Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, University of Muenster, Muenster, Germany; Department of General Psychology, University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Pathological buying is associated with marked distress and impaired functioning in important life domains. It is currently under debate whether pathological buying can be considered a behavioral addiction. In analogy to results reported in addicted individuals, craving reactions elicited by addiction-related cues might be an underlying mechanism for the etiology and pathogenesis of pathological buying. Methods: In the present study, 30 pathological buyers and 30 matched control participants were examined with a cue-reactivity paradigm consisting of shopping and control cues. Skin conductance responses, as well as subjective ratings for arousal, valence, and urge to buy, were assessed. Subjective craving reactions were measured before and after the cue-reactivity paradigm. Results: On a physiological level, skin conductance responses toward shopping cues were higher in pathological buyers (mean [M; standard deviation {SD}] = 0.26 [0.13]) compared with control participants (M [SD] = 0.19 [0.09]; $t(58) =$

2.29, $p = .025$, $d = 0.60$). On a behavioral level, the individuals with pathological buying rated the shopping cues as more arousing and more positive, and reported a greater urge to buy compared with control participants and with control cues. An increase in subjective craving after completing the cue-reactivity paradigm was observed only in the pathological buyers ($M_{pre} [SD] = 1.95 [1.47]$, $M_{post} [SD] = 2.87 [1.79]$; $t(29) = 5.07$, $p < .001$, $d = 0.97$). Conclusions: Cue-reactivity and craving might be potential correlates for the development and maintenance of pathological buying. The results demonstrate similarities between pathological buying and substance or behavioral addictions and provide implications for clinical treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychosomatic Society; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Consumer Behavior](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Self Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Psychosomatic Medicine*
 Available from *Ovid* in *Psychosomatic Medicine*

72. Correlates of HIV testing among rural African American cocaine users.

Citation: Research in Nursing & Health, December 2014, vol./is. 37/6(466-477), 0160-6891;1098-240X (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Wright, Patricia B; Booth, Brenda M; Curran, Geoffrey M; Borders, Tyrone F; Ounpraseuth, Songthip T; Stewart, Katharine E

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Institution: College of Nursing, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Health Management and Policy, College of Public Health, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, US; Department of Biostatistics, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR, US; Department of Public Health Sciences, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Andersen's Revised Behavioral Model of Health Services Use (RBM) was used as a framework in this correlational cross-sectional study to examine factors associated with HIV testing among a sample of 251 rural African American cocaine users. All participants reported using cocaine and being sexually active within the past 30 days. Independent variables were categorized according to the RBM as predisposing, enabling, need, or health behavior factors. Number of times tested for HIV (never, one time, two to four times, five or more times) was the outcome of interest. In ordered logistic regression analyses, HIV testing was strongly associated with being female, of younger age (predisposing factors); having been tested for sexually transmitted diseases or hepatitis, ever having been incarcerated in jail or prison (enabling factors); and having had one sex partner the past 30 days (health behavior factor). Other sexual risk behaviors, drug use, health status, and perception of risk were not associated with HIV testing. Our findings confirm the importance of routine testing in all healthcare settings rather than risk-based testing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Blacks](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*HIV Testing](#)
[Rural Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Research in Nursing and Health](#)

73. Secular trends in alcohol drinking among Danish 15-year-olds: Comparable representative samples from 1988 to 2010.

Citation: Journal of Research on Adolescence, December 2014, vol./is. 24/4(748-756), 1050-8392;1532-7795 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Andersen, Anette; Rasmussen, Mette; Bendtsen, Pernille; Due, Pernille; Holstein, Bjorn E

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Institution: University of Southern Denmark, Copenhagen K, Denmark; University of Southern Denmark, Copenhagen K, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: This study describes the secular trends in weekly intake of beer, wine, liquor, and drunkenness among 15-year-olds 1988-2010 (total N = 8,701), a period with several policy initiatives regarding alcohol in Denmark. Data from seven comparative and representative school surveys conducted in 1988, 1991, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006, and 2010 were used. The proportion of 15-year-olds in Denmark who drank alcohol and were drunk increased from 1988 to 2002, but decreased substantially to 2010; for example, the proportion of 15-year-old girls who drank beer at least weekly increased from 15% in 1988 to 31% in 2002 and decreased to 7% in 2010. We hypothesize that age limits for purchasing alcohol may have resulted in a decrease in young people's alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Research on Adolescence-Society for Research on Adolescence; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Liquor](#)
[Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[Trends](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Journal of Research on Adolescence](#)

74. Adolescent pathways to co-occurring problem behavior: The effects of peer delinquency and peer substance use.

Citation: Journal of Research on Adolescence, December 2014, vol./is. 24/4(630-645), 1050-8392;1532-7795 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Monahan, Kathryn C; Rhew, Isaac C; Hawkins, J. David; Brown, Eric C

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Language: English

Abstract: Delinquency and substance use are more likely to co-occur in adolescence compared to earlier and later developmental periods. The present study examined developmental pathways to co-occurring problem behavior from 6th to 10th grade (N = 2,002), testing how peer delinquency and substance use were linked to transitioning between abstaining, delinquency, substance use, and co-occurring problem behavior. Developmentally, most youth transition from abstinence to delinquent behavior and then escalate to co-occurring problem behavior. Once co-occurring problem behavior onsets, remitting to single-problem behavior or abstinence is unlikely. The impact of peers on problem behavior is domain-specific when individuals transition from abstaining to a single-problem behavior, but is more general with respect to escalation of and desistance from problem behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Research on Adolescence-Society for Research on Adolescence; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Peers](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Journal of Research on Adolescence](#)

75. Reflections regarding future cannabis use among high-frequency users in a Canadian university student population.

Citation: Journal of Research on Adolescence, December 2014, vol./is. 24/4(598-607), 1050-8392;1532-7795 (Dec 2014)

Author(s): Rudzinski, Katherine; Dawe, Meghan; McGuire, Fraser; Shuper, Paul A; Rehm, Jurgen; Fischer, Benedikt

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Language: English

Abstract: Cannabis is the most widely used illicit drug worldwide, and the most commonly used illicit drug in Canada, among postsecondary student populations. This cross-sectional study qualitatively assessed 112 high-frequency, cannabis-using university students in Canada: It examined their subjective expectations regarding what they anticipated their cannabis use would look like in the short- and mid-term future and explored factors they saw potentially contributing to changes in their prospective drug use. Results indicated that participants believe that decisions about future cannabis use will be influenced by several contextual factors, including education and employment responsibilities, intimate relationships, and peer associations. These findings help illuminate the natural evolution of cannabis use and can guide the development of interventions for high-frequency cannabis users in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Journal of Research on Adolescence-Society for Research on Adolescence; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)

[*Drug Abuse](#)
[College Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Research on Adolescence*

76. Risk assessment and reward processing in problem gambling investigated by event-related potentials and fMRI-constrained source analysis.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, August 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Aug 10, 2014)

Author(s): Miedl, Stephan F; Fehr, Thorsten; Herrmann, Manfred; Meyer, Gerhard

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Institution: Department of Neuropsychology and Behavioral Neurobiology, Center for Cognitive Sciences (ZKW), University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany; Department of Neuropsychology and Behavioral Neurobiology, Center for Cognitive Sciences (ZKW), University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany; Department of Neuropsychology and Behavioral Neurobiology, Center for Cognitive Sciences (ZKW), University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany; Institute of Psychology and Cognition Research, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The temporo-spatial dynamics of risk assessment and reward processing in problem gamblers with a focus on an ecologically valid design has not been examined previously. Methods: We investigated risk assessment and reward processing in 12 healthy male occasional gamblers (OG) and in 12 male problem gamblers (PG) with a combined EEG and fMRI approach to identify group-differences in successively activated brain regions during two stages within a quasi-realistic blackjack game. Results: Both groups did not differ in reaction times but event-related potentials in PG and OG produced significantly different amplitudes in middle and late time-windows during high-risk vs. low-risk decisions. Applying an fMRI-constrained regional source model during risk assessment resulted in larger source moments in PG in the high-risk vs. low-risk comparison in thalamic, orbitofrontal and superior frontal activations within the 600-800 ms time window. During reward processing, PG showed a trend to enhanced negativity in an early time window (100-150 ms) potentially related to higher rostral anterior cingulate activity and a trend to centro-parietal group-differences in a later time window (390-440 ms) accompanied by increased superior-frontal (i.e., premotor-related) source moments in PG vs. OG. Conclusions: We suggest that problem gambling is characterized by stronger cue-related craving during risk assessment. Reward processing is associated with early affective modulation followed by increased action preparation for ongoing gambling in PG. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Evoked Potentials](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Decision Making](#)

Electroencephalography
Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Source: PsycINFO

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

77. The association between online gaming, social phobia, and depression: An internet survey.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, July 2012, vol./is. 12/, 1471-244X (Jul 28, 2012)

Author(s): Wei, Han-Ting; Chen, Mu-Hong; Huang, Po-Cheng; Bai, Ya-Mei

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Online gaming technology has developed rapidly within the past decade, and its related problems have received increasing attention. However, there are few studies on the psychiatric symptoms associated with excessive use of online games. The aim of this study is to investigate the characteristics of online gamers, and the association between online gaming hours, social phobia, and depression using an internet survey. Methods: An online questionnaire was designed and posted on a popular online game websites, inviting the online gamers to participate the survey. The content of the questionnaire included demographic data, profiles of internet usage and online gaming, and self-rating scales of Depression and Somatic Symptoms Scale (DSSS), Social Phobia Inventory (SPIN), and Chen Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS). Results: A total of 722 online gamers with a mean age of 21.8 + 4.9 years completed the online survey within one month. 601 (83.2%) participants were male, and 121 (16.8%) were female. The mean weekly online gaming time was 28.2 + 19.7 hours, which positively associated with history of online gaming ($r = 0.245, p < 0.001$), total DSSS ($r = 0.210, p < 0.001$), SPIN ($r = 0.150, p < 0.001$), and CIAS ($r = 0.290, p < 0.001$) scores. The female players had a shorter history of online gaming (6.0 + 3.1 vs. 7.2 + 3.6 years, $p = 0.001$) and shorter weekly online gaming hours (23.2 + 17.0 vs. 29.2 + 20.2 hours, $p = 0.002$), but had higher DSSS (13.0 + 9.3 vs. 10.9 + 9.7, $p = 0.032$) and SPIN (22.8 + 14.3 vs. 19.6 + 13.5, $p = 0.019$) scores than the male players. The linear regression model showed that higher DSSS scores were associated with female gender, higher SPIN scores, higher CIAS scores, and longer weekly online gaming hours, with controlling for age and years of education. Conclusion: The online gamers with longer weekly gaming hours tended to have a longer history of online gaming, and more severe depressive, social phobic, and internet addiction symptoms. Female online gamers had fewer weekly online gaming hours and a shorter previous online gaming history, but tended to have more severe somatic, pain, and social phobic symptoms. The predictors for depression were higher social phobic symptom, higher internet addiction symptoms, longer online gaming hours, and female gender. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Computer Games
*Major Depression

*Psychiatric Symptoms
 *Social Phobia
 Internet
 Technology

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *BMC Psychiatry*
 Available from *BioMedCentral* in *BMC Psychiatry*
 Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *BMC Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
 Available from *ProQuest* in *BMC Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

78. The association between Internet addiction and psychiatric co-morbidity: A meta-analysis.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Jun 20, 2014)

Author(s): Ho, Roger C; Zhang, Melvyn WB; Tsang, Tammy Y; Toh, Anastasia H; Pan, Fang; Lu, Yanxia; Cheng, Cecilia; Yip, Paul S; Lam, Lawrence T; Lai, Ching-Man; Watanabe, Hiroko; Mak, Kwok-Kei

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: This study evaluates the association between Internal Addiction (IA) and psychiatric co-morbidity in the literature. Methods: Meta-analyses were conducted on cross-sectional, case-control and cohort studies which examined the relationship between IA and psychiatric co-morbidity. Selected studies were extracted from major online databases. The inclusion criteria are as follows: 1) studies conducted on human subjects; 2) IA and psychiatric co-morbidity were assessed by standardised questionnaires; and 3) availability of adequate information to calculate the effect size. Random-effects models were used to calculate the aggregate prevalence and the pooled odds ratios (OR). Results: Eight studies comprising 1641 patients suffering from IA and 11210 controls were included. Our analyses demonstrated a significant and positive association between IA and alcohol abuse (OR = 3.05, 95% CI = 2.14-4.37, $z = 6.12$, $P < 0.001$), attention deficit and hyperactivity (OR = 2.85, 95% CI = 2.15-3.77, $z = 7.27$, $P < 0.001$), depression (OR = 2.77, 95% CI = 2.04-3.75, $z = 6.55$, $P < 0.001$) and anxiety (OR = 2.70, 95% CI = 1.46-4.97, $z = 3.18$, $P = 0.001$). Conclusions: IA is significantly associated with alcohol abuse, attention deficit and hyperactivity, depression and anxiety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Ho et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

79. Challenges to providing quality substance abuse treatment services for American Indian and Alaska native communities: Perspectives of staff from 18 treatment centers.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Jun 17, 2014)

Author(s): Legha, Rupinder; Raleigh-Cohn, Ashley; Fickenscher, Alexandra; Novins, Douglas

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Colorado, Aurora, CO, US; Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO, US; Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO, US; Centers for American Indian and Alaska Native Health, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Substance abuse continues to exact a significant toll, despite promising advancements in treatment, and American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities remain disproportionately impacted. Understanding the challenges to providing quality substance abuse treatment to AI/AN communities could ultimately result in more effective treatment interventions, but no multi-site studies have examined this important issue. Methods: This qualitative study examined the challenges of providing substance abuse treatment services for American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities. We conducted key informant interviews and focus groups at 18 substance abuse treatment programs serving AI/AN communities. Seventy-six service participants (21 individuals in clinical administrative positions and 55 front-line clinicians) participated in the project. Interview transcripts were coded to identify key themes. Results: We found that the challenges of bringing effective substance abuse treatment to AI/AN communities fell into three broad categories: challenges associated with providing clinical services, those associated with the infrastructure of treatment settings, and those associated with the greater service/treatment system. These sets of challenges interact to form a highly complex set of conditions for the delivery of these services. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that substance abuse treatment services for AI/AN communities require more integrated, individualized, comprehensive, and longer-term approaches to care. Our three categories of challenges provide a useful framework for eliciting challenges to providing quality substance abuse treatment in other substance abuse treatment settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alaska Natives](#)

sampling in Shanghai. Self-reported and anonymous questionnaires were used to assess parent-adolescent interaction and family environments. AIA was assessed by DRM-52 Scale, developed from Young's Internet-addiction Scale, using seven subscales to evaluate psychological symptoms of AIA. Results: Adjusting for adolescents' ages, genders, socio-economic status, school performances and levels of the consumption expenditure, strong parental disapproval of internet-use was associated with AIA (vs. parental approval, OR = 2.20, 95% CI: 1.24-3.91). Worse mother-adolescent relationships were more significantly associated with AIA (OR = 3.79, 95% CI: 2.22-6.48) than worse father-adolescent relationships (OR = 1.76, 95% CI: 1.10-2.80). Marital status of "married-but-separated" and family structure of "left-behind adolescents" were associated with symptoms of some subscales. When having high monthly allowance, resident students tended to develop AIA but commuter students did not. Family social-economic status was not associated with the development of AIA. Conclusions: The quality of parent-adolescent relationship/communication was closely associated with the development of AIA, and maternal factors were more significantly associated with development of AIA than paternal factors. Family social-economic status moderated adolescent internet-use levels but not the development of AIA. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Chinese Cultural Groups](#)
[*Family Structure](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Parent Child Relations](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Family](#)
[Parents](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [BMC Psychiatry](#)
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [BMC Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
Available from *ProQuest* in [BMC Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
- 81. Variability and dilemmas in harm reduction for anabolic steroid users in the UK: A multi-area interview study.**
- Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, July 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Jul 2, 2014)
- Author(s):** Kimergard, Andreas; McVeigh, Jim
- Correspondence Address:** Kimergard, Andreas: Addictions Department, National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, 4 Windsor Walk, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8BB, Andreas.Kimergard@kcl.ac.uk
- Institution:** Addictions Department, National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, Liverpool, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The UK continues to experience a rise in the number of anabolic steroid-using clients attending harm reduction services such as needle and syringe programmes. Methods: The present study uses interviews conducted with harm reduction

service providers as well as illicit users of anabolic steroids from different areas of England and Wales to explore harm reduction for this group of drug users, focussing on needle distribution policies and harm reduction interventions developed specifically for this population of drug users. Results: The article addresses the complexity of harm reduction service delivery, highlighting different models of needle distribution, such as peer-led distribution networks, as well as interventions available in steroid clinics, including liver function testing of anabolic steroid users. Aside from providing insights into the function of interventions available to steroid users, along with principles adopted by service providers, the study found significant tensions and dilemmas in policy implementation due to differing perspectives between service providers and service users relating to practices, risks and effective interventions. Conclusion: The overarching finding of the study was the tremendous variability across harm reduction delivery sites in terms of available measures and mode of operation. Further research into the effectiveness of different policies directed towards people who use anabolic steroids is critical to the development of harm reduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Needle Exchange Programs](#)
[*Steroids](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Intervention](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Harm Reduction Journal](#)

