

# Search Results

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## Search History

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1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict\*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
3. PsycInfo; 1 OR 2; 67864 results.

**1. Polysubstance use among minority adolescent males incarcerated for serious offenses.**

- Citation:** Child & Youth Care Forum, Apr 2016, vol. 45, no. 2, p. 205-220, 1053-1890 (Apr 2016)
- Author(s):** Racz, Sarah Jensen; Saha, Shonali; Trent, Maria; Adger, Hoover; Bradshaw, Catherine P.; Goldweber, Asha; Cauffman, Elizabeth
- Abstract:** Background: Adolescent juvenile offenders are at high risk for problems associated with drug use, including polysubstance use (i.e., use of a variety of drugs). The combination of juvenile offending and polysubstance use presents a significant public and child health concern. Objective: This study explored polysubstance use among a sample of youth incarcerated for serious offenses. We examined several risk factors for substance use and delinquency (i.e., early and frequent substance use, prior history of arrests, school expulsion, Black ethnicity), as well as the association between aggression and polysubstance use. Methods: Data were collected via questionnaires from 373 serious male juvenile offenders upon intake into a secure locked facility. Youth were on average 16 years old, and minority youth were overrepresented (28.1 % Black, 53.1 % Latino). Poisson regressions were used to assess the associations between the risk factors, aggression, and polysubstance use. Results: Consistent with the literature, Black youth reported less polysubstance use and later age of drug use onset than White and Latino youth. Findings suggest that Latino juvenile offenders and those with an early and problematic pattern of substance use are at heightened risk for polysubstance use. Aggression was not significantly related to polysubstance use, over and above the risk factors. Conclusions: Given that Latino youth experience low rates of treatment for substance use, the development of culturally-sensitive interventions for these youth is needed. Interventions should also be multifaceted to address the multitude of risk factors associated with polysubstance use among juvenile offenders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Drug Usage](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)  
[Incarceration](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)  
[Crime](#)  
[Aggressive Behavior](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

**2. Reliability and validity of measures of impulsive choice and impulsive action in smokers trying to quit.**

- Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Apr 2016, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 120-130, 1064-1297 (Apr 2016)
- Author(s):** McCarthy, Danielle E.; Bold, Krysten W.; Minami, Haruka; Yeh, Vivian M.; Rutten, Emily; Nadkarni, Shruti G.; Chapman, Gretchen B.
- Abstract:** Cross-sectional research suggests that smokers are more impulsive than are nonsmokers, but few studies have examined relations between impulsiveness and later success in quitting smoking. The purpose of this study was to investigate the reliability and predictive validity of facets of impulsiveness in adult smokers trying to quit. Baseline behavioral measures of impulsive choice (assessed with a delay discounting task) and impulsive action (assessed with a measure of behavioral disinhibition) were used as predictors of smoking cessation success over 12 weeks. The sample included 116 adult (18 years old or older) daily smokers from central New Jersey. Impulsive choice, impulsive action, and self-reported impulsiveness were not significantly related to one another at baseline. Impulsive choice had high test–retest reliability from pre- to postquit, whereas impulsive action was less stable. Test–retest reliability from prequit to 3 weeks' postquit was moderated by achievement of 7-day abstinence. Baseline impulsive action was significantly negatively related to quitting for at least 1 day in the first 2 weeks of a quit attempt and of prolonged abstinence (no relapse over the next 10 weeks). Baseline impulsive choice was robustly associated with biochemically verified 7-day point-prevalence abstinence 12 weeks' postquit, such that those with lower delay

discounting were more likely to achieve abstinence. Facets of impulsiveness appear to function largely independently in adult smokers, as indicated by their lack of intercorrelation, differential stability, and differential relations with abstinence. Impulsive action may impede initial quitting, whereas impulsive choice may be an obstacle to maintaining lasting abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Nicotine](#)  
[Test Validity](#)  
[Smoking Cessation](#)  
[Behavioral Inhibition](#)  
[Delay Discounting](#)  
[Test Reliability](#)  
[Drug Dependency](#)  
[Impulsiveness](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology](#)

