

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. Which images and features in graphic cigarette warnings predict their perceived effectiveness? Findings from an online survey of residents in the uk.

Citation: Annals of Behavioral Medicine, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0883-6612;1532-4796 (Feb 20, 2015)

Author(s): Cameron, Linda D; Williams, Brian

Correspondence Address: Cameron, Linda D.: University of California, Merced, 5200 North Lake Road, Merced, CA, US, 95343, lcameron@ucmerced.edu

Institution: University of California, Merced, Merced, CA, US; University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom

Abstract: Background: Many countries are implementing graphic warnings for cigarettes. Which graphic features influence their effectiveness remains unclear.Purpose: To identify features of graphic warnings predicting their perceived effectiveness in discouraging smoking.Method: Guided by the Common-Sense Model of responses to health threats, we content-analyzed 42 graphic warnings for attributes of illness risk representations and media features (e.g., photographs, metaphors). Using data from 15,536 survey participants, we conducted stratified logistic regressions testing which attributes predict participant selections of warnings as effective.Results: Images of diseased body parts predicted greater perceived effectiveness; OR = 6.53-12.45 across smoking status (smoker, ex-smoker, young non-smoker) groups. Features increasing perceived effectiveness included images of dead or sick persons, children, and medical technology; focus on cancer; and photographs. Attributes decreasing perceived effectiveness included infertility/impotence, addictiveness, cigarette chemicals, cosmetic appearance, quitting self-efficacy, and metaphors.Conclusions: These findings on representational and media attributes predicting perceived effectiveness can inform strategies for generating graphic warnings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Society of Behavioral Medicine; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

2. "doctor, why didn't you adopt my baby?" observant participation, care, and the simultaneous practice of medicine and anthropology.

Citation: Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0165-005X;1573-076X (Feb 20, 2015)

Author(s): Sufrin, Carolyn

Correspondence Address: Sufrin, Carolyn: Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, US, csufrin@jhmi.edu

Institution: Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, US

Abstract: Medical anthropology has long appreciated the clinical encounter as a rich source of data and a key site for critical inquiry. It is no surprise, then, that a number of physician-anthropologists have used their clinical insights to make important contributions to the field. How does this duality challenge and enhance the moral practice and ethics of care inherent both to ethnography and to medicine? How do bureaucratic and professional obligations of HIPAA and the IRB intersect with aspirations of anthropology to understand human experience and of medicine to heal with compassion? In this paper, I describe my simultaneous fieldwork and clinical practice at an urban women's jail in the United States. In this setting, being a physician facilitates privileged access to people and spaces within, garners easy trust, and enables an insider perspective more akin to observant participation than participant observation. Through experiences of delivering the infants of incarcerated pregnant women and of being with the mothers as

they navigate drug addiction, child custody battles, and re-incarceration, the roles of doctor and anthropologist become mutually constitutive and transformative. Moreover, the dual practice reveals congruities and cracks in each discipline's ethics of care. Being an anthropologist among informants who may have been patients reworks expectations of care and necessitates ethical practice informed by the dual roles. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media New York; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

3. Men and women from the stride clinical trial: An assessment of stimulant abstinence symptom severity at residential treatment entry.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 1055-0496;1521-0391 (Feb 17, 2015)

Author(s): Chartier, Karen G; Sanchez, Katherine; Killeen, Therese K; Burrow, Allison; Carmody, Thomas; Greer, Tracy L; Trivedi, Madhukar H

Abstract: Background and Objectives Gender-specific factors associated with stimulant abstinence severity were examined in a stimulant abusing or dependent residential treatment sample (N = 302). Method Bivariate statistics tested gender differences in stimulant abstinence symptoms, measured by participant-reported experiences of early withdrawal. Multivariate linear regression examined gender and other predictors of stimulant abstinence symptom severity. Results Women compared to men reported greater stimulant abstinence symptom severity. Anxiety disorders and individual anxiety-related abstinence symptoms accounted for this difference. African American race/ethnicity was predictive of lower stimulant abstinence severity. Discussion and Conclusions Women were more sensitive to anxiety-related stimulant withdrawal symptoms. Scientific Significance Clinics that address anxiety-related abstinence symptoms, which more commonly occur in women, may improve treatment outcome. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX -XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

4. Investigating the microstructural and neurochemical environment within the basal ganglia of current methamphetamine abusers.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jan 31, 2015)

Author(s): Lin, Joanne C; Jan, Reem K; Kydd, Rob R; Russell, Bruce R

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Methamphetamine is a highly addictive psychostimulant and the medical, social, and economic consequences associated with its use have become a major international problem. Current evidence has shown methamphetamine to be particularly neurotoxic to dopamine neurons and striatal structures within the basal ganglia. A previous study from our laboratory demonstrated larger putamen volumes in actively using methamphetamine-dependent participants. The purpose of this current study was to determine whether striatal structures in the same sample of participants also exhibit pathology on the microstructural and molecular level. METHODS: Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS) were carried out in current methamphetamine users (n=18) and healthy controls (n=22) to investigate diffusion indices and neurometabolite levels in the basal ganglia. RESULTS: Contrary to findings from previous DTI and MRS studies, no significant differences in diffusion indices or metabolite levels were observed in the basal ganglia regions of current methamphetamine

users. CONCLUSIONS: These findings differ from those reported in abstinent users and the absence of diffusion and neurochemical abnormalities may suggest that striatal enlargement in current methamphetamine use may be due to mechanisms other than edema and glial proliferation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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](#)

5. Escalation of cocaine consumption in short and long access self-administration procedures.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Feb 9, 2015)

Author(s): Mandt, Bruce H; Copenhagen, Leland I; Zahniser, Nancy R; Allen, Richard M

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Escalation of consumption is a hallmark of cocaine addiction. Many animal models reveal escalation by increasing the duration of drug access (e.g., 6-24h/day) after longer histories of self-administration. We recently developed a method that reveals escalation early post-acquisition under shorter access conditions. However, whether or not rats will escalate cocaine consumption both early post-acquisition under short access (2h/day) conditions, and later under long access (6h/day) conditions, has not been demonstrated. METHODS: All rats acquired cocaine self-administration (0.8mg/kg, i.v.) under 2h conditions, and then continued 2h self-administration for an additional 13 sessions. Then, rats were assigned either to 2 or 6h conditions, and self-administered cocaine (0.8mg/kg, i.v.) for an additional 19 sessions. In addition, four cocaine-induced locomotor activity measurements were taken for each rat: before cocaine exposure, after non-contingent cocaine administration, and after escalation in the short and long access experimental phases. RESULTS: Following acquisition, rats displayed a robust escalation of intake during 2h sessions. Rats that self-administered cocaine in continued 2h sessions exhibited stable intake, whereas rats that self-administered cocaine in 6h sessions further escalated intake. Despite the second escalation in 6h rats, cocaine-induced locomotor activity did not differ between 2 and 6h rats. CONCLUSIONS: Escalation of cocaine self-administration can occur in the same rats both early post-acquisition, and later under long access conditions. Importantly, this early post-acquisition period provides a new opportunity to determine the mechanisms first involved in the escalation phenomenon. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

6. Explanations and expectations: Drug narratives among young cannabis users in treatment.

Citation: Sociology of Health & Illness, February 2015(No Pagination Specified), 0141-9889;1467-9566 (Feb 16, 2015)

Author(s): Jarvinen, Margaretha; Ravn, Signe

Abstract: Abstract This article analyses how young people enrolled in drug addiction treatment in Copenhagen, Denmark, explain their cannabis careers and how they view their possibilities for quitting drug use again. Inspired by Mead and narrative studies of health and illness, the article identifies four different drug use 'aetiologies' drawn upon by the interviewees. These cover childhood experiences, self-medication, the influence of friends and cannabis use as a specific lifestyle. A central argument of the article is that these explanations not only concern the past but also point towards the future by assigning the interviewee a more or less agential position in relation to drugs. Further, the drug narratives are viewed as interactional achievements, related to the social context in

which they were produced, namely, the institutional setting of the treatment centres. The article is based on 30 qualitative interviews with young people in drug addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Sociology of Health & Illness Foundation for the Sociology of Health & Illness/John Wiley & Sons Ltd; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from Wiley in *Sociology of Health and Illness*

7. Support and monitoring of families after child abuse detection based on parental characteristics at the emergency department.

Citation: Child: Care, Health and Development, March 2015, vol./is. 41/2(194-202), 0305-1862;1365-2214 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Diderich, H. M; Pannebakker, F. D; Dechesne, M; Buitendijk, S. E; Oudesluys-Murphy, A. M

Correspondence Address: Diderich, H. M.: Emergency Department, Medical Centre Haaglanden, Haaglanden, Lijnbaan 32, The Hague, Netherlands, 2501 CK, H.Diderich@mchaaglanden.nl

Institution: Emergency Department, Medical Centre Haaglanden, The Hague, Netherlands; Department of Child Health, TNO, Leiden, Netherlands; Leiden University - Campus The Hague, The Hague, Netherlands; Leiden University Medical Centre, Leiden, Netherlands; Social Paediatrics, Willem-Alexander Children's Hospital, Leiden University Medical Centre, Leiden, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract Background The 'Hague Protocol' enables professionals at the adult Emergency Department (ED) to detect child abuse based on three parental characteristics: (i) suicide attempt or self-harm, (ii) domestic violence or (iii) substance abuse, and to refer them to the Reporting Centre for Child Abuse and Neglect (RCCAN). This study investigates what had happened to the families three months after this referral. Method ED referrals based on parental characteristics (N = 100) in which child abuse was confirmed after investigation by the RCCAN were analysed. Information was collected regarding type of child abuse, reason for reporting, duration of problems prior to the ED referral, previous involvement of support services or other agencies, re-occurrence of the problems and outcome of the RCCAN monitoring according to professionals and the families. Results Of the 100 referred cases, 68 families were already known to the RCCAN, the police or family support services, prior to the ED referral. Of the 99 cases where information was available, existing support was continued or intensified in 31, a Child Protection Services (CPS) report had to be made in 24, new support was organized for 27 cases and in 17 cases support was not necessary, because the domestic problems were already resolved. Even though the RCCAN is mandated to monitor all referred families after three months, 31 cases which were referred internally were not followed up. Conclusion Before referral by the ED two thirds of these families were already known to organizations. Monitoring may help provide a better, more sustained service and prevent and resolve domestic problems. A national database could help to link data and to streamline care for victims and families. We recommend a Randomized Controlled Trial to test the effectiveness of this Protocol in combination with the outcomes of the provided family support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*Monitoring](#)
[*Parental Characteristics](#)

*Social Support
 Attempted Suicide
 Domestic Violence
 Drug Abuse
 Family
 Self Injurious Behavior
 Victimization

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Child: Care, Health and Development*

8. Effect of the Affordable Care Act's young adult insurance expansions on hospital-based mental health care.

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, February 2015, vol./is. 172/2(182-189), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Feb 1, 2015)

Author(s): Golberstein, Ezra; Busch, Susan H; Zaha, Rebecca; Greenfield, Shelly F; Beardslee, William R; Meara, Ellen

Correspondence Address: Golberstein, Ezra, egolber@umn.edu

Institution: Division of Health Policy and Management, University of Minnesota School of Public Health, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Insurance coverage for young adults has increased since 2010, when the Affordable Care Act (ACA) required insurers to permit children to remain on parental policies until age 26 as dependents. This study estimated the association between the dependent coverage provision and changes in young adults' use of hospital-based services for substance use disorders and non-substance use psychiatric disorders. Method: The authors conducted a quasi-experimental comparison of a national sample of non-childbirth-related inpatient admissions to general hospitals (a total of 2,670,463 admissions, 430,583 of which had primary psychiatric diagnoses) and California emergency department visits with psychiatric diagnoses (N=11,139,689), using data spanning 2005 to 2011. Analyses compared young adults who were targeted by the ACA dependent coverage provision (19- to 25-year-olds) and those who were not (26- to 29-year-olds), estimating changes in utilization before and after implementation of the dependent coverage provision. Primary outcome measures included quarterly inpatient admissions for primary diagnoses of any psychiatric disorder per 1,000 population; emergency department visits with any psychiatric diagnosis per 1,000 population; and payer source. Results: Dependent coverage expansion was associated with 0.14 more inpatient admissions for psychiatric diagnoses per 1,000 for 19- to 25-year-olds (targeted by the ACA) than for 26- to 29-year-olds (not targeted by the ACA). The coverage expansion was associated with 0.45 fewer psychiatric emergency department visits per 1,000 in California. The probability that inpatient admissions nationally and emergency department visits in California were uninsured decreased significantly. Conclusions: ACA dependent coverage provisions produced modest increases in general hospital psychiatric inpatient admissions and higher rates of insurance coverage for young adults nationally. Lower rates of emergency department visits were observed in California. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Health Insurance
 *Laws
 *Mental Disorders
 *Psychiatric Hospital Admission
 Health Care Utilization
 Mental Health
 Mental Health Services
 Health Care Reform
 Uninsured (Health Insurance)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Risk factors for adult interpersonal violence in suicide attempters.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Jul 7, 2014)

Author(s): Moberg, Tomas; Stenbacka, Marlene; Jonsson, Erik G; Nordstrom, Peter; Asberg, Marie; Jokinen, Jussi

Correspondence Address: Moberg, Tomas: The Department of Clinical Neuroscience/Psychiatry, Karolinska Institutet, Karolinska University Hospital, Solna, Stockholm, SE-171 76, tomas.moberg@ki.se

Institution: The Department of Clinical Neuroscience/Psychiatry, Karolinska Institutet, Karolinska University Hospital, Solna, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Public Health Sciences, Division of Social Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; The Department of Clinical Neuroscience/Psychiatry, Karolinska Institutet, Karolinska University Hospital, Solna, Stockholm, Sweden; The Department of Clinical Neuroscience/Psychiatry, Karolinska Institutet, Karolinska University Hospital, Solna, Stockholm, Sweden; Department of Clinical Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; The Department of Clinical Neuroscience/Psychiatry, Karolinska Institutet, Karolinska University Hospital, Solna, Stockholm, Sweden

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Suicidal and violent behaviours are interlinked and share common biological underpinnings. In the present study we analysed the association between violent behaviour as a child, childhood trauma, adult psychiatric illness, and substance abuse in relation to interpersonal violence as an adult in suicide attempters with mood disorders. Methods: A total of 161 suicide attempters were diagnosed with Structured Clinical Interviews and assessed with the Karolinska Interpersonal Violence Scale (KIVS) measuring exposure to violence and expressed violent behaviour in childhood (between 6-14 years of age) and during adult life (15 years or older). Ninety five healthy volunteers were used as a comparison group. A logistic regression analysis was conducted with the two KIVS subscales, expressed violent behaviour as a child and exposure to violence in childhood together with substance abuse, personality disorder diagnoses and age as possible predictors of adult interpersonal violence in suicide attempters. Results: Violent behaviour as a child, age and substance abuse were significant predictors of adult interpersonal violence. ROC analysis for the prediction model for adult violence with the KIVS subscale expressed violence as a child gave an AUC of 0.79. Using two predictors: violent behaviour as a child and substance abuse diagnosis gave an AUC of 0.84. The optimal cut-off for the KIVS subscale expressed violence as a child was higher for male suicide attempters. Conclusions: Violent behaviour in childhood and substance abuse are important risk factors for adult interpersonal violent behaviour in suicide attempters. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Affective Disorders](#)
[*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Adult Development](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Emotional Trauma](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

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.

10. Application of the principles of evidence-based practice in decision making among senior management in Nova Scotia's addiction services agencies.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, December 2014, vol./is. 9/, 1747-597X (Dec 5, 2014)

Author(s): Murphy, Matthew; MacCarthy, M Jayne; McAllister, Lynda; Gilbert, Robert

Correspondence Address: Murphy, Matthew: Department of Quality Management, Guysborough Antigonish Strait Health Authority, 25 Bay Street, Antigonish, Canada, B2G2G5, matthew.murphy@gasha.nshealth.ca

Institution: Department of Quality Management, Guysborough Antigonish Strait Health Authority, Antigonish, Canada; Quality and Research Utilization Team, Addiction Services, Pictou County Health Authority, Pictou, Canada; Quality and Research Utilization Team, Addiction Services, Pictou County Health Authority, Pictou, Canada; School of Health Sciences, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Competency profiles for occupational clusters within Canada's substance abuse workforce (SAW) define the need for skill and knowledge in evidence-based practice (EBP) across all its members. Members of the Senior Management occupational cluster hold ultimate responsibility for decisions made within addiction services agencies and therefore must possess the highest level of proficiency in EBP. The objective of this study was to assess the knowledge of the principles of EBP, and use of the components of the evidence-based decision making (EBDM) process in members of this occupational cluster from selected addiction services agencies in Nova Scotia. Methods: A convenience sampling method was used to recruit participants from addiction services agencies. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with eighteen Senior Management. The interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim and checked by the participants. Interview transcripts were coded and analyzed for themes using content analysis and assisted by qualitative data analysis software (NVivo 9.0). Results: Data analysis revealed four main themes: 1) Senior Management believe that addictions services agencies are evidence-based; 2) Consensus-based decision making is the norm; 3) Senior Management understand the principles of EBP and; 4) Senior Management do not themselves use all components of the EBDM process when making decisions, oftentimes delegating components of this process to decision support staff. Conclusions: Senior Management possess an understanding of the principles of EBP, however, when making decisions they often delegate components of the EBDM process to decision support staff. Decision support staff are not defined as an occupational cluster in Canada's SAW and have not been ascribed a competency profile. As such, there is no guarantee that this group possesses competency in EBDM. There is a need to advocate for the development of a defined occupational cluster and associated competency profile for this critical group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Mental Health Personnel](#)
[*Social Services](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Management](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: 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*

11. Natural course of behavioral addictions: A 5-year longitudinal study.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, January 2015, vol./is. 15/, 1471-244X (Jan 22, 2015)

Author(s): Konkoly Thege, Barna; Woodin, Erica M; Hodgins, David C; Williams, Robert J

Correspondence Address: Konkoly Thege, Barna: Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive NW, Calgary, Canada, T2N 1N4, bkonkoly@ucalgary.ca

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada; Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Resolving the theoretical controversy on the labeling of an increasing number of excessive behaviors as behavioral addictions may also be facilitated by more empirical data on these behavioral problems. For instance, an essential issue to the classification of psychiatric disorders is information on their natural course. However, longitudinal research on the chronic vs. episodic nature of behavioral addictions is scarce. The aim of the present study, therefore, was to provide data on prevalence, substance use comorbidity, and five-year trajectories of six excessive behaviors-namely exercising, sexual behavior, shopping, online chatting, video gaming, and eating. Methods: Analyses were based on the data of the Quinte Longitudinal Study, where a cohort of 4,121 adults from Ontario, Canada was followed for 5 years (2006 to 2011). The response rate was 21.3%, while retention rate was 93.9%. To assess the occurrence of each problem behavior, a single self-diagnostic question asked people whether their over-involvement in the behavior had caused significant problems for them in the past 12 months. To assess the severity of each problem behavior reported, the Behavioral Addiction Measure was administered. A mixed design ANOVA was used to investigate symptom trajectories over time for each problem behavior and whether these symptom trajectories varied as a function of sex. Results: The large majority of people reported having problematic over-involvement for just one of these behaviors and just in a single time period. A main effect of time was found for each problem behavior, indicating a moderately strong decrease in symptom severity across time. The time x sex interaction was insignificant in each model indicating that the decreasing trend is similar for males and females. The data also showed that help seeking was very low in the case of excessive sexual behavior, shopping, online chatting, and video gaming but substantially more prevalent in the case of excessive eating and exercising. Conclusions: The present results indicate that self-identified excessive exercising, sexual behavior, shopping, online chatting, video gaming, and/or eating tend to be fairly transient for most people. This aspect of the results is inconsistent with conceptualizations of addictions as progressive in nature, unless treated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Addiction

*Behavior Problems
 *Disease Course
 *Epidemiology
 Comorbidity
 Drug Abuse

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.