82. Are empty methadone bottles empty? An analytic study.

- Citation:** Harm Reduction Journal, July 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Jul 2, 2014)
- Author(s):** Dupuy, Gael; Cavalcanti, Lia; Bourgogne, Emmanuel; Brichant-Petitjean, Clara; Gomberoff, Leon; Bloch, Vanessa; Bellivier, Frank; Lepine, Jean-Pierre; Laprevote, Olivier; Vorspan, Florence
- Correspondence Address:** Vorspan, Florence: Unite Variabilite de Reponse aux Psychotropes, Inserm U1144, Universites Paris-Descartes et Paris Diderot, PRES Sorbonne Paris Cite, 4, Avenue de l'Observatoire, Paris, France, 75006, florence.vorspan@lrb.aphp.fr
- Institution:** Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Service de Psychiatrie, Hopital Fernand-Widal, Paris, France; Aurore, Association EGO, Paris, France; Service de Toxicologie Biologique et Pharmacologie, AP-HP, Hopital Lariboisiere, Paris, France; Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Service de Psychiatrie, Hopital Fernand-Widal, Paris, France; Aurore, Association EGO, Paris, France; Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Service de Psychiatrie, Hopital Fernand-Widal, Paris, France; Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Service de Psychiatrie, Hopital Fernand-Widal, Paris, France; Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Service de Psychiatrie, Hopital Fernand-Widal, Paris, France; Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Service de Psychiatrie, Hopital Fernand-Widal, Paris, France; Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Service de Toxicologie Biologique et Pharmacologie, AP-HP, Hopital Lariboisiere, Paris, France; Assistance Publique-Hopitaux de Paris (AP-HP), Service de Psychiatrie, Hopital Fernand-Widal, Paris, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Methadone maintenance treatment is the most widely prescribed treatment for opiate dependence with proven benefits for patients. In naive users or in case of recreational misuse, methadone can be a source of potentially lethal intoxications, resulting in fatal overdoses. A few cases of infantile intoxications have been described in the literature, some of which resulted in death. Nowadays, more than 50,000 bottles are used every day in France, most of which are thrown away in the bin. Relatives at home, especially children, can have access to these empty bottles. This study aims to determine whether the residual quantity of methadone in the bottles is associated with a risk of intoxication for someone who has a low tolerance to opiates, such as a child. Methods: The methadone dosage left in a sample of 175 bottles recapped after use by the patients taking their maintenance treatment in an addiction treatment program centre was analysed during a 2-week period in March 2013. Results: The mean residual quantity of methadone left in each bottle after use is 1.9 + 1.8 mg and 3.3 + 2.4 mg in the sample of 60 mg bottles. Conclusions: There is a potential danger of accidental overdose with empty bottles of methadone syrup, especially for children. To take into account this hazard, several harm reduction strategies can be proposed, such as favouring the taking of the treatment within the delivery centres rather than the 'take home' doses, asking methadone users to bring back their used bottles, and raising patients' awareness of the intoxication risks and the necessary everyday precautions. For stable patients with take home methadone, the use of capsules could be considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Dupuy et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Methadone](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Toxic Disorders](#)
[Harm Reduction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

83. SMOKE IT! Promoting a change of opiate consumption pattern-From injecting to inhaling.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, June 2014, vol./is. 11/, 1477-7517 (Jun 27, 2014)

Author(s): Stover, Heino; Schaffer, Dirk

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Institution: Institute for Addiction Research, Frankfurt, Germany; Deutsche AIDS Hilfe e.V., Berlin, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Intravenous drug use has been predominantly practised since illegal heroin use became known in Germany in the early 1970s. The available data suggest that the risk of accidental overdose when smoking heroin is substantially reduced compared to injecting a substance of unknown purity and quality. Moreover, the risk of transmitting HIV, Hepatitis B or C via blood contact is considerably reduced when smoking heroin rather than when injecting it intravenously. In spite of the significant strain on the lungs and the respiratory tract caused by smoking, it can be concluded that inhalative use - measured by the indicators 'overdose' and 'viral infections' is considerably less dangerous than intravenous use. Despite these harm-reducing effects of inhalative use, there is only very limited scientific survey on this subject. The project 'SMOKE IT!' studied to what extent a change of the consumption method can be supported by making new equipment

for drug use available. Method: 'SMOKE IT!' was carried out as a multi-centre survey in drug consumption rooms (DCRs) in five German cities. Participants received 'SMOKE-IT!' packs that contained new heroin smoking foils, as well as information about inhalative drug use. The quantitative data collection was aided by a written questionnaire filled out at three different stages in 2012. Results: The vast majority of the 165 respondents favoured using the foils from the 'SMOKE-IT!' packs (82.5%). The survey shows that two-thirds of the sample used the SMOKE-IT foils for inhaling instead of injecting. Almost six out of ten said that smoking was healthier than injecting. Thirty-five percent of the participants named the reduced risk of a hepatitis or HIV infection as a particularly important factor. A third of the respondents used the smoking foils to avoid the danger of an overdose. Conclusions: Targeted media and personal intervention in association with the dispensation of attractive drug use equipment can motivate opiate users to change their method of drug use. The main reason for inhalative use is that it is significantly less dangerous, measured by the indicators 'overdose' and 'viral infections'. All drop-in centres should expand their syringe-exchange services to include the dispensation of smoking foils. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Intravenous Injections](#)
[*Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

84. Risk factors for lethal outcome in patients with delirium tremens - psychiatrist's perspective: A nested case-control study.

Citation: Annals of General Psychiatry, December 2013, vol./is. 12/, 1744-859X (Dec 2, 2013)

Author(s): Ignjatovic-Ristic, Dragana; Rancic, Nemanja; Novokmet, Slobodan; Jankovic, Slobodan; Stefanovic, Srdjan

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Institution: Psychiatric Clinic, Clinical Center Kragujevac, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Kragujevac, Kragujevac, Serbia and Montenegro; Center for Clinical Pharmacology, Medical Faculty Military Medical Academy, University of Defence, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro; Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Kragujevac, Kragujevac, Serbia and Montenegro; Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Kragujevac, Kragujevac, Serbia and Montenegro; Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Kragujevac, Kragujevac, Serbia and Montenegro

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The aim was to identify potential risk factors for lethal outcome in patients with delirium tremens (DT) treated in the psychiatric setting. Methods: In a nested case-control study, a total of 190 medical records of patients with DT hospitalized at the Psychiatric Clinic in Serbia between 2002 and 2011 were reviewed and analyzed. The characteristics of patients who died (cases) were compared with those who survived (controls). For each case, two controls (matched for age, gender, and year of hospitalization) were randomly chosen. Results: Significant differences between cases and controls were found for serum potassium levels ($p < 0.001$), the number of hospitalizations ($p < 0.001$), and duration of hospitalization ($p < 0.001$). A significant association with lethal outcome was found for serum potassium levels even in the normal range (adjusted odds ratio 40.52; 95% CI 1.20, >1,000.00; $p = 0.004$). Conclusions: Even though the number and duration of psychiatric hospitalizations were identified as factors determining survival after admission for DT, only serum potassium levels were found to be significant. Patients with an increase in potassium (or absence of hypokalemia) may require more intensive treatment. Monitoring of serum levels of potassium is important not only as an indicator for replacement but also as an indicator of maladaptation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Ignjatovic-Ristic et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Delirium Tremens](#)
[*Psychiatric Hospitals](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Annals of General Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Annals of General Psychiatry](#)
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Annals of General Psychiatry](#)
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Annals of General Psychiatry](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

85. Factors that affect substance users' suicidal behavior: A view from the addiction severity index in Korea.

Citation: Annals of General Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 12/, 1744-859X (Nov 12, 2013)

Author(s): Kwon, Min; Yang, Soo; Park, Kyongran; Kim, Dai-Jin

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Institution: Addiction Research Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, South Korea; College of Nursing, Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, South Korea; Addiction Research Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, South Korea

Language: English

Abstract: Background: In South Korea, it has not been easy to negotiate studies that target drug users who are being punished by law, and accordingly, no study on suicidal ideation among substance users has been accomplished yet. In this study, the factors that affect substance users' suicidal ideation were confirmed. Methods: It was based on the data collected from 'The 2009 Study on Substance-Dependent Individuals in Korea', which was conducted by The Catholic University of Korea in 2010 as a project sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Welfare of Korea. This study targeted 523 former hospital inpatients, prison inmates, and persons under protective supervision who had used substances such as psychotropic drugs, marijuana, and narcotic agents, and were in the recovery stage at various treatment/rehabilitation centers. Student's t and chi-square tests

were used, and multivariate analysis was performed to examine the strength of the relationships between suicide ideation and various factors. Results: According to this study, 41% of these substance users planned suicide with suicidal ideation. Suicidal ideation was confirmed as associated with an unsatisfactory domestic environment, insufficient and unsatisfactory spare time experiences with others, emotional abuse, severe depression, and trouble with controlling violent behavior. Of the substance users who had planned to commit suicide, 56% attempted suicide. Their suicide attempts were shown to have been associated with insufficient protective supervision and the experiences of physical abuse, trouble with controlling violent behavior, and doctors' prescriptions due to psychological or emotional problems. Conclusion: Based on this analysis of the factors that affect suicidal behavior, preventive measures and strategies for substance user were suggested in this study. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Kwon et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Korean Cultural Groups](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[*Suicide](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*
Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Annals of General Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

86. Misuse of benzodiazepines and Z-drugs in the UK.

Citation: The British Journal of Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 205/5(407-408), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Kapil, V; Green, J. L.; Le Lait, C; Wood, D. M; Dargan, P. I

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Institution: Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; Denver Health Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center, Denver, CO, US; Denver Health Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center, Denver, CO, US; Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Benzodiazepines and Z-drugs are commonly prescribed for insomnia and anxiety syndromes and there is increasing concern regarding their misuse. Using an internet-based questionnaire we found that of 1500 respondents 7.7% (n = 116) had misused one or more of these medications. Almost 15% of those misusing at least one of these drugs did so once weekly or more often. The main reasons reported for their use were to help sleep (66.4%), to cope with stress (37.1%) and/or to get high (31.0%). A total of 31% obtained the medications from multiple sources; healthcare professionals (55.2%) and friends/family (39.7%) most commonly. Our study can be used to inform prevention measures for their misuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Insomnia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. A program for engaging treatment-refusing substance abusers into treatment: CRAFT.

Citation: International Journal of Behavioral Consultation and Therapy, 2005, vol./is. 1/2(90-100), 1555-7855 (Spr, 2005)

Author(s): Meyers, Robert J; Smith, Jane Ellen; Lash, Denise N

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Language: English

Abstract: Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT) is a scientifically-supported program for family members who are desperate to get a treatment-refusing substance abuser to enter treatment (Meyers & Wolfe, 2004; Sisson & Azrin, 1986; Smith & Meyers, 2004). CRAFT teaches these family members how to apply behavioral principles at home so that clean and sober behavior is reinforced and substance use is discouraged. CRAFT-trained family members consistently are able to engage their substance-abusing loved one into treatment in nearly seven out of 10 cases. Notably, the program is effective with ethnically diverse populations, across various types of relationships (spouses, parent-adult child), and without regard for the particular drug of abuse (alcohol, cocaine). This paper provides a rationale for working with family members when a resistant individual refuses treatment, and supplies an overview of both the CRAFT program components and the research findings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Modification](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Family Intervention](#)
[*Treatment Refusal](#)
[Family Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Temperament, reward and punishment sensitivity, and clinical disorders: Implications for behavioral case formulation and therapy.

Citation: International Journal of Behavioral Consultation and Therapy, 2005, vol./is. 1/1(56-76), 1555-7855 (Win, 2005)

Author(s): Farmer, Richard F

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Institution: University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: Recent research in psychology, psychiatry and neuroscience has demonstrated reliable associations between temperament and individual differences in sensitivity and responsiveness to environmental cues and behavioral consequences.

Temperament-influenced behavior patterns evident in infancy have also been found to predict behavioral tendencies in adulthood. Such observations suggest that neurophysiological structures and physiological events associated with temperament concepts exert a mediating or moderating influence between current environmental events and behavior. This paper summarizes relevant research on individual differences in sensitivity and responsiveness to environmental cues and behavioral consequences with reference to Jeffrey Gray's neuropsychological theory of temperament. Implications of temperament research for behavioral case formulation and therapy are described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Case Conceptualization](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Avoidance](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Inhibition \(Personality\)](#)
[Neuropsychology](#)
[Psychological Theories](#)
[Punishment](#)
[Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Clinical and social outcomes of adolescent self harm: Population based birth cohort study.

Citation: BMJ: British Medical Journal, October 2014, vol./is. 349/, 0959-8138 (Oct 22, 2014)

Author(s): Mars, Becky; Heron, Jon; Crane, Catherine; Hawton, Keith; Lewis, Glyn; Macleod, John; Tilling, Kate; Gunnell, David

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To investigate the mental health, substance use, educational, and occupational outcomes of adolescents who self harm in a general population sample, and to examine whether these outcomes differ according to self reported suicidal intent. Design: Population based birth cohort study. Setting: Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC), a UK birth cohort of children born in 1991-92. Participants: Data on lifetime history of self harm with and without suicidal intent were available for 4799 respondents who completed a detailed self harm questionnaire at age 16 years. Multiple imputation was used to account for missing data. Main outcome measures: Mental health problems (depression and anxiety disorder), assessed using the clinical interview schedule-revised at age 18 years, self reported substance use (alcohol, cannabis, cigarette smoking, and illicit drugs) at age 18 years, educational attainment at age 16 and 19 years, occupational outcomes at age 19 years, and self harm at age 21 years. Results: Participants who self harmed with and without suicidal intent at age 16 years were at

increased risk of developing mental health problems, future self harm, and problem substance misuse, with stronger associations for suicidal self harm than for non-suicidal self harm. For example, in models adjusted for confounders the odds ratio for depression at age 18 years was 2.21 (95% confidence interval 1.55 to 3.15) in participants who had self harmed without suicidal intent at age 16 years and 3.94 (2.67 to 5.83) in those who had self harmed with suicidal intent. Suicidal self harm, but not self harm without suicidal intent, was also associated with poorer educational and employment outcomes. Conclusions: Adolescents who self harm seem to be vulnerable to a range of adverse outcomes in early adulthood. Risks were generally stronger in those who had self harmed with suicidal intent, but outcomes were also poor among those who had self harmed without suicidal intent. These findings emphasise the need for early identification and treatment of adolescents who self harm. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[*Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[Academic Achievement](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Employment Status](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Psychosocial Development](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *The BMJ*
 Available from *BMJ* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

90. Understanding addiction as a pathology of temporal horizon.

Citation: The Behavior Analyst Today, 2006, vol./is. 7/1(32-47), 1539-4352 (2006)

Author(s): Bickel, Warren K; Kowal, Benjamin P; Gatchalian, Kirstin M

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Language: English

Abstract: The seemingly irrational behavior exhibited by individuals with addiction may be understood by considering their temporal horizon. In this paper, we reviewed published literature and current research concerning how delay discounting, a measure of temporal horizon, has been employed to understand addiction. Specifically, studies of delay discounting among addicted individuals and other psychiatric populations, current controversies in the delay discounting literature, and new developments were reviewed. Addicted individuals discount the long-term consequences of their behavior at a higher rate than matched controls. Current controversies illustrate the need for continued research. Given the rising interest in using delay discounting to understand addictive behaviors, in terms of both overt behavior and at the level of brain activity, we believe research in this field will continue to produce substantial progress for the next several years. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)

*Personality Traits
 *Behavioral Economics
 *Delay Discounting
 Decision Making
 Pathology

Source: PsycINFO

91. Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutations in lung cancer: Preclinical and clinical data.