### 3. Differences in weekday versus weekend drinking among nonstudent emerging adults.

**Citation:** *Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology*, Apr 2016, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 100-109, 1064-1297 (Apr 2016)

**Author(s):** Lau-Barraco, Cathy; Braitman, Abby L.; Linden-Carmichael, Ashley N.; Stamatou, Amy L.

**Abstract:** In the current investigation, we sought to examine “day-of-the-week” drinking of an at-risk sample of nonstudent emerging adults and whether specific factors are associated with differential drinking patterns. Our study aims were to (a) identify differences in weekday versus weekend drinking, and (b) examine specific expectancies (i.e., sociability, tension reduction) and demographic factors (e.g., age, sex) relating to weekend versus weekday drinking after controlling for harmful drinking and holiday drinking. Participants were heavy-drinking noncollege attenders recruited from the community (N = 238; 63.4% men, 35.7% women; M age = 21.92 years). They reported daily drinking for the previous 30 days and completed measures of harmful drinking, alcohol expectancies, and demographic information. Results showed that more drinks were consumed on the weekends (i.e., Thursday to Saturday) than weekdays, with 63% of drinks consumed on weekends. Multilevel modeling analyses indicated that weekday drinking was associated with tension-reduction expectancies, social expectancies, sex, and age. Weekend-drinking increases were related to social expectancies, but not tension-reduction expectancies. Our final model indicated that, after controlling for the effect of holiday drinking, the within-person weekday–weekend distinction explained 18% of the total variance. In general, our findings highlight the importance of alcohol expectancies and drinking contexts in understanding the drinking behaviors of nonstudents. The differential role of tension-reduction and social-facilitation expectancies on drinking throughout the week imply that different cognitive pathways are involved in weekday versus weekend drinking, and both types of expected alcohol effects should be targets of risk-reduction efforts with nonstudent drinkers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Emerging Adulthood](#)  
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)  
[At Risk Populations](#)  
[Demographic Characteristics](#)  
[Time](#)  
[Sociability](#)  
[Social Drinking](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology](#)

### 4. Differences in cannabis-related experiences between patients with a first episode of psychosis and controls.

- Citation:** Psychological Medicine, Apr 2016, vol. 46, no. 5, p. 995-1003, 0033-2917 (Apr 2016)
- Author(s):** Bianconi, F.; Bonomo, M.; Marconi, A.; Kolliakou, A.; Stilo, S. A.; Iyegbe, C.; Muñoz, P. Gurillo; Homayoun, S.; Mondelli, V.; Luzi, S.; Dazzan, P.; Prata, D.; La Cascia, C.; O'Connor, J.; David, A.; Morgan, C.; Murray, R. M.; Lynskey, M.; Di Forti, M.
- Abstract:** Background: Many studies have reported that cannabis use increases the risk of a first episode of psychosis (FEP). However, only a few studies have investigated the nature of cannabis-related experiences in FEP patients, and none has examined whether these experiences are similar in FEP and general populations. The aim of this study was to explore differences in self-reported cannabis experiences between FEP and non-psychotic populations. Method: A total of 252 subjects, who met International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-10 criteria for FEP, and 217 controls who reported cannabis use were selected from the Genetics and Psychosis (GAP) study. The Medical Research Council Social Schedule and the Cannabis Experience Questionnaire were used to collect sociodemographic data and cannabis use information, respectively. Results: Both 'bad' and 'enjoyable' experiences were more commonly reported by FEP subjects than controls. Principal components factor analysis identified four components which explained 62.3% of the variance. Linear regression analysis on the whole sample showed that the type of cannabis used and beliefs about the effect of cannabis on health all contributed to determining the intensity and frequency of experiences. Linear regression analysis on FEP subjects showed that the duration of cannabis use and amount of money spent on cannabis were strongly related to the intensity and frequency of enjoyable experiences in this population. Conclusions: These results suggest a higher sensitivity to cannabis effects among people who have suffered their first psychotic episode; this hypersensitivity results in them reporting both more 'bad' and 'enjoyable' experiences. The greater enjoyment experienced may provide an explanation of why FEP patients are more likely to use cannabis and to continue to use it despite experiencing an exacerbation of their psychotic symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Onset \(Disorders\)](#)  
[Cannabis](#)  
[Drug Usage](#)  
[Psychosis](#)  
[Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Psychological Medicine](#)