12. International research ethics education.

Citation: JAMA: Journal of the American Medical Association, February 2015, vol./is. 313/5(461-462), 0098-7484 (Feb 3, 2015)

Author(s): Millum, Joseph; Sina, Barbara; Glass, Roger

Correspondence Address: Millum, Joseph: National Institutes of Health, Clinical Center Department of Bioethics, 10 Center Dr, 10/1C118, Bethesda, MD, US, 20892, millumj@cc.nih.gov

Institution: Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: This opinion article presents the viewpoint on international research ethics education. In essence, the vision for research ethics education should remain the same: low- and middle-income countries (LMIC) institutions should be supported to develop and maintain expertise in research ethics as a foundation for strong and equal collaboration in global health research. Strategic changes are now required to reach the next level in realizing this vision. First, more in-depth ethics expertise is needed in LMICs for ethical review of research. Second, the challenging ethics of international research in HIV/AIDS, genetics, mental health, addiction, health systems, and many more fields demand increased LMIC leadership. Third, many Fogarty International Center trainees face limited institutional commitment, financial support, and professional recognition for teaching research ethics or participating in the ethical review of research. Fourth, new health research regulations and guidelines regularly emerge from LMICs and international organizations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: American Medical Association; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Collaboration
 *Mental Health
 *Professional Ethics
 *Global Health
 Experimental Ethics
 Genetics

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *JAMA* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

13. Predictors of condom use in women receiving court-mandated drug and alcohol treatment: Implications for intervention.

Citation: AIDS Care, March 2015, vol./is. 27/3(392-400), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): DePesa, Natasha S; Eldridge, Gloria D; Deavers, Frances; Cassisi, Jeffrey E

Correspondence Address: DePesa, Natasha S., ndepesa@knights.ucf.edu

Institution: Psychology Department, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US; Psychology Department, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, AK, US; Psychology Department, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US; Psychology Department, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Women who abuse substances are at a high-risk for contracting HIV. Condom use interventions are important in reducing HIV in high-risk populations, but current interventions have small effects. The aim of this study is to examine the relative impact of substance use, personal variables (sexual impulsivity and condom expectancies), and relationship variables (perceptions of relationship commitment and partner risk, perceptions of power within the relationship) on condom use in women in court-mandated substance abuse treatment. Information was collected from 312 sexually active women in an inpatient drug and alcohol treatment facility in the Southeastern US. Participants completed questionnaires and were interviewed using the Timeline Follow-back method and provided information about sexual activity in the 30-days prior to intake, including type of sexual event, co-occurrence with substance use, condom use, and characteristics of sexual partners and the nature of the relationship. Multilevel logistic modeling revealed that perception of relationship commitment, condom outcome expectancies, and age significantly affected condom use for women in the sample. Specifically, condom use was least likely when women reported that the relationship was committed (odds ratio [OR] = 0.31, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.23, 0.43) or when the participant was older (OR = 0.96, 95% CI: 0.94, 0.99), and more likely when women reported more positive condom outcome expectancies (OR = 1.02, 95% CI: 1.00, 1.03). The findings suggest that perceptions of relationship commitment, regardless of perceptions of partner risk, strongly affect condom use among women court-mandated into drug and alcohol treatment. In addition, positive outcome expectancies (e.g., positive self-evaluations and perceived positive partner reactions) are associated with a greater likelihood of condom use. These findings have important implications for condom use interventions, which have failed to produce large or lasting effects within this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adjudication](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Condoms](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Medication adherence challenges among HIV positive substance abusers: The role of food and housing insecurity.

Citation: AIDS Care, March 2015, vol./is. 27/3(307-314), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Surratt, Hilary L; O'Grady, Catherine L; Levi-Minzi, Maria A; Kurtz, Steven P

Correspondence Address: Surratt, Hilary L., surratt@nova.edu

Institution: Center for Applied Research on Substance Use & Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, Miami, FL, US; Center for Applied Research on Substance Use & Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, Miami, FL, US; Center for Applied Research on Substance Use & Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, Miami, FL, US; Center for Applied Research on Substance Use & Health Disparities, Nova Southeastern University, Miami, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines the prevalence of food/housing insecurity and its association with psychological, behavioral, and environmental factors impacting antiretroviral (ARV) medication adherence and diversion among substance using HIV+ patients in South

Florida. Five hundred and three HIV+ substance abusers were recruited through targeted sampling. Participants completed a standardized instrument assessing demographics, mental health status, sex risk behaviors, HIV diagnosis, treatment history and access, ARV adherence and diversion, and attitudes toward health-care providers. Chi-square and t-tests were used to examine differences by food/housing status and a multivariate linear regression model examined food/housing insecurity and its associations to ARV adherence. Food/housing insecurity was reported by 43.3% of the sample and was associated with higher likelihood of severe psychological distress and substance dependence. Nearly 60% reported recent ARV diversion; only 47.2% achieved 95% medication adherence over one week. Food/housing insecure participants had deficits in their HIV care, including less time in consistent care, lower access to medical care, and less favorable attitudes toward care providers. Multivariate linear regression showed food/housing insecurity demonstrated significant main effects on adherence, including lower past week adherence. Medication diversion was also associated with reduced adherence. Our findings suggest that food/housing insecurity operates as a significant driver of ARV non-adherence and diversion in this population. In the pursuit of better long-term health outcomes for vulnerable HIV+ individuals, it is essential for providers to understand the role of food and housing insecurity as a stressor that negatively impacts ARV adherence and treatment access, while also significantly contributing to higher levels of distress and substance dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Food](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Housing](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Challenges facing HIV-positive persons who use drugs and their families in Vietnam.

Citation: AIDS Care, March 2015, vol./is. 27/3(283-287), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Lee, Sung-Jae; Li, Li; Lin, Chunqing; Tuan, Le Anh

Correspondence Address: Lee, Sung-Jae, sjlee@mednet.ucla.edu

Institution: Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, Center for Community Health, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, Center for Community Health, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, Center for Community Health, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US; HIV/AIDS Department, National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Hanoi, Vietnam

Language: English

Abstract: It is hypothesized that persons who use drugs (PWUD) in Vietnam who are also HIV-positive may face additional challenges in psychosocial outcomes, and these challenges may extend to their family members. In this study, we examined depressive symptoms, stigma, social support, and caregiver burden of HIV-positive PWUD and their family members, compared to the outcomes of HIV-negative PWUD and their family members. Baseline, 3-month, and 6-month assessment data were gathered from 83 PWUD and 83 family members recruited from four communes in Phu Tho Province, Vietnam. For PWUD, although we observed a general decline in overall stigma over time for both groups, HIV-positive PWUD consistently reported significantly higher overall stigma for all three periods. Depressive symptoms among family members in both groups declined over time; however, family members of HIV-positive PWUD reported higher depressive symptoms across all three periods. In addition, family members of HIV-positive PWUD reported lower levels of tangible support across all three periods. Caregiver burden among family members of HIV-positive PWUD increased significantly

over time, whereas the reported burden among family members of HIV-negative PWUD remained relatively unchanged. The findings highlight the need for future interventions for PWUD and family members, with targeted and culturally specific strategies to focus on the importance of addressing additional stigma experienced by PWUD who are HIV-positive. Such challenges may have direct negative impact on their family members' depressive symptoms, tangible support, and caregiver burden. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Caregiver Burden](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Members](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Social Support](#)
[Depression \(Emotion\)](#)
[Stigma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Stereochemistry and neuropharmacology of a 'bath salt' cathinone: S-enantiomer of mephedrone reduces cocaine-induced reward and withdrawal in invertebrates.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, April 2015, vol./is. 91/(109-116), 0028-3908 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Vouga, Alexandre; Gregg, Ryan A; Haidery, Maryah; Ramnath, Anita; Al-Hassani, Hassan K; Tallarida, Christopher S; Grizzanti, David; Raffa, Robert B; Smith, Garry R; Reitz, Allen B; Rawls, Scott M

Correspondence Address: Rawls, Scott M.: Department of Pharmacology, Center for Substance Abuse Research, Temple University School of Medicine, 3500 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19140, scott.rawls@temple.edu

Institution: Center for Substance Abuse Research, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Substance Abuse Research, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Pharmacology, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Pharmacology, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Pharmacology, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Substance Abuse Research, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Substance Abuse Research, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Temple University School of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, PA, US; Fox Chase Chemical Diversity Center Inc., Doylestown, PA, US; Fox Chase Chemical Diversity Center Inc., Doylestown, PA, US; Center for Substance Abuse Research, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Knowledge about the neuropharmacology of mephedrone (MEPH) applies primarily to the racemate, or street form of the drug, but not to its individual enantiomers. Here, through chemical isolation of MEPH enantiomers and subsequent behavioral characterization in established invertebrate (planarian) assays, we began separating adverse effects of MEPH from potential therapeutic actions. We first compared stereotypical and environmental place conditioning (EPC) effects of racemic MEPH, S-MEPH, and R-MEPH. Stereotypy was enhanced by acute treatment (100-1000 microM) with each compound; however, S-MEPH was less potent and efficacious than racemate and R-MEPH. Both R-MEPH (10, 100, 250 microM) and racemate (100 microM) produced EPC, but S-MEPH was ineffective at all concentrations (10-100 microM). After showing that S-MEPH lacked rewarding efficacy, we investigated its ability to alter three of cocaine's behavioral effects (EPC, withdrawal, and stereotypy). Cocaine (1 microM) produced EPC that was abolished when S-MEPH (100 microM) was administered after cocaine conditioning. Spontaneous withdrawal from chronic cocaine exposure caused a reduction in motility that was not evident during acute or continuous cocaine treatment but was attenuated by S-MEPH

(100 micro#32;M) treatment during the cocaine abstinence interval. Acute stereotypy produced by 1 mM cocaine, nicotine or racemic MEPH was not affected by S-MEPH (10-250 micro#32;M). The present results obtained using planarian assays suggest that the R-enantiomer of MEPH is predominantly responsible for its stimulant and rewarding effects and the S-enantiomer is capable of antagonizing cocaine's addictive-like behaviors without producing rewarding effects of its own. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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 Therapy](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Neuropharmacology](#)
[Invertebrates](#)
[Rewards](#)

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

17. Sign-tracking predicts increased choice of cocaine over food in rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, March 2015, vol./is. 281/(222-228), 0166-4328 (Mar 15, 2015)

Author(s): Tunstall, Brendan J; Kearns, David N

Correspondence Address: Tunstall, Brendan J.: Psychology Department, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC, US, 20016, bt5712a@student.american.edu

Institution: American University, Washington, DC, US; American University, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine whether the tendency to sign-track to a food cue was predictive of rats' choice of cocaine over food. First, rats were trained on a procedure where insertion of a retractable lever was paired with food. A sub-group of rats-sign-trackers-primarily approached and contacted the lever, while another sub-group - goal-trackers-approached the site of food delivery. Rats were then trained on a choice task where they could choose between an infusion of cocaine (1.0mg/kg) and a food pellet (45mg). Sign-trackers chose cocaine over food significantly more often than did goal-trackers. These results support the incentive-salience theory of addiction and add to a growing number of studies which suggest that sign-trackers may model an addiction-prone phenotype. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Food Preferences](#)
[*Tracking](#)
[Goals](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

18. Deep brain stimulation of the nucleus accumbens shell attenuates cue-induced reinstatement of both cocaine and sucrose seeking in rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, March 2015, vol./is. 281/(125-130), 0166-4328 (Mar 15, 2015)

Author(s): Guercio, Leonardo A; Schmidt, Heath D; Pierce, R. Christopher

Correspondence Address: Pierce, R. Christopher: Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, University of Pennsylvania, 125 S. 31st Street, Room 2201, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19104, rcpierce@mail.med.upenn.edu

Institution: Neuroscience Graduate Group, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US; Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, Department of Psychiatry, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Stimuli previously associated with drug taking can become triggers that can elicit craving and lead to relapse of drug-seeking behavior. Here, we examined the influence of deep brain stimulation (DBS) in the nucleus accumbens shell on cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking, an animal model of relapse. Rats were allowed to self-administer cocaine (0.254mg, i.v.) for 2h daily for 21 days, with each infusion of cocaine being paired with a cue light. After 21 days of self-administration, cocaine-taking behavior was extinguished by replacing cocaine with saline in the absence of the cue light. Next, during the reinstatement phase, DBS was administered bilaterally into the nucleus accumbens shell through bipolar stainless steel electrodes immediately prior to re-exposure to cues previously associated with cocaine reinforcement. DBS continued throughout the 2h reinstatement session. Parallel studies examined the influence of accumbens shell DBS on reinstatement induced by cues previously associated with sucrose reinforcement. Results indicated that DBS of the nucleus accumbens shell significantly attenuated cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine and sucrose seeking. Together, these results indicate that DBS of the accumbens shell disrupts cue-induced reinstatement associated with both a drug and a natural reinforcer. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Deep Brain Stimulation](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Sugars](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

19. Adolescent exposure to cocaine, amphetamine, and methylphenidate cross-sensitizes adults to methamphetamine with drug- and sex-specific effects.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, March 2015, vol./is. 281/(116-124), 0166-4328 (Mar 15, 2015)

Author(s): Shanks, Ryan A; Ross, Jordan M; Doyle, Hillary H; Helton, Amanda K; Picou, Brittany N; Schulz, Jordyn; Tavares, Chris; Bryant, Sarah; Dawson, Bryan L; Lloyd, Steven A

Correspondence Address: Shanks, Ryan A.: University of North Georgia, Department of Biology, 82 College Circle, 437 Health and Natural Sciences, Dahlonega, GA, US, 30597, ryan.shanks@ung.edu

Institution: Department of Biology, University of North Georgia, Dahlonega, GA, US; Department of Psychological Science, University of North Georgia, Dahlonega, GA, US; Department of

Psychological Science, University of North Georgia, Dahlonega, GA, US; Department of Biology, University of North Georgia, Dahlonega, GA, US; Department of Psychological Science, University of North Georgia, Dahlonega, GA, US; Department of Psychological Science, University of North Georgia, Dahlonega, GA, US; Department of Psychological Science, University of North Georgia, Dahlonega, GA, US; Department of Biology, University of North Georgia, Dahlonega, GA, US; Department of Psychological Science, University of North Georgia, Dahlonega, GA, US; Department of Psychological Science, University of North Georgia, Dahlonega, GA, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

The increasing availability, over-prescription, and misuse and abuse of ADHD psychostimulant medications in adolescent populations necessitates studies investigating the long-term effects of these drugs persisting into adulthood. Male and female C57Bl/6J mice were exposed to amphetamine (AMPH) (1.0 and 10mg/kg), methylphenidate (MPD) (1.0 and 10mg/kg), or cocaine (COC) (5.0mg/kg) from postnatal day 22 to 31, which represents an early adolescent period. After an extended period of drug abstinence, adult mice were challenged with a subacute methamphetamine (METH) dose (0.5mg/kg), to test the long-term effects of adolescent drug exposures on behavioral cross-sensitization using an open field chamber. There were no sex- or dose-specific effects on motor activity in adolescent, saline-treated controls. However, AMPH, MPD, and COC adolescent exposures induced cross-sensitization to a subacute METH dose in adulthood, which is a hallmark of addiction and a marker of long-lasting plastic changes in the brain. Of additional clinical importance, AMPH-exposed male mice demonstrated increased cross-sensitization to METH in contrast to the female-specific response observed in MPD-treated animals. There were no sex-specific effects after adolescent COC exposures. This study demonstrates differential drug, dose, and sex-specific alterations induced by early adolescent psychostimulant exposure, which leads to behavioral alterations that persist into adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

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

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Amphetamine
*Animal Sex Differences
*Cocaine
*Methylphenidate
*Chemical Exposure
CNS Stimulating Drugs
Drug Addiction
Mice

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

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

20. Long-term test-retest reliability of delayed reward discounting in adolescents.

Citation:

Behavioural Processes, February 2015, vol./is. 111/(55-59), 0376-6357 (Feb 2015)

Author(s):

Anokhin, Andrey P; Golosheykin, Simon; Mulligan, Richard C

Correspondence Address:

Anokhin, Andrey P., andrey@wustl.edu

Institution:

Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Delay discounting (DD), a decline in subjective value of a reward with increasing temporal delay in receipt of that reward, is an established behavioral indicator of impulsivity. Preference for smaller-immediate over larger-delayed rewards has been implicated in the basic neurobehavioral mechanisms of risk for addictive disorders and

related externalizing psychopathology. Establishing long-term stability of DD in adolescence is a necessary step towards its validation as an intermediate phenotype, or marker of risk, in neurobiological and genetic studies. Previous studies have demonstrated moderate to high test-retest reliability of DD, however, these studies utilized adult samples and examined relatively short retest intervals. Due to continuing development of brain and behavior, stability of temporal discounting behavior in adolescence may differ from that in adulthood. Here, two cohorts of adolescents aged 16 (n = 126) and 18 (n = 111) were administered a computerized test of DD and re-tested two years later. DD rate showed a modest but significant decrease with age, suggesting a reduction in overall impulsivity from middle to late adolescence. Significant test-retest correlations were observed in both cohorts (.67 and .76, respectively, $p < .001$) indicating longitudinal stability of individual differences in decision-making behavior during middle and late adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Delay of Gratification](#)
[*Impulsiveness](#)
[*Rewards](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

21. Post-trial induction of conditioned apomorphine stimulant and inhibitory response effects: Evidence for potent trace conditioning of drug effects.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, February 2015, vol./is. 129/(79-86), 0091-3057 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Santos, Breno Garone; Carey, Robert J; Carrera, Marinete Pinheiro

Correspondence Address: Carrera, Marinete Pinheiro: Behavioral Pharmacology Group, Laboratory of Morphology and Pathology Animal Health, State University of North Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro, Avenida Alberto Lamego, 2000, Campos dos Goytacazes, Brazil, 28013-600, marinete@uenf.br

Institution: Behavioral Pharmacology Group, Laboratory of Morphology and Pathology Animal Health, State University of North Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro, Campos dos Goytacazes, Brazil; VA Medical Center, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, US; Behavioral Pharmacology Group, Laboratory of Morphology and Pathology Animal Health, State University of North Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro, Campos dos Goytacazes, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: The Pavlovian conditioning of drug effects has frequently been demonstrated using protocols that are variants of Pavlovian delay conditioning. We undertook to determine if drug conditioning could be induced using a Pavlovian trace conditioning procedure. Rats were tested in a novel open-field environment for 5 min and in post-trial phase were injected either with vehicle, 2.0 mg/kg or 0.05 mg/kg apomorphine immediately or after a delay of 15 min. The procedure was repeated three times and subsequently a 30 min non-drug test was given. The vehicle and 15min post-trial apomorphine groups did not differ and in the 30 min test their locomotion scores were equivalent to another vehicle group tested for the first time. The group that received 2.0 mg/kg apomorphine immediately post-trial had a progressive increase in activity over the three sessions and also initially in the 30 min test. The results for the 0.05 mg/kg immediate post-test group were a mirror image of the 2.0 mg/kg apomorphine group. Post-trial apomorphine treatments can induce potent conditioned effects indicative of the efficacy of trace conditioning of drug effects. These finding suggest that trace conditioning may be an

important contributor to the potency of conditioned-drug effects in the development of drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Classical Conditioning](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Apomorphine](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

22. Cocaine withdrawal in rats selectively bred for low (LoS) versus high (HiS) saccharin intake.

Citation: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, February 2015, vol./is. 129/(51-55), 0091-3057 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Radke, Anna K; Zlebnik, Natalie E; Carroll, Marilyn E

Correspondence Address: Radke, Anna K.: National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, 5625 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD, US, 20852, anna.radke@nih.gov

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine use results in anhedonia during withdrawal, but it is not clear how this emotional state interacts with an individual's vulnerability for addiction. Rats selectively bred for high (HiS) or low (LoS) saccharin intake are a well-established model of drug abuse vulnerability, with HiS rats being more likely to consume sweets and drugs of abuse such as cocaine and heroin (Carroll et al., 2002) than LoS rats. This study examined whether the motivational consequences of cocaine withdrawal are differentially expressed in HiS and LoS rats. HiS and LoS rats were trained to respond for a sucrose reward on a progressive ratio (PR) schedule of reinforcement and breakpoints were measured during and after chronic, continuous exposure to cocaine (30mg/kg/day). Cocaine, but not saline, treatment resulted in lower breakpoints for sucrose during withdrawal in LoS rats only. These results suggest anhedonia during withdrawal is more pronounced in the less vulnerable LoS rats. Fewer motivational deficits during withdrawal may contribute to greater drug vulnerability in the HiS line. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anhedonia](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Saccharin](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

23. Inoculation stress hypothesis of environmental enrichment.

Citation: Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, February 2015, vol./is. 49/(19-31), 0149-7634 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Crofton, Elizabeth J; Zhang, Yafang; Green, Thomas A

Correspondence Address: Green, Thomas A.: Center for Addiction Research, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Texas Medical Branch, 301 University Dr., Bldg. 17, 3.324G, Galveston, TX, US, 77555, tom.green@utmb.edu

Institution: Center for Addiction Research, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US; Center for Addiction Research, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US; Center for Addiction Research, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: One hallmark of psychiatric conditions is the vast continuum of individual differences in susceptibility vs. resilience resulting from the interaction of genetic and environmental factors. The environmental enrichment paradigm is an animal model that is useful for studying a range of psychiatric conditions, including protective phenotypes in addiction and depression models. The major question is how environmental enrichment, a non-drug and non-surgical manipulation, can produce such robust individual differences in such a wide range of behaviors. This paper draws from a variety of published sources to outline a coherent hypothesis of inoculation stress as a factor producing the protective enrichment phenotypes. The basic tenet suggests that chronic mild stress from living in a complex environment and interacting non-aggressively with conspecifics can inoculate enriched rats against subsequent stressors and/or drugs of abuse. This paper reviews the enrichment phenotypes, mulls the fundamental nature of environmental enrichment vs. isolation, discusses the most appropriate control for environmental enrichment, and challenges the idea that cortisol/corticosterone equals stress. The intent of the inoculation stress hypothesis of environmental enrichment is to provide a scaffold with which to build testable hypotheses for the elucidation of the molecular mechanisms underlying these protective phenotypes and thus provide new therapeutic targets to treat psychiatric/neurological conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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: [*Animal Environments](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Psychophysiology](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Individual Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Self-presentation styles and problematic use of Internet communicative services: The role of the concerns over behavioral displays of imperfection.