Citation: Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, November 2014, vol./is. 47/11(929-939), 0100-879X (Nov 2014)

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Language: English

Abstract: Lung cancer leads cancer-related mortality worldwide. Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), the most prevalent subtype of this recalcitrant cancer, is usually diagnosed at advanced stages, and available systemic therapies are mostly palliative. The probing of the NSCLC kinome has identified numerous nonoverlapping driver genomic events, including epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) gene mutations. This review provides a synopsis of preclinical and clinical data on EGFR mutated NSCLC and EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs). Classic somatic EGFR kinase domain mutations (such as L858R and exon 19 deletions) make tumors addicted to their signaling cascades and generate a therapeutic window for the use of ATP-mimetic EGFR TKIs. The latter inhibit these kinases and their downstream effectors, and induce apoptosis in preclinical models. The aforementioned EGFR mutations are stout predictors of response and augmentation of progression-free survival when gefitinib, erlotinib, and afatinib are used for patients with advanced NSCLC. The benefits associated with these EGFR TKIs are limited by the mechanisms of tumor resistance, such as the gatekeeper EGFR-T790M mutation, and bypass activation of signaling cascades. Ongoing preclinical efforts for treating resistance have started to translate into patient care (including clinical trials of the covalent EGFR-T790M TKIs AZD9291 and CO-1686) and hold promise to further boost the median survival of patients with EGFR mutated NSCLC. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: ESPCA Meeting "Sao Paulo Advanced School on Oncogenesis and Translational Medicine for Cancer Treatment". Feb, 2014. Ribeirao Preto. Brazil. This research was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Genes
 *Lung Disorders
 *Mutations
 *Neoplasms
 *Growth Factor
 Treatment Resistant Disorders

Source: PsycINFO

92. CRA and CRAFT: Behavioral approaches to treating substance-abusing individuals.

Citation: The Behavior Analyst Today, 2004, vol./is. 5/4(391-403), 1539-4352 (2004)

Author(s): Smith, Jane Ellen; Milford, Jaime L; Meyers, Robert J

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Language: English

Abstract: The Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) and Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT) are behavioral treatments for substance abuse problems that have received widespread empirical support. CRA, a treatment intended for the drinker him- or herself, was introduced 30 years ago (Hunt & Azrin, 1973). It is based on the belief that a drinker's "community" (e.g., family, social and job environment) plays a critical role in supporting or discouraging drinking behavior. Consequently this environment needs to be restructured such that a sober lifestyle is more rewarding than a drinking lifestyle. CRAFT, an outgrowth of CRA, is a highly successful method for working with concerned family members in order to get a treatment-refusing substance abuser to enter treatment (Meyers & Wolfe, 2004; Sisson & Azrin, 1986). The components of both CRA and CRAFT are outlined in this paper, and the scientific support is summarized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavioral Sciences](#)
[*Community Involvement](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Reinforcement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

93. Negative reinforcement and substance abuse: Using a behavioral conceptualization to enhance treatment.

Citation: The Behavior Analyst Today, 2001, vol./is. 2/2(86-90), 1539-4352 (2001)

Author(s): Blume, Arthur W

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Language: English

Abstract: Reinforcement history is a particularly potent predictor of future addictive behaviors. For the most part, researchers have studied the operant in order to understand and control positive reinforcement that maintains substance use behavior. However, negative reinforcement can be just as powerful in increasing the likelihood of substance use in the future, and some data suggest that negative (and not positive) reinforcement predicts increased difficulties associated with substance abuse over a person's lifetime. Negative reinforcement may be occurring if clients are avoiding withdrawal symptoms, escaping reality, self-medicating, or avoiding loss of using friends. In such cases, therapists may wish to use strategies such as response prevention, generating alternative activities, environmental interventions within the family and community, and emotion regulation and distress tolerance skills. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavioral Assessment](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Negative Reinforcement](#)
[*Treatment Planning](#)
[Concept Formation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. Contingent reinforcement for compliance with goal-related activities in HIV-positive substance abusers.

- Citation:** The Behavior Analyst Today, 2001, vol./is. 2/2(78-85), 1539-4352 (2001)
- Author(s):** Petry, Nancy M
- Correspondence Address:** Petry, Nancy M.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut Health Center, 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-3944
- Institution:** University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This paper describes the use of a contingency management intervention for increasing compliance with goal-related activities in HIV-positive substance abusers. In an HIV drop-in center, substance abuse treatment groups were held throughout a 35-week period. A reversal design was used, in which non-reinforcement and reinforcement conditions were alternated. In the reinforcement condition, the reinforcer was a chance to draw from a bowl and have the possibility of winning a prize. Reinforcers were provided for attending group and for completing steps related to treatment goals. Overall, the procedure increased attendance at groups, with an average of less than one client (range 0-4) per session in the initial baseline condition to an average of 7 clients (range 2-12) per session during the reinforcement conditions. The percentage of goal-related activities completed also rose from 25% during the initial baseline condition to over 70% during the reinforcement condition. It decreased back down to 50% during the return to baseline condition. These data suggest the feasibility of a contingency management intervention that offers reinforcers for compliance with goal-related activities. The process of activity selection and verification is outlined, and the specific activities in which clients engaged are described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Contingency Management](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Goal Orientation](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Treatment Compliance Intervention](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

95. "What nosographic framework for excessive tanning?": Erratum.

- Original Title:** Erratum a quel cadre nosographique pour le bronzage excessif?
- Citation:** L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, October 2014, vol./is. 40/5(425), 0013-7006 (Oct 2014)
- Author(s):** Petit, A; Karila, L; Lejoyeux, M
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- Language:** French
- Abstract:** Reports an error in "Quel cadre nosographique pour le bronzage excessif" by A. Petit, L. Karila and M. Lejoyeux (L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, 2014[Apr], Vol 40[2], 174-179). In the original article, in the results part of the abstract, it was wrongly stated that Carolyn Heckman is a psychologist and not a

dermatologist. The correction is present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-15026-013). Background: Socially valorised tanning, like other forms of behaviour, can take on an addictive aspect. Excessive tanning, defined by the presence of impulsivity and repetition of tanning that leads to personal distress, is a psychiatric disorder that has only recently been recognized. This finding is based on the observations of many dermatologists who report an addictive relationship in their patients with tanning cabins despite announcement of the diagnosis of malignant melanoma. Objective: This article attempts to synthesize the existing literature on excessive tanning and addiction to investigate possible associations. This review focuses on the prevalence, clinical features, aetiology, and treatment of this disorder. Methods: The literature review was conducted from 1983 to 2012, using PubMed, Google Scholar, EMBASE, and PsycInfo, using the following keywords alone or combined: Tanning, Addiction, Sunbeds, Skin cancer prevention, and Treatment. We investigated different models to determine how excessive tanning met these criteria. Results: Excessive Tanning was described in the 2000s by an American dermatologist, Carolyn Heckman. Wartham et al. were the first to have proposed a theoretical framework for addiction to sunbathing, as well as two scales (m CAGE and m DSM IV) for the diagnosis and to assess the degree of addiction. These diagnostic criteria describe the craving like-symptoms, the feeling of losing control, or the continuation of the behavior despite knowledge of negative consequences. Excessive Tanning is not present in the classifications of the DSM or ICD, but may be related to Addiction, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Impulse control disorders, Anorexia, or Body Dysmorphic Disorder. Conclusion: Excessive tanning can be included in the spectrum of behavioural addictions due its clinical characteristics in common with classics addictive disorders. They are a variety of other models, which may offer an explanation for or insight into tanning behaviour. Further studies must be controlled, notably on clinical psychopathology, neurobiology and management to improve our understanding of excessive tanning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Physical Appearance](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[Behavioral Assessment](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Multidimensional family therapy: Which influences, which specificities?

Original Title: La therapie familiale multidimensionnelle (MDFT) : Quelles influences, quelles specificites?

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, October 2014, vol./is. 40/5(408-415), 0013-7006 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Bonnaire, C; Bastard, N; Couteron, J.-P; Har, A; Phan, O

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Language: French

Abstract:

Background: Among illegal psycho-active drugs, cannabis is the most consumed by French adolescents. Multidimensional family therapy (MDFT) is a family-based outpatient therapy which has been developed for adolescents with drug and behavioral problems. MDFT has shown its effectiveness in adolescents with substance abuse disorders (notably cannabis abuse) not only in the United States but also in Europe (International Cannabis Need of Treatment project). MDFT is a multidisciplinary approach and an evidence-based treatment, at the crossroads of developmental psychology, ecological theories and family therapy. Its psychotherapeutic techniques find its roots in a variety of approaches which include systemic family therapy and cognitive therapy. Objective: The aims of this paper are: to describe all the backgrounds of MDFT by highlighting its characteristics; to explain how structural and strategy therapies have influenced this approach; to explore the links between MDFT, brief strategic family therapy and multi systemic family therapy; and to underline the specificities of this family therapy method. Discussion: The multidimensional family therapy was created on the bases of 1) the integration of multiple therapeutic techniques stemming from various family therapy theories; and 2) studies which have shown family therapy efficiency. Several trials have shown a better efficiency of MDFT compared to group treatment, cognitive-behavioral therapy and home-based treatment. Studies have also highlighted that MDFT led to superior treatment outcomes, especially among young people with severe drug use and psychiatric co-morbidities. In the field of systemic family therapies, MDFT was influenced by: 1) the structural family therapy (S. Minuchin), 2) the strategic family theory (J. Haley), and 3) the intergenerational family therapy (Bowen and Boszormenyi-Nagy). MDFT has specific aspects: MDFT therapists think in a multidimensional perspective (because an adolescent's drug abuse is a multidimensional disorder), they work with the system and the subsystem, focusing on the emotional expression and the parental and adolescent enactment (a principle of change and intervention). MDFT includes four modules (adolescent, parent, family interaction, and extra-familial systems) in three steps (1) build the foundation, (2) prompt action and change by working the themes, and (3) seal the changes and exit). The supervision philosophy and methodology is also based on the principle of multidimensionality. Indeed, many different supervision methods are used in a coordinated way to produce the required adherence and clinical skill (written case conceptualizations, videotape presentation and live supervision). Conclusion: Family vulnerability and chronicity factors are a major challenge of modern research. MDFT questions the reciprocal adjustments that have to be made by the subject and his/her familial environment. It also helps to clarify the therapeutic interventions in order to enhance better adolescent development. For this purpose, MDFT offers a specific therapeutic frame, for it is a family therapy focused on adolescents with cannabis abuse problems. Its action and questioning on parental practices and adolescents lead to better psycho-educational support. It focuses the therapeutic process on emotions and family capacity for change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

97. Stabilisation of post-acute stage schizophrenics: From the hospital to the city.

Original Title: Stabilisation des patients schizophrènes en post-aigu: De l'hôpital à la cité.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et thérapeutique, October 2014, vol./is. 40/5(401-407), 0013-7006 (Oct 2014)

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Language: French

Abstract: Schizophrenia is a debilitating disease that usually begins in young adulthood, at a time when a person would usually make the transition to independent living, but it can occur at any age. The symptoms and behaviour associated with psychosis and schizophrenia have a distressing impact on the individual, and the family. The course of schizophrenia varies considerably. Although most patients will recover, some will have persisting difficulties or remain vulnerable to future episodes. Therefore, stabilisation of patients in acute phases and avoidance of relapse are major objectives of management throughout the course of this disease. The purpose of this article is to clarify the stabilisation, to study the contributing factors and strategies to implement to achieve stability, through a literature review and key guidelines. Thus, the patient is stabilised when productive symptoms and behavioural problems have decreased. So, the stable phase represents a prolonged period of treatment and rehabilitation during which symptoms are under adequate control and the focus is on improving functioning and recovery. Important predictive criteria of stabilisation include: positive symptoms, the number of previous relapses, cooperation with the patient and family, good adherence to treatment and the use of long acting injectable second-generation antipsychotics. After an acute relapse, the careful organization of the discharge and the development of a proposed ambulatory care in tailored care structures will help consolidate stabilisation and obtain remission. Accepting the idea of continuing treatment is a complex decision in which the psychiatrist plays a central role beside patients and their families. The course of integrated actions on modifiable risk factors such as psychosocial support, addictive comorbidities, identification of prodromes, active information for the therapeutic education of patients and families and access to care will also be supported. This would improve the functional abilities of patients, their social adaptation and particularly their quality of life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Disease Course](#)
[*Neuroleptic Drugs](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Rehabilitation](#)
[Remission \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Cannabis use and antisocial behaviors in high-school students.

Original Title: Consommation de cannabis et comportements antisociaux dans un echantillon d'adolescents scolarises.