##### 5. Genetic overlap between impulsivity and alcohol dependence: A large-scale national twin study.

- Citation:** Psychological Medicine, Apr 2016, vol. 46, no. 5, p. 1091-1102, 0033-2917 (Apr 2016)
- Author(s):** Khemiri, L.; Kuja-Halkola, R.; Larsson, H.; Jayaram-Lindström, N.
- Abstract:** Background: Alcohol dependence is associated with increased levels of impulsivity, but the genetic and environmental underpinnings of this overlap remain unclear. The purpose of the current study was to investigate the degree to which genetic and environmental factors contribute to the overlap between alcohol dependence and impulsivity. Method: Univariate and bivariate twin model fitting was conducted for alcohol dependence and impulsivity in a national sample of 16 819 twins born in Sweden from 1959 to 1985. Results: The heritability estimate for alcohol dependence was 44% [95% confidence interval (CI) 31–57%] for males and 62% (95% CI 52–72%) for females. For impulsivity, the heritability was 33% (95% CI 30–36%) in males and females. The bivariate twin analysis indicated a statistically significant genetic correlation between alcohol dependence and impulsivity of 0.40 (95% CI 0.23–0.58) in males and 0.20 (95% CI 0.07–0.33) in females. The phenotypic correlation between alcohol dependence and impulsivity was 0.20 and 0.17 for males and females, respectively, and the bivariate heritability was 80% (95% CI 47–117%) for males and 53% (95% CI 19–86%) for females. The remaining variance in all models was accounted for by non-shared environmental factors. Conclusions: The association between alcohol dependence and impulsivity can be partially accounted for by shared genetic factors. The genetic

correlation was greater in men compared with women, which may indicate different pathways to the development of alcohol dependence between sexes. The observed genetic overlap has clinical implications regarding treatment and prevention, and partially explains the substantial co-morbidity between alcohol dependence and psychiatric disorders characterized by impulsive behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Heritability](#)  
[Genetics](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Impulsiveness](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 6. Erotomania according to Lars von Trier.

**Citation:** Psychoanalytic Psychology, Apr 2016, vol. 33, no. 2, p. 364-370, 0736-9735 (Apr 2016)

**Author(s):** Sabbadini, Andrea; von Trier, Lars

**Abstract:** The recent 4-hr-long film *Nymphomaniac* (2013), written and directed by the controversial Danish director Lars von Trier, provides here an opportunity for psychoanalytically informed reflections on some of the issues presented by the film and by its main 2 characters. Joe is a middle-aged woman who, in the course of recovering from an aggressive attack which had left her badly injured, recounts in flashback narrative her lifelong journey through compulsory, and mostly unsatisfactory, sexual experiences in their multiple variations on the perverse spectrum. Seligman is the older man who, having rescued her and invited her to his home, takes on a paternal and pseudotherapeutic role by listening sympathetically to her stories. He genuinely attempts to comprehend and justify them, but being himself addicted to books while having an only limited range of life experiences, he can only relate them to all sort of cultural phenomena—from such fields as numerology, history of religion, literary criticism, visual art, and musicology. The psychological mechanism of repetition compulsion as a major component of addictive behaviors is presented here as central to the understanding of Joe's painful vicissitudes. Her compulsive search for the ultimate sensual gratification, but without emotional involvement or interpersonal commitment on her part, and indeed with no concern for the suffering caused to those she sexually abuses, is seen here as a major contribution to Joe's profound sense of loneliness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Narratives](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Compulsions](#)  
[Erotomania](#)  
[Hypersexuality](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Psychoanalytic Psychology*