Citation: Personality and Individual Differences, April 2015, vol./is. 76/(187-192), 0191-8869 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Casale, Silvia; Fioravanti, Giulia; Flett, Gordon L; Hewitt, Paul L

Correspondence Address: Casale, Silvia: Department of Health Sciences, Psychology and Psychiatry Unit, University of Florence, via di San Salvi 12, Florence, Italy, silvia.casale@unifi.it

Institution: Department of Health Sciences, Psychology and Psychiatry Unit, University of Florence, Florence, Italy; Department of Health Sciences, Psychology and Psychiatry Unit, University of Florence, Florence, Italy; Department of Psychology, York University, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The current study had the dual purpose of identifying consequences associated with perfectionistic self-presentation (PSP) and evaluating these factors as mediator of the proposed link between PSP and Problematic use of Internet communicative services (GPIU). The present study hypothesized that a self-presentation style characterized by the need to avoid displaying imperfections is associated with GPIU because communicating online rather than in person affords greater control through the reduction of non-verbal cues and the greater temporal flexibility. A sample of 200 university student participants completed measures assessing PSP, GPIU, and perceived controllable aspects of behaviors associated with relying on computer mediated communications (i.e. managing nonverbal displays and buying more time before having to respond). Structural equation modeling confirmed that those who systematically try to avoid revealing their supposed "less than perfect" behaviors or performance place great emphasis on the reduction of nonverbal cues and the temporal flexibility offered by the computer mediated interactions, which, in turn predicts GPIU levels. The findings are discussed in terms of their implications for GPIU and for the perfectionism social disconnection model. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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: [*Impression Management](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Perfectionism](#)
[*Computer Mediated Communication](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Personality and substance use in Japanese adolescents: The Japanese version of Substance Use Risk Profile Scale.

Citation: Personality and Individual Differences, April 2015, vol./is. 76/(153-157), 0191-8869 (Apr 2015)

Author(s): Omiya, Soichiro; Kobori, Osamu; Tomoto, Aika; Igarashi, Yoshito; Iyo, Masaomi

Correspondence Address: Omiya, Soichiro: Division of Law and Psychiatry, Center for Forensic Mental Health, Chiba University, 1-8-1, Inohana, Chuo-ku, Chiba, Japan, 2608670, s.omiya@chiba-u.jp

Institution: Division of Law and Psychiatry, Center for Forensic Mental Health, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan; Department of Psychology, Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom; Division of Law and Psychiatry, Center for Forensic Mental Health, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan; Division of Law and Psychiatry, Center for Forensic Mental Health, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan; Department of Psychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Chiba, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: Substance Use Risk Profile Scale (SURPS; Conrod & Woicik, 2002) measures four risk personality dimensions related to substance use; anxiety sensitivity (AS), hopelessness (H), sensation seeking (SS), impulsivity (IMP). The aim of this study is to develop the Japanese version of Substance Use Risk Profile Scale (SURPS-J) and to probe the reliability and validity of this scale to the Japanese context. This study consists of the test of the factor analysis (Study 1; N = 462), the reliability (Study 2; N = 64), and the validity (Study 3; N = 182). Our findings are as below; Study 1 showed the conformed factorial structure of SURPS-J and Study 2 revealed the good test-retest reliability. Additionally, Study 3 demonstrated the adequate validity of SURPS-J and its sensitivity in identifying risky drinking motivations and lifetime tobacco and alcohol use. Results showed that high H individuals are likely to experience smoking under the personal and collective situations, while high SS and IMP individuals are prone to drink alcohol under the collective situation. Additionally, high AS individuals are prone to drink by virtue of negative reinforcement motives and high SS and IMP drink by reason of all drinking reinforcement motives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Foreign Language Translation](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[Hopelessness](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Sensation Seeking](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)
[Anxiety Sensitivity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Regulation of chromatin states by drugs of abuse.

Citation: Current Opinion in Neurobiology, February 2015, vol./is. 30/(112-121), 0959-4388 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Walker, Deena M; Cates, Hannah M; Heller, Elizabeth A; Nestler, Eric J

Correspondence Address: Nestler, Eric J.: Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, One Gustave L. Levy Place, Box 1065, New York, NY, US, 10029, eric.nestler@mssm.edu

Institution: Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug addiction involves long-term behavioral abnormalities and gene expression changes throughout the mesolimbic dopamine system. Epigenetic mechanisms establish/maintain alterations in gene expression in the brain, providing the impetus for investigations characterizing how epigenetic processes mediate the effects of drugs of abuse. This review focuses on evidence that epigenetic events, specifically histone modifications, regulate gene expression changes throughout the reward circuitry. Drugs of abuse induce changes in histone modifications throughout the reward circuitry by altering histone-modifying enzymes, manipulation of which reveals a role for histone modification in addiction-related behaviors. There is a complex interplay between these enzymes, resulting in a histone signature of the addicted phenotype. Insights gained from these studies are key to identifying novel targets for diagnosis and therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Enzymes](#)
[*Gene Expression](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Current Opinion in Neurobiology](#)

27. Behavioral addictions.

Citation: Current Opinion in Neurobiology, February 2015, vol./is. 30/(66-72), 0959-4388 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Robbins, T. W; Clark, L

Correspondence Address: Robbins, T. W., t.robbins@psychol.cam.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Behavioral addictions are slowly becoming recognized as a valid category of psychiatric disorder as shown by the recent allocation of pathological gambling to this category in DSM-5. However, several other types of psychiatric disorder proposed to be examples of behavioral addictions have yet to be accorded this formal acknowledgment and are dispersed across other sections of the DSM-5. This brief review marks this important point in the evolution of this concept and looks to future investigation of behavioral addictions with the theoretical frameworks currently being used successfully to investigate substance addiction and obsessive-compulsive disorder, in a potentially new spectrum of impulsive-compulsive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Current Opinion in Neurobiology](#)

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

Citation: Health & Social Care in the Community, March 2015, vol./is. 23/2(200-207), 0966-0410;1365-2524 (Mar 2015)

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

Correspondence Address: Lea, Toby: Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW, Level 2, John Goodsell Building, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, toby.lea@unsw.edu.au

Institution: Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Australia, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Australia, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Australia, Sydney, NSW, Australia; National Cannabis Information and Prevention Centre, UNSW Australia, Sydney, NSW, Australia; Centre for Social Research in Health, UNSW Australia, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

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

months (48%). It was less common for respondents to report having a partner who injects (11%). Correlates of higher injecting exposure were examined with multivariate ordinal regression. In the multivariate model, higher exposure to injecting was independently associated with the experience of abuse or violent crime [adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 1.80] and reporting more favourable attitudes towards injecting (AOR = 0.86). Higher exposure to injecting was not independently associated with patterns or history of drug use. HCV knowledge was low to moderate and was not associated with higher exposure to injecting. That drug use was not independently associated with higher injecting exposure may suggest that exposure is shaped more by social disadvantage than by drug use patterns. Additional research is required to investigate this, using an improved measure of exposure to injecting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Intravenous Injections](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Exposure](#)
[Disadvantaged](#)
[Social Behavior](#)
[Social Networks](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

29. Mental health and substance use comorbidity among adolescents in psychiatric inpatient hospitals: Prevalence and covariates.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, March 2015, vol./is. 24/2(102-112), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Hollen, Vera; Ortiz, Glorimar

Correspondence Address: Hollen, Vera: National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors Research Institute (NRI), Inc., 3141 Fairview Park Drive, Suite 650, Falls Church, VA, US, 22042-4539, vera.hollen@nri-inc.org

Institution: National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors Research Institute (NRI), Inc., Falls Church, VA, US; National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors Research Institute (NRI), Inc., Falls Church, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examines the mental health (MH) and substance use (SU) diagnoses comorbidity in inpatient adolescents and explores the relationship between demographic and environmental covariates. It analyzes 2008 data of 9,154 adolescents ages 11 to 17 in psychiatric hospitals. Twenty-five percent of adolescents had dual diagnosis. Comorbidity differences between boys and girls occurred as they grew older. Boys with conduct disorder (CD) were 1.6 times more likely than girls with the same diagnosis to use alcohol. Hispanics with CD had 2 to 3.5 times increased risk of comorbidity. The study yields specificity in various MH and SU subgroups vital for prevention services and program planning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. The effectiveness of juvenile treatment drug courts: A meta-analytic review of literature.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, March 2015, vol./is. 24/2(80-93), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Stein, David M; Homan, Kendra J; DeBerard, Scott

Correspondence Address: Homan, Kendra J.: Utah State University, Department of Psychology, 2810 Old Main Hill, Logan, UT, US, 84322-2810, kendrajoh@yahoo.com

Institution: Utah State University, Logan, UT, US; Utah State University, Logan, UT, US; Utah State University, Logan, UT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviewed are 31 studies that evaluated recidivism rates from juvenile drug treatment courts relative to a random-assignment or convenience comparison group. Recidivism was defined as re-referral, new charges, or re-arrest. Mean effect sizes and confidence intervals are provided for the three recidivism assessment time frames most often used by researchers (e.g., recidivism occurring "during the drug court program"; "during, plus post-program"; and "post-program only"). Characteristics of youths and programs that were hypothesized to correlate with the size of effect (e.g., gender and ethnic proportions of program participants, methodological quality of studies) were examined in an attempt to account for variation in effect sizes across studies. The average premature termination rate from drug court programs, as a face-valid indicator of typical program effectiveness, is also reported. The results, based on significantly more studies than past reviews, show that juvenile drug court treatment program youths, relative to controls, had slightly more gains than short-term, pre-to-post-program assessments. Results are compared to adult drug court outcomes, and program and participant correlates of effect size are discussed. Suggestions for further research into possible improvements of programs are offered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Recidivism](#)
[Adjudication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Emotional regulation in adolescent substance use disorders: Rethinking risk.

Citation: Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse, March 2015, vol./is. 24/2(67-79), 1067-828X;1547-0652 (Mar 2015)

Author(s): Siegel, Judith P

Correspondence Address: Siegel, Judith P.: Silver School of Social Work, New York University, 1 Washington Square N., New York, NY, US, 10003, js13@nyu.edu

Institution: New York University, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Emotional regulation has emerged as an important factor in understanding a wide spectrum of disorders, including substance abuse. This article reviews research on the role of emotion regulation in substance use disorders (SUD) and offers a new perspective on the rationale of family substance use as a risk predictor for children and adolescents. The implications for prevention and early intervention are of particular importance to adolescent SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Emotional Regulation](#)
[Family](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. The problems of long-term treatment with benzodiazepines and related substances: Prescribing practice, epidemiology, and the treatment of withdrawal.

Citation: Deutsches Arzteblatt International, January 2015, vol./is. 112/1-2(1-7), 1866-0452 (Jan 5, 2015)

Author(s): Janhsen, Katrin; Roser, Patrik; Hoffmann, Knut

Correspondence Address: Hoffmann, Knut: LWL-Universitätsklinikum Bochum, Klinik für Psychiatrie, Psychotherapie und Präventivmedizin, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Alexandrinenstr. 1-3, Bochum, Germany, 44791, knut.hoffmann@wkp-lwl.org

Institution: LWL-Klinik Bochum, Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, Psychosomatic and Preventive Medicine, Ruhr University Bochum, Bochum, Germany; LWL-Klinik Bochum, Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, Psychosomatic and Preventive Medicine, Ruhr University Bochum, Bochum, Germany; LWL-Klinik Bochum, Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy, Psychosomatic and Preventive Medicine, Ruhr University Bochum, Bochum, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Benzodiazepine abuse and dependence have been recognized and widely discussed for more than 40 years. With more than 230 million daily doses prescribed in Germany per year, the burden of reimbursement on the statutory health insurance carriers is high, albeit with a slight decline from year to year. At present, about 50% of all prescriptions in Germany are issued privately, even for patients who have statutory health insurance. Methods: We selectively review the literature on the epidemiology and treatment of benzodiazepine dependence and abuse in Germany. Results: Estimates of the number of benzodiazepine-dependent persons in Germany range from 128 000 to 1.6 million. Most estimates take no account of the large number of private prescriptions (i.e., those that are not reimbursed by the statutory health insurance scheme), while many exclude prescriptions for elderly persons, for whom these drugs are frequently prescribed. For the outpatient treatment of benzodiazepine withdrawal, it is recommended that the drug should first be switched to an equivalent dose of another benzodiazepine with an intermediate or long-acting effect; the dose should then, in general, be reduced weekly. In case of consumption of a high dose (> 20 mg diazepam equivalent), hospitalization and the additional administration of carbamazepine or valproic acid are recommended. Flumazenil treatment can improve withdrawal symptoms and leads to higher abstinence rates. Antidepressants should be given only if the patient is depressed. The dependence potential of nonbenzodiazepine drugs such as zolpidem and zopiclone must also be borne in mind. Conclusion: Benzodiazepines are generally highly effective when first given, but they should generally be given only for strict indications and for a limited time. If these drugs still need to be given beyond the short term, timely referral to a specialist is indicated, and possibly also contact with the addiction aid system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Benzodiazepines](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Health Insurance](#)
[Long Term Care](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Deutsches Arzteblatt International](#)

33. Experiences of violence and association with decreased drug abstinence among women in Cape Town, South Africa.

- Citation:** AIDS and Behavior, January 2015, vol./is. 19/1(192-198), 1090-7165;1573-3254 (Jan 2015)
- Author(s):** Reed, Elizabeth; Myers, Bronwyn; Novak, Scott P; Browne, Felicia A; Wechsberg, Wendee M
- Correspondence Address:** Reed, Elizabeth: Division of Global Public Health, School of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, Mail code 0507, La Jolla, CA, US, 92093, lizreed@ucsd.edu
- Institution:** Division of Global Public Health, School of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa; RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Drug abuse is a contributing factor in women's HIV risk in low-income communities in Cape Town, South Africa. This study assessed whether experiencing violence is associated with reduced drug abstinence among adult women (n = 603) participating in a randomized field trial for an HIV prevention study in Cape Town. In relation to drug abstinence at 12-month follow-up, multivariable regression models were used to assess (1) baseline partner and non-partner victimization, and (2) victimization at 12-month follow-up among participants reporting baseline victimization. Baseline partner (AOR = 0.6; 95 % CI 0.4-0.9) and non-partner victimization (AOR = 0.6; 95 % CI 0.4-0.9) were associated with a reduced likelihood of drug abstinence at follow-up. Among participants who reported victimization at baseline, those no longer reporting victimization at follow-up did not differ significantly in drug abstinence compared with those who reported victimization at follow-up. The study findings highlight the lasting impact of victimization on women's drug use outcomes, persisting regardless of whether violence was no longer reported at follow-up. Overall, the findings support the need for the primary prevention of violence to address the cycle of violence, drug use, and HIV among women in this setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:** [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Human Females](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

34. Time-course of extracellular nicotine and cotinine levels in rat brain following administration of nicotine: Effects of route and ethanol coadministration.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, February 2015, vol./is. 232/3(551-560), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Katner, Simon N; Toalston, Jamie E; Smoker, Michael P; Rodd, Zachary A; McBride, William J; Engleman, Eric A
- Correspondence Address:** Engleman, Eric A.: Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US, 46202-4887, eenglema@iupui.edu
- Institution:** Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Institute of

Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Institute of Psychiatric Research, Department of Psychiatry, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Rationale: Nicotine and ethanol are commonly coabused drugs, and nicotine-laced ethanol products are growing in popularity. However, little is known about time-course changes in extracellular nicotine and cotinine levels in rat models of ethanol and nicotine coabuse. **Objectives:** The objective of the present study was to determine the time-course changes in brain levels of nicotine and cotinine following subcutaneous (SC) and intragastric (IG) nicotine administration in alcohol-preferring (P) and Wistar rats. **Methods:** In vivo microdialysis was used to collect dialysate samples from the nucleus accumbens shell (NACsh) for nicotine and cotinine determinations, following SC administration of (-)-nicotine (0.18, 0.35, and 0.70 mg/kg) in female P and Wistar rats or IG administration of (-)-nicotine (0.35 and 0.70 mg/kg) in 15 % (v/v) ethanol or water in female P rats. **Results:** SC nicotine produced nicotine and cotinine dialysate levels as high as 51 and 14 ng/ml, respectively. IG administration of 15 % EtOH + 0.70 mg/kg nicotine in P rats resulted in maximal nicotine and cotinine dialysate levels of 19 and 14 ng/ml, respectively, whereas administration of 0.70 mg/kg nicotine in water resulted in maximal nicotine and cotinine levels of 21 and 25 ng/ml, respectively. Nicotine and cotinine levels were detectable within the first 15 and 45 min, respectively, after IG administration. **Conclusions:** Overall, the results of this study suggest that nicotine is rapidly adsorbed and produces relevant extracellular brain concentrations of nicotine and its pharmacologically active metabolite, cotinine. The persisting high brain concentrations of cotinine may contribute to nicotine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Animal Models](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Popularity](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Rats](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

35. MK-801-induced behavioural sensitisation alters dopamine release and turnover in rat prefrontal cortex.

Citation:

Psychopharmacology, February 2015, vol./is. 232/3(509-517), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Feb 2015)

Author(s):

Cui, Xiaoying; Lefevre, Emilia; Turner, Karly M; Coelho, Carlos M; Alexander, Suzy; Burne, Thomas H. J; Eyles, Darryl W

Correspondence Address:

Eyles, Darryl W.: Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, Wacol, QLD, Australia, 4076, eyles@uq.edu.au

Institution:

Queensland Brain Institute, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Queensland Brain Institute, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Queensland Brain Institute, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia; Queensland Brain Institute, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Queensland Brain Institute, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Queensland Brain Institute, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Queensland Brain Institute, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; Queensland Brain Institute, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Language:

English

Abstract:

Rationale: Repeated exposure to psychostimulants that either increase dopamine (DA) release or target N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors can induce behavioural

sensitisation, a phenomenon that may be important for the processes of addiction and even psychosis. A critical component of behavioural sensitisation is an increase in DA release within mesocorticolimbic circuits. In particular, sensitisation to amphetamine leads to increased DA release within well-known sub-cortical brain regions and also regulatory regions such as prefrontal cortex (PFC). However, it is unknown how DA release within the PFC of animals is altered by sensitisation to NMDA receptor antagonists. Objectives: The aims of the present study were twofold, firstly to examine whether a single dose of dizocilpine maleate (MK-801) could induce long-term behavioural sensitisation and secondly to examine DA release in the PFC of sensitised rats. Materials and methods: Behavioural sensitisation was assessed by measuring locomotion after drug exposure. DA release in the PFC was measured using freely moving microdialysis. Results: We show that a single dose of MK-801 can induce sensitisation to subsequent MK-801 exposure in a high percentage of rats (66 %). Furthermore, rats sensitised to MK-801 have altered DA release and turnover in the PFC compared with non-sensitised rats. Conclusion: Schizophrenia patients have been postulated to have 'endogenous sensitisation' to psychostimulants. MK-801-induced sensitised rats, in particular when compared with non-sensitised rats, provide a useful model for studying PFC dysfunction in schizophrenia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Psychosis](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Extended access nicotine self-administration with periodic deprivation increases immature neurons in the hippocampus.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, January 2015, vol./is. 232/2(453-463), 0033-3158;1432-2072 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Cohen, Ami; Soleiman, Matthew T; Talia, Reneta; Koob, George F; George, Olivier; Mandyam, Chitra D

Correspondence Address: Mandyam, Chitra D.: Scripps Research Institute, 10550 North Torrey Pines Road, SP30-2400, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037, cmandyam@scripps.edu

Institution: Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US; Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Rationale: Limited access nicotine self-administration decreases hippocampal neurogenesis, providing a mechanism for the deleterious effects of nicotine on hippocampal neuronal plasticity. However, recent studies have shown that limited access nicotine self-administration does not exhibit key features of nicotine dependence such as motivational withdrawal and increased motivation for nicotine after deprivation. Objectives: The present study used extended access nicotine self-administration (0.03 mg/kg/infusion, 21 h/day, 4 days) with intermittent periods of deprivation (3 days) for 14 weeks, to test the hypothesis that this model enhances nicotine seeking and produces distinct responses in hippocampal neurogenesis when compared with limited access (1 h/day, 4 days) intake. Animals in the extended access group were either perfused prior to or following their final deprivation period, whereas animals in the limited access group were perfused after their last session. Results: Limited- and extended access nicotine self-administration with periodic deprivation did not affect proliferation and

differentiation of oligodendrocyte progenitors in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC). Conversely, extended access nicotine self-administration with periodic deprivation enhanced proliferation and differentiation of hippocampal neural progenitors. Furthermore, in the hippocampus, the number of differentiating NeuroD-labeled cells strongly and positively correlated with enhanced nicotine seeking in rats that experienced extended access nicotine self-administration. Conclusions: These findings demonstrate that extended versus limited access to nicotine self-administration differentially affects the generation of new oligodendroglia and new neurons during adulthood. The increases in the number of differentiating cells in extended access nicotine self-administering rats may consequently contribute to aberrant hippocampal neurogenesis and may contribute to maladaptive addiction-like behaviors dependent on the hippocampus. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Hippocampus](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Deprivation](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Tobacco health warning messages on plain cigarette packs and in television campaigns: A qualitative study with Australian socioeconomically disadvantaged smokers.