Citation: L'Encephale: Revue de psychiatrie clinique biologique et therapeutique, October 2014, vol./is. 40/5(387-391), 0013-7006 (Oct 2014)

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Language: French

Abstract: Objective: The aim of the study was to evaluate the contribution of cannabis to the prediction of delinquent behaviors. Method: Participants were 312 high-school students who completed self-report questionnaires measuring antisocial behaviors, the frequency of cannabis and alcohol use, psychopathic traits using the Youth Psychopathic traits Inventory, borderline traits, depressive symptoms, socio-economic status, life events, attachment to parents, and low academic achievement. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses were conducted to investigate the contribution of cannabis use and potential confounding variables to antisocial behaviors. Results: Boys reported a greater number of delinquent behaviors than girls (10.2 + 9.2 vs. 5.4 + 5.3, $t = 9.2$, $P < 0.001$). Thirty-seven percent of boys and 24 % of girls reported having used cannabis at least once during the last six months ($P < 0.001$). Among cannabis users, boys reported a greater frequency of use than girls: average use for boys was 2-3 times per month whereas average use for girls was once a month (3.4 + 2.3 vs. 2.6 + 2, $t = 2.9$, $P = 0.004$). Cannabis users reported a greater number of antisocial behaviors than non-users (13.2 + 9.9 vs. 6.1 + 6.3, $t = 13.6$, $P < 0.001$). Multiple regression analyses showed that cannabis use was a significant independent predictor of antisocial behaviors in both gender ($= .35$, $P < .001$ in boys, $= .29$, $P < .001$ in girls) after adjustment for alcohol use, psychopathological and sociofamilial variables. Discussion: The unique and independent association between frequency of cannabis use and antisocial behaviors does not indicate the causal direction of the relationship. It may be that cannabis use induces antisocial behaviors by enhancing impulsivity or irritability or by the need for money to buy cannabis. Conversely, antisocial behaviors may lead to cannabis use either through becoming used to transgressions or through the influence of delinquent peers using cannabis. This link is probably bidirectional, cannabis use and antisocial behaviors influencing mutually in a negative interactive spiral. This association suggests that these two problems are to be jointly approached when treating adolescents using cannabis or having antisocial behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: L'Encephale, Paris; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*High School Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Ernest Kurtz: The historian as storyteller and healer.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2014, vol./is. 32/4(458-484), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2014)

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Institution: Chestnut Health Systems, Punta Gorda, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Ernest Kurtz has made significant contributions to the addictions field through his classic treatise on the history of Alcoholics Anonymous, his writings on spirituality, his collaboration on studies of addiction recovery, and his prolonged service as teacher and mentor. This article profiles the life and thought of Ernest Kurtz, with a particular focus on the themes that permeate his written work and professional presentations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Mentor](#)
[Addiction](#)

[Shame](#)
[Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Drug treatment graduation ceremonies: It's time to put this long-cherished tradition to rest.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2014, vol./is. 32/4(445-457), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Williams, Izaak L

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Institution: University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Over past decades, graduation ceremonies have become a prominent, long-standing, traditional centerpiece of substance use disorder treatment programs and settings. In total, graduations provide clients with a platform to look back at their time in treatment, consider the things they'll take away from that experience, and voice the particularities of their own personhood ("my addict personality" or "parts of the old me") that they wish to symbolically bury and "leave behind." As such, graduation ceremonies are celebratory in nature and socially reinforce milestones, accomplishments, and memories of clients' journeys in treatment recovery. However, lack of survey data on client and professional perceptions of graduation ceremonies, in combination with the virtually nonexistent body of evidence on how they affect the recovery process, raise provocative and potent questions about how this tradition has perpetuated itself throughout treatment practices. This article explores the place and orientation of graduation ceremonies as part of the therapeutic context of treatment and recovery. Challenging the apparent taboo against questioning such ceremonies permits new suggestions for how treatment staff and clients might proceed with graduation ceremonies in the future. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. "It wasn't the proper me"-Narratives about alcoholism and view of oneself: The impact of disavowed shortcomings and dissociation.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2014, vol./is. 32/4(416-432), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Punzi, Elisabeth H; Tidefors, Inga

Correspondence Address: Punzi, Elisabeth H.: Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg, Haraldsgatan 1, Gothenburg, Sweden, SE 405 30, elisabeth.punzi@psy.gu.se

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: This work is based on interviews with socially stable individuals with a history of alcoholism. The interviews concerned the participants' views of themselves, their alcoholism, and how they came to increase their drinking against better judgment. The participants understood their alcoholism as inevitable, and as connected to life experiences. They expressed difficulties in accepting their own shortcomings, and in understanding their increased drinking. Dissociative processes seemed important for these difficulties. The authors suggest that clinicians should provide a therapeutic context

characterized by understanding, in which it is possible to counteract dissociation, and possible for the patient to gradually accept his or her own shortcomings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[Dissociation](#)
Source: PsycINFO

102. Outpatient alcohol and drug treatment for adolescents with co-occurring conduct disorder.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2014, vol./is. 32/4(393-415), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Watson, Jonathan A; Greene, M. Claire; Kelly, John F

Correspondence Address: Kelly, John F.: Department of Psychiatry, Center for Addiction Medicine, 60 Staniford Street, Boston, MA, US, 02114, jkelly11@mgh.harvard.edu

Institution: Massachusetts General Hospital-Harvard, Center for Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Boston, MA, US; Massachusetts General Hospital-Harvard, Center for Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Boston, MA, US; Massachusetts General Hospital-Harvard, Center for Addiction Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Conduct disorder (CD) commonly co-occurs among adolescents with substance use disorder (SUD) and complicates the clinical course of SUD. Although research has begun to investigate CD's impact on adolescent response to SUD treatment, comparatively little is known about the effects of outpatient SUD treatment on this population. This study examined how co-occurring CD influences SUD treatment response as well as longer-term outcomes. Adolescent outpatients (N = 126; M age = 16.7, 25% female) with (i.e., SUD-CD; n = 52), and without CD (SUD-only; n = 74), were compared at baseline. Multilevel mixed models tested group effects on percent days abstinent (PDA) and other clinical and continuing care variables during and following treatment at 6 and 12 months. At baseline, SUD-CD participants had significantly greater psychiatric symptoms, substance use consequences, problem severity, and comorbid internalizing disorders. Both groups changed similarly on measured variables during treatment; however, the sample overall showed increases in PDA and drops in psychiatric symptoms. Following treatment, there were no differences in PDA between groups (p = .44). Both groups showed lower rates of psychiatric symptoms and arrests in the year following treatment, though SUD-CD still reported more psychiatric symptoms (p = .01) and higher inpatient (p = .02) and outpatient treatment (p = .04) utilization than SUD-only. SUD-CD patients may require a more psychiatrically integrated treatment approach during outpatient SUD treatment and more assertive and aggressive continuing care to reduce psychiatric distress, decrease the risk of further hospitalizations, and increase quality of life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Disorders](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Outpatients](#)
Source: PsycINFO

103. Exploring clinician attitudes to addiction recovery in Victoria, Australia.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2014, vol./is. 32/4(375-392), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Pillay, Irene; Best, David; Lubman, Dan I

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Institution: Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, Eastern Health, Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Internationally, the alcohol and other drug (AOD) field has an increasing focus on recovery-oriented care, however there has been little research addressing the impacts in Australia. This study explores the attitudes of AOD clinicians toward recovery-oriented care in Victoria. Data was collected from 50 AOD clinicians and managers across six AOD services. Data collection included completion of a structured questionnaire addressing recovery attitudes and beliefs and semistructured group interviews. Although participants agreed with the broad concept of recovery, there was disagreement over the appropriateness of recovery as a term. The findings support that the development of a set of guiding recovery principles would be more useful than a simple definition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Clinicians](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. Clinical trainees' knowledge and beliefs about 12-step mutual-help organizations: Implications for training and future practice.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2014, vol./is. 32/4(357-374), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Bergman, Brandon G; DeLucia, Christian

Correspondence Address: Bergman, Brandon G.: Massachusetts General Hospital, Center for Addiction Medicine, 60 Staniford Street, Boston, MA, US, 02114, bgbergman@mgh.harvard.edu

Institution: Center for Addiction Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, US; Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Generalist mental health practitioners are likely to encounter patients with substance use disorders, indicating community-based, 12-Step mutual-help organizations (MHOs) can be a valuable referral source for these clinicians. Little is known, however, about how generalist practitioners and trainees understand these organizations. Results of a survey among 316 clinical trainees showed that knowledge levels were below a competency benchmark. While views were positive overall, empirically-inconsistent beliefs were also common. Beliefs and attitudes accounted for approximately one half of the variance in professional intentions (e.g., appropriate referral). The study highlighted knowledge gaps, though trainees appeared open to learning more about 12-Step MHOs. Thus systematic

development and evaluation of clinical training in the area may be warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Knowledge Level](#)
[*Mental Health Personnel](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Education](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. An interpretive phenomenological analysis of secular, spiritual, and religious pathways of long-term addiction recovery.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2014, vol./is. 32/4(337-356), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Flaherty, Michael T; Kurtz, Ernest; White, William L; Larson, Ariel

Correspondence Address: Flaherty, Michael T., 4407 Old William Penn Highway, Ste. 5, Murrysville, PA, US, 15668, flahertymt@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Chestnut Health Systems, Bloomington, IL, US; Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The emergence of recovery as an organizing construct has sparked interest in mapping the varieties of addiction recovery experience. This study uses interpretive (qualitative) phenomenological analysis (IPA) to examine six-diverse pathways of long-term addiction recovery. Semistructured interviews were conducted with six respondents representing natural recovery, Twelve-Step (Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous) recovery (separate), secular recovery, faith-based recovery, and medication-assisted recovery. Common and distinct features of these pathways of addiction recovery are discussed with noted implications for the design of addiction treatment, recovery support services, and an understanding of recovery itself. Qualitative research can be a valuable tool in the elucidation of addiction recovery pathways. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Editorial.

Citation: Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, October 2014, vol./is. 32/4(335-336), 0734-7324;1544-4538 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): McGovern, Thomas F

Correspondence Address: McGovern, Thomas F., thomas.mcgovern@ttuhsc.edu

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial provides an overview of Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly. Primary themes of this issue are treatment and recovery, together with an appreciation of pioneers.

Authors describe the many pathways to sustained recovery, with a focus on the similarities and differences of secular, spiritual, and religious approaches. The variety of recovery experiences captured in this piece significantly broadens our appreciation of the dynamics of recovery. Article demonstrates the ability of outpatient treatment to be equally effective in producing significant improvements in drug dependent adolescents, with and without a conduct disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Religion](#)
[Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. "Interventions for reducing benzodiazepine use in older people: Meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials": Correction.

Citation: The British Journal of Psychiatry, October 2014, vol./is. 205/4(331), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Kua, Ee Heok

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Interventions for reducing benzodiazepine use in older people: Meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials" by Rebecca L. Gould, Mark C. Coulson, Natasha Patel, Elizabeth Highton-Williamson and Robert J. Howard (The British Journal of Psychiatry, 2014[Feb], Vol 204[2], 98-107). In the original article, there were some errors in the data analyses. The corrections are present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2014-05072-005). Background: The use of benzodiazepines has been advised against in older people, but prevalence rates remain high. Aims: To review the evidence for interventions aimed at reducing benzodiazepine use in older people. Method: We conducted a systematic review, assessment of risk of bias and meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials of benzodiazepine withdrawal and prescribing interventions. Results: Ten withdrawal and eight prescribing studies met the inclusion criteria. At post-intervention, significantly higher odds of not using benzodiazepines were found with supervised withdrawal with psychotherapy (odds ratio (OR) = 5.06, 95% CI 2.68-9.57, $P < 0.00001$) and withdrawal with prescribing interventions (OR = 1.43, 95% CI 1.02-2.02, $P = 0.04$) in comparison with the control interventions treatment as usual (TAU), education placebo, withdrawal with or without drug placebo, or psychotherapy alone. Significantly higher odds of not using benzodiazepines were also found for multifaceted prescribing interventions (OR = 1.37, 95% CI 1.10-1.72, $P = 0.006$) in comparison with control interventions (TAU and prescribing placebo). Conclusions: Supervised benzodiazepine withdrawal augmented with psychotherapy should be considered in older people, although pragmatic reasons may necessitate consideration of other strategies such as medication review. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Childhood family income, adolescent violent criminality and substance misuse: Quasi-experimental total population study.

Citation: The British Journal of Psychiatry, October 2014, vol./is. 205/4(286-290), 0007-1250;1472-1465 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Sariaslan, Amir; Larsson, Henrik; D'Onofrio, Brian; Langstrom, Niklas; Lichtenstein, Paul

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Institution: Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US; Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Low socioeconomic status in childhood is a well-known predictor of subsequent criminal and substance misuse behaviours but the causal mechanisms are questioned. Aims: To investigate whether childhood family income predicts subsequent violent criminality and substance misuse and whether the associations are in turn explained by unobserved familial risk factors. Method: Nationwide Swedish quasi-experimental, family-based study following cohorts born 1989-1993 (ntotal = 526 167, ncousins = 262 267, nsiblings = 216 424) between the ages of 15 and 21 years. Results: Children of parents in the lowest income quintile experienced a seven-fold increased hazard rate (HR) of being convicted of violent criminality compared with peers in the highest quintile (HR = 6.78, 95% CI 6.23-7.38). This association was entirely accounted for by unobserved familial risk factors (HR = 0.95, 95% CI 0.44-2.03). Similar pattern of effects was found for substance misuse. Conclusions: There were no associations between childhood family income and subsequent violent criminality and substance misuse once we had adjusted for unobserved familial risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[*Violent Crime](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Stigma, discrimination, treatment effectiveness, and policy: Public views about drug addiction and mental illness.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, October 2014, vol./is. 65/10(1269-1272), 1075-2730 (Oct 1, 2014)

Author(s): Barry, Colleen L; McGinty, Emma E; Pescosolido, Bernice A; Goldman, Howard H

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Institution: Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Schuessler Institute for Social Research, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Public attitudes about drug addiction and mental illness were compared. Methods: A Web-based national survey (N5709) was conducted to compare attitudes about stigma, discrimination, treatment effectiveness, and policy support in regard to drug addiction and mental illness. Results: Respondents held significantly more negative views toward persons with drug addiction. More respondents were unwilling to have a person with drug addiction marry into their family or work closely with them. Respondents were

more willing to accept discriminatory practices against persons with drug addiction, more skeptical about the effectiveness of treatments, and more likely to oppose policies aimed at helping them. Conclusions: Drug addiction is often treated as a subcategory of mental illness, and insurance plans group them together under the rubric of "behavioral health." Given starkly different public views about drug addiction and mental illness, advocates may need to adopt differing approaches to reducing stigma and advancing public policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Public Opinion](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Mental Illness \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)
[Policy Making](#)
[Disability Discrimination](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. RCT of a brief phone-based CBT intervention to improve PTSD treatment utilization by returning service members.

Citation: Psychiatric Services, October 2014, vol./is. 65/10(1232-1237), 1075-2730 (Oct 1, 2014)

Author(s): Stecker, Tracy; McHugo, Gregory; Xie, Haiyi; Whyman, Katrina; Jones, Meissa

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Institution: White River Junction Veterans Affairs Medical Center, White River Junction, VT, US;
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 Dartmouth Psychiatric Research Center, Dartmouth College, Lebanon, NH, US;
 Dartmouth Psychiatric Research Center, Dartmouth College, Lebanon, NH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Many service members do not seek care for mental health and addiction problems, often with serious consequences for them, their families, and their communities. This study tested the effectiveness of a brief, telephone-based, cognitive-behavioral intervention designed to improve treatment engagement among returning service members who screened positive for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Methods: Service members who had served in Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom who screened positive for PTSD but had not engaged in PTSD treatment were recruited (N = 300), randomly assigned to either control or intervention conditions, and administered a baseline interview. Intervention participants received a brief cognitive-behavioral therapy intervention; participants in the control condition had access to usual services. All participants received follow-up phone calls at months 1, 3, and 6 to assess symptoms and service utilization. Results: Participants in both conditions had comparable rates of treatment engagement and PTSD symptom reduction over the course of the six-month trial, but receiving the telephone-based intervention accelerated service utilization (treatment engagement and number of sessions) and PTSD symptom reduction. Conclusions: A one-time brief telephone intervention can engage service members in PTSD treatment earlier than conventional methods and can lead to immediate symptom reduction. There were no differences at longer-term follow-up, suggesting the need for additional intervention to build upon initial gains. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Services](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)

[Mental Health](#)
[Military Personnel](#)
[Online Therapy](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. The relationship between personality, defense styles, internet addiction disorder, and psychopathology in college students.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, October 2014, vol./is. 17/10(672-676), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Floras, Georgios; Siomos, Konstantinos; Stogiannidou, Ariadni; Giouzevas, Ioannis; Garyfallos, Georgios

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Institution: 2nd Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece; Hellenic Association for the Study of Internet Addiction Disorder, Larissa, Greece; Department of Psychology, School of Philosophy, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece; 2nd Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece; 2nd Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to assess any underlying links between personality, defense styles, Internet addiction disorder (IAD), and psychopathology in a college student sample. This is a cross-sectional study of fourth-year Greek Medical students who responded in a comprehensive test battery, which included validated questionnaires on IAD, personality traits, patterns of psychological defense styles, and psychopathology symptoms. A path model that was tested using Partial Least Squares (PLS) methodology showed that the defense styles employed by the students and certain personality traits (Impulsivity, Sensation Seeking, Neuroticism/Anxiety, and Aggression-Hostility) contributed to the prediction of variability in IAD, with IAD in turn predicting variability in overt psychopathology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Defense Mechanisms](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[College Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Online social networking and mental health.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, October 2014, vol./is. 17/10(652-657), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Pantic, Igor