#### 7. Some reflections on Shame, the film.

**Citation:** Psychoanalytic Psychology, Apr 2016, vol. 33, no. 2, p. 371-377, 0736-9735 (Apr 2016)

**Author(s):** Lachmann, Frank M.

**Abstract:** *Shame* is a film about a brother and sister, both fighting depression and searing shame in different ways, through their sexual addiction. The brother is isolated, alone and confines his sexual life to Internet pornography and prostitutes. The sister tries desperately through her sexuality to find a man who will take care of her. A backstory derived from the longitudinal research of Ogawa and Lyons-Ruth is constructed to depict their early attachment experiences with their parents that would lead to their adult pathology. The dynamics of their adult struggles are viewed through the lens of Lichtenberg's, Kohut's,

and Kernberg's theories. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Dissociation](#)  
[Sexual Addiction](#)  
[Major Depression](#)  
[Exhibitionism](#)  
[Shame](#)  
[Films](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Psychoanalytic Psychology](#)

#### 8. Sodium oxybate plus nalmefene for the treatment of alcohol use disorder: A case series.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopharmacology, Apr 2016, vol. 30, no. 4, p. 402-409, 0269-8811 (Apr 2016)

**Author(s):** Caputo, Fabio; Maremmani, Angelo G. I.; Addolorato, Giovanni; Domenicali, Marco; Zoli, Giorgio; D'Amore, Antonio; Maremmani, Icro; Bernardi, Mauro

**Abstract:** The treatment of alcohol use disorder still remains a challenge. The efficacy of the combined pharmacological treatment for alcohol use disorder has been widely investigated with controversial results. The aim of our case series was to investigate the effect of nalmefene in patients not responding to sodium oxybate therapy. We describe seven cases of consecutive patients affected by alcohol use disorder, and treated with sodium oxybate (50 mg/kg per day) who did not achieve complete alcohol abstinence after at least one month of pharmacological treatment. Then, in partial- and non-responder patients to sodium oxybate treatment, administration of nalmefene, 18 mg as needed, was commenced. Our data show that, during the first month of the combined treatment of sodium oxybate plus nalmefene, patients were able to achieve alcohol abstinence (two patients), to suppress (five cases) or reduce (two patients) episodes of heavy drinking days, and to suppress the onset of craving for sodium oxybate (one patient). Likely, nalmefene may act in modulating the excessive reward effect of sodium oxybate, which may be responsible for the persistence of alcohol intake and for the onset of craving for sodium oxybate. However, controlled clinical trials to confirm the safety and efficacy of sodium oxybate plus nalmefene in treating alcohol use disorder are warranted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Gamma Hydroxybutyrate](#)  
[Patients](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 9. Mutations in the circadian gene period alter behavioral and biochemical responses to ethanol in Drosophila .

**Citation:** Behavioural Brain Research, Apr 2016, vol. 302, p. 213-219, 0166-4328 (Apr 1, 2016)

**Author(s):** Liao, Jennifer; Seggio, Joseph A.; Ahmad, S.Tariq

**Abstract:** Clock genes, such as period, which maintain an organism's circadian rhythm, can have profound effects on metabolic activity, including ethanol metabolism. In turn, ethanol exposure has been shown in Drosophila and mammals to cause disruptions of the circadian rhythm. Previous studies from our labs have shown that larval ethanol exposure disrupted the free-running period and period expression of Drosophila. In addition, a recent study has shown that arrhythmic flies show no tolerance to ethanol exposure. As such, Drosophila period mutants, which have either a shorter than wild-type free-running period (perS) or a longer one (perL), may also exhibit altered responses to ethanol due to their intrinsic circadian differences. In this study, we tested the initial sensitivity and tolerance of ethanol exposure on Canton-S, perS, and perL, and then measured their Alcohol Dehydrogenase (ADH) and body ethanol levels. We showed that perL flies had