Citation: Health Education Research, February 2015, vol./is. 30/1(57-66), 0268-1153;1465-3648 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Guillaumier, Ashleigh; Bonevski, Billie; Paul, Christine

Correspondence Address: Guillaumier, Ashleigh: School of Medicine and Public Health, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia, 2308, ashleigh.guillaumier@newcastle.edu.au

Institution: School of Medicine and Public Health, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia; School of Medicine and Public Health, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia; School of Medicine and Public Health, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Television advertisements, packaging regulations and health warning labels (HWLs) are designed to communicate anti-smoking messages to large number of smokers. However, only a few studies have examined how high smoking prevalence groups respond to these warnings. This study explored how socioeconomically disadvantaged smokers engage with health risk and cessation benefit messages. Six focus groups were conducted over September 2012-April 2013 with adult clients of welfare organizations in regional New South Wales, Australia who were current smokers (n = 51). Participants discussed HWLs, plain packaging and anti-smoking television advertisements. Discussions were audio-taped, transcribed verbatim and analysed using thematic analysis. Highly emotive warnings delivering messages of negative health effects were most likely to capture the attention of the study participants; however, these warning messages did not prompt quit attempts and participants were sceptical about the effectiveness of cessation programmes such as telephone quitlines. Active avoidance of health warning messages was common, and many expressed false and self-exempting beliefs towards the harms of tobacco. Careful consideration of message content and medium is required to communicate the antismoking message to disadvantaged smokers who consider themselves desensitized to warnings. Health communication strategies should continue to address false beliefs about smoking and educate on cessation services that are currently underutilized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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: *Disadvantaged
*Smoking Cessation
*Television Advertising
*Tobacco Smoking
*Warning Labels
Addiction
Homeless
Lower Income Level
Mental Disorders
Messages
Unemployment

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Health Education Research](#)

38. Distinguishing the central drive to tremor in Parkinson's disease and essential tremor.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, January 2015, vol./is. 35/2(795-806), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Jan 14, 2015)

Author(s): Brittain, John-Stuart; Cagnan, Hayriye; Mehta, Arpan R; Saifee, Tabish A; Edwards, Mark J; Brown, Peter

Correspondence Address: Brown, Peter: Experimental Neurology Group, Division of Clinical Neurology, Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Oxford, Level 6, West Wing, John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, United Kingdom, OX3 9DU, peter.brown@ndcn.ox.ac.uk

Institution: Experimental Neurology Group, Division of Clinical Neurology, Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; Experimental Neurology Group, Division of Clinical Neurology, Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; Experimental Neurology Group, Division of Clinical Neurology, Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; Sobell Department of Motor Neuroscience and Movement Disorders, University College London, Institute of Neurology, London, United Kingdom; Sobell Department of Motor Neuroscience and Movement Disorders, University College London, Institute of Neurology, London, United Kingdom; Experimental Neurology Group, Division of Clinical Neurology, Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Parkinson's disease (PD) and essential tremor (ET) are the two most common movement disorders. Both have been associated with similar patterns of network activation leading to the suggestion that they may result from similar network dysfunction, specifically involving the cerebellum. Here, we demonstrate that parkinsonian tremors and ETs result from distinct patterns of interactions between neural oscillators. These patterns are reflected in the tremors' derived frequency tolerance, a novel measure readily attainable from bedside accelerometry. Frequency tolerance characterizes the temporal evolution of tremor by quantifying the range of frequencies over which the tremor may be considered stable. We found that patients with PD (N = 24) and ET (N = 21) were separable based on their frequency tolerance, with PD associated with a broad range of stable frequencies whereas ET displayed characteristics consistent with a more finely tuned oscillatory drive. Furthermore, tremor was selectively entrained by transcranial alternating current stimulation applied over cerebellum. Narrow frequency tolerances predicted stronger entrainment of tremor by stimulation, providing good evidence that the cerebellum plays an important role in pacing those tremors. The different patterns of frequency tolerance could be captured with a simple model based on a broadly coupled set of neural oscillators for PD, but a more finely tuned set of oscillators in ET. Together, these results reveal a potential organizational principle of the human motor system, whose disruption

in PD and ET dictates how patients respond to empirical, and potentially therapeutic, interventions that interact with their underlying pathophysiology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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/3.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium provided that the original work is properly attributed.; HOLDER: Brittain et al.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Motor Processes
*Parkinson's Disease
*Pathophysiology
*Tremor
Motivation

Source: PsycINFO

39. The nucleus accumbens shell and the dorsolateral striatum mediate the reinforcing effects of cocaine through a serial connection.

Citation: Behavioural Pharmacology, February 2015, vol./is. 26/1-2(193-199), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Veeneman, Maartje M. J; Damsteegt, Ruth; Vanderschuren, Louk J. M. J

Correspondence Address: Vanderschuren, Louk J. M. J.: Department of Animals in Science and Society, Division of Behavioural Neuroscience, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Utrecht University, Yalelaan 2, Utrecht, Netherlands, 3584 CM, l.j.m.j.vanderschuren@uu.nl

Institution: Department of Translational Neuroscience, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands; Department of Translational Neuroscience, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands; Department of Translational Neuroscience, Brain Center Rudolf Magnus, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: The reinforcing and addictive properties of cocaine are thought to rely on the dopaminergic innervation of the striatum. The ventromedial [i.e. nucleus accumbens shell (NAcc) shell] and dorsolateral [dorsolateral striatum (DLS)] regions of the striatum are serially connected, and it is thought that slowly developing neuroadaptations are responsible for the recruitment of the DLS in mediating habitual drug use after extended drug experience. Remarkably, we have recently shown that the DLS is also involved in cocaine self-administration after limited use, to modulate the reinforcing properties of the drug, a function usually ascribed to the NAcc shell. Here, we investigated whether the involvement of the DLS in cocaine reinforcement requires dopaminergic activity within the NAcc shell, by performing a pharmacological disconnection study. We infused the dopamine receptor antagonist -flupenthixol unilaterally into the NAcc shell and infused this same antagonist into the contralateral DLS, thereby disrupting dopaminergic interconnectivity within the striatum. We show that this disconnection results in increased responding for cocaine under a fixed ratio-1 schedule of reinforcement in rats with limited cocaine experience. These data suggest that a functional dopaminergic interaction between the NAcc shell and the DLS mediates cocaine reinforcement during the early stages of drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
*Nucleus Accumbens
*Striatum
*Drug Seeking

[Rats](#)
[Visual Cortex](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Endocannabinoids and striatal function: Implications for addiction-related behaviours.

Citation: Behavioural Pharmacology, February 2015, vol./is. 26/1-2(59-72), 0955-8810;1473-5849 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Moreira, Fabricio A; Jupp, Bianca; Belin, David; Dalley, Jeffrey W

Correspondence Address: Dalley, Jeffrey W.: Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, Downing St., Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB2 3EB, jwd20@cam.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Biological Science, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Pharmacology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Since the identification and cloning of the major cannabinoid receptor expressed in the brain almost 25 years ago research has highlighted the potential of drugs that target the endocannabinoid system for treating addiction. The endocannabinoids, anandamide and 2-arachidonoyl glycerol, are lipid-derived metabolites found in abundance in the basal ganglia and other brain areas innervated by the mesocorticolimbic dopamine systems. Cannabinoid CB1 receptor antagonists/inverse agonists reduce reinstatement of responding for cocaine, alcohol and opiates in rodents. However, compounds acting on the endocannabinoid system may have broader application in treating drug addiction by ameliorating associated traits and symptoms such as impulsivity and anxiety that perpetuate drug use and interfere with rehabilitation. As a trait, impulsivity is known to predispose to addiction and facilitate the emergence of addiction to stimulant drugs. In contrast, anxiety and elevated stress responses accompany extended drug use and may underlie the persistence of drug intake in dependent individuals. In this article we integrate and discuss recent findings in rodents showing selective pharmacological modulation of impulsivity and anxiety by cannabinoid agents. We highlight the potential of selective inhibitors of endocannabinoid metabolism, directed at fatty acid amide hydrolase and monoacylglycerol lipase, to reduce anxiety and stress responses, and discuss novel mechanisms underlying the modulation of the endocannabinoid system, including the attenuation of impulsivity, anxiety, and drug reward by selective CB2 receptor agonists. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Cloning](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Demethyleneberberine, a natural mitochondria-targeted antioxidant, inhibits mitochondrial dysfunction, oxidative stress, and steatosis in alcoholic liver disease mouse model.

Citation: The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, January 2015, vol./is. 352/1(139-147), 0022-3565;1521-0103 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Zhang, Pengcheng; Qiang, Xiaoyan; Zhang, Miao; Ma, Dongshen; Zhao, Zheng; Zhou, Cuisong; Liu, Xie; Li, Ruiyan; Chen, Huan; Zhang, Yubin

- Correspondence Address:** Zhang, Yubin: Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, 24 Tongjia Xiang, Nanjing, China, 210009, ybzhang@cpu.edu.cn
- Institution:** State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China; State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China; State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China; State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China; State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China; State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China; State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China; State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China; State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China; State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China; State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China; State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China; State Key Laboratory of Natural Medicines, Department of Biochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Excessive alcohol consumption induces oxidative stress and lipid accumulation in the liver. Mitochondria have long been recognized as the key target for alcoholic liver disease (ALD). Recently, the artificial mitochondria-targeted antioxidant MitoQ has been used to treat ALD effectively in mice. Here, we introduce the natural mitochondria-targeted antioxidant demethyleneberberine (DMB), which has been found in Chinese herb *Cortex Phellodendri chinensis*. The protective effect of DMB on ALD was evaluated with HepG2 cells and acutely/chronically ethanol-fed mice, mimicking two common patterns of drinking in human. The results showed that DMB, which is composed of a potential antioxidant structure, could penetrate the membrane of mitochondria and accumulate in mitochondria either in vitro or in vivo. Consequently, the acute drinking-caused oxidative stress and mitochondrial dysfunction were significantly ameliorated by DMB. Moreover, we also found that DMB suppressed CYP2E1, hypoxia inducible factor, and inducible nitric oxide synthase, which contributed to oxidative stress and restored sirtuin 1/AMP-activated protein kinase/peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- α pathway-associated fatty acid oxidation in chronic ethanol-fed mice, which in turn ameliorated lipid peroxidation and macrosteatosis in the liver. Taking these findings together, DMB could serve as a novel and potential therapy for ALD in human beings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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:** [*Genetics](#)
[*Liver Disorders](#)
[*Antioxidants](#)
[*Oxidative Stress](#)
[*Mitochondria](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Mice](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 42. What is needed in future drug treatment research? A systematic approach to identify gaps on effectiveness of drug treatment from the EMCDDA.**
- Citation:** Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 22/1(86-92), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Ferri, Marica; Bo, Alessandra; Amato, Laura; Guedes, Ines Correia; Esteves, Carla Sofia; Wiessing, Lucas; Oliver, Sandy; Hickman, Matthew; Davoli, Marina

Correspondence Address: Ferri, Marica: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon, Portugal, marica.ferri@emcdda.europa.eu

Institution: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon, Portugal; European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon, Portugal; Department of Epidemiology Lazio Region, Cochrane Drugs and Alcohol Group, Rome, Italy; European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon, Portugal; European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon, Portugal; European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon, Portugal; Institute of Education, University of London, London, United Kingdom; School of Community and Social Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom; Department of Epidemiology Lazio Region, Cochrane Drugs and Alcohol Group, Rome, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: There is a perceived global need to bridge the existing gap between researchers and other stakeholders to make research more helpful and to realign "the mismatch between what clinical researchers do and what patients need". The EMCDDA carried out a pilot analysis to explore the gaps in research on treatment for drug dependence as indicated by systematic reviewers of studies on effectiveness of interventions together with a stakeholder's consultation to ensure a broader participation in the definition of research needs. The rough comparisons of the gaps identified by the researchers in the reviews and those suggested by the stakeholders reflect their different perception of research. The reviewers focus on the quality of studies and on how this may impair reaching conclusive evidence, while the stakeholders are more concerned by the management of effective interventions and by the needs of specific patients. With this exercise, the EMCDDA wants to contribute to the broader debate on how to translate evidence into action and it offers a possible way to support decision makers to set the health research agenda. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[Decision Making](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

43. Understanding young offenders' experiences of drinking alcohol: An interpretative phenomenological analysis.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 22/1(77-85), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Jackson-Roe, Katie; Murray, Craig; Brown, Gill

Correspondence Address: Murray, Craig: Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom, c.murray@lancaster.ac.uk

Institution: School of Health & Medicine, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom; School of Health & Medicine, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom; Calderstones Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, Lancashire, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Previous research has documented a clear association between drinking alcohol and engaging in criminal activity. However, it is unclear how this relationship is formed and maintained in young people. Such knowledge could be instructive in the appropriate design and effectiveness of prevention and intervention strategies. The aim of the present study was to gain a greater understanding of these two phenomena from the young person's perspective. Methods: Nine young offenders were interviewed about their experiences of drinking alcohol. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis was used to analyse the data. Findings: Three main themes were identified, from initial experiences of

using alcohol through the transition into offending and for some participants the resulting change in patterns of use. Conclusions: The study highlights the importance of personal values and meaning-making in both the initiation and desistance from alcohol use and criminal behaviour. In particular, the importance of family and peers in these processes suggests the utility of early family-based interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)
[Phenomenology](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

44. Considerations towards a population health approach to reduce prescription opioid-related harms (with a primary focus on Canada).

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 22/1(60-65), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Feb 2015)
Author(s): Fischer, Benedikt; Burnett, Chantal; Rehm, Jurgen
Correspondence Address: Fischer, Benedikt: Centre for Applied Research in Mental Health and Addiction, Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University, #2400-515 W Hastings St., Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6B 5K3, bfischer@sfu.ca
Institution: Centre for Applied Research in Mental Health and Addiction, Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Centre for Applied Research in Mental Health and Addiction, Faculty of Health Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: Prescription opioid (POs, i.e. opioid analgesics requiring a prescription) related harms are extensive in North America; non-medical PO use (NMPOU), PO-related morbidity (e.g. hospital or treatment admissions) and mortality (e.g. overdose deaths) are high in the general population. Most recommendations towards reducing PO-related problems to date have focused on rather narrow and specific areas (e.g. improved PO monitoring, clinical PO use guidelines, detection of patients with PO abuse, tamper-resistant PO formulations). An integrated population health framework for POs-i.e. an evidence-based approach towards largest possible reductions of PO-related harms in the population, as is well established for other psychoactive drug (e.g. alcohol) fields-is currently missing. Recent PO-focused policy initiatives launched in Canada present long lists of recommendations - the feasibility and impact of which on PO-related harms is uncertain-yet also are notably silent on population health-based considerations or approaches. We outline select principal pillars-including general and targeted prevention, and treatment-for a population health framework for PO-related harms and offer suggestions for implementation, with Canada as the principal case study. Given the extensive burden and known population-level determinants of PO-related harms, the development of an evidence-based population health approach to reduce this burden is urgently advised. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)

[Health Promotion](#)
[Morbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

45. "You're all going to hate the word 'recovery' by the end of this": Service users' views of measuring addiction recovery.