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Institution: School of Medicine, Institute of Medical Physiology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

Language: English

Abstract: During the past decade, online social networking has caused profound changes in the way people communicate and interact. It is unclear, however, whether some of these changes

may affect certain normal aspects of human behavior and cause psychiatric disorders. Several studies have indicated that the prolonged use of social networking sites (SNS), such as Facebook, may be related to signs and symptoms of depression. In addition, some authors have indicated that certain SNS activities might be associated with low self-esteem, especially in children and adolescents. Other studies have presented opposite results in terms of positive impact of social networking on self-esteem. The relationship between SNS use and mental problems to this day remains controversial, and research on this issue is faced with numerous challenges. This concise review focuses on the recent findings regarding the suggested connection between SNS and mental health issues such as depressive symptoms, changes in self-esteem, and Internet addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Mental Health](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)
[Behavior](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Computer Mediated Communication](#)
Source: PsycINFO

113. Electronic cigarettes: Proceed with great caution.

Citation: International Journal of Public Health, October 2014, vol./is. 59/5(683-685), 1661-8556;1661-8564 (Oct 2014)
Author(s): McKee, Martin
Correspondence Address: McKee, Martin: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom, Martin.McKee@lshtm.ac.uk
Institution: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: E-cigarettes may turn out to be effective in increasing quitting but that has yet to be shown. However, if this is shown to be the case, then, just like any other system delivering an active, and potentially toxic substance, they must be subject to appropriate regulation. This should ensure that they are consistent in quality and deliver nicotine as effectively and safely as possible and clearly indicate the addictive nature of nicotine and encourage smoking cessation by providing links to appropriate resources. Moreover, marketing, in any media, should not target children and young people or other non-smokers. Any analysis of e-cigarettes would be incomplete without two final points. The first question is whether e-cigarettes are safe. The second question is whether they actually work as an aid to quitting. E-cigarettes may turn out to be effective in increasing quitting but that has yet to be shown. However, if this is shown to be the case, then, just like any other system delivering an active, and potentially toxic substance, they must be subject to appropriate regulation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Swiss School of Public Health; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Health Promotion](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Toxicity](#)
Source: PsycINFO

114. Electronic cigarettes: It is urgent to promote them to save lives.

Citation: International Journal of Public Health, October 2014, vol./is. 59/5(681-682), 1661-8556;1661-8564 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Flahault, Antoine; Etter, Jean-Francois

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Institution: Institute of Global Health, Faculty of Medecine, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; Institute of Global Health, Faculty of Medecine, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Electronic cigarettes (ecigs) were invented in 2004 in China and emerged in 2006 in the USA and Europe. Ecigs were initially manufactured mostly in China, but they are now also produced in other Asian countries, the USA and Europe. Tobacco companies entered this competitive market only recently, initially by purchasing existing brands. Governments have implemented several interventions aimed at reducing smoking, including tax increases, smoking bans in public and working areas, and media campaigns. Major successes have been reported in many, but not all countries. Those who oppose ecigs see them as a strategy from the tobacco industry to keep or even enroll new segments of the population into nicotine addiction, and they also underline the lack of evidence regarding the long-term safety of these new devices. Although the latter argument can be appropriate for drugs, it does not seem to be relevant regarding alternatives to cigarettes when used by smokers, because no other product than cigarettes kills half of its users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Swiss School of Public Health; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

115. Factors associated with depression and suicide attempts in patients undergoing rehabilitation for substance abuse.

Citation: Journal of Affective Disorders, December 2014, vol./is. 169/(10-14), 0165-0327 (Dec 1, 2014)

Author(s): Ortiz-Gomez, L. D; Lopez-Canul, B; Arankowsky-Sandoval, G

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Institution: Facultad de Enfermeria, Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, Yucatan, Mexico; Departamento de Neurociencias, Centro de Investigaciones Regionales "Dr. Hideyo Noguchi", Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, Yucatan, Mexico; Departamento de Neurociencias, Centro de Investigaciones Regionales "Dr. Hideyo Noguchi", Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, Yucatan, Mexico

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Comorbidity of major depression with substance abuse increases the risk of committing suicide. The objective of this work was to determine the psychological and socio-demographic factors associated with depression and suicide attempts in patients rehabilitating for drug consumption. Method: 57 Patients attending a center for drug abuse treatment answered the following instruments: the Mini-international neuropsychiatric interview, a questionnaire of general information and background data on consumption of substances, depression and suicide attempts, and the Spanish adaptation of the Holmes and Rahe scale for the assessment of life events. Chi-square and logistic regression tests were used to establish associations between variables. Results: 68.4% of the Patients had current major depression, of these, 75.4% experienced it before the onset of substance abuse. Patients attempting suicide before drug use corresponded to

26%, whilst 28.1% attempted suicide within the last year. Current depression-related variables were receiving a diagnosis of depression prior to the consumption of drugs and the first used drugs, which were alcohol or marijuana. The adverse life event "Familial drug abuse history", was also significantly related to depression ($p=0.02$). Variables associated with current suicide attempts were: receiving a diagnosis of depression prior to the consumption of drugs ($p=0.02$), and suicide attempts previous to drug use ($p<0.003$). Limitation: A limitation of this study was the small size of the sample. Conclusion: Patients with depression who attempted suicide prior to the use of drugs also experienced these conditions during the rehabilitation process. Substance use in the family was a risk factor for both, underscoring the need of actions aimed at preventing addictions in the household environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier B.V.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Comorbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

116. Distinct mu, delta, and kappa opioid receptor mechanisms underlie low sociability and depressive-like behaviors during heroin abstinence.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 39/11(2694-2705), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Lutz, Pierre-Eric; Ayranci, Gulebru; Chu-Sin-Chung, Paul; Matifas, Audrey; Koebel, Pascale; Filliol, Dominique; Befort, Katia; Ouagazzal, Abdel-Mouttalib; Kieffer, Brigitte L

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Language: English

Abstract: Addiction is a chronic disorder involving recurring intoxication, withdrawal, and craving episodes. Escaping this vicious cycle requires maintenance of abstinence for extended periods of time and is a true challenge for addicted individuals. The emergence of depressive symptoms, including social withdrawal, is considered a main cause for relapse, but underlying mechanisms are poorly understood. Here we establish a mouse model of protracted abstinence to heroin, a major abused opiate, where both emotional and working memory deficits unfold. We show that delta and kappa opioid receptor (DOR and KOR,

respectively) knockout mice develop either stronger or reduced emotional disruption during heroin abstinence, establishing DOR and KOR activities as protective and vulnerability factors, respectively, that regulate the severity of abstinence. Further, we found that chronic treatment with the antidepressant drug fluoxetine prevents emergence of low sociability, with no impact on the working memory deficit, implicating serotonergic mechanisms predominantly in emotional aspects of abstinence symptoms. Finally, targeting the main serotonergic brain structure, we show that gene knockout of mu opioid receptors (MORs) in the dorsal raphe nucleus (DRN) before heroin exposure abolishes the development of social withdrawal. This is the first result demonstrating that intermittent chronic MOR activation at the level of DRN represents an essential mechanism contributing to low sociability during protracted heroin abstinence. Altogether, our findings reveal crucial and distinct roles for all three opioid receptors in the development of emotional alterations that follow a history of heroin exposure and open the way towards understanding opioid system-mediated serotonin homeostasis in heroin abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Fluoxetine](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

117. In vivo amphetamine action is contingent on CaMKII.

Citation: Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 39/11(2681-2693), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Steinkellner, Thomas; Mus, Liudmilla; Eisenrauch, Birgit; Constantinescu, Andreea; Leo, Damiana; Konrad, Lisa; Rickhag, Mattias; Sorensen, Gunnar; Efimova, Evgenia V; Kong, Eryan; Willeit, Matthias; Sotnikova, Tatyana D; Kudlacek, Oliver; Gether, Ulrik; Freissmuth, Michael; Pollak, Daniela D; Gainetdinov, Raul R; Sitte, Harald H

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of Neurophysiology and Neuropharmacology, Center for Physiology and Pharmacology, Medical University Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Department of Neuroscience and Brain Technologies, Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia (IIT), Genova, Austria; Institute of Pharmacology, Center for Physiology and Pharmacology, Medical University Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Molecular Neuropharmacology and Genetics Laboratory, Department of Neuroscience and Pharmacology, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, Panum Institute, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; Institute of Pharmacology, Center for Physiology and Pharmacology, Medical University Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Department of Neurophysiology and Neuropharmacology, Center for Physiology and Pharmacology, Medical University Vienna, Vienna, Austria; Department of Neuroscience and Brain Technologies, Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia (IIT), Genova, Italy; Institute of Pharmacology, Center for Physiology and Pharmacology, Medical University Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Language:

English

Abstract:

Addiction to psychostimulants (ie, amphetamines and cocaine) imposes a major socioeconomic burden. Prevention and treatment represent unmet medical needs, which may be addressed, if the mechanisms underlying psychostimulant action are understood. Cocaine acts as a blocker at the transporters for dopamine (DAT), serotonin (SERT), and norepinephrine (NET), but amphetamines are substrates that do not only block the uptake of monoamines but also induce substrate efflux by promoting reverse transport. Reverse transport has been a focus of research for decades but its mechanistic basis still remains enigmatic. Recently, transporter-interacting proteins were found to regulate amphetamine-triggered reverse transport: calmodulin kinase II (CaMKII) is a prominent example, because it binds the carboxyl terminus of DAT, phosphorylates its amino terminus, and supports amphetamine-induced substrate efflux in vitro. Here, we investigated whether, in vivo, the action of amphetamine was contingent on the presence of CaMKII by recording the behavioral and neurochemical effects of amphetamine. Measurement of dopamine efflux in the dorsal striatum by microdialysis revealed that amphetamine induced less dopamine efflux in mice lacking CaMKII. Consistent with this observation, the acute locomotor responses to amphetamine were also significantly blunted in CaMKII-deficient mice. In addition, while the rewarding properties of amphetamine were preserved in CaMKII-deficient mice, their behavioral sensitization to amphetamine was markedly reduced. Our findings demonstrate that amphetamine requires the presence of CaMKII to elicit a full-fledged effect on DAT in vivo: CaMKII does not only support acute amphetamine-induced dopamine efflux but is also important in shaping the chronic response to amphetamine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Addiction
 *Amphetamine
 *CNS Stimulating Drugs
 *Cocaine
 *Dopamine
 Mice

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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

118. Current smoking and reduced gray matter volume-A voxel-based morphometry study.**Citation:**

Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 39/11(2594-2600), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2014)

Author(s):

Fritz, Hans-Christian; Wittfeld, Katrin; Schmidt, Carsten O; Domin, Martin; Grabe, Hans J; Hegenscheid, Katrin; Hosten, Norbert; Lotze, Martin

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Nicotine modulates prefrontal processing when tested with functional imaging. Previous studies on changes in regional brain volumes in small samples, reporting different life-time exposure to nicotine, identified reduced volume in smokers in prefrontal areas but reported controversial results for other areas. We investigated the association of cigarette smoking and regional gray and white matter volume by using voxel-based morphometry (VBM) for T1-weighted high-resolution magnetic resonance imaging in 315 current-smokers and 659 never-smokers from the representative Study of Health in Pomerania (SHIP). Our study showed that in current-smokers smoking is significantly associated with graymatter volume loss in the prefrontal cortex, the anterior cingulate cortex, the insula, and the olfactory gyrus. White matter volumes were not relevantly reduced in current-smokers. In current-smokers, we found associations of gray matter loss and smoking exposure (pack-years) in the prefrontal cortex, the anterior and middle cingulate cortex, and the superior temporal and angular gyrus, which however did not stand corrections for multiple testing. We confirmed associations between smoking and gray matter differences in the prefrontal cortex, the anterior cingulate cortex and the insula in the general population of Pomerania (Germany). For the first time, we identified differences in brain volumes in the olfactory gyrus. Other cerebral regions did not show significant differences when correcting for multiple comparisons within the whole brain. The regions of structural deficits might be involved in addictive behavior and withdrawal symptoms, whereas further investigations have to show if the observed atrophies were caused by smoking itself or are preexisting differences between smoking and non-smoking individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Brain Size](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Gray Matter](#)
[White Matter](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Neuropsychopharmacology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License
- 119. Behavioral and neural substrates of habit formation in rats intravenously self-administering nicotine.**
- Citation:** Neuropsychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 39/11(2584-2593), 0893-133X;1740-634X (Oct 2014)
- Author(s):** Clemens, Kelly J; Castino, Matthew R; Cornish, Jennifer L; Goodchild, Ann K; Holmes, Nathan M

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Language: English

Abstract: Tobacco addiction involves a transition from occasional, voluntary smoking towards habitual behavior that becomes increasingly resistant to quitting. The development of smoking habits may reflect a loss of behavioral control that can be modeled in rats. This study investigated the behavioral and neural substrates of habit formation in rats exposed to either brief (10 days) or extended (47 days) intravenous (IV) nicotine self-administration training. Following training, the first cohort of rats were exposed to a nicotine devaluation treatment, which involved repeated pairings of IV nicotine with lithium injection. They were then tested for sensitivity of responding to nicotine devaluation under extinction and reinstatement conditions. The second cohort of rats received equivalent self-administration training followed by processing of brain tissue for c-Fos immunohistochemistry. After brief training, devaluation suppressed nicotine-seeking during tests of extinction and reinstatement, confirming that responding is initially sensitive to current nicotine value, and therefore, goal directed. In contrast, after extended training, devaluation had no effect on extinction or reinstatement of responding, indicating that responding had become habitual. Complementary neuroanalysis revealed that extended nicotine self-administration was associated with increased c-Fos expression in brain regions implicated in habitual control of reward seeking, including activation of the dorsolateral striatum and substantia nigra pars compacta. These findings provide evidence of direct devaluation of an IV drug reward, that nicotine self-administration is initially goal-directed but becomes habitual with extended training, and that this behavioral transition involves activation of brain areas associated with the nigrostriatal system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American College of Neuropsychopharmacology; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Nicotine Habits](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

120. Effects of ceftriaxone on ethanol intake: A possible role for xCT and GLT-1 isoforms modulation of glutamate levels in P rats.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/20(4049-4057), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Alhaddad, Hasan; Das, Sujana C; Sari, Youssef

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University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Rationale: Evidence suggests that glutamate transporter 1 (GLT-1) and cystine/glutamate exchanger transporter (xCT) are critical in maintaining glutamate homeostasis. We have recently demonstrated that ceftriaxone treatment induced upregulation of GLT1 levels and attenuated ethanol intake; however, less is known about the involvement of xCT on ethanol intake. In this study, we investigated the effects of ceftriaxone on the levels of xCT in both continuous and relapse-like ethanol drinking, as well as GLT-1 isoforms, and glutamate aspartate transporter (GLAST) in relapse-like ethanol intake. Methods: P rats received free choice of 15 and 30 % ethanol and water for 5 weeks and then deprived of ethanol for 2 weeks. Rats were treated with ceftriaxone (100 mg/kg, i.p.) or saline during the last 5 days of the 2-week deprivation period. After deprivation period, P rats were re-exposed to free choice of 15 and 30 % ethanol and water for nine consecutive days. A second group of P rats was given continuous ethanol access for 5 weeks, then ceftriaxone (100mg/kg, i.p.) or saline throughout the week 6. Results: Ceftriaxone significantly attenuated relapse-like ethanol intake. Importantly, this effect of ceftriaxone was associated in part with upregulation of the levels of GLT-1a and GLT-1b isoforms and xCT in the prefrontal cortex (PFC) and the nucleus accumbens (NAc). There were no significant differences in GLAST expression among all groups. We also found that ceftriaxone treatment increased xCT levels in both PFC and NAc in continuous ethanol intake. Conclusion: These findings suggest that xCT and GLT-1 isoforms might be target proteins for the treatment of alcohol dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
*Drug Therapy
*Ethanol
*Fluid Intake
*Homeostasis
Rats

Source:

PsycINFO

121. Oxidative stress and BDNF as possible markers for the severity of crack cocaine use in early withdrawal.**Citation:**

Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/20(4031-4039), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s):

Sordi, Anne Orgle; Pechansky, Flavio; Kessler, Felix Henrique Paim; Kapczinski, Flavio; Pfaffenseller, Bianca; Gubert, Carolina; de Aguiar, Bianca Wollenhaupt; de Magalhaes Narvaez, Joana Correa; Ornell, Felipe; von Diemen, Lisia

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Porto Alegre (HCPA), Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Porto Alegre, Brazil

Language:

English

Abstract:

Rationale: An important goal of addiction research is to discover neurobiological markers that could predict the severity of addiction and help to determine appropriate treatment. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) are being related to cerebral plasticity and impairment caused by substance abuse. **Objectives:** This study aims to evaluate alteration of TBARS and BDNF levels among crack cocaine users during early drug withdrawal and its relationship to severity of drug use. **Methods:** Forty-nine adults crack cocaine users were recruited at a public psychiatric hospital with a specialized addiction treatment unit. Blood sample was collected at intake and discharge for the analysis of TBARS and BDNF measures. Information about drug use was assessed by the Addiction Severity Index 6th Version (ASI-6). Detailed information about crack cocaine use was obtained through the "Profile of the crack cocaine user." Severity of crack use was estimated using information from age of first crack use, years of crack use, and crack rocks used in the previous 30 days. **Results:** There is a positive correlation between TBARS levels and severity of crack cocaine use ($R = 0.304$, $p = 0.04$) and a negative correlation between BDNF and severity of crack cocaine use ($R = -0.359$, $p = 0.01$) at discharge. Also, we found an inverse correlation between TBARS and BDNF levels ($R = -0.294$, $p = 0.004$) at discharge. **Conclusions:** Our findings suggest that BDNF and TBARS could be possible markers for the severity of drug use. Further studies may show how those markers could be related to staging, prognosis, and treatment in crack cocaine dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Cerebrovascular Accidents](#)
[Crime](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

122. Beta-2 adrenergic receptors mediate stress-evoked reinstatement of cocaine-induced conditioned place preference and increases in CRF mRNA in the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis in mice.