slower sedation rate, longer recovery from ethanol sedation, and generated higher tolerance for sedation upon repeated ethanol exposure compared to Canton-S wild-type flies. Furthermore, perL flies had lower ADH activity and had a slower ethanol clearance compared to wild-type flies. The findings of this study suggest that period mutations influence ethanol induced behavior and ethanol metabolism in *Drosophila* and that flies with longer circadian periods are more sensitive to ethanol exposure. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Drosophila](#)  
[Genes](#)  
[Mutations](#)  
[Ethanol](#)  
[Animal Circadian Rhythms](#)  
[Alcoholism](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 10. Regulation of nucleus accumbens transcript levels in mice by early-life social stress and cocaine.

**Citation:** Neuropharmacology, Apr 2016, vol. 103, p. 183-194, 0028-3908 (Apr 2016)

**Author(s):** Lo Iacono, Luisa; Valzania, Alessandro; Visco-Comandini, Federica; Viscomi, Maria Teresa; Felsani, Armando; Puglisi-Allegra, Stefano; Carola, Valeria

**Abstract:** Much interest has been piqued regarding the quality of one's environment at early ages in modulating the susceptibility to drug addiction in adulthood. However, the molecular mechanisms that are engaged during early trauma and mediate the risk for drug addiction are poorly understood. In rodents, exposure to early-life stress alters the rewarding effects of cocaine, amphetamine, and morphine in adulthood. Recently, we demonstrated that the exposure of juvenile mice to social threat (Social Stress, S-S) promoted cocaine-seeking behavior and relapse of cocaine-seeking after periods of withdrawal, compared with unhandled controls (UN) and with juvenile mice that experienced only daily isolation in a novel environment (no social stress, NS-S). Interestingly, while the exposure to NS-S slightly increased cocaine-seeking behavior compared with UN, the same was not sufficient to promote cocaine reinstatement. In this study, we examined the long-term transcriptional changes that are induced by S-S compared to NS-S and linked the increased susceptibility of S-S mice to cocaine reinstatement. To this end, we performed genome-wide RNA sequencing analysis in the nucleus accumbens (NAC), which revealed that 89 transcripts were differentially expressed between S-S and NS-S mice. By Gene Ontology classification, these hits were enriched in genes that mediate cell proliferation, neuronal differentiation, and neuron/forebrain development. Eleven of these genes have been reported to be involved in substance use disorders, and the remaining genes are novel candidates in this area. We characterized 4 candidates with regard to their significant neurobiological relevance (ZIC1, ZIC2, FABP7, and PRDM12) and measured their expression in the NAC by immunohistochemistry. These findings provide insights into novel molecular mechanisms in NAC that might be associated with the risk of relapse in cocaine-dependent individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Early Experience](#)  
[Drug Addiction](#)  
[Social Stress](#)  
[Trauma](#)  
[Mice](#)  
[Cocaine](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 11. Neuroelectrophysiological approaches in heroin addiction research: A review of literatures.

**Citation:** Journal of Neuroscience Research, Apr 2016, vol. 94, no. 4, p. 297-309, 0360-4012 (Apr 2016)

**Author(s):** Motlagh, Farid; Ibrahim, Fatimah; Menke, J. Michael; Rashid, Rusdi; Seghatoleslam, Tahereh; Habil, Hussain