Citation: Drugs: Education, Prevention & Policy, February 2015, vol./is. 22/1(26-34), 0968-7637;1465-3370 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Neale, Joanne; Tompkins, Charlotte; Wheeler, Carly; Finch, Emily; Marsden, John; Mitcheson, Luke; Rose, Diana; Wykes, Til; Strang, John

Correspondence Address: Neale, Joanne: Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, 4 Windsor Walk, Denmark Hill, London, United Kingdom, SE5 8AF, joanne.neale@kcl.ac.uk

Institution: Addictions Department, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust, Leeds, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, Social Work, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, United Kingdom; Addictions Department, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Addictions Department, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Addictions Department, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Service User Research Enterprise (SURE), Department of Health Services, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom; Addictions Department, King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: To explore how service users' views of measuring addiction recovery differ from those of service providers. Methods: Five focus groups conducted in two English cities with (i) people currently using Class A drugs (n = 6); (ii) people currently using alcohol (n = 12); (iii) individuals in residential detoxification (n = 12); (iv) individuals in residential rehabilitation (n = 7); and (v) people who defined themselves as ex drug or alcohol users (n = 7). Each focus group reviewed 76 measures of recovery previously identified by senior service providers. Findings: Service users identified multiple problems with the 76 measures. Difficulties could be categorized as expecting the impossible of service users; the dangers of progress; the hidden benefits of negative outcomes; outcomes that negate the agency in recovery; contradictory measures; failure to recognise individual differences; entrenched vulnerabilities; the misattribution of feelings and behaviours; and inappropriate language. Conclusions: Service users experience recovery as a process and personal journey that is often more about 'coping' than 'cure'. Involving service users in designing measures of recovery can lessen the likelihood that researchers develop assessment tools that use inappropriate, contradictory or objectionable outcomes, and ambiguous and unclear language. People who have experienced drug or alcohol problems can highlight important weaknesses in dominant recovery discourses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Residential Care Institutions](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Public Health Services](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy](#)

46. An examination of the misuse of prescription stimulants among college students using the theory of planned behavior.

- Citation:** Psychology, Health & Medicine, February 2015, vol./is. 20/2(217-226), 1354-8506;1465-3966 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Gallucci, Andrew; Martin, Ryan; Beaujean, Alex; Usdan, Stuart
- Correspondence Address:** Gallucci, Andrew, andrew_gallucci@baylor.edu
- Institution:** Department of Health, Human Performance, & Recreation, Baylor University, Waco, TX, US; Department of Health Education & Promotion, East Carolina University, Greenville, SC, US; Department of Educational Psychology, Baylor University, Waco, TX, US; Department of Health Science, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** The misuse of prescription stimulants (MPS) is an emergent adverse health behavior among undergraduate college students. However, current research on MPS is largely atheoretical. The purpose of this study was to validate a survey to assess MPS-related theory of planned behavior (TPB) constructs (i.e. attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control) and determine the relationship between these constructs, MPS-related risk factors (e.g. gender and class status), and current MPS (i.e. past 30 days use) among college students. Participants (N = 978, 67.8% female and 82.9% Caucasian) at a large public university in the southeastern USA completed a survey assessing MPS and MPS-related TPB constructs during fall 2010. To examine the relationship between MPS-related TPB constructs and current MPS, we conducted (1) confirmatory factor analyses to validate that our survey items assessed MPS-related TPB constructs and (2) a series of regression analyses to examine associations between MPS-related TPB constructs, potential MPS-related risk factors, and MPS in this sample. Our factor analyses indicated that the survey items assessed MPS-related TPB constructs and our multivariate logistic regression analysis indicated that perceived behavioral control was significantly associated with current MPS. In addition, analyses found that having a prescription stimulant was a protective factor against MPS when the model included MPS-related TPB variables. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Planned Behavior](#)
[*Surveys](#)
[*Test Construction](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[College Students](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

47. Predictors of abstinence self-efficacy: Examining the role of HIV-risk sexual behavior.

- Citation:** Journal of Social Service Research, January 2015, vol./is. 41/1(39-48), 0148-8376;1540-7314 (Jan 2015)
- Author(s):** Majer, John M; Glantsman, Olya; Palmer, John S; Jason, Leonard A
- Correspondence Address:** Majer, John M.: Harry S. Truman College, Social Sciences Department, 1145 W. Wilson Ave., Chicago, IL, US, 60640, jmajer@ccc.edu
- Institution:** Harry S. Truman College, Social Sciences Department, Chicago, IL, US; DePaul University, Center for Community Research, Chicago, IL, US; Paul University, Center for Community Research, Chicago, IL, US; Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Abstinence self-efficacy, or the confidence in one's beliefs in one's ability to effectively engage in behaviors to maintain substance use abstinence, is a crucial recovery resource. However, little research has been conducted on what predicts increases in this recovery resource. Understanding predictors of abstinence self-efficacy could help social service practitioners in creating effective treatment plans/interventions while extending what is presently known in this small body of research. Predictors of abstinence self-efficacy were analyzed among a sample of ex-offenders (224 men and 46 women) who were completing inpatient treatment for substance use disorders. Hierarchical linear regression was conducted to examine changes in participants' abstinence self-efficacy in relation to factors directly related (HIV-risk drug use behaviors, substance use, 12-step meeting attendance) and indirectly related (HIV-risk sexual behaviors, incarceration histories) to substance use. HIV-risk sexual behaviors and substance use predicted significant decreases in abstinence self-efficacy, whereas 12-step meeting attendance predicted significant increases. However, incarceration histories and HIV-risk drug use behaviors were not significant predictors of abstinence self-efficacy. The findings suggest HIV-risk sexual behavior should be considered when assessing relapse prevention for persons with substance use disorders, and researchers should examine behaviors that are not directly related to substance use when investigating recovery resources. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Criminals](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Smoking processes, panic, and depressive symptoms among treatment-seeking smokers.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2015, vol./is. 50/3(394-402), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Foster, Dawn W; Langdon, Kirsten J; Schmidt, Norman B; Zvolensky, Michael

Correspondence Address: Foster, Dawn W.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, 34 Park Street, New Haven, CT, US, 06519, dawn.foster@yale.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US; Womens Health Sciences Division, National Center for PTSD, Boston, MA, US; Department of Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, US; Department of Psychology, University of Houston, Houston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: The present study evaluated the relative contribution of panic and depressive symptoms in relation to past cessation difficulties and smoking motives among treatment-seeking daily smokers. Methods: The sample included 392 treatment-seeking daily smokers (47.07% female; Mage = 35.48; SD = 13.56), who reported smoking an average of 10 or more cigarettes daily for at least one year. Results: Findings indicated that panic and depressive symptoms were significantly associated with quit problems as well as addictive and negative affect motives for smoking. However, depressive symptoms were not associated with habitual smoking motives. Conclusions: Differential patterns of associations with smoking-based processes imply that although panic and depression are related, there are important distinctions. Such data highlight the need for additional research to examine the putative role of panic and depressive symptoms in relation to smoking behaviors to further elucidate the mechanisms through which panic, depression, and smoking impact one another. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Major Depression
 *Smoking Cessation
 *Symptoms
 *Tobacco Smoking
 Panic
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

49. Development of risk perception and substance use of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis among adolescents and emerging adults: Evidence of directional influences.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2015, vol./is. 50/3(376-386), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2015)
Author(s): Grevenstein, Dennis; Nagy, Ede; Kroeninger-Jungaberle, Henrik
Correspondence Address: Grevenstein, Dennis: Institute of Medical Psychology, University Hospital Heidelberg, Bergheimer Str. 20, Heidelberg, Germany, 69115, dennis.grevenstein@med.uni-heidelberg.de
Institution: Institute of Medical Psychology, University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; Institute of Medical Psychology, University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; Institute of Medical Psychology, University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
Language: English
Abstract: Background: While several studies have investigated the relationship between risk perception and substance use, surprisingly little is known about mutual influences between both variables over time. Objectives: The present study aimed to explore two different hypotheses separately for tobacco, alcohol and cannabis: influences from risk perception on behavior (motivational hypothesis) and influences from behavior on risk perception (risk reappraisal hypothesis). Methods: A prospective and longitudinal cross-lagged panel design was used with substance use and risk perception measured five times over the course of 10 years. Participants were 318 German youths aged 14-15 at the beginning of the study. Risk perception and substance use frequency were measured using self-reports. Results: Structural equation modeling indicated significant influences of risk perception on substance use behavior for all substances, which supports the motivational hypothesis. Changes in risk perception predict changes in future substance use of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis. Specifically for cannabis, influences of substance use on risk perception can also be shown, thus, supporting the risk reappraisal hypothesis. Conclusions: While there is support for the rationale behind adequate risk perception as a goal of preventive interventions, the possibility of risk reappraisal should not be neglected, especially regarding illicit substances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Cannabis
 *Drug Abuse
 *Risk Perception
 *Tobacco Smoking
 Adolescent Development
 Structural Equation Modeling
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

50. The application of minority stress theory to marijuana use among sexual minority adolescents.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2015, vol./is. 50/3(366-375), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Goldbach, Jeremy T; Schragar, Sheree M; Dunlap, Shannon L; Holloway, Ian W

Correspondence Address: Goldbach, Jeremy T.: University of Southern California, 1150 S. Olive St, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90041, goldbach@usc.edu

Institution: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Childrens Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Luskin School of Public Affairs, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Luskin School of Public Affairs, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Previous research indicates that lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) adolescents are at increased risk for substance use, including heightened rates of marijuana use. Minority stress theory suggests that difficult social situations create a state of chronic stress that leads to poor health outcomes for LGB adults; however, the applicability of this model has not been well explored in relation to substance use among LGB adolescents. The current study is a secondary analysis of the OutProud survey, conducted in 2000. The original study used purposive sampling to collect data from 1,911 LGB adolescents (age 12-17) across the United States, and represents the largest known study to explore experiences specific to identifying as LGB, such as homophobia and gay-related victimization. We used structural equation modeling (SEM) to explore the feasibility of applying a minority stress framework to understand marijuana use in this population. The final structural model for marijuana use in the LGB adolescent sample displayed excellent fit and modest explanatory power for marijuana use. Two of the five factors, community connectedness and internalized homophobia, were significantly ($p < .05$) associated with marijuana use. Findings suggest that minority stress theory may be appropriately applied to marijuana use in this population; however, better measurement of minority stress concepts for LGB adolescents is needed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Chronic Stress](#)
[Lesbianism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

51. Collegiate misuse of prescription stimulants: Examining differences in self-worth.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2015, vol./is. 50/3(358-365), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Giordano, Amanda L; Prosek, Elizabeth A; Reader, Emily A; Bevly, Cynthia M; Turner, Kori D; LeBlanc, Yvette N; Vera, Ryan A; Molina, Citlali E; Garber, Sage Ann

Correspondence Address: Giordano, Amanda L.: University of North Texas, 1155 Union Circle, Denton, TX, US, 76203, amanda.giordano@unt.edu

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

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Prescription stimulant medication is commonly used to treat attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). However, stimulant medication misuse is a prevalent problem among the college population. There is limited research on psychological factors associated with collegiate nonmedical stimulant misuse. Objectives: To examine the association between college students' self-worth and stimulant medication misuse. Methods: A quantitative study implemented during the 2013-2014 academic year in which we utilized a convenience sample of undergraduate students at a public university. College students (N = 3,038) completed an electronic survey packet including a stimulant use index and the Contingencies of Self-Worth Scale. We conducted descriptive discriminant analysis (DDA) to measure the associations between four groups: Nonusers, Appropriate Users, Nonprescribed Misusers, and Prescribed Users. Results: Significant differences in contingencies of self-worth existed between the four groups of students. Specifically, external contingencies of self-worth, such as appearance and approval, were associated with stimulant medication misuse, whereas, internal contingencies of self-worth, such as God's love and virtue, were associated with nonuse and appropriate prescribed use. Conclusions/Importance: The findings of the current study suggested contingencies of self-worth partially explain prescription stimulant misuse among the collegiate population. Addressing self-worth may be helpful in the treatment of stimulant misuse with college students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[College Students](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

52. Correlates of dependence and beliefs about the use of hypnotics among zolpidem and zopiclone users.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2015, vol./is. 50/3(350-357), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Yen, Cheng-Fang; Yen, Chia-Nan; Ko, Chih-Hung; Hwang, Tzung-Jeng; Chen, Cheng-Sheng; Chen, Tzu-Ting; Su, Po-Wen; Chen, Shao-Tsu; Lin, Jin-Jia

Correspondence Address: Chen, Shao-Tsu: Buddhist Tzu Chi General Hospital, Hualien, Taiwan, 970, shaotsu.tw@yahoo.com.tw

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, School of Medicine, College of Medicine, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Tainan Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Tainan, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, School of Medicine, College of Medicine, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, School of Medicine, College of Medicine, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Yun-Lin Branch, National Taiwan University Hospital, Yunlin, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Puzi Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Chiayi, Taiwan; School of Medicine, Buddhist Tzu Chi University, Department of Psychiatry, Buddhist Tzu Chi General Hospital, Hualien, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, Chi-Mei Medical Center, Chi-Mei Hospital, Taiwan

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Zolpidem and zopiclone are the two most commonly prescribed Z-drugs approved to treat insomnia. Objectives: To examine the demographic and clinical correlates of dependence and beliefs about hypnotic use among long-term zolpidem and zopiclone users in psychiatric treatment for insomnia. Methods: A total of 392 psychiatric outpatients who received zolpidem or zopiclone treatment for at least 3 months for

insomnia were studied. Participants' severity of hypnotic dependence and beliefs about the use of hypnotics to treat sleep problems were assessed. The correlation of dependence and beliefs about zolpidem and zopiclone treatment with demographic characteristics, hypnotic-using behaviors, co-use of addictive substances, and depressive symptoms were analyzed using multiple regression analysis models. Results: Zolpidem users reported more severe dependence and a lower level of necessity regarding the use of hypnotics than zopiclone users did. High equivalent doses of hypnotics and long duration of use were significantly associated with severe dependence and a low level of necessity. Severe depressive symptoms were significantly associated with severe dependence, a low level of necessity, and a low level of concern. Educational level was also associated with the levels of concern and necessity. Conclusions/Importance: There were differences in the level of dependence and belief about hypnotic use between zolpidem and zopiclone users. The correlates of dependence and belief identified in this study can serve as the basis for prevention and intervention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Hypnotic Drugs](#)
[*Insomnia](#)
[Attitudes](#)
[Major Depression](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

53. An alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use comparison of lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual undergraduate women.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2015, vol./is. 50/3(340-349), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2015)
Author(s): Kerr, Dianne; Ding, Kele; Burke, Amanda; Ott-Walter, Katherine
Correspondence Address: Kerr, Dianne: Kent State University, Health Education & Promotion, PO Box 5190, Kent, OH, US, 44242, dkerr@kent.edu
Institution: Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; Kent State University, Kent, OH, US; Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA, US
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Little research has focused specifically on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use of lesbian and bisexual women in general or the college subgroup specifically. Previous research shows sexual minority women at increased risk when compared to their heterosexual counterparts. Objectives: The purpose of the current study was to compare ATOD use of lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual undergraduate college women. Methods: A secondary analysis of three fall semesters (2009-2011) of American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment (ACHA-NCHA-II) data was conducted. Women who self-identified as gay/lesbian (N = 538), bisexual (N = 1579), and heterosexual (N = 40,869) were compared on ATOD use. Chi-square Tests were used to analyze differences between the groups and logistic regression determined odds ratios of ATOD use. Results: Bisexual women had greater odds of using alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana than heterosexual women and lesbians. They also had greater odds of using all illicit drugs (except steroids) and misusing prescription drugs than heterosexual women and greater odds of using amphetamines other than meth, sedatives, and ecstasy when compared to lesbians. Lesbians had greater odds of using tobacco, marijuana, sedatives, hallucinogens, other illegal drugs and misusing prescription drugs than heterosexual women. Conclusions/Importance: The study confirms increased ATOD use among sexual minority women as compared to their heterosexual counterparts with bisexual women having the highest use. This is the first study to examine misuse of prescription drugs among a large number of lesbian and bisexual college women, and

contributes to the scant literature addressing college women's ATOD use by sexual orientation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Bisexuality
 *Drug Abuse
 *Heterosexuality
 *Lesbianism
 *Nicotine
 College Students
 Human Females
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

54. Substance use and violence among youth: A daily calendar analysis.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2015, vol./is. 50/3(328-339), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2015)
Author(s): Stoddard, Sarah A; Epstein-Ngo, Quyen; Walton, Maureen A; Zimmerman, Marc A; Chermack, Stephen T; Blow, Frederic C; Booth, Brenda M; Cunningham, Rebecca M
Correspondence Address: Stoddard, Sarah A.: University of Michigan, School of Nursing, 400 North Ingalls, Room 3344, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, sastodda@umich.edu
Institution: University of Michigan, School of Nursing, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan, Department of Psychiatry, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan, Department of Psychiatry, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan, Department of Psychiatry, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Department of Psychiatry, Little Rock, AR, US; University of Michigan School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, MI, US
Language: English
Abstract: Background: While researchers have identified factors that contribute to youth violence, less is known about the details of violent incidents. In addition, substance use has been linked to youth violence; however, little is known about actual substance use on days in which violence occurs. Objective: This study examined reasons for peer violence and the association between substance use and violence using daily calendar-based analyses among at-risk urban youth. Methods: Data were collected from Emergency Department (ED) patients (ages 14-24; n = 599; 59% male, 65% African American) who screened positive for substance use in the past 6 months. Daily data regarding past 30-day substance use and violence and reasons for violent incidents were obtained via semi-structured interviews. Multi-level multinomial regression models were conducted to test the associations between substance use and peer violence incidents (i.e., none, moderate and severe). Results: Conflict over 'personal belongings' was a common reason for violence among males; 'jealousy'/'rumors' were common reasons among females. Moderate victimization was more likely to be reported on days in which participants reported alcohol and cocaine use. Severe victimization was more likely to be reported on days in which participants reported alcohol use. Moderate or severe aggression was more likely to be reported on days in which participants reported alcohol and non-medical sedative use. Conclusions: Results suggest that youth violence prevention that addresses differential reasons for violence among males and females as well as substance use would be beneficial. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse

*Peers
 *Violence
 Alcohol Abuse
 At Risk Populations

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

55. Dependence on prescription benzodiazepines and z-drugs among young to middle-aged patients in France.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, February 2015, vol./is. 50/3(320-327), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2015)

Author(s): Guerlais, Marylene; Grall-Bronnec, Marie; Feuillet, Fanny; Gerardin, Marie; Jolliet, Pascale; Victorri-Vigneau, Caroline

Correspondence Address: Guerlais, Marylene: CHU de Nantes, Centre d'Evaluation et d'Information sur la Pharmacodependance-Addictovigilance, Service de Pharmacologie Clinique, Institut de Biologie, 9 quai Moncoussu, Nantes, France, 44093, marylene.guerlais@chu-nantes.fr

Institution: CHU de Nantes, Clinical Pharmacology Department, Institut de Biologie, Nantes, France; CHU Nantes, Addictology Department, Nantes, France; Plateforme de Biometrie, Cellule de Promotion de la Recherche, CHU, Nantes, France; CHU de Nantes, Clinical Pharmacology Department, Institut de Biologie, Nantes, France; CHU Nantes, Clinical Pharmacology Department, Nantes, France; CHU Nantes, Clinical Pharmacology Department, Nantes, France

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Benzodiazepines (BZD) and nonbenzodiazepines hypnotics (z-drugs) are recognized as one of the most widely prescribed medications in the world. Objectives: The purpose of the study was to assess the BZD and z-drugs dependence in young to middle-aged outpatients who were taking BZD/z-drugs on a chronic basis, and to characterize their profile. Methods: This is a forward-looking cross-sectional epidemiological study. Data were collected through a semi-structured interview within a network of partner pharmacies from the Nantes area, in France. All data were obtained exclusively through patients' declarations. 212 patients (19-64 years old) were included: they were considered dependent when they answered positively to at least three items of the DSM IV. A multivariate logistic regression and a principal component analysis (PCA) were carried out to determine their profile. Results: Almost half of the patients met criteria for BZD/z-drugs dependence. The risk to develop BZD/z-drugs dependence is significantly associated with psychiatric history and with the quantity of BZD/z-drugs that is taken. A two factor concept of dependence could be identified according to the PCA: one axis with items of "tolerance" and "long term administration or higher doses", and a second axis with "concerned by treatment" and "somatic consequences". Conclusions/Importance: Among this BZD/z-drug dependent population, the two axes identified in the PCA represent two profiles of dependence: being in positive conditioning or suffering from negative consequences. Clinicians need to know them: these two clinical profiles may have an influence in terms of decision-making, especially to manage discontinuation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Benzodiazepines
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Dependency
 *Prescription Drugs
 Age Differences
 Decision Making

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

56. Peer leaders and substance use among high-risk adolescents.

- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, February 2015, vol./is. 50/3(283-291), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Kwan, Patchareeya Pumpuang; Sussman, Steve; Valente, Thomas W
- Correspondence Address:** Kwan, Patchareeya Pumpuang: Department of Health Sciences, California State University Northridge, 18111 Nordhoff Street, Northridge, CA, US, 91330, patty.kwan@csun.edu
- Institution:** Department of Health Sciences, California State University Northridge, Northridge, CA, US; Department of Preventive Medicine, Institute for Prevention Research, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Preventive Medicine, Institute for Prevention Research, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: To examine the association between individual drug use and peer leaders use. Method: Analysis of drug use behaviors of 525 students randomized into three arms-control, standard, and networked where peers serve as group leaders. Results: Among the combined male and female group, there was no association between peer leader and individual use. Among males, peer leader use at baseline was positively associated with individual alcohol use at post-test. Among females, peer leader use at post-test was negatively associated with marijuana and cigarette use. Conclusion: Having peer leaders in the network condition decreased the odds of marijuana and cigarette use among females. The opposite effect was found in males. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Clinical Trials](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Peers](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

57. Predicting students' intention to use stimulants for academic performance enhancement.

- Citation:** Substance Use & Misuse, February 2015, vol./is. 50/3(275-282), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (Feb 2015)
- Author(s):** Ponnet, Koen; Wouters, Edwin; Walrave, Michel; Heirman, Wannes; Van Hal, Guido
- Correspondence Address:** Ponnet, Koen: Department of Sociology, University of Antwerp, Sint-Jacobstraat 2, Antwerpen, Antwerp, Belgium, 2000, koen.ponnet@uantwerpen.be
- Institution:** Department of Sociology, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium; Department of Sociology, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium; Department of Communication Sciences, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium; Department of Communication Sciences, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium; University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The non-medical use of stimulants for academic performance enhancement is becoming a more common practice among college and university students. Objective: The objective of this study is to gain a better understanding of students' intention to use stimulant medication for the purpose of enhancing their academic performance. Based on an extended model of Ajzen's theory of planned behavior, we examined the predictive value of attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control, psychological distress, procrastination, substance use, and alcohol use on students' intention to use stimulants to

improve their academic performance. Methods: The sample consisted of 3,589 Flemish university and college students (mean age: 21.59, SD: 4.09), who participated anonymously in an online survey conducted in March and April 2013. Structural equation modeling was used to investigate the relationships among the study variables. Results: Our results indicate that subjective norm is the strongest predictor of students' intention to use stimulant medication, followed by attitude and perceived behavioral control. To a lesser extent, procrastinating tendencies, psychological distress, and substance abuse contribute to students' intention. Conclusions/ Importance: Based on these findings, we provide several recommendations on how to curtail students' intention to use stimulant medication for the purpose of improving their academic performance. In addition, we urge researchers to identify other psychological variables that might be related to students' intention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare USA, Inc.; YEAR: 2015
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Academic Achievement](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[*Student Engagement](#)
[College Students](#)
[Intention](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Substance Use and Misuse](#)