Citation:

Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/20(3953-3963), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s):

McReynolds, Jayme R; Vranjkovic, Oliver; Thao, Malia; Baker, David A; Makky, Khadijah; Lim, Yiwei; Mantsch, John R

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Rationale: Understanding the mechanisms responsible for stress-induced relapse is important for guiding treatment strategies aimed at minimizing the contribution of stress to addiction. Evidence suggests that these mechanisms involve interactions between noradrenergic systems and the neuropeptide corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF).

Objectives: The interaction between α -adrenergic receptors (ARs) and CRF as it relates to the reinstatement of cocaine-conditioned reward in response to a stressor was examined in mice. We hypothesized that α -ARs are required for stress-induced activation of CRF pathways responsible for reinstatement. **Methods:** Stress-induced relapse was examined based on the re-establishment of cocaine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP; 4x15 mg/kg cocaine, i.p.) after extinction using forced swim (6 min at 22 degreeC) or an injection of the α -AR agonist, clenbuterol (4 mg/kg, i.p.). The CRF-R1 antagonist antalarmin (10 mg/kg, i.p.) or the α -AR antagonist ICI-118,551 (1 mg/kg, i.p.) were given 30 min prior to reinstating stimuli. Quantitative PCR was conducted in dissected bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BNST) and amygdala, putative sources of CRF that contribute to reinstatement, to examine the effects of ICI-118,551 on swim-induced increases in CRF messenger RNA (mRNA) in mice with a cocaine history. **Results:** Pretreatment with ICI-118,551 or antalarmin blocked swim-induced reinstatement of CPP. Reinstatement by clenbuterol was also blocked by antalarmin. ICI-118,551 pretreatment prevented swim-induced increases in CRF mRNA in the BNST. Effects in the amygdala were not observed. **Conclusions:** These findings indicate that, during stress, norepinephrine, via α -ARs, either directly or indirectly activates CRF-releasing neurons in the BNST that interface with motivational neurocircuitry to induce reinstatement of cocaine-conditioned reward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[*mRNA](#)
[Adrenergic Receptors](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

123. Impaired flexibility in decision making in rats after administration of the pharmacological stressor yohimbine.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, October 2014, vol./is. 231/20(3941-3952), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Schwager, Andrea L; Haack, Andrew K; Taha, Sharif A

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Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Stress-induced disruption of decision making has been hypothesized to contribute to drug-seeking behaviors and addiction. Noradrenergic signaling plays a central role in mediating stress responses. However, the effects of acute stress on decision making, and the role of noradrenergic signaling in regulating these effects, have not been well characterized. Objective: To characterize changes in decision making caused by acute pharmacological stress, the effects of yohimbine (an α -adrenergic antagonist) were examined in a delay discounting task. Noradrenergic contributions to decision making were further characterized by examining the effects of propranolol (a antagonist), prazosin (an α 1 antagonist), and guanfacine (an α 2 agonist). Methods: Sprague-Dawley rats were administered drugs prior to performance on a delay discounting task, in which the delay preceding the large reward increased within each session (ascending delays). To dissociate drug-induced changes in delay sensitivity from behavioral inflexibility, drug effects were subsequently tested in a modified version of the discounting task, in which the delay preceding the large reward decreased within each session (descending delays). Results: Yohimbine increased choice of the large reward when tested with ascending

delays but decreased choice of the same large reward when tested with descending delays, suggesting that drug effects could be attributed to perseverative choice of the lever preferred at the beginning of the session. Propranolol increased choice of the large reward when tested with ascending delays. Prazosin and guanfacine had no effect on reward choice. Conclusions: The stress-like effects of yohimbine administration may impair decision making by causing inflexible, perseverative behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Yohimbine](#)
[Rats](#)
[Stress](#)
Source: PsycINFO

124. Panic disorder and psychoactive substance use in primary care.

Citation: Trends in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, April 2014, vol./is. 36/2(113-118), 2237-6089 (Apr-Jun 2014)
Author(s): Pires, Andressa Jacondino; Casanova, Camila Correa; de Avila Quevedo, Luciana; Jansen, Karen; da Silva, Ricardo Azevedo
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Language: English
Abstract: Objective: To identify the association between panic disorder and licit and illicit substance use in the population provided with primary care in the southern Brazil. Methods: This is a cross-sectional study with patients from three primary care centers. We used the Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) to evaluate substance use and the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) to diagnose panic disorder. Results: A total of 1,081 subjects were evaluated. The prevalence of panic disorder was 5.6%. Panic disorder was associated with using marijuana ($p = 0.001$), tobacco ($p = 0.001$), cocaine ($p < 0.001$), and other illicit substances ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion: A significant association is noticed between panic disorder and licit and illicit substance use, thus, it is interesting to rethink the approach to treatment/intervention in patients with dual diagnosis. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Panic Disorder](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
Source: PsycINFO

125. Patterns of non-medical use of methylphenidate among 5th and 6th year students in a medical school in southern Brazil.

- Citation:** Trends in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, April 2014, vol./is. 36/2(101-106), 2237-6089 (Apr-Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** da Rosa Silveira, Rodrigo; Lejderman, Betina; Ferreira, Pedro Eugenio Mazzucchi Santana; da Rocha, Gibsi Maria Possapp
- Correspondence Address:** Lejderman, Betina, betinalejderman@gmail.com
- Institution:** Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS), Porto Alegre, Brazil; Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS), Porto Alegre, Brazil; Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS), Department of Psychiatry, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS), Department of Psychiatry, Porto Alegre, Brazil
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: To evaluate the prevalence of methylphenidate (MPH) use among 5th and 6th year medical students, to discriminate MPH use with and without medical indication, and to correlate MPH use with alcohol intake. Methods: This is a cross-sectional study in which medical students were invited to answer a questionnaire to evaluate academic and socioeconomic status, MPH use patterns, and attitudes towards neuroenhancing drugs. The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) was used to assess alcohol intake; a score > 8 suggests potentially hazardous alcohol use. Results: Fifty-two participants (34.2%) had already used MPH, of which 35 (23.02%) had used it without medical indication. The number of 6th year students who had used MPH was more than twice higher than that of their 5th year counterparts (32.89 vs. 13.15%, respectively; $p = 0.004$). Also, 43.6% ($p = 0.031$) of the users of MPH had an AUDIT score > 8; 33.3% ($p = 0.029$) of non-medical users of MPH had an AUDIT score > 8. Conclusions: In this study, the use of MPH without medical indication was prevalent. Our findings also confirmed the association between non-medical use of MPH and potentially hazardous alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Jornada de Psiquiatria da APRS. XI. Sep, 2013. Gramado. Brazil. The paper was presented as a poster at the aforementioned meeting.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: APRS
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Medical Students](#)
[*Methylphenidate](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

126. Risk factors of suicide attempts by poisoning: Review.

- Citation:** Trends in Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, April 2014, vol./is. 36/2(63-74), 2237-6089 (Apr-Jun 2014)
- Author(s):** da Cruz Pires, Maria Claudia; da Silva, Tatiana de Paula Santana; dos Passos, Marcela Pires; Sougey, Everton Botelho; Filho, Othon Coelho Bastos
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- Institution:** Graduate Program in Neuropsychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil; Graduate Program in Neuropsychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil; Graduate Program in Neuropsychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil; Graduate Program in Neuropsychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Suicide, a complex and universal human phenomenon, is a major public health problem. This study reviewed the literature about the major risk factors associated with suicide attempts by poisoning. Methods: An integrative review of the literature was performed in databases (LILACS, PubMed and MEDLINE) to search for studies published between 2003 and 2013, using the following keywords: suicide, attempted; poisoning; risk factors. Inclusion criteria were: original study with abstract, sample of adults, and attempted suicide by poisoning in at least 50% of the study population. Results: Two hundred and nineteen studies were retrieved and read by two independent examiners, and 22 were included in the study. The main risk factors for suicide attempts by poisoning were female sex, age 15-40 years, single status, little education, unemployment, drug or alcohol abuse or addiction, psychiatric disorder and psychiatric treatment using antidepressants. Conclusion: Further prospective studies should be conducted to confirm these risk factors or identify others, and their findings should contribute to planning measures to prevent suicide attempts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: APRS

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[*Toxins](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

127. Attitudes of family physicians towards adolescent cannabis users: A qualitative study in France.

Citation: Family Practice, October 2014, vol./is. 31/5(585-591), 0263-2136;1460-2229 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Vorilhon, Philippe; Picard, Valerie; Marty, Laurent; Roussel, Helene Vaillant; Llorca, Pierre M; Laporte, Catherine

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: GPs are the health professionals most frequently consulted by adolescents. However, discussion between GPs and adolescents regarding cannabis use does not occur spontaneously. Objective: To identify obstacles to the identification and management of cannabis use by adolescents based on GPs' experiences. Methods: We conducted a qualitative study using focus groups of GPs from the Auvergne area (France). The GPs were selected according to descriptive and strategic variables. Three researchers-an anthropologist, a psychiatrist with expertise in addiction and a GP-performed a thematic analysis. Results: Twenty-four GPs participated in three consecutive focus groups. The GPs were aware of the health risks of cannabis, yet ambivalent about its use by adolescents. The GPs also reported a lack of patient questioning during consultation. The obstacles to the identification and treatment of cannabis use by adolescents identified included lack of GP knowledge about cannabis (e.g. consumption patterns and laws); difficulties in addressing the issue with adolescents, evaluating adolescents' consumption and its impact and proposing support and follow-up and the presence of parents. The GPs

were aware that their role lies at the intersection between the medical, personal, familial and social fields. Conclusion: Despite these barriers, GPs are willing to ask adolescents about their cannabis use. An adolescent's awareness, environment and receptiveness favour a sustainable therapeutic relationship. Brief intervention is a tool that may be of assistance in this relationship and allow GPs to take the initiative. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Family Physicians](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Family Practice](#)

128. An enriched environment reduces the stress level and locomotor activity induced by acute morphine treatment and by saline after chronic morphine treatment in mice.

Citation: NeuroReport: For Rapid Communication of Neuroscience Research, June 2014, vol./is. 25/9(701-709), 0959-4965;1473-558X (Jun 18, 2014)

Author(s): Xu, Jia; Sun, Jinling; Xue, Zhaoxia; Li, Xinwang

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Language: English

Abstract: This study investigated the relationships among an enriched environment, stress levels, and drug addiction. Mice were divided randomly into four treatment groups (n = 12 each): enriched environment without restraint stress (EN), standard environment without restraint stress (SN), enriched environment with restraint stress (ES), and standard environment with restraint stress (SS). Mice were reared in the respective environment for 45 days. Then, the ES and SS groups were subjected to restraint stress daily (2 h/day) for 14 days, whereas the EN and SN groups were not subjected to restraint stress during this stage. The stress levels of all mice were tested in the elevated plus maze immediately after exposure to restraint stress. After the 2-week stress testing period, mice were administered acute or chronic morphine (5 mg/kg) treatment for 7 days. Then, after a 7-day withdrawal period, the mice were injected with saline (1 ml/kg) or morphine (5 mg/kg) daily for 2 days to observe locomotor activity. The results indicated that the enriched environment reduced the stress and locomotor activity induced by acute morphine administration or saline after chronic morphine treatment. However, the enriched environment did not significantly inhibit locomotor activity induced by morphine challenge. In addition, the stress level did not mediate the effect of the enriched environment on drug-induced locomotor activity after acute or chronic morphine treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

[Drug Addiction](#)
[Environment](#)
[Mice](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

129. Enriched environment attenuates nicotine self-administration and induces changes in FosB expression in the rat prefrontal cortex and nucleus accumbens.

Citation: NeuroReport: For Rapid Communication of Neuroscience Research, June 2014, vol./is. 25/9(688-692), 0959-4965;1473-558X (Jun 18, 2014)

Author(s): Venebra-Munoz, Arturo; Corona-Morales, Aleph; Santiago-Garcia, Juan; Melgarejo-Gutierrez, Montserrat; Caba, Mario; Garcia-Garcia, Fabio

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Language: English

Abstract: Environment enrichment conditions have important consequences on subsequent vulnerability to drugs of abuse. The present work examined whether exposure to an enriched environment (EE) decreases oral self-consumption of nicotine. Wistar rats were housed either in a standard environment (SE, four rats per standard cage) or in an EE during 60 days after weaning. EE consisted of eight animals housed in larger cages containing a variety of objects such as boxes, toys, and burrowing material that were changed three times a week. After this period, animals were exposed to nicotine for 3 weeks, where animals chose freely between water and a nicotine solution (0.006% in water). Fluid consumption was evaluated on a daily basis. FosB immunohistochemistry in the prefrontal cortex and nucleus accumbens was also performed. Rats of the EE group consumed less nicotine solution (0.25 + 0.04 mg/kg/day) than SE rats (0.54 + 0.05 mg/kg/day). EE increased the number of Fos-immunoreactive (Fos-ir) cells in the nucleus accumbens core and shell and in the prefrontal cortex, compared with animals in the standard condition. However, rats exposed to nicotine in the SE showed higher Fos-ir cells in the nucleus accumbens core and shell than nonexposed rats. Nicotine consumption did not modify Fos-ir cells in these brain areas in EE animals. These results support the idea of a possible protective effect of the EE on reward sensitivity and the development of an addictive behavior to nicotine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Amygdala](#)
[Neural Plasticity](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

130. Involvement of the insular nitric oxide signaling pathway in the expression of morphine-induced conditioned place preference in rats.