**Abstract:** Neuroelectrophysiological properties have been used in human heroin addiction studies. These studies vary in their approach, experimental conditions, paradigms, and outcomes. However, it is essential to integrate previous findings and experimental methods for a better demonstration of current issues and challenges in designing such studies. This Review examines methodologies and experimental conditions of neuroelectrophysiological research among heroin addicts during withdrawal, abstinence, and methadone maintenance treatment and presents the findings. The results show decrements in attentional processing and dysfunctions in brain response inhibition as well as brain activity abnormalities induced by chronic heroin abuse. Chronic heroin addiction causes increased  $\beta$  and  $\alpha_2$  power activity, latency of P300 and P600, and diminished P300 and P600 amplitude. Findings confirm that electroencephalography (EEG) band power and coherence are associated with craving indices and heroin abuse history. First symptoms of withdrawal can be seen in high  $\alpha$  frequency EEG bands, and the severity of these symptoms is associated with brain functional connectivity. EEG spectral changes and event-related potential (ERP) properties have been shown to be associated with abstinence length and tend to normalize within 3–6 months of abstinence. From the conflicting criteria and confounding effects in neuroelectrophysiological studies, the authors suggest a comprehensive longitudinal study with a multimethod approach for monitoring EEG and ERP attributes of heroin addicts from early stages of withdrawal until long-term abstinence to control the confounding effects, such as nicotine abuse and other comorbid and premorbid conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Heroin Addiction](#)  
[Response Inhibition](#)  
[Electroencephalography](#)  
[P300](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

## 12. Video gaming disorder and sport and exercise in emerging adulthood: A longitudinal study.

**Citation:** Behavioral Medicine, Apr 2016, vol. 42, no. 2, p. 105-111, 0896-4289 (Apr 2016)

**Author(s):** Henchoz, Yves; Studer, Joseph; Deline, Stéphane; N'Goran, Alexandra A.; Baggio, Stéphanie; Gmel, Gerhard

**Abstract:** Among the negative consequences of video gaming disorder, decreased participation in sport and exercise has received little attention. This study aimed to assess the longitudinal association between video gaming disorder and the level of sport and exercise in emerging adult men. A questionnaire was completed at baseline and 15-month follow-up by a representative national sample of 4,933 respondents. The seven items of the Game Addiction Scale were used to construct a latent variable representing video gaming disorder. Level of sport and exercise was also self-reported. Cross-lagged path modeling indicated a reciprocal causality between video gaming disorder and the level of sport and exercise, even after adjusting for a large set of confounders. These findings support the need for better promotion of sport and exercise among emerging adults in order to contribute to the prevention of video gaming disorder, and to raise the level of sport and exercise activity in addicted gamers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Sports \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)  
[Addiction](#)  
[Computer Games](#)  
[Exercise](#)  
[Disorders](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

## 13. m-trifluoromethyl-diphenyldiselenide as a pharmacological tool to treat preference symptoms related to AMPH-induced dependence in rats.