58. Minor mental aberrations-Conclusion.

Citation: The individual delinquent: A text-book, or, diagnosis and prognosis for all concerned in understanding offenders., 1915(651-693) (1915)
Author(s): Healy, William
Institution: Psychopathic Institute, Juvenile Court, Chicago, IL, US
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter concludes the discussion of minor mental aberrations in criminals. Topics covered include adolescent mental aberrations, alcoholic psychoses, and psychoses from drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Book; Authored Book
Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[Alcoholic Psychosis](#)
[Criminals](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
Source: PsycINFO

59. Environmental factors.

Citation: The individual delinquent: A text-book, or, diagnosis and prognosis for all concerned in understanding offenders., 1915(282-296) (1915)
Author(s): Healy, William
Institution: Psychopathic Institute, Juvenile Court, Chicago, IL, US
Language: English
Abstract: (create) This chapter discusses the influence of environmental factors on criminality and criminal behavior. Topics covered include treatment of these factors, alcoholic parents, immoral home environment, immoral or criminal family members, parental harshness,

incompetent parents, separated parents, poverty, homelessness, parental neglect, bad companions, and school irritations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Criminals](#)
[*Environmental Effects](#)
 Alcoholism
 Child Neglect
 Family Members
 Home Environment
 Marital Separation
 Parenting Style
 School Environment
 Authoritarian Parenting
 Permissive Parenting

Source: PsycINFO

60. Factors in developmental conditions.

Citation: The individual delinquent: A text-book, or, diagnosis and prognosis for all concerned in understanding offenders., 1915(201-213) (1915)

Author(s): Healy, William

Institution: Psychopathic Institute, Juvenile Court, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This chapter discusses how developmental conditions influence the development of mental disorders and criminal behavior. Topics covered include physical conditions during pregnancy; abuse during pregnancy; insanity and epilepsy in the pregnant mother; alcoholism; morphinism; congenital syphilis; parental age; attempted abortion; twins; mother working during pregnancy; maternal impressions; premature birth; difficult labor; and the nature and causes of offenses in old age. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Neonatal Development](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
 Alcoholism
 Congenital Disorders
 Epilepsy
 Expectant Mothers
 Induced Abortion
 Labor (Childbirth)
 Premature Birth
 Syphilis
 Twins
 Chronological Age

Source: PsycINFO

61. Joining forces for better care.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2014, vol./is. 33/4(388-389), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Kotz, Margaret M

Institution: American Osteopathic Academy of Addiction Medicine, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents a message from President of American Osteopathic Academy of Addiction Medicine. The focus of American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine(AACOM) is in two areas: the education of primary care physicians in addiction medicine and the promotion of more and better specialty training in field. The main strategic planning meeting confirmed that AACOM will continue to aggressively develop and implement tactics for increasing the competence of physicians, both allopathic and osteopathic, in the diagnosis and treatment of substance use disorders. This transition to single accreditation is an opportune time, lives depend on it. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Osteopathic Medicine](#)
[Physicians](#)
[Primary Health Care](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Hispanic youth involvement in over-the-counter drug use: Parent, peer, and school factors.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2014, vol./is. 33/4(376-387), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Vidourek, Rebecca A; King, Keith A; Fehr, Sara K

Correspondence Address: Vidourek, Rebecca A.: Health Promotion and Education Program, University of Cincinnati, P.O. Box 210068, 526 TC, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45221-0068, rebecca.vidourek@uc.edu

Institution: Health Promotion and Education Program, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US; Health Promotion and Education Program, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US; Health Promotion and Education Program, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Research on substance use among Hispanic youth is lacking. The purpose of this study was to examine over-the-counter drug use among Hispanic youth. Of Hispanic youth, 23.9% used an over-the-counter drug for the purpose of getting high. Involvement in prosocial behaviors was correlated with decreased over-the-counter use for females and high school students. Involvement in risky behaviors increased the risk of use for males, females, junior high school students, and high school students. Significant differences were found based on parent, peer, teacher, and school factors. Prevention and intervention programs should address over-the-counter drug use among Hispanic youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Peers](#)
["*Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Involvement](#)
[Schools](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Adolescent substance use treatment: The moderating effects of psychopathology on treatment outcomes.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2014, vol./is. 33/4(366-375), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): King, Sarah; McChargue, Dennis

Correspondence Address: McChargue, Dennis: Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska, 238 Burnett Hall, P.O. Box 880308, Lincoln, NE, US, 68588-0308, dmcchargue2@unl.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, US; Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present study tested the influence of co-occurring mental health diagnoses on the relationship between length of stay and treatment outcome among adolescents residing in an inpatient substance abuse treatment facility. Data were collected via record review. Follow-up information was obtained at 7 days and 3 months post-discharge. Treatment outcome was defined as abstinence and engagement in recovery activities. Hierarchical linear regression demonstrated that comorbidities differentially moderated the relationship between length of stay and treatment outcome. Results suggest that these adolescents attempt to engage in recovery activities independent of abstinence and may need supplemental aftercare assistance to maintain their efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Enhancing transitions from addiction treatment to primary care.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2014, vol./is. 33/4(340-353), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Cucciare, Michael A; Coleman, Eric A; Saitz, Richard; Timko, Christine

Correspondence Address: Cucciare, Michael A.: Center for Mental Healthcare and Outcomes Research, Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, 2200 Fort Roots Drive, North Little Rock, AR, US, 72205, michael.cucciare@va.gov

Institution: Center for Mental Healthcare and Outcomes Research, Central Arkansas Veterans Affairs Healthcare System, North Little Rock, AR, US; Division of Health Care Policy and Research, University of Colorado, Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO, US; Clinical Addiction Research and Education Unit, Section of General Internal Medicine, Boston Medical Center, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, US; Center for Innovation to Implementation, Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Despite long-standing recommendations that patients with substance use disorders receive primary care, only one-half of patients with substance use disorders receive such care. This article presents a conceptual model to facilitate the transition of patients from addiction treatment to primary care. A narrative review of the healthcare transition literature was conducted with an emphasis on identifying substance use disorder-specific model elements. The resulting model is intended to guide addiction treatment and primary care providers and researchers in understanding factors that impact care coordination between addiction treatment and primary care and to provide an overview of evidence-based methods for supporting this care transition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Continuum of Care](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Viral hepatitis among drug users in methadone maintenance: Associated factors, vaccination outcomes, and interventions.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2014, vol./is. 33/4(322-331), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Perlman, David C; Jordan, Ashly E; McKnight, Courtney; Young, Christopher; Delucchi, Kevin L; Sorensen, James L; Des Jarlais, Don C; Masson, Carmen L

Correspondence Address: Perlman, David C.: Icahn School of Medicine, Infectious Diseases, Mount Sinai Beth Israel, 120 East 16th Street, 12th Floor, New York, NY, US, 10003, dperlman@chpnet.org

Institution: Chemical Dependency Institute, Mount Sinai Beth Israel, New York, NY, US; Chemical Dependency Institute, Mount Sinai Beth Israel, New York, NY, US; Chemical Dependency Institute, Mount Sinai Beth Israel, New York, NY, US; Chemical Dependency Institute, Mount Sinai Beth Israel, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US; Chemical Dependency Institute, Mount Sinai Beth Israel, New York, NY, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Drug users are at high risk of viral Hepatitis A, B, and C. The prevalence of Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C, associated factors, and vaccine seroconversion among drug treatment program participants in a randomized controlled trial of hepatitis care coordination were examined. Of 489 participants, 44 and 47% required Hepatitis A/Hepatitis B vaccinations, respectively; 59% were Hepatitis C positive requiring linkage to care. Factors associated with serologic statuses, and vaccine seroconversion are reported; implications for strategies in drug treatment settings are discussed. Results suggest generalizable strategies for drug treatment programs to expand viral hepatitis screening, prevention, vaccination, and linkage to care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Immunization](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Age cohort differences in illicit drug use and Hepatitis C among African American substance users.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2014, vol./is. 33/4(314-321), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Whitehead, Nicole Ennis; Hearn, Lauren; Trenz, Rebecca C; Burrell, Larry E; Latimer, William W

Correspondence Address: Whitehead, Nicole Ennis: Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, College of Public Health and Health Professions, University of Florida, 1225 Center Drive, Room 3146, Gainesville, FL, US, 32611, nwhitehead@phhp.ufl.edu

Institution: Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, College of Public Health and Health Professions, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, College of Public Health and Health Professions, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Psychology and Social Work, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, NY, US; Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, College of Public Health and Health Professions, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US; Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, College of Public Health and Health Professions, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Identifying prognostic indicators for undiagnosed Hepatitis C is crucial to attenuate the negative impact of this disease. This study explored the influence of recent and more distal injection drug use on biologically confirmed Hepatitis C infection among a sample (N = 260) of older and younger African Americans. Data from the baseline assessment of the NEURO-HIV epidemiologic study was analyzed using confounder adjusted regression techniques. Older adults were more likely to test positive for Hepatitis C (OR = 2.80, 95% CI = 1.53-5.11) due to lifetime injection drug use (AOR = 5.37, 95% CI = 3.10-9.28). Clinical implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Needle Sharing](#)
[Aging](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Health Disparities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of RBP-8000 in cocaine abusers: Pharmacokinetic profile of RBP-8000 and cocaine and effects of RBP-8000 on cocaine-induced physiological effects.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2014, vol./is. 33/4(289-302), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Nasser, Azmi F; Fudala, Paul J; Zheng, Bo; Liu, Yongzhen; Heidbreder, Christian

Correspondence Address: Nasser, Azmi F.: Reckitt Benckiser Pharmaceuticals Inc., 10710 Midlothian Turnpike, Suite 430, Richmond, VA, US, 23235, azmi.nasser@rb.com

Institution: Reckitt Benckiser Pharmaceuticals Inc., Richmond, VA, US; Reckitt Benckiser Pharmaceuticals Inc., Richmond, VA, US; Reckitt Benckiser Pharmaceuticals Inc., Richmond, VA, US; Reckitt Benckiser Pharmaceuticals Inc., Richmond, VA, US; Reckitt Benckiser Pharmaceuticals Inc., Richmond, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: RBP-8000 is a double mutant cocaine esterase that rapidly metabolizes cocaine. This study was conducted to assess the pharmacokinetics of cocaine and cocaine-induced physiological effects in the absence (placebo) or presence of RBP-8000. Twenty-nine cocaine abusers were randomized 1:1 (active: placebo) to 4 sequences and 2 treatment periods. In the presence of RBP-8000, cocaine plasma exposures dropped by 90% within 2 min; cocaine-induced physiological effects were significantly reduced with higher extent and faster decrease in systolic blood pressure and pulse rate compared to placebo. This study provides strong evidence in support to use RBP-8000 as a pharmacotherapy

for cocaine intoxication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Detoxification](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Enzymes](#)
[Physiology](#)
[Pharmacokinetics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. The influence of medical student gender and drug use on the detection of addiction in patients.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2014, vol./is. 33/4(277-288), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2014)

Author(s): Roncero, Carlos; Rodriguez-Cintas, Laia; Egado, Angel; Barral, Carmen; Perez-Pazos, Jesus; Collazos, Francisco; Grau-Lopez, Lara; Casas, Miquel

Correspondence Address: Roncero, Carlos: Hospital Universitario Vall Hebron, Paseo Vall Hebron 119-129, Barcelona, Spain, 08035, croncero@vhebron.net

Institution: Outpatient Drug Clinic (CAS) Vall Hebron, Psychiatry Services Hospital, Universitario Vall Hebron, ASPB, Barcelona, Spain; Outpatient Drug Clinic (CAS) Vall Hebron, Psychiatry Services Hospital, Universitario Vall Hebron, ASPB, Barcelona, Spain; Outpatient Drug Clinic (CAS) Vall Hebron, Psychiatry Services Hospital, Universitario Vall Hebron, ASPB, Barcelona, Spain; Outpatient Drug Clinic (CAS) Vall Hebron, Psychiatry Services Hospital, Universitario Vall Hebron, ASPB, Barcelona, Spain; Outpatient Drug Clinic (CAS) Vall Hebron, Psychiatry Services Hospital, Universitario Vall Hebron, ASPB, Barcelona, Spain; Hospital Universitario Vall Hebron, Barcelona, CIBERSAM, Barcelona, Spain; Outpatient Drug Clinic (CAS) Vall Hebron, Psychiatry Services Hospital, Universitario Vall Hebron, ASPB, Barcelona, Spain; Hospital Universitario Vall Hebron, Barcelona, CIBERSAM, Barcelona, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: Little is known about medical students' interest in their training on drug addiction, their personal experience of consumption, and whether these aspects influence the detection of addiction in patients. Eighty-eight and one half percent considered that drug dependence issues are important to their professional future. The students report consuming alcohol (69%), cigarettes (19.5%), and illegal drugs (15.8%). Female students consumed fewer illegal drugs than the men ($p = .022$). Male students consumed more illegal drugs more frequently ($p = .005$), knew more consumers ($p = .023$), and those who drink alcohol consumed more illegal drugs than women who drink alcohol ($p < .005$). Drug and alcohol consumption among medical students may serve to normalize consumption and thus, may prevent the detection of addicts. It is important to educate and raise awareness about drugs and alcohol use, as this may influence detection. The focus should be particularly on the male group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Clinical Judgment \(Not Diagnosis\)](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Medical Students](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Relaxation treatments and biofeedback for anxiety and somatic stress-related disorders.

Original Title: Terapie di rilassamento e biofeedback per ansia e disturbi somatici stress-correlati.

Citation: Rivista di Psichiatria, September 2014, vol./is. 49/5(217-226), 0035-6484 (Sep-Oct 2014)

Author(s): Biondi, Massimo; Valentini, Martina

Correspondence Address: Biondi, Massimo, massimo.biondi@uniroma1.it

Institution: UOC Psichiatria e Psicofarmacologia Clinica, Dipartimento di Neurologia e Psichiatria, Policlinico Umberto I, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy; UOC Psichiatria e Psicofarmacologia Clinica, Dipartimento di Neurologia e Psichiatria, Policlinico Umberto I, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy

Language: Italian

Abstract: Introduction: Relaxation techniques (TR) and biofeedback (BFB) are widely used in psychiatric and psychological practice for the treatment for anxiety and stress-related disorders. Methods: An examination of studies focusing on the correlates of psychophysiology of relaxation and biofeedback has been done, in addition to controlled therapeutic studies that describes clinical aspects efficacy and limits. Results: There are different TR and BFB procedures, but they have the same goal and same physiological modifications, resulting in stress and anxiety reduction. There is a proven action on musculoskeletal, neuroendocrine and autonomic nervous system showing similar results. Very few data on immune changes are available. Meta-Analysis show superior efficacy to no treatment or placebo in anxiety disorders, tension headache, bruxism, temporomandibular pain syndrome, rehabilitation and prevention of ischemic heart disease. Moderate efficacy is shown for chronic low back pain, cancer-related pain, rheumatoid arthritis and gastrointestinal disorders; data for essential hypertension are controversial. Variability of techniques, procedures, sampling problems, non-systematic make definitive conclusions difficult. TR and BFB are often used in combination with cognitive-behavioral and educational techniques. The association of the active relaxation technique facilitates generalization and self-control during stress situation and outside the training session. Conclusions: TR and BFB are effective for anxiety and somatic stress-related disorders, associated with coping and quality of life improvement and affordable costs: they are minimally invasive but needing an active participation in the treatment process. Some limits are responders' prediction continuity of practice and limited effectiveness for depression disorders. Finally it is shown that they are real psychosomatic therapies that are able to produce somatic peripheral changes (neuroendocrine, neurovegetative and muscular systems) generated by the mind and secondary to the involvement of central neurotransmitter circuits. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Biofeedback](#)
[*Relaxation](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. The contribution of health anxiety to retrospectively-recalled emergency department visits within a sample of patients in residential substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Cognitive Behaviour Therapy, January 2015, vol./is. 44/1(1-8), 1650-6073;1651-2316 (Jan 2015)

Author(s): Fergus, Thomas A; Bardeen, Joseph R; Gratz, Kim L; Fulton, Jessica J; Tull, Matthew T

Correspondence Address: Tull, Matthew T.: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, 2500 North State Street, Jackson, MS, US, 39216, mtull@umc.edu

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

Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US; Rehabilitation, Geriatric, Palliative, and Hospice Care, Durham VA Medical Center, Durham, NC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, US

Language: English

Abstract: With the burden of emergency department (ED) use increasing, research examining the factors associated with ED visits among individuals who use the ED most frequently is needed. Given that substance use is strongly linked to ED visits, this study sought to examine the factors associated with greater ED visits among patients with substance use disorders (SUD). More precisely, we examined whether health anxiety incrementally contributes to the prediction of ED visits for medical care among adult patients (N = 118) in a residential substance abuse disorder treatment facility. As predicted, health anxiety was significantly positively correlated with ED visits during the past year. Furthermore, health anxiety remained a significant predictor of ED visits after accounting for sociodemographic variables, frequency of substance use, and physical health status. These results suggest that health anxiety may contribute to increased ED visits for medical care among individuals with SUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Swedish Association for Behaviour Therapy; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Drug Discrimination](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. A look at in-school and out-of school counselling services.

Citation: IFE Psychologia: An International Journal, 2014, vol./is. 22/2(141-144), 1117-1421 (2014)

Author(s): Oluwatimilehin, JTB; Odeleye, Donald A

Institution: Department of Counselling Psychology, Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijebu-Ode, Nigeria; Department of Guidance & Counselling Lead City University, Ibadan, Nigeria

Language: English

Abstract: This study set out to investigate the relationship between counselling within and outside the school setting in Ogun East Senatorial District of Ogun State. One hundred questionnaires were administered and the responses obtained were subjected to statistical analysis. The study found out that people access counselling services for help to choose a career, spouse, to get out of a bad habit, settle marital problems and correct addictive behaviours, among others. The study also found that there is no difference in the perception of in and out of school counsellors on the efficiency of counselling services provided in each case, and that counselling services in-school and out-of-school are relevant to the counselling needs of counselees. Given the findings of the study, it is recommended that efforts should be made by all stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of counsellors to meet the daily challenges of clients in school and out of school setting. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Ife Centre for Psychological Studies/Services, Ile-Ife, Nigeria; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Educational Counseling](#)
[*School Counseling](#)
[Perception](#)
[School Counselors](#)
[Schools](#)

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

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

Citation: Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, March 2015, vol./is. 46/(115-120), 0005-7916 (Mar 2015)
Author(s): Wittekind, Charlotte E; Feist, Ansgar; Schneider, Brooke C; Moritz, Steffen; Fritzsche, Anja
Correspondence Address: Wittekind, Charlotte E.: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Martinistrasse 52, Hamburg, Germany, 20246, c.wittekind@uke.uni-hamburg.de
Institution: University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hamburg, Germany; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hamburg, Germany; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hamburg, Germany; University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Hamburg, Germany; University Hamburg, Department of Psychology and Psychotherapy, Hamburg, Germany
Language: English
Abstract: Background and objectives: Dual-process models posit that addictive behaviors are characterized by strong automatic processes that can be assessed with implicit measures. The present study investigated the potential of a cognitive bias modification paradigm, the Approach-Avoidance Task (AAT), for retraining automatic behavioral tendencies in cigarette smoking. Methods: The study was set up as an online intervention. After completing an online survey, 257 smokers were randomly allocated either to one of two experimental conditions (AAT) or a waitlist control group. Participants responded to different pictures by pushing or pulling the computer mouse, depending on the format of the picture. Pictures in portrait format depicted smoking-related items and were associated with pushing, pictures in landscape format depicted neutral items and were associated with pulling. One version of the AAT provided individual feedback after each trial whereas the standard version did not. After four weeks, participants were re-assessed in an online survey. Results: Analyses revealed that the standard AAT, in particular, led to a significant reduction in cigarette consumption, cigarette dependence, and compulsive drive; no effect was found in the control group. Limitations: Interpretability of the study is constrained by the fact that no active control condition was applied. Conclusions: Notwithstanding the limitations, our findings indicate that the AAT might be a feasible instrument to reduce tobacco dependence and can be applied as an online intervention. Future studies should investigate whether the effects of behavior therapy can be augmented when combined with retraining interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Cognitive Bias](#)
[Approach Avoidance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

73. Correlates and predictive factors for alcohol and other psychoactive substance use among tanker drivers in Ilorin, Nigeria.