Citation: NeuroReport: For Rapid Communication of Neuroscience Research, June 2014, vol./is. 25/9(641-646), 0959-4965;1473-558X (Jun 18, 2014)

Author(s): Ma, Peng; Liu, Hongyu; Li, Hui; Huang, Xinjie; Chen, Lei; Zhai, Haifeng

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Institution: Institute of Sport and Exercise Medicine, North University of China, Taiyuan, China; Institute of Sport and Exercise Medicine, North University of China, Taiyuan, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China; National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China

Language: English

Abstract: Nitric oxide (NO) has been recently reported to play an important role in the rewarding effects of addictive drugs. The regional NO signaling in the brain, however, is not completely clear. Here, we studied the effects of insular NO signaling on the expression of morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP). Insular microinjection of the NO inhibitors NG-nitro L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME) and 7-nitroindazole reduced the expression of morphine-induced CPP. The NO donor molsidomine, in contrast, reversed L-NAME-induced reduction of CPP expression. These results suggest that insular NO signaling is involved in the expression of morphine-CPP. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Morphine](#)
[*Nitric Oxide](#)
[*Place Conditioning](#)
[*Cell Signaling](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

131. Enhanced endocannabinoid-mediated modulation of rostromedial tegmental nucleus drive onto dopamine neurons in sardinian alcohol-preferring rats.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, September 2014, vol./is. 34/38(12716-12724), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Sep 17, 2014)

Author(s): Melis, Miriam; Sagheddu, Claudia; De Felice, Marta; Casti, Alberto; Madeddu, Camilla; Spiga, Saturnino; Muntoni, Anna Lisa; Mackie, Kenneth; Marsicano, Giovanni; Colombo, Giancarlo; Castelli, Maria Paola; Pistis, Marco

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Division of Neuroscience and Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Cagliari, Monserrato, Italy; Division of Neuroscience and Clinical Pharmacology, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Cagliari, Monserrato, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: The progressive predominance of rewarding effects of addictive drugs over their aversive properties likely contributes to the transition from drug use to drug dependence. By inhibiting the activity of DA neurons in the VTA, GABA projections from the rostromedial tegmental nucleus (RMTg) are well suited to shift the balance between drug-induced reward and aversion. Since cannabinoids suppress RMTg inputs to DA cells and CB1 receptors affect alcohol intake in rodents, we hypothesized that the endocannabinoid system, by modulating this pathway, might contribute to alcohol preference. Here we found that RMTg afferents onto VTA DA neurons express CB1 receptors and display a 2-arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG)-dependent form of short-term plasticity, that is, depolarization-induced suppression of inhibition (DSI). Next, we compared rodents with innate opposite alcohol preference, the Sardinian alcohol-preferring (sP) and alcohol-nonpreferring (sNP) rats. We found that DA cells from alcohol-naive sP rats displayed a decreased probability of GABA release and a larger DSI. This difference was due to the rate of 2-AG degradation. In vivo, we found a reduced RMTg-induced inhibition of putative DA neurons in sP rats that negatively correlated with an increased firing. Finally, alcohol failed to enhance RMTg spontaneous activity and to prolong RMTg-induced silencing of putative DA neurons in sP rats. Our results indicate functional modifications of RMTg projections to DA neurons that might impact the reward/aversion balance of alcohol attributes, which may contribute to the innate preference observed in sP rats and to their elevated alcohol intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Tegmentum](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Rats](#)
[Synaptic Plasticity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

132. Awareness in school through mindfulness teacher trainings.

Original Title: Achtsamkeit in der Schule durch ein professionsbezogenes Achtsamkeitstraining für LehrerInnen.

Citation: Gruppendynamik und Organisationsberatung, September 2014, vol./is. 45/3(253-271), 1618-7849;1862-2615 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Kobusch, Adriane Bettina

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Institution: Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

Language: German

Abstract: This article argues for a culture of mindfulness in schools. It postulates that mindfulness is a necessary part of health promotion in schools since it constitutes an important personal resource in solving urgent problems such as increasing adipositas, addictive behavior and procrastination. Mindfulness of teachers is stated as an essential catalyst for mindfulness-based activities in schools. First results of a research project are presented and discussed which developed a profession-related mindfulness Training adapted

especially for teachers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Awareness](#)
[*Schools](#)
[*Teachers](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Health Promotion](#)

Source: PsycINFO

133. The neurokinin-1 receptor in addictive processes.

Citation: The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, October 2014, vol./is. 351/1(2-8), 0022-3565;1521-0103 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Schank, Jesse R

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Language: English

Abstract: Stress can trigger drug-seeking behavior, increase self-administration rates, and enhance drug reward. A number of stress-related neuropeptides have been shown to mediate these behavioral processes. The most studied peptide in this category is corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH), which has been shown to mediate stress-induced reinstatement of drug seeking, escalated self-administration, and drug withdrawal, but it does not seem to be involved in baseline drug self-administration or cue-induced reinstatement. This pattern of effects holds for many classes of drugs, including alcohol, opiates, and psychostimulants. The neurokinin-1 receptor (NK1R) is the preferred receptor for the endogenous stress-related neuropeptide substance P (SP). The SP/NK1R system is a major mediator of stress and anxiety, and over the last several years, it has been demonstrated that the SP/NK1R system can have effects similar to those of CRH on drug taking and drug seeking. Specifically, NK1R inhibition attenuates escalated self-administration of alcohol as well as stress-induced reinstatement of alcohol and cocaine seeking; however, in contrast to other stress systems, the NK1R also appears to have a role in primary reward and reinforcement for opiates. This review outlines the role of NK1R in drug-seeking behaviors and highlights recent results from clinical studies that suggest that the NK1R may be a promising drug target going forward. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Neurokinins](#)
[*Stress](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

134. Alcohol consumption, alcohol consumption -related harm and alcohol control policy in Austria: Do they link up?

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, October 2014, vol./is. 49/12(1619-1632), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Eisenbach-Stangl, Irmgard; Allamani, Allaman

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Institution: European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna, Austria; Regional Health Agency of Tuscany, Florence, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: The study identifies changes in selected ("unplanned") socio-demographic and economic factors as well as in (planned) political measures that are most strongly correlated with changes in alcohol consumption and alcohol consumption-related harm between 1961 and 2006 in Austria. During the period of investigation consumption increased until the early 1970s, dropped during the next decade and have leveled off since. Increasing urbanization, female employment and average age of mothers at their child births are associated with the best time series model for the interpretation of consumption changes. The results regarding alcohol control policies and their impact on consumption were paradoxical. Study limitations were noted pointing up the necessity to improve indicators and concepts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Political Issues](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

135. Foreword to the special issue on the AMPHORA study.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, October 2014, vol./is. 49/12(1505-1507), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Anderson, Peter; Allamani, Allaman

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Institution: Institute of Health and Society, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom; Institute of Health and Society, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: This article provides an overview of the special issue on the AMPHORA study. The purpose of the AMPHORA study, which the papers in this special issue of Substance Use and Misuse report on, was to identify and tease out the relative contributions of a range of consensually selected, largely unplanned societal changes and purposeful alcohol policies and actions on levels of alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm in 12 European countries. The authors invite all readers of this special issue of Substance Use and Misuse, be they concerned citizens, researchers, practitioners, or policy makers to take careful note of all of its content, and to consider for themselves, what can and does this mean for more effective alcohol policy and action that can lead to health gain, averted ill-health and avoided premature death. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

[*Drug Legalization](#)[*Health](#)[*Policy Making](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)**136. Cav1.2 and Cav1.3 L-type calcium channels regulate dopaminergic firing activity in the mouse ventral tegmental area.****Citation:** Journal of Neurophysiology, September 2014, vol./is. 112/5(1119-1130), 0022-3077;1522-1598 (Sep 1, 2014)**Author(s):** Liu, Yudan; Harding, Meghan; Pittman, Andrea; Dore, Jules; Striessnig, Jorg; Rajadhyaksha, Anjali; Chen, Xihua**Correspondence Address:** Liu, Yudan: Dept. of Physiology, School of Life Science and Biopharmaceutics, Shenyang Pharmaceutical Univ., Liaoning, Shenyang, China, 110016, redfeatherliu@hotmail.com**Institution:** Department of Physiology, School of Life Science and Biopharmaceutics, Shenyang Pharmaceutical University, Shenyang, China; Division of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NF, Canada; Division of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NF, Canada; Division of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NF, Canada; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Institute of Pharmacy, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria; Division of Pediatric Neurology, Department of Pediatrics, Weill Cornell Medical College, Cornell University, New York, NY, US; Division of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NF, Canada**Language:** English**Abstract:** Dopaminergic projections from the ventral tegmental area (VTA) constitute the mesolimbocortical system that underlies addiction and psychosis primarily as a result of increased dopaminergic transmission. Dopamine release is spike dependent. L-type calcium channels (LTCCs) play an important role in regulating firing activities, but the contribution of specific subtypes remains unclear. This article describes different functions of Cav1.2 and Cav1.3 subtypes in regulating firing properties with two transgenic mouse strains. For basal firing, Cav1.3-deficient (Cav1.3^{-/-}) mice had a lower basal firing frequency. The dihydropyridine (DHP) channel blocker nifedipine reduced single-spike firing in mice expressing DHP-insensitive Cav1.2 channels (Cav1.2DHP^{-/-} mice), confirming the significant contribution from the Cav1.3 subtype in basal firing. Moreover, the DHP channel activator (S)-(-)-Bay K8644 and the non-DHP channel activator FPL 64176 converted firing patterns from single spiking to bursting in Cav1.2DHP^{-/-} mice. Nifedipine inhibited burst firing induced by both activators, suggesting that Cav1.3 also serves an essential role in burst firing. However, FPL 64176 also induced bursting in Cav1.3^{-/-} mice. These results indicate that the Cav1.3 subtype is crucial to regulation of basal single-spike firing, while activation of both Cav1.2 and Cav1.3 can support burst firing of VTA neurons. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The American Physiological Society; YEAR: 2014**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** [*Dopamine](#)
[*Electrical Activity](#)
[*Tegmentum](#)
[*Action Potentials](#)
[*Calcium Channel](#)
[Animal Strain Differences](#)
[Electrophysiology](#)
[Mice](#)**Source:** PsycINFO

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

137. Do reward-processing deficits in schizophrenia-spectrum disorders promote cannabis use? An investigation of physiological response to natural rewards and drug cues.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatry & Neuroscience, September 2014, vol./is. 39/5(339-347), 1180-4882;1488-2434 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Cassidy, Clifford M; Brodeur, Mathieu B; Lepage, Martin; Malla, Ashok

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Dysfunctional reward processing is present in individuals with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders (SSD) and may confer vulnerability to addiction. Our objective was to identify a deficit in patients with SSD on response to rewarding stimuli and determine whether this deficit predicts cannabis use. Methods: We divided a group of patients with SSD and nonpsychotic controls into cannabis users and nonusers. Response to emotional and cannabis-associated visual stimuli was assessed using self-report, event-related potentials (using the late positive potential [LPP]), facial electromyography and skin-conductance response. Results: Our sample comprised 35 patients with SSD and 35 nonpsychotic controls. Compared with controls, the patients with SSD showed blunted LPP response to pleasant stimuli ($p = 0.003$). Across measures, cannabis-using controls showed greater response to pleasant stimuli than to cannabis stimuli whereas cannabis-using patients showed little bias toward pleasant stimuli. Reduced LPP response to pleasant stimuli was predictive of more frequent subsequent cannabis use ($= -0.24, p = 0.034$). Limitations: It is not clear if the deficit associated with cannabis use is specific to rewarding stimuli or nonspecific to any kind of emotionally salient stimuli. Conclusion: The LPP captures a reward-processing deficit in patients with SSD and shows potential as a biomarker for identifying patients at risk of heavy cannabis use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Canadian Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Visual Evoked Potentials](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

138. What's deficient in reward deficiency?

Citation: Journal of Psychiatry & Neuroscience, September 2014, vol./is. 39/5(291-293), 1180-4882;1488-2434 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Leyton, Marco

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Language: English

Abstract: This editorial focuses on reward deficiency in people with substance use disorders. It has been proposed that people with substance use disorders suffer from a reward deficiency syndrome. Sometimes this is framed as a pre-existing trait; sometimes it is framed as an acquired condition. Although the reward deficiency idea is often used as an explanation for excessive substance use, there is little consensus about the deficiency's basis or how it might increase drug and alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Canadian Medical Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Neurochemistry](#)
[Neurosciences](#)
[Psychiatry](#)
[Syndromes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

139. An exploration of cohesion and recovery outcomes in addiction treatment groups.

Citation: Social Work with Groups: A Journal of Community and Clinical Practice, October 2014, vol./is. 37/4(314-330), 0160-9513;1540-9481 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Pooler, David K; Qualls, Natalie; Rogers, Robin; Johnston, Dennis

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Institution: School of Social Work, Baylor University, Waco, TX, US; Central Texas Veterans Health Care Center, Waco, TX, US; School of Social Work, Baylor University, Waco, TX, US; Department of Statistical Science, Baylor University, Waco, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article explores the relationship between group cohesion and recovery outcome variables in inpatient addiction treatment groups. We surveyed 104 people in group therapy using measures of cohesion, self-efficacy, social support, and coping. Length of stay in treatment has a relationship with cohesion. Significant higher order interactions were found with group cohesion (length of stay by type of addiction and length of stay by type of referral). The interaction of gender by addiction on measures of social support and self-efficacy were also significant. The latent construct of collective efficacy was confirmed using factor analysis, and we discuss collective efficacy and implications for group work with addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Group Cohesion
 *Recovery (Disorders)
 *Treatment Duration

Source: PsycINFO

140. Methamphetamine induces dynamic changes of histone deacetylases in different phases of behavioral sensitization.

Citation: CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics, September 2014, vol./is. 20/9(874-876), 1755-5930;1755-5949 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Li, Hui; Li, Fei; Wu, Ning; Su, Rui-Bin; Li, Jin

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Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to investigate the activity and expression changes of HDACs in the PFC of rats with METH-induced behavioral sensitization. This study found that the expressions of both HDAC1 and HDAC2, two isoforms of Class I HDACs, decreased after acute METH treatment ($P < 0.05$, Figure 2A), while the total HDACs activity did not change. Long-term treatment with METH produced histone hyperacetylation, but it is not clear that the relationship between HDACs and METH-induced behavioral sensitization. Our study showed that total HDACs activity was downregulated in the development phase of behavioral sensitization ($P < 0.05$, Figure 2B), which provided direct evidence that HDACs involved in the elevated histone acetylation. In summary, the present study found that HDAC activity in PFC was dynamically regulated in METH-induced behavioral sensitization. From acute to challenge, HDACs' mRNA showed a shift from Class I HDACs to Class II HDACs. Class I HDACs appeared to contribute to the decreased HDAC activity in the development phase, while Class II HDACs exerted the adaptive changes to the increased HDAC activity after withdrawal of METH. Therefore, our finding further demonstrated that HDAC played an important modulated role in METH addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Enzymes
 *Methamphetamine
 *Pharmacology
 *Sensitization
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *CNS Neuroscience and Therapeutics*

141. Dopamine D3 receptor-regulated NR2B subunits of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors in the nucleus accumbens involves in morphine-induced locomotor activity.