- Citation:** Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, Apr 2016, vol. 66, p. 1-7, 0278-5846 (Apr 3, 2016)
- Author(s):** Segat, H. J.; Martini, F.; Barcelos, R. C. S.; Brüning, C. A.; Nogueira, C. W.; Burger, M. E.
- Abstract:** Amphetamine (AMPH) abuse is a world concern and a serious public health problem. Repeated administration of high doses of AMPH induces neuropsychiatric consequences, including addiction, reward and psychosis, whose pharmacological treatment has shown limited effectiveness. The m-trifluoromethyl-diphenyldiselenide [(m-CF3-PhSe)<sub>2</sub>] has been documented as a promising pharmacological agent in different animal models related to oxidative damage. In this study, we examined the influence of (m-CF3-PhSe)<sub>2</sub> on withdrawal following re-exposure to AMPH. Wistar rats received d,l-AMPH or saline in the conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm for 8 days. Then, half of each initial (AMPH or saline) experimental group was treated with (m-CF3-PhSe)<sub>2</sub> or vehicle, resulting in four final groups: i) Saline/vehicle; ii) (m-CF3-PhSe)<sub>2</sub>/saline; iii) AMPH/vehicle; and iv) AMPH/(m-CF3-PhSe)<sub>2</sub>. After fourteen days of (m-CF3-PhSe)<sub>2</sub> treatment, animals were re-exposed to AMPH or vehicle in the CPP paradigm for three more days in order to assess drug re-conditioning and memory/locomotor activity, performed 24 h after AMPH re-exposure in the CPP and the Y maze, respectively. Subsequently, ex-vivo assays were carried out in samples of the prefrontal cortex (PFC) of the animals. The (m-CF3-PhSe)<sub>2</sub> treatment was able to prevent AMPH-induced re-conditioning symptoms in rats. Behavioral observations in the Y maze task showed no significant changes. AMPH exposure was able to increase 5-HT uptake as well as oxidative damage in the PFC, whereas (m-CF3-PhSe)<sub>2</sub> treatment exerted a preventative effect against these alterations. The current findings suggest that (m-CF3-PhSe)<sub>2</sub> might be considered a promising therapeutic tool for AMPH-induced addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Rats](#)  
[Pharmacology](#)  
[Drug Abuse](#)  
[Symptoms](#)  
[Animal Models](#)  
[Drug Therapy](#)  
[Amphetamine](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

#### 14. An examination of mindfulness-based experiences through adventure in substance use disorder treatment for young adult males: A pilot study.

- Citation:** Mindfulness, Apr 2016, vol. 7, no. 2, p. 320-328, 1868-8527 (Apr 2016)
- Author(s):** Russell, Keith C.; Gillis, H. L. Lee; Heppner, Whitney
- Abstract:** The aims of this exploratory pilot study were to examine how a substance use disorder (SUD) treatment program for young adult males integrated mindfulness-based experiences into the treatment process, and to assess the impact of these experiences on the development of mindfulness skills and treatment outcome. The study utilized a within-subject naturalistic mixed-method design that integrated quantitative and qualitative data where all participants who entered treatment and agreed to participate in the evaluation were included in the data collection. A total of 32 young men were included in the analysis with an average age of 22.9 years. Statistically significant changes in scores on the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ) from pre- to post-treatment were noted for all clients as a result of treatment, and these changes were strongly correlated to treatment outcome as indicated by statistically significant changes in total OQ-45.2 scores. Clients also showed specific improvement in scores on mindfulness skills related to the nonjudging and nonreactivity facets of the FFMQ which were related to reductions in the client's overall subjective distress as measured by the OQ-45.2. Qualitative findings from analysis of client comments support these findings and highlight client perspective of the value of mindfulness-based experiences in addictions treatment. Despite the limitations inherent in this exploratory study,

mindfulness-based experiences (MBEs) are discussed as a promising approach in the treatment of SUD and suggest further research in this area of addiction treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Substance Use Disorder](#)  
[Treatment](#)  
[Human Males](#)  
[Mindfulness](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 15. Predictors of HIV-related stigmas among African American and Latino religious congregants.

**Citation:** Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology, Apr 2016, vol. 22, no. 2, p. 185-195, 1099-9809 (Apr 2016)

**Author(s):** Derose, Kathryn Pitkin; Kanouse, David E.; Bogart, Laura M.; Griffin, Beth Ann; Haas, Ann; Stucky, Brian D.; Williams, Malcolm V.; Flórez, Karen R.

**Abstract:** Objectives: To inform church-based stigma interventions by exploring dimensions of HIV stigma among African American and Latino religious congregants and determining how these are related to drug addiction and homosexuality stigmas and knowing someone HIV-positive. Method: In-person, self-administered surveys of congregants 18+ years old across 2 African American and 3 Latino churches (n = 1,235, response rate 73%) in a western U.S. city with high HIV prevalence. Measures included 12 items that captured dimensions of HIV stigma, a 5-item scale that assessed attitudes toward people who are addicted to drugs, a 7-item scale assessing attitudes toward homosexuality, and questions regarding sociodemographics and previous communication about HIV. Results: Of the survey participants, 63.8% were women, mean age was 40.2 years, and 34.4% were African American, 16.8% were U.S.-born Latinos, 16.0% were foreign-born, English-speaking Latinos, and 32.9% were foreign-born, Spanish-speaking Latinos. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses identified 4 dimensions of HIV stigma: discomfort interacting with people with HIV (4 items,  $\alpha = .86$ ), feelings of shame "if you had HIV" (3 items,  $\alpha = .78$ ), fears of rejection "if you had HIV" (3 items,  $\alpha = .71$ ), and feelings of blame toward people with HIV (2 items,  $\alpha = .65$ ). Across all dimensions, after controlling for sociodemographic characteristics and previous communication about HIV, knowing someone with HIV was associated with lower HIV stigma, and greater stigma concerning drug addiction and homosexuality were associated with higher HIV stigma. Conclusions: Congregation-based HIV stigma reduction interventions should consider incorporating contact with HIV-affected people. It may also be helpful to address attitudes toward drug addiction and sexual orientation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Protestants](#)  
[Adult Attitudes](#)  
[HIV](#)  
[Blacks](#)  
[Religious Beliefs](#)  
[Roman Catholicism](#)  
[Homosexuality \(Attitudes Toward\)](#)  
[Prediction](#)  
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)  
[Stigma](#)  
[Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

**Full Text:** Available from ProQuest in [Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology](#)

#### 16. D-Serine in the nucleus accumbens region modulates behavioral sensitization and extinction of conditioned place preference.

**Citation:** Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, Apr 2016, vol. 143, p. 44-56, 0091-3057 (Apr 2016)

**Author(s):** Liu, Zhi-Qiang; Gu, Xun-Hu; Yang, Yuan-Jian; Yin, Xiao-ping; Xu, Li-Jun; Wang, Wei

**Abstract:** Background: D-serine, the endogenous co-agonist of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors (NMDARs), is considered to be essential for learning and memory. The aim of the current investigation was to systematically evaluate the role of D-serine on addiction behaviors considered to be mediated by the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Methods: D-Serine concentration in the NAc was measured by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization and conditioned place preference (CPP) models were used to evaluate the relation between changes in serine in the nucleus accumbens and cocaine-induced behavioral effects. The expression of serine racemase (SR), D-amino acid oxidase (DAAO), the cAMP response element-binding protein (CREB) and upstream kinases, and N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptors subunits were analyzed by western blot. Long-term depression (LTD) in the NAc was investigated by electrophysiological methods. Results: The NAc slices obtained from the behavioral sensitization rats presented significantly reduced d-serine concentrations, increased expression of DAAO, and down-regulated expression of SR in a dose-dependent manner. Furthermore, D-serine injections into the nucleus accumbens blocked the development of behavioral sensitization and caused extinction of CPP. The ERK-CREB-Fos pathway and the NMDA receptor NR2B subunits in the NAc were involved in the cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization. We also found that D-serine was essential for NMDAR-dependent LTD and D-serine-regulated LTD in a bell-shaped concentration-dependent manner. The disrupted NMDAR-dependent LTD in the NAc of cocaine-treated rats was reversed by D-serine. Conclusions: Our results provide evidence for a critical role of D-serine in synaptic plasticity relevant to cocaine addiction and indicate that d-serine may be an effective therapeutic agent for cocaine addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Nucleus Accumbens](#)  
[Methanol](#)  
[Sensitization](#)  
[Extinction \(Learning\)](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 17. Individual differences in timing of peak positive subjective responses to d-amphetamine: Relationship to pharmacokinetics and physiology.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopharmacology, Apr 2016, vol. 30, no. 4, p. 330-343, 0269-8811 (Apr 2016)

**Author(s):** Smith, Christopher T.; Weafer, Jessica; Cowan, Ronald L.; Kessler, Robert M