Citation: African Journal of Psychiatry, September 2014, vol./is. 17/5(1-7), 1994-8220 (Sep 2014)

Author(s): Bamiso, Makanjuola Alfred; Naimat, Buhari Olubunmi

Correspondence Address: Bamiso, Makanjuola Alfred: Department of Behavioural Sciences, University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin, Nigeria, makanju2@yahoo.com

Institution: Department of Behavioral Sciences, University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin, Nigeria; Department of Behavioral Sciences, University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin, Nigeria

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To determine the prevalence, correlates and predictive factors associated with use of commercial and non-commercial alcohol and other psychoactive substances among tanker drivers in Ilorin, Nigeria Method: A cross sectional weighted proportionate simple random sampling of TDs was selected for the study. Respondents who gave consent to partake in the study and satisfy the inclusion criteria were interviewed using the modified version of the WHO student drug survey questionnaire. Results: Among the 400 respondents, there was a relatively high level of information and knowledge concerning the presence, availability and use of alcohol, tobacco, caffeine and cannabis. Lifetime use prevalence for alcohol use was 49.8%, tobacco 67.8%, caffeine 66.8% and cannabis 37.3% while the current use prevalence of alcohol was 31%. Predictive factors for current drug use were presence of multiple sex partners and previous involvement in road traffic accidents. Accident rate was significantly higher among current alcohol users (43.8%) and current cannabis users (53.7%). Lifetime cannabis, alcohol and caffeine use were predictive of previous road traffic accident. Conclusion: Efforts should be intensified towards increased and sustained education programmers on alcohol and other drugs, not just among TDs but the entire populace. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.; HOLDER: Alfred B Makanjuola, et al.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drivers](#)
[*Drug Usage Prediction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Prefrontal control and Internet addiction: A theoretical model and review of neuropsychological and neuroimaging findings.

Citation: Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, May 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5161 (May 27, 2014)

Author(s): Brand, Matthias; Young, Kimberly S; Laier, Christian

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

Institution: Department of General Psychology-Cognition, University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany; Center for Internet Addiction, Russell J. Jandoli School of Journalism and Mass Communication, St. Bonaventure University, Olean, NY, US; Department of General Psychology-Cognition, University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Most people use the Internet as a functional tool to perform their personal goals in everyday-life such as making airline or hotel reservations. However, some individuals suffer from a loss of control over their Internet use resulting in personal distress, symptoms of psychological dependence, and diverse negative consequences. This phenomenon is often referred to as Internet addiction. Only Internet Gaming Disorder has been included in the appendix of the DSM-5, but it has already been argued that Internet addiction could also comprise problematic use of other applications with cybersex, online relations, shopping, and information search being Internet facets at risk for developing an addictive behavior. Neuropsychological investigations have pointed out that certain

prefrontal functions in particular executive control functions are related to symptoms of Internet addiction, which is in line with recent theoretical models on the development and maintenance of the addictive use of the Internet. Control processes are particularly reduced when individuals with Internet addiction are confronted with Internet-related cues representing their first choice use. For example, processing Internet-related cues interferes with working memory performance and decision making. Consistent with this, results from functional neuroimaging and other neuropsychological studies demonstrate that cue-reactivity, craving, and decision making are important concepts for understanding Internet addiction. The findings on reductions in executive control are consistent with other behavioral addictions, such as pathological gambling. They also emphasize the classification of the phenomenon as an addiction, because there are also several similarities with findings in substance dependency. The neuropsychological and neuroimaging results have important clinical impact, as one therapy goal should enhance control over the Internet use by modifying specific cognitions and Internet use expectancies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Neuroimaging](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[Craving](#)
[Cues](#)
[Neuropsychology](#)
[Executive Function](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Human Neuroscience](#)

75. Revisiting the continuum hypothesis: Toward an in-depth exploration of executive functions in Korsakoff syndrome.

Citation: Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, July 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5161 (Jul 4, 2014)

Author(s): Brion, Melanie; Pitel, Anne-Lise; Beaunieux, Helene; Maurage, Pierre

Correspondence Address: Maurage, Pierre: Psychopathologie Experimentale, Faculte de Psychologie, Universite Catholique de Louvain, 10 Place C. Mercier, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, B-1348, pierre.maurage@uclouvain.be

Institution: Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Institute of Psychology, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; INSERM, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Universite de Caen-Basse Normandie, Unite U1077, GIP Cyceron, CHU Caen, Caen, France; INSERM, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Universite de Caen-Basse Normandie, Unite U1077, GIP Cyceron, CHU Caen, Caen, France; Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Institute of Psychology, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Korsakoff syndrome (KS) is a neurological state mostly caused by alcohol-dependence and leading to disproportionate episodic memory deficits. KS patients present more severe anterograde amnesia than Alcohol-Dependent Subjects (ADS), which led to the continuum hypothesis postulating a progressive increase in brain and cognitive damages during the evolution from ADS to KS. This hypothesis has been extensively examined for

memory but is still debated for other abilities, notably executive functions (EF). EF have up to now been explored by unspecific tasks in KS, and few studies explored their interactions with memory. Exploring EF in KS by specific tasks based on current EF models could thus renew the exploration of the continuum hypothesis. This paper will propose a research program aiming at: (1) clarifying the extent of executive dysfunctions in KS by tasks focusing on specific EF subcomponents; (2) determining the differential EF deficits in ADS and KS; (3) exploring EF-memory interactions in KS with innovative tasks. At the fundamental level, this exploration will test the continuum hypothesis beyond memory. At the clinical level, it will propose new rehabilitation tools focusing on the EF specifically impaired in KS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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 (CC BY).; HOLDER: Brion, Pitel, Beaunieux and Maurage; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anterograde Amnesia](#)
[*Episodic Memory](#)
[*Korsakoffs Psychosis](#)
[*Neurology](#)
[*Executive Function](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Human Neuroscience](#)

76. Beyond inhibition: A dual-process perspective to renew the exploration of binge drinking.

Citation: Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, June 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5161 (Jun 4, 2014)

Author(s): Lannoy, Severine; Billieux, Joel; Maurage, Pierre

Correspondence Address: Maurage, Pierre: Faculte de Psychologie, Laboratoire de Psychopathologie Experimentale (LEP), Universite Catholique de Louvain, 10 Place C. Mercier, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, B-1348, pierre.maurage@uclouvain.be

Institution: Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Psychological Sciences Research Institute, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Psychological Sciences Research Institute, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; Laboratory for Experimental Psychopathology, Psychological Sciences Research Institute, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Language: English

Abstract: Binge drinking is a widespread alcohol-consumption pattern in youth and is linked to cognitive consequences, mostly for executive functions. However, other crucial factors remain less explored in binge drinking and notably the emotional-automatic processes. Dual-process model postulates that addictive disorders are not only due to impaired reflective system (involved in deliberate behaviors), but rather to an imbalance between under-activated reflective system and over-activated affective-automatic one (involved in impulsive behaviors). This proposal has been confirmed in alcohol-dependence, but has not been tested in binge drinking. The observation of comparable impairments in binge drinking and alcohol-dependence led to the "continuum hypothesis," suggesting similar deficits across different alcohol-related disorders. In this perspective, applying the dual-process model to binge drinking might renew the understanding of this continuum hypothesis. A three-axes research agenda will be proposed, exploring: (1) the affective-automatic system in binge drinking; (2) the systems' interactions and imbalance in binge drinking; (3) the evolution of this imbalance in the transition between binge drinking and alcohol-dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Lannoy, Billieux and Maurage; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Emotions](#)
[Dual Process Models](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Human Neuroscience](#)

77. Ketamine-an update on its clinical uses and abuses.

Citation: CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics, December 2014, vol./is. 20/12(1015-1020), 1755-5930;1755-5949 (Dec 2014)
Author(s): Xu, Jian; Lei, Hong
Correspondence Address: Lei, Hong: Institute for Drug and Instrument Control of Beijing Military Area Command, 3 Zhengyang Street, Beijing, China, 100071, leihong-2005@163.com
Institution: Department of Laboratory Medicine, Chang Hai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai, China; Institute for Drug and Instrument Control of Beijing Military Area Command, Beijing, China
Language: English
Abstract: This review highlights the recent clinical research that supports the therapeutic utility of ketamine as a multifaceted drug. After long-term use as a dissociative anesthetic, it has re-emerged as a useful agent for ameliorating pain, asthmaticus, and depression. In addition, it is also a substance of abuse. Chronic ketamine abuse over prolonged periods (weeks, months, and years) can produce toxicity to the gastrointestinal and urinary tract. In this review, we described the recent progress on its clinical uses and abuses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Ketamine](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [CNS Neuroscience and Therapeutics](#)

78. Chronic nicotine pretreatment is sufficient to upregulate 4* nicotinic receptors and increase oral nicotine self-administration in mice.

Citation: BMC Neuroscience, July 2014, vol./is. 15/, 1471-2202 (Jul 19, 2014)
Author(s): Renda, Anthony; Nashmi, Raad
Correspondence Address: Nashmi, Raad: Department of Biology, University of Victoria, PO Box 3020, Station CSC, Victoria, BC, Canada, V8W 3 N5, raad@uvic.ca
Institution: Department of Biology, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Department of Biology, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: Background: Understanding the underlying causes of nicotine addiction will require a multidisciplinary approach examining the key molecular, cellular and neuronal circuit functional changes that drive escalating levels of nicotine self-administration. In this study, we examined whether mice pretreated with chronic nicotine, at a dosing regimen that results in maximal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) upregulation, would

display evidence of nicotine-dependent behaviour during nicotine self-administration. Results: We investigated oral self-administration of nicotine using a two-bottle choice paradigm in which one bottle contained the vehicle (saccharine-sweetened water), while the other contained nicotine (200 microg/ml) in vehicle. Knock-in mice with YFP-tagged 4 nAChR subunits (4YFP) were implanted with osmotic pumps delivering either nicotine (2 mg/kg/hr) or saline for 10 days. After 10 days of pretreatment, mice were exposed to the nicotine self-administration paradigm, consisting of four days of choice followed by three days of nicotine abstinence repeated for five weeks. Mice pre-exposed to nicotine had upregulated 4YFP nAChR subunits in the hippocampal medial perforant path and on ventral tegmental area GABAergic neurons as compared to chronic saline mice. Compared to control saline-pretreated mice, in a two bottle-choice experiment, nicotine-primed mice ingested a significantly larger daily dose of nicotine and also exhibited post-abstinence binge drinking of nicotine. Conclusions: Chronic forced pre-exposure of nicotine is sufficient to induce elevated oral nicotine intake and supports the postulate that nAChR upregulation may be a key factor influencing nicotine self-administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[Mice](#)
[Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

79. Substance abuse and criminal activities following traumatic brain injury in childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood.

Citation: The Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation, November 2014, vol./is. 29/6(498-506), 0885-9701;1550-509X (Nov-Dec 2014)

Author(s): McKinlay, Audrey; Corrigan, J; Horwood, L. J; Fergusson, D. M

Correspondence Address: McKinlay, Audrey: Melbourne School of Psychological Sciences, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia, 3010, audrey.mckinlay@unimelb.edu.au

Institution: Monash University, School of Psychology and Psychiatry, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Ohio State University Medical Center, Columbus, OH, US; Christchurch Health and Development Study, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand; Christchurch Health and Development Study, University of Otago, Christchurch, New Zealand

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Use a longitudinal birth cohort to evaluate the association of traumatic brain injury at ages 0 to 5, 6 to 15, and 16 to 21 years with drug and alcohol abuse and engagement in criminal activities. Main Measures: Follow-up over 21 to 25 years using self-report of drug and alcohol use, arrests, and violent and property offenses. Outcomes were assessed for 2 levels of severity (inpatient, hospitalized; outpatient, seen by general

practitioner or at emergency department). Participants: Members of the Christchurch Health and Development Study, a longitudinal birth cohort. Setting: Christchurch, New Zealand. Results: Adjusted for child and family factors, compared with noninjured individuals, inpatients injured at 0 to 5 years or 16 to 21 years were more likely to have symptoms consistent with drug dependence. All inpatient groups had increased risk of arrest, with the age groups of 0 to 5 and 6 to 15 years more likely to be involved in violent offenses and the age group of 0 to 5 years more likely to engage in property offenses. Outpatient group had an increased risk of violent offenses for first injury 0 to 5 years, arrests and property offenses for injury 6 to 15 years, and increased risk of arrests and violent offenses for injury 16 to 21 years of age. However, when alcohol dependence and drug dependence were added as an additional covariate, traumatic brain injury was no longer associated with criminal behavior for the age group of 0 to 5 years. Conclusions: Traumatic brain injury is associated with increased criminal behavior and may represent a risk factor for offending. However, early substance use is a mediating factor for those injured early in life. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 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: [*Criminal Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Injuries](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Traumatic Brain Injury](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Early Experience](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation*

80. Stimulants for treating bipolar disorder: Pro and con.

Citation: Harvard Review of Psychiatry, November 2014, vol./is. 22/6(358-362), 1067-3229;1465-7309 (Nov-Dec 2014)

Author(s): Grunze, Heinz

Correspondence Address: Grunze, Heinz: Newcastle University, Institute of Neuroscience, Wolfson Research Centre, Academic Psychiatry Campus of Aging and Vitality, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom, NE4 5PL, heinz.grunze@ncl.ac.uk

Institution: Newcastle University, Institute of Neuroscience, Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: The role of stimulants for treating severe depression remains controversial, especially when it comes to bipolar depression. Potential benefits have to be weighed against risks, including addictive potential and treatment-emergent mania. But not all stimulants are the same. Modafinil and its R-enantiomer armodafinil seem to have positive augmentation effects when coupled with standard treatment of bipolar depression, while also having a relative low risk of addiction and manic switches. A recent hypothesis derived from the observation of hypovigilance in manic patients postulates that modafinil may also have a beneficial effect in reducing manic behaviors. Further controlled studies are needed to clarify the benefits and risks of stimulants, both in bipolar depression and mania. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Unauthorized reproduction of this article is prohibited.; HOLDER: President and Fellows of Harvard College; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Amphetamine](#)
[*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Mania
Side Effects (Drug)
Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation
Treatment Outcomes

Source: PsycINFO

81. Machine learning classification of resting state functional connectivity predicts smoking status.

Citation: Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, June 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5161 (Jun 16, 2014)

Author(s): Pariyadath, Vani; Stein, Elliot A; Ross, Thomas J

Correspondence Address: Pariyadath, Vani: Neuroimaging Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, 251 Bayview Blvd., Suite 200, Rm. 07A505.08, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, vani.pariyadath@nih.gov

Institution: Neuroimaging Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuroimaging Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Neuroimaging Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Machine learning-based approaches are now able to examine functional magnetic resonance imaging data in a multivariate manner and extract features predictive of group membership. We applied support vector machine (SVM)-based classification to resting state functional connectivity (rsFC) data from nicotine-dependent smokers and healthy controls to identify brain-based features predictive of nicotine dependence. By employing a network-centered approach, we observed that within-network functional connectivity measures offered maximal information for predicting smoking status, as opposed to between-network connectivity, or the representativeness of each individual node with respect to its parent network. Further, our analysis suggests that connectivity measures within the executive control and frontoparietal networks are particularly informative in predicting smoking status. Our findings suggest that machine learning-based approaches to classifying rsFC data offer a valuable alternative technique to understanding large-scale differences in addiction-related neurobiology. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Biological Markers](#)
[*Machine Learning](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Human Neuroscience](#)

82. Performance enhancement at the cost of potential brain plasticity: Neural ramifications of nootropic drugs in the healthy developing brain.

Citation: Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience, May 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5137 (May 13, 2014)

Author(s): Urban, Kimberly R; Gao, Wen-Jun

Correspondence Address: Gao, Wen-Jun: Department of Neurobiology and Anatomy, Drexel University College of Medicine, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19129, wgao@drexelmed.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE, US; Department of Neurobiology and Anatomy, Drexel University College of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Cognitive enhancement is perhaps one of the most intriguing and controversial topics in neuroscience today. Currently, the main classes of drugs used as potential cognitive enhancers include psychostimulants (methylphenidate (MPH), amphetamine), but wakefulness-promoting agents (modafinil) and glutamate activators (ampakine) are also frequently used. Pharmacologically, substances that enhance the components of the memory/learning circuits-dopamine, glutamate (neuronal excitation), and/or norepinephrine-stand to improve brain function in healthy individuals beyond their baseline functioning. In particular, non-medical use of prescription stimulants such as MPH and illicit use of psychostimulants for cognitive enhancement have seen a recent rise among teens and young adults in schools and college campuses. However, this enhancement likely comes with a neuronal, as well as ethical, cost. Altering glutamate function via the use of psychostimulants may impair behavioral flexibility, leading to the development and/or potentiation of addictive behaviors. Furthermore, dopamine and norepinephrine do not display linear effects; instead, their modulation of cognitive and neuronal function maps on an inverted-U curve. Healthy individuals run the risk of pushing themselves beyond optimal levels into hyperdopaminergic and hypernoradrenergic states, thus vitiating the very behaviors they are striving to improve. Finally, recent studies have begun to highlight potential damaging effects of stimulant exposure in healthy juveniles. This review explains how the main classes of cognitive enhancing drugs affect the learning and memory circuits, and highlights the potential risks and concerns in healthy individuals, particularly juveniles and adolescents. We emphasize the performance enhancement at the potential cost of brain plasticity that is associated with the neural ramifications of nootropic drugs in the healthy developing brain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Methylphenidate](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[*Nootropic Drugs](#)
[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[Brain Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience](#)

83. Light-to-moderate alcohol drinking reduces the impact of obesity on the risk of diabetes mellitus.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2014, vol./is. 75/6(1032-1038), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Wakabayashi, Ichiro

Correspondence Address: Wakabayashi, Ichiro: Department of Environmental and Preventive Medicine, Hyogo College of Medicine, Mukogawa-cho 1-1, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan, 663-8501, wakabaya@hyo-med.ac.jp

Institution: Department of Environmental and Preventive Medicine, Hyogo College of Medicine, Hyogo, Japan

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Light-to-moderate alcohol drinking has been shown to reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes, for which obesity is a primary risk factor. The aim of this study was to determine whether drinking alcohol influences the relationship between obesity and hyperglycemia. Method: The relationships of adiposity indices with hyperglycemia were compared among middle-aged Japanese men (N = 12,627) who were non-, light-to-moderate (< 22 g ethanol/day), heavy (> 22 and < 44 g ethanol/day), and very heavy (> 44 g ethanol/day) drinkers. Results: There were significant positive correlations of hemoglobin A1c with body mass index (BMI) and waist-to-height ratio (WHtR), which were significantly weaker in light-to-moderate and heavy drinkers than in nondrinkers but were not significantly different in very heavy drinkers compared with nondrinkers. Odds ratios (ORs) for hyperglycemia in subjects with versus those without high BMI or WHtR were significantly higher than reference level of 1.00 in all the drinker groups and significantly lower in light-to-moderate and heavy drinkers compared with nondrinkers; however they were not significantly different in very heavy drinkers compared with nondrinkers. ORs of the interaction term consisting of alcohol drinking and high adiposity index were significantly lower than the reference level in the light-to-moderate and heavy drinkers (OR with 95% confidence interval: high BMI, 0.61 [0.41, 0.91] in light-to-moderate drinkers and 0.64 [0.48, 0.85] in heavy drinkers; high WHtR, 0.57 [0.38, 0.85] in light-to-moderate drinkers and 0.66 [0.50, 0.88] in heavy drinkers) but were not significantly different from the reference level in very heavy drinkers (high BMI, 0.90 [0.65, 1.25]; high WHtR, 1.04 [0.74, 1.46]). Conclusions: The associations between obesity and hyperglycemia were weaker in light-to-moderate drinkers than in nondrinkers. Thus, light-to-moderate drinking may reduce the impact of obesity on the risk for diabetes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Diabetes Mellitus](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Does sexual self-concept ambiguity moderate relations among perceived peer norms for alcohol use, alcohol-dependence symptomatology, and HIV risk-taking behavior?

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2014, vol./is. 75/6(1023-1031), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Talley, Amelia E; Brown, Jennifer L; Stevens, Angela K; Littlefield, Andrew K

Correspondence Address: Talley, Amelia E.: Department of Psychological Sciences, Texas Tech University, Box 42051, Lubbock, TX, US, 79409-2051, amelia.talley@ttu.edu

Institution: Department of Psychological Sciences, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US;
 Department of Psychological Sciences, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US;
 Department of Psychological Sciences, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US;
 Department of Psychological Sciences, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The current study examines the relation between peer descriptive norms for alcohol involvement and alcohol-dependence symptomatology and whether this relation differs as a function of sexual self-concept ambiguity (SSA). This study also examines the associations among peer descriptive norms for alcohol involvement, alcohol-dependence symptomatology, and lifetime HIV risk-taking behavior and how these relations are influenced by SSA. Method: Women between ages 18 and 30 years (N = 351; M = 20.96, SD = 2.92) completed an online survey assessing sexual self-concept, peer descriptive norms, alcohol-dependence symptomatology, and HIV risk-taking behaviors. Structural equation modeling was used to test hypotheses of interest. Results: There was a significant latent variable interaction between SSA and descriptive norms for peer alcohol use. There was a stronger positive relationship between peer descriptive norms for alcohol

and alcohol-dependence symptomatology when SSA was higher compared with when SSA was lower. Both latent variables exhibited positive simple associations with alcohol-dependence symptoms. Peer descriptive norms for alcohol involvement directly and indirectly influenced HIV risk-taking behaviors, and the indirect influence was conditional based on SSA. Conclusions: The current findings illustrate complex, nuanced associations between perceived norms, identity-related self-concepts, and risky health behaviors from various domains. Future intervention efforts may be warranted to address both problem alcohol use and HIV-risk engagement among individuals with greater sexual self-concept ambiguity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Self Concept](#)
[HIV](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Elements that define recovery: The experiential perspective.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2014, vol./is. 75/6(999-1010), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Kaskutas, Lee Ann; Borkman, Thomasina J; Laudet, Alexandre; Ritter, Lois A; Witbrodt, Jane; Subbaraman, Meenakshi Sabina; Stunz, Aina; Bond, Jason

Correspondence Address: Kaskutas, Lee Ann: Alcohol Research Group, 6475 Christie Avenue, Suite 400, Emeryville, CA, US, 94608, lkaskutas@arg.org

Institution: Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Center for the Study of Addictions and Recovery, National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., New York, NY, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US; Alcohol Research Group, Public Health Institute, Emeryville, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Although recovery increasingly guides substance use disorder services and policy, definitions of recovery continue to lack specificity, thereby hindering measure development and research. The goal of this study was to move the substance use disorders field beyond broad definitions by empirically identifying the domains and specific elements of recovery as experienced by persons in recovery from diverse pathways. Method: An Internet-based survey was completed by 9,341 individuals (54% female) who self-identified as being in recovery, recovered, in medication-assisted recovery, or as having had a problem with alcohol or drugs (but no longer do). Respondents were recruited via extensive outreach with treatment and recovery organizations, electronic media, and self-help groups. The survey included 47 recovery elements developed through qualitative work followed by an iterative reduction process. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were conducted using split-half samples, followed by sensitivity analyses for key sample groupings. Results: Four recovery domains with 35 recovery elements emerged: abstinence in recovery, essentials of recovery, enriched recovery, and spirituality of recovery. The four-factor structure was robust regardless of length of recovery, 12-step or treatment exposure, and current substance use status. Four uncommon elements did not load on any factor but are presented to indicate the diversity of definitions. Conclusions: Our empirical findings offer specific items that can be used in evaluating recovery-oriented systems of care. Researchers studying recovery should include measures that extend beyond substance use and encompass elements such as

those examined here-e.g., self-care, concern for others, personal growth, and developing ways of being that sustain change in substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

86. Substance use disorders among first- and second-generation immigrant adults in the United States: Evidence of an immigrant paradox?

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2014, vol./is. 75/6(958-967), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Salas-Wright, Christopher P; Vaughn, Michael G; Clark, Trenette T; Terzis, Lauren D; Cordova, David

Correspondence Address: Salas-Wright, Christopher P.: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, 1925 San Jacinto Boulevard D3500, Austin, TX, US, 78712, salaswright@utexas.edu

Institution: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; School of Social Work, College for Public Health and Social Justice, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO, US; School of Social Work, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, US; School of Social Work, College for Public Health and Social Justice, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO, US; School of Social Work, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: A growing number of studies have examined the "immigrant paradox" with respect to the use of licit and illicit substances in the United States. However, there remains a need for a comprehensive examination of the multigenerational and global links between immigration and substance use disorders among adults in the United States. Method: The present study, using data from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, aimed to address these gaps by comparing the prevalence of substance use disorders of first-generation (n = 3,338) and second-generation (n = 2,515) immigrants with native-born American adults (n = 15,733) in the United States. We also examined the prevalence of substance use disorders among first-generation emigrants from Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America in contrast to second-generation and native-born Americans. Results: The prevalence of substance use disorders was highest among native-born Americans, slightly lower among second-generation immigrants, and markedly lower among first-generation immigrants. Adjusted risk ratios were largest among individuals who immigrated during adolescence (ages 12-17 years) and adulthood (age 18 years or older). Results were consistent among emigrants from major world regions. Conclusions: Consistent with a broad body of literature examining the links between the immigrant paradox and health outcomes, results suggest that nativity and age at arrival are significant factors related to substance use disorders among first- and second-generation immigrants in the United States. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Immigration](#)
[*Generational Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Psychosurgery: New techniques for brain disorders.

Citation: Psychosurgery: New techniques for brain disorders., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Leveque, Marc

Institution: Service de Neurochirurgie, Hopital de la Pitie-Salpetriere, Paris, France

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Psychosurgery, or the surgical treatment of mental disorders, has enjoyed a spectacular revival over the past ten years as new brain stimulation techniques have become available. Neuromodulation offers new possibilities for the treatment of psychiatric disorders such as depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), addiction, eating disorders and autism. This work presents the history of this unique specialty and investigates current techniques and ethical challenges. With a wealth of illustrations and detailed anatomical diagrams, it provides essential information for medical practitioners, as well as anyone else interested in the fascinating advances being made in neuroscience today. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Brain Disorders](#)
[*Brain Stimulation](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Psychosurgery](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Pathological gambling: Clinical gender differences.

Citation: Psychopathology in women: Incorporating gender perspective into descriptive psychopathology., 2015(713-726) (2015)

Author(s): Gonzalez-Ortega, Itxaso; Echeburua, Enrique; de Corral, Paz; Polo-Lopez, Rocio

Correspondence Address: Gonzalez-Ortega, Itxaso: Department of Psychiatry, Alava University Hospital, Vitoria, Spain, ITXASO.GONZALEZORTEGA@osakidetza.net

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Alava University Hospital, Vitoria, Spain; CIBERSAM, Madrid, Spain; University of the Basque Country, San Sebastian, Spain; University of the Basque Country, San Sebastian, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Little is known about gender-related differences among pathological gamblers in clinical samples because available data on the etiology and treatment of pathological gambling have involved predominantly male patients. However, significant gender differences in the clinical presentation of pathological gambling exist. Female gamblers are older than men and more likely to be divorced or widowed and to have a lower annual income. Women became more dependent on bingo and men on slot machines. Gambling motivation and the course of illness for the two sexes are also different. Female gamblers are more anxious and have poorer self-esteem than male gamblers and are more affected by depressive symptoms; in turn, men are more impulsive and greater sensation seekers than women and are more affected by drug/alcohol abuse. Among female gamblers, 70 % reported being victims of intimate partner violence. There are no gender differences with regard to the motivation for treatment. Future research should examine gambling behaviors and psychological functioning and suggest treatment approaches to address specific goals according to these gender-related differences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Schizophrenia and gender.

- Citation:** Psychopathology in women: Incorporating gender perspective into descriptive psychopathology., 2015(621-639) (2015)
- Author(s):** Zorrilla, Inaki; Lopez-Zurbano, Saioa; Cano, Ana Isabel; Gonzalez-Pinto, Ana
- Correspondence Address:** Zorrilla, Inaki: Alava University Hospital, Vitoria, Spain, INAKI.ZORRILLAMARTINEZ@osakidetza.net
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, Alava University Hospital, Vitoria, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, Alava University Hospital, Vitoria, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, Alava University Hospital, Vitoria, Spain; Department of Psychiatry, Alava University Hospital, Vitoria, Spain
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) The existence of significant differences in schizophrenia is an issue that has been discussed extensively. There are differences in the prognosis, marked by the age at onset, treatment adherence, or drug use. Another aspect is the clinical pattern (particularly cognitive symptoms), the response to treatment, and side effects. These differences can be explained on the basis of biological and psychosocial hypotheses. Schizophrenia is a very heterogeneous disorder if we consider its basic clinical characteristics. That heterogeneity is shown by the vast variability in the onset and clinical presentation, the course of the illness, and response to both pharmacological and psychosocial treatment. That heterogeneity may be due to gender-related features, or at least gender variables may help to understand those differences. For this reason, gender differences in schizophrenia have been widely studied in past few decades. Unfortunately, research for many of those differences has not been conclusive. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

90. Use, misuse, and gender differences.

- Citation:** Psychopathology in women: Incorporating gender perspective into descriptive psychopathology., 2015(341-360) (2015)
- Author(s):** Meneses, Carmen; Markez, Inaki
- Correspondence Address:** Meneses, Carmen: Comillas Pontifical University, Madrid, Spain, cmeneses@upcomillas.es
- Institution:** Comillas Pontifical University, Madrid, Spain; Advanced Medical Psychiatrist (AMSA), Bilbao, Spain
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) The use of drugs in Western societies has been associated with male gender roles and behaviors and is poorly regarded in female behavior. For men, drug use has most often been regarded as a risk behavior, a deviation, or an illness when serious consequences for health arise. On the other hand, for women, drug use has been viewed as a vice, a disease, a response to female problems or disorders, and, above all, as a transgression of women's traditional roles. The vulnerability of women is exacerbated by their invisibility: few resources are allocated to cover the needs of female drug users; there is a shortage of staff trained on gender matters; treatments begin at a late stage; a growing number of women are imprisoned in men's prisons; few if any women hold responsible positions in drug user associations, etc. Thus, the invisibility that exacerbates their vulnerability results in complete exclusion in some cases. At the same time, the

invisibility of female drug users is not only obvious when they are the object of policies but also when they are the subject. We can foresee that as a gender approach is incorporated into the policy guidelines designed and issued by the various organizations dedicated to drafting drug policies in the European Union, and as these guidelines are effectively applied by the member States, we will be able to obtain clearer information about the problematic uses and the contexts in which drugs are used and about the treatment programs and accessibility by all the people who need such programs, which also cover women's needs, with their strategies and resources. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[*Sex Roles](#)

Source: PsycINFO

91. Consumer neuroscience to inform consumers-Physiological methods to identify attitude formation related to over-consumption and environmental damage.

Citation: Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, May 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5161 (May 20, 2014)

Author(s): Walla, Peter; Koller, Monika; Meier, Julia L

Correspondence Address: Walla, Peter, peter.walla@newcastle.edu.au

Institution: Functional Neuroimaging Lab, Centre for Translational Neuroscience and Mental Health Research, School of Psychology, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia; Department of Strategic Management, Marketing and Tourism, University of Innsbruck School of Management, Innsbruck, Austria; Department of Marketing, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Vienna, Austria

Language: English

Abstract: This opinion article discusses physiological methods to identify attitude formation related to over-consumption and environmental damage of consumers. Climate change, the need for efficient and environment-friendly energy use and health-related issues like obesity and addictions, these three crucial topics build a triad that the global society has extensively been discussing and caring about during the past decades. First, according to the recently published fifth IPCC climate change assessment report, intense weather conditions have been on the rise. Consumer decision-making and attitude formation are strongly engaging affective processing and incomplete understanding and sub optimal investigations might come along with severely negative consequences for the individual as well as for the society and the entire environment. It is necessary to continuously engage in an educated dialog with the average consumer. This means that one precondition for being able to realize such a dialog is to translate the research findings into a language that is actually being understood by the society. This opinion article may provide vital insights for advancing academic knowledge but also provide the basis for guidelines for experts and policy makers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attitude Formation](#)
[*Consumer Behavior](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Neurosciences](#)
[Climate Change](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Human Neuroscience](#)

92. Early quit days among methadone-maintained smokers in a smoking cessation trial.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, November 2014, vol./is. 16/11(1463-1469), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Nov 2014)

Author(s): de Dios, Marcel A; Anderson, Bradley J; Caviness, Celeste M; Stein, Michael D

Correspondence Address: de Dios, Marcel A.: Department of Health Disparities Research, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, 1400 Pressler Street, FCT9.5010, Houston, TX, US, 77030-3721, made@mdanderson.org

Institution: Department of Health Disparities Research, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, US; Butler Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Butler Hospital, Providence, RI, US; Butler Hospital, Providence, RI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) patients have an exceedingly high prevalence of tobacco use, and interventions that have been specifically developed for this vulnerable subpopulation have struggled to attain even modest rates of cessation. A significant barrier has been an inability to initiate a quit attempt early in the treatment process and adherence to treatment. Methods: This study examined the extent to which self-efficacy, medication adherence, and other demographic and smoking variables predicted an early quit day in a sample of MMT smokers (n = 315) enrolled in a smoking cessation pharmacotherapy trial. Using logistic regression, we estimated the association of having an early quit day-24 hr without smoking during the first month of treatment. Results: Only 35.2% of participants reported a successful early quit day. The likelihood of an early quit day increased significantly (odds ratio [OR] = 1.39, 95% CI = 1.04-1.86, p < .05) with education level and if a quit attempt was made in the past year (OR = 2.27, 95% CI = 1.33-3.87, p < .01). Compared to the placebo arm, those randomized to either nicotine replacement therapy (OR = 3.25, 95% CI = 1.30-8.10, p < .01) or varenicline (OR = 3.16, 95% CI = 1.26-7.92) were significantly more likely to have an early quit day. The likelihood of an early quit day was also positively associated with adherence to the medication protocol (OR = 2.05, 95% CI = 1.52-2.76). Conclusions: Difficulty in achieving an early quit attempt may help explain the very low cessation rates found in studies of MMT smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)

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

93. Smoking reductions and increased self-efficacy in a randomized controlled trial of smoking abstinence- contingent incentives in residential substance abuse treatment patients.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, November 2014, vol./is. 16/11(1436-1445), 1462-2203;1469-994X (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Alessi, Sheila M; Petry, Nancy M

Correspondence Address: Alessi, Sheila M.: Department of Medicine, University of Connecticut Health Center, 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT, US, 06030, salessi@uchc.edu

Institution: Department of Medicine, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US; Department of Medicine, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction: Individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) experience increased smoking-related morbidity and mortality but severely compromised smoking treatment benefits. Residential SUD treatment settings may be particularly positioned to target smoking, with ever-increasing smoking bans and culture shifts, but most smokers continue smoking. This study examined the effects of contingency management (CM) for increasing smoking abstinence in residential patients. Methods: Smokers interested in quitting were recruited from a residential SUD program for men and were randomized to frequent smoking monitoring with behavioral support (monitoring; n = 21) or that plus smoking abstinence-contingent (expired carbon monoxide [CO] < 6 ppm; urinary cotinine < 30 ng/ml) incentives (CM, n = 24) for 4 weeks. After setting a quit date, procedures included daily behavioral support and smoking self-reports, 2 CO samples (a.m./p.m.) Monday through Friday, and cotinine tests on Mondays. CM participants received escalating draws for prizes (\$1, \$20, and \$100 values) for negative tests; positive and missed samples reset draws. Follow-ups involved samples, self-reported smoking, and self-efficacy (weeks 4, 8, 12, and 24). Results: Percent days CO-negative was higher with CM (median [interquartile range] 51.7% [62.8%]) compared to monitoring (0% [32.1%]) (p = .002). Cigarettes per day declined and point-prevalence abstinence increased through follow-up (p < .01), without significant group by time effects (p > .05). Abstinence self-efficacy increased overall during the intervention and more with CM compared to monitoring and was associated with abstinence across conditions through follow-up. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Author; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Residential Care Institutions](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Contingency Management](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Smoking Cessation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

94. Family therapy for an internet-addicted young adult with interpersonal problems.

Citation: Journal of Family Therapy, November 2014, vol./is. 36/4(394-419), 0163-4445;1467-6427 (Nov 2014)

Author(s): Park, Tai Young; Kim, Sunhee; Lee, Jiha

Correspondence Address: Kim, Sunhee, shkim@ssu.ac.kr

Institution: Department of Social Welfare, Soongsil University, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Social Welfare, Soongsil University, Seoul, South Korea; Department of Social Welfare, Soongsil University, Seoul, South Korea

Language: English

Abstract: This qualitative case study examined the effectiveness of treating an Internet-addicted young adult suffering from interpersonal problems based on the Mental Research Institute (MRI) interactional model and Murray Bowen's family systems theory. We analysed the data with a consistent comparative analysis method as well as utilizing Miles and Huberman's matrix and network. We determined that the characteristics of the parents'

family of origin and dysfunctional communication pattern were factors associated with the interpersonal problems revealed by the Internet-addicted young adult. Factors that influenced problem-solving consisted of the awareness of the relationship between the family of origin and presenting problems, improved communication among family members and overcoming the young adult's resistance. The findings of this study reveal that both the MRI model and Bowen's family systems theory were effective treatments for an Internet-addicted young adult with interpersonal problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Association for Family Therapy and Systemic Practice; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Family Therapy
 *Internet Addiction
 *Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation
 *Interpersonal Relationships
 Family of Origin
 Family Systems Theory
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Family Therapy*

95. Video games: Support for the evolving family therapist.

Citation: Journal of Family Therapy, November 2014, vol./is. 36/4(359-370), 0163-4445;1467-6427 (Nov 2014)
Author(s): Jordan, Nickolas A
Correspondence Address: Jordan, Nickolas A., PO Box 32111, Boone, NC, US, 28608, jordanna@appstate.edu
Language: English
Abstract: Video games are a growing part of USA and world culture. Gaming may have addictive effects on some gamers and may foster violent thoughts and behaviour in children and adults. Conversely, there are documented positive outcomes from playing video games. Through this growing media, family therapists have a new gateway to better understand the experience of a younger generation of clients. To keep up with a changing client base, family therapists must learn about video games, their contextual impacts, addictive aspects and possible uses in the therapeutic setting while ignoring the myth that all gaming is harmful. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Journal of Family Therapy-The Association for Family Therapy and Systemic Practice; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Computer Games
 *Family
 *Therapists
 Violence
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Family Therapy*

96. Contraceptive risk-taking among substance-using women.

Citation: Qualitative Social Work: Research and Practice, September 2014, vol./is. 13/5(636-653), 1473-3250;1741-3117 (Sep 2014)
Author(s): Drescher-Burke, Krista
Correspondence Address: Drescher-Burke, Krista: University of Louisville, Oppenheimer Hall, Louisville, KY, US, 40292, kristamdb@gmail.com
Institution: University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, US

Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>Substance-using women use contraception less frequently than do women in the general population, and as a result have higher numbers of unplanned pregnancies. In addition, substance-using women regularly utilize abortion as a means for controlling their number of births. A number of factors complicate this phenomenon, including sex-for-drugs exchanges. This study analyzed data from interviews with women receiving substance abuse treatment in San Francisco, CA. Interviews explored behaviors associated with contraception and abortion as well as complicating factors surrounding prostitution. The existing literature in this area lacks theoretical insight into these behaviors. In this article, the Theory of Contraceptive Risk Taking (TCRT) is used to explore the behaviors of this sample. The TCRT predicts that contraceptive risk-taking (i.e. not using contraception) will occur after a woman navigates a series of steps in a decision-making process, including weighing costs and benefits of contraception and pregnancy, estimating her probability of becoming pregnant, and measuring her ability to obtain an abortion should her risk be unsuccessful. The participants identified many costs of contraception. The theory largely explained the behavior of this sample, except that pregnancy costs and benefits were overlooked. Implications for social work include eliminating logistical barriers to contraception and increasing benefits to contraception by offering financial incentives to use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)</p>
Country of Publication:	HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Choice Behavior *Contraceptive Devices *Drug Abuse *Human Females *Sexual Risk Taking Decision Making Monetary Incentives Pregnancy Prostitution Psychological Theories
Source:	PsycINFO