Citation: CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics, September 2014, vol./is. 20/9(823-829), 1755-5930;1755-5949 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Liu, Xin-She; Hou, Ying; Yan, Ting-Lin; Guo, Yan-Yan; Han, Wei; Guan, Fang-Lin; Chen, Teng; Li, Tao

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aims: Dopamine and glutamate receptors are densely expressed in the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Active interactions between these receptors contribute to the development of neuropsychiatric diseases, such as drug addiction and relapse. However, the molecular mechanisms underlying these interactions remain unclear. Methods: This study established a mouse model of intermittent morphine-induced mouse behavioral sensitization model. Western blot and electrophysiological recording methods were performed to directly identify the affective components of morphine behavioral sensitization. Results: Interval morphine administration could cause significant locomotor sensitization. Hyperlocomotion and behavioral locomotor sensitization were significantly suppressed when ifenprodil (5 mg/kg), a selective NR2B subunit-containing N-methyl-d-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist, or nafadotride (25 g/kg), a dopamine D3 receptor (D3R)-preferring antagonist, was coadministered with morphine. Western blot analysis showed that morphine behavioral sensitization induced a region-specific increase in phosphorylation of NR2B (pNR2B) and total levels of NR2B (NR2B) expression in the NAc. Systemically administered nafadotride attenuated behavioral locomotor sensitization induced by morphine and significantly reversed the overexpression of pNR2B and NR2B subunit-containing NMDA receptor in the NAc. NMDA receptor-mediated excitatory postsynaptic currents in the NAc were also significantly reduced by nafadotride. Conclusions: These findings suggest that D3Rs are involved in morphine-induced behavioral locomotor sensitization in mice by regulating the NR2B subunits of NMDA receptors in the NAc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Animal Locomotion](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Mice](#)
[Psychopharmacology](#)
[Sensitization](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in [CNS Neuroscience and Therapeutics](#)
- 142. Orbit frontal activation restores insight lost after cocaine use.**
- Citation:** Nature Neuroscience, August 2014, vol./is. 17/8(1092-1099), 1097-6256;1546-1726 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Lucantonio, Federica; Takahashi, Yuji K; Hoffman, Alexander F; Chang, Chun; Bali-Chaudhary, Sheena; Shaham, Yavin; Lupica, Carl R; Schoenbaum, Geoffrey
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National Institute on Drug Abuse, Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD, US;
National Institute on Drug Abuse, Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD, US;
National Institute on Drug Abuse, Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD, US;
National Institute on Drug Abuse, Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD, US;
National Institute on Drug Abuse, Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, MD, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** [Correction Notice: An Erratum for this article was reported in Vol 17(9) of Nature Neuroscience (see record 2014-36849-035). In the original article, author Chun Yun Chang's name was given as Chun Chang. The error has been corrected in the HTML and PDF versions of the article.] Addiction is characterized by a lack of insight into the likely outcomes of one's behavior. Insight, or the ability to imagine outcomes, is evident when outcomes have not been directly experienced. Using this concept, work in both rats and humans has recently identified neural correlates of insight in the medial and orbital prefrontal cortices. We found that these correlates were selectively abolished in rats by cocaine self-administration. Their abolition was associated with behavioral deficits and reduced synaptic efficacy in orbitofrontal cortex, the reversal of which by optogenetic activation restored normal behavior. These results provide a link between cocaine use and problems with insight. Deficits in these functions are likely to be particularly important for problems such as drug relapse, in which behavior fails to account for likely adverse outcomes. As such, our data provide a neural target for therapeutic approaches to address these defining long-term effects of drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Frontal Lobe](#)
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Nature Neuroscience*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License
- 143. Acid-sensing ion channels contribute to synaptic transmission and inhibit cocaine-evoked plasticity.**
- Citation:** Nature Neuroscience, August 2014, vol./is. 17/8(1083-1091), 1097-6256;1546-1726 (Aug 2014)
- Author(s):** Kreple, Collin J; Lu, Yuan; Taugher, Rebecca J; Schwager-Gutman, Andrea L; Du, Jianyang; Stump, Madeliene; Wang, Yimo; Ghobbeh, Ali; Fan, Rong; Cosme, Caitlin V; Sowers, Levi P; Welsh, Michael J; Radley, Jason J; LaLumiere, Ryan T; Wemmie, John A
- Correspondence Address:** Wemmie, John A., john-wemmie@uiowa.edu
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City, IA, US; Interdisciplinary Graduate Program in Neuroscience, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US; Department of Molecular Physiology and Biophysics, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Acid-sensing ion channel 1A (ASIC1A) is abundant in the nucleus accumbens (NAc), a region known for its role in addiction. Because ASIC1A has been suggested to promote associative learning, we hypothesized that disrupting ASIC1A in the NAc would reduce drug-associated learning and memory. However, contrary to this hypothesis, we found that disrupting ASIC1A in the mouse NAc increased cocaine-conditioned place preference, suggesting an unexpected role for ASIC1A in addiction-related behavior. Moreover, overexpressing ASIC1A in rat NAc reduced cocaine self-administration. Investigating the underlying mechanisms, we identified a previously unknown postsynaptic current during neurotransmission that was mediated by ASIC1A and ASIC2 and thus well positioned to regulate synapse structure and function. Consistent with this possibility, disrupting ASIC1A altered dendritic spine density and glutamate receptor function, and increased cocaine-evoked plasticity, which resemble changes previously associated with cocaine-induced behavior. Together, these data suggest that ASIC1A inhibits the plasticity underlying addiction-related behavior and raise the possibility of developing therapies for drug addiction by targeting ASIC-dependent neurotransmission. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Drug Self Administration](#)
[Mice](#)
[Neural Plasticity](#)
[Ion Channel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

144. Clearing the smoke.

Citation: Nature Neuroscience, August 2014, vol./is. 17/8(1013), 1097-6256;1546-1726 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial focuses on an urgent need for more research on the effects of e-cigarettes and nicotine addiction. Generally it is assumed to be safer than conventional cigarettes, e-cigarettes still contain nicotine and some products also contain chemicals that are known carcinogens. Recently proposed FDA regulations would prohibit the sale of newly designed tobacco products to people under 18, would require FDA review before new devices are marketed and would require health warnings on e-cigarette packages; discussions about limits to marketing and adding flavoring to products are ongoing. Although most would likely agree with some of these regulations, such as preventing the sale of e-cigarettes to minors, other aspects of the proposed regulations pose serious questions. Despite the fact that tobacco use is the number one preventable cause of morbidity and mortality in the United States, funding for research on nicotine addiction lags behind that for other drugs, such as cocaine. Our lack of understanding of the effects of e-cigarettes highlights this imbalance. More research on the effects of e-cigarettes, and nicotine addiction in general, which will require a stronger commitment from funding agencies, is sorely needed before we can make a truly informed effort to combat nicotine addiction in the U. S. and worldwide. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Warning Labels](#)
[Product Design](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

145. Consequences of early life stress on the expression of endocannabinoid-related genes in the rat brain.

Citation: Behavioural Pharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5-6(547-556), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Marco, Eva M; Echeverry-Alzate, Victor; Lopez-Moreno, Jose Antonio; Gine, Elena; Penasco, Sara; Viveros, Maria Paz

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Language: English

Abstract: The endocannabinoid system is involved in several physiological and pathological states including anxiety, depression, addiction and other neuropsychiatric disorders. Evidence from human and rodent studies suggests that exposure to early life stress may increase the risk of psychopathology later in life. Indeed, maternal deprivation (MD) (24 h at postnatal day 9) in rats induces behavioural alterations associated with depressive-like and psychotic-like symptoms, as well as important changes in the endocannabinoid system. As most neuropsychiatric disorders first appear at adolescence, and show remarkable sexual dimorphisms in their prevalence and severity, in the present study, we analysed the gene expression of the main components of the brain cannabinoid system in adolescent (postnatal day 46) Wistar male and female rats reared under standard conditions or exposed to MD. For this, we analysed, by real-time quantitative PCR, the expression of genes encoding for CB1 and CB2 receptors, TRPV1 and GPR55 (Cnr1, Cnr2a, Cnr2b, Trpv1, and Gpr55), for the major enzymes of synthesis, N-acyl phosphatidyl-ethanolamine phospholipase D (NAPE-PLD) and diacylglycerol lipase (DAGL) (Nape-pld, Dagla and Daglb), and degradation, fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) and monoacylglycerol lipase (MAGL) (Faah, Magl and Cox-2), in specific brain regions, that is, the frontal cortex, ventral and dorsal striatum, dorsal hippocampus and amygdala. In males, MD increased the genetic expression of all the genes studied within the frontal cortex, whereas in females such an increase was observed only in the hippocampus. In conclusion, the endocannabinoid system is sensitive to early life stress at the gene expression level in a sex-dependent and region-dependent manner, and these changes are already evident in the adolescent brain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)

*Early Experience
 *Gene Expression
 *Genes
 *Stress
 Animal Maternal Deprivation
 Animal Sex Differences
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO

146. Effects of chronic mild stress on the development of drug dependence in rats.

Citation: Behavioural Pharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5-6(518-531), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Papp, Mariusz; Gruca, Piotr; Lason-Tyburkiewicz, Magdalena; Litwa, Ewa; Willner, Paul

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Language: English

Abstract: There is high comorbidity between depression and addiction. Features of addiction relevant to depression have been studied extensively, but less is known about features of depression relevant to addiction. Here, we have studied the effects of chronic mild stress (CMS), a valid animal model of depression, on measures of physical and psychological dependence resulting from subchronic treatment of rats with three drugs of abuse that act through disparate neurobiological mechanisms: morphine, nicotine and diazepam. In animals not treated subchronically with drugs of abuse, CMS increased the withdrawal-like effects of the opiate antagonist naloxone, but not those of the nicotinic antagonist mecamylamine or the benzodiazepine antagonist flumazenil. In animals treated subchronically with drugs of abuse, CMS exacerbated, precipitated and conditioned withdrawal effects associated with all three antagonists. CMS also potentiated withdrawal-induced and cue-induced place aversions associated with all three antagonists. All of the effects of CMS were reversed by chronic treatment with the specific serotonin reuptake inhibitor citalopram. These results suggest that treatment of comorbid depression, although not a primary treatment for addiction, may facilitate other treatments for addiction, by decreasing the severity of withdrawal symptoms and the likelihood of relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Chronic Stress
 *Diazepam
 *Drug Dependency
 *Morphine
 *Nicotine
 Animal Models
 Aversion
 Citalopram
 Comorbidity
 Drug Therapy
 Major Depression
 Rats
 Stress

Source: PsycINFO

147. Effects of stress and dietary tryptophan enhancement on craving for alcohol in binge and non-binge heavy drinkers.

Citation: Behavioural Pharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5-6(503-517), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Nestic, Jelena; Duka, Theodora

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Institution: School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom; School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Stress is known to play an important role in alcohol abuse, whereas binge drinking may increase individuals' susceptibility to the development of alcohol dependence. We set out to investigate whether binge drinkers (BDs) or non-BDs (NBDs) are at a greater risk of an increase in their desire for alcohol following experimental stress induction (modified Trier Social Stress Test; Experiment 1) and to explore the biological mechanisms underlying such an effect (Experiment 2). Preclinical evidence suggests that serotonin may mediate stress-induced reinstatement of alcohol intake. We therefore tested whether dietary tryptophan (TRP) enhancement would modulate stress-induced desire for alcohol and whether it would affect the two populations (BD/NBD) differently. In Experiment 1 (14 NBDs, 10 BDs; mean weekly alcohol intake 50.64 U), stress induction selectively increased strong desire for alcohol compared with the nonstressful condition in BDs. Throughout the experiment, BDs reported greater negative reinforcement type of craving than NBDs, but also a higher expectancy of alcohol-induced negative effects. In Experiment 2, 41 participants (22 NBDs, 19 BDs; mean alcohol intake 38.81 U) were given either the TRP-rich (TRP+; 9 BDs, 11 NBD) or the control (CTR; 10 BD, 11 NBD) diet before undergoing stress induction. In BDs, the TRP+ diet prevented the stress-induced increase in strong desire that was observed in individuals receiving the CTR diet. In NBDs, the TRP+ diet appeared to facilitate an increase in strong desire. These findings suggest that BDs may indeed be at a greater risk than NBDs of an increase in their craving for alcohol when stressed. Furthermore, whereas enhancement of 5-hydroxytryptamine function may moderate the impact of stress on craving in BDs, it seems to facilitate stress-induced craving in NBDs, suggesting that the serotonergic system may be differentially involved depending on individual binge drinking status. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Craving](#)
[*Tryptophan](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Diets](#)
[Incentives](#)
[Serotonin](#)
[Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

148. Drug withdrawal conceptualized as a stressor.

Citation: Behavioural Pharmacology, September 2014, vol./is. 25/5-6(473-492), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Chartoff, Elena H; Carlezon, William A Jr.

- Correspondence Address:** Chartoff, Elena H.: Department of Psychiatry, McLean Hospital, MRC 218, 115 Mill Street, Belmont, MA, US, 02478, echartoff@mclean.harvard.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Drug withdrawal is often conceptualized as an aversive state that motivates drug-seeking and drug-taking behaviors in humans. Stress is more difficult to define, but is also frequently associated with aversive states. Here we describe evidence for the simple theory that drug withdrawal is a stress-like state, on the basis of common effects on behavioral, neurochemical, and molecular endpoints. We also describe data suggesting a more complex relationship between drug withdrawal and stress. As one example, we will highlight evidence that, depending on drug class, components of withdrawal can produce effects that have characteristics consistent with mood elevation. In addition, some stressors can act as positive reinforcers, defined as having the ability to increase the probability of a behavior that produces it. As such, accumulating evidence supports the general principles of opponent process theory, whereby processes that have an affective valence are followed in time by an opponent process that has the opposite valence. Throughout, we identify gaps in knowledge and propose future directions for research. A better understanding of the similarities, differences, and overlaps between drug withdrawal and stress will lead to the development of improved treatments for addiction, as well as for a vast array of neuropsychiatric conditions that are triggered or exacerbated by stress. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health ; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Cyclic Adenosine Monophosphate](#)
[Drug Dependency](#)
[Dynorphins](#)
[Glutamic Acid](#)
[Physiological Correlates](#)
[Exposure](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 149. Stress, sex, and addiction: Potential roles of corticotropin-releasing factor, oxytocin, and arginine-vasopressin.**
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Stress sensitivity and sex are predictive factors for the development of neuropsychiatric disorders. Life stresses are not only risk factors for the development of addiction but also are triggers for relapse to drug use. Therefore, it is imperative to elucidate the molecular mechanisms underlying the interactions between stress and drug abuse, as an understanding of this may help in the development of novel and more effective

therapeutic approaches to block the clinical manifestations of drug addiction. The development and clinical course of addiction-related disorders do appear to involve neuroadaptations within neurocircuitries that modulate stress responses and are influenced by several neuropeptides. These include corticotropin-releasing factor, the prototypic member of this class, as well as oxytocin and arginine-vasopressin that play important roles in affiliative behaviors. Interestingly, these peptides function to balance emotional behavior, with sexual dimorphism in the oxytocin/arginine-vasopressin systems, a fact that might play an important role in the differential responses of women and men to stressful stimuli and the specific sex-based prevalence of certain addictive disorders. Thus, this review aims to summarize (i) the contribution of sex differences to the function of dopamine systems, and (ii) the behavioral, neurochemical, and anatomical changes in brain stress systems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Subject Headings: [*Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Oxytocin](#)
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150. Animal models of post-traumatic stress disorder and recent neurobiological insights.

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Abstract: Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a complex psychiatric disorder characterized by the intrusive re-experiencing of past trauma, avoidant behavior, enhanced fear, and hyperarousal following a traumatic event in vulnerable populations. Preclinical animal models do not replicate the human condition in its entirety, but seek to mimic symptoms or endophenotypes associated with PTSD. Although many models of traumatic stress exist, few adequately capture the complex nature of the disorder and the observed individual variability in susceptibility of humans to PTSD. In addition, various types of stressors may produce different molecular neuroadaptations that likely contribute to the various behavioral disruptions produced by each model, although certain consistent neurobiological themes related to PTSD have emerged. For example, animal models report traumatic stress-induced and trauma reminder-induced alterations in neuronal activity in the amygdala and prefrontal cortex, in agreement with the human PTSD literature. Models have also provided a conceptual framework for the often-observed combination of PTSD and comorbid conditions such as alcohol use disorder. Future studies will continue to refine preclinical PTSD models in hope of capitalizing on their potential to deliver new and more efficacious treatments for PTSD and associated psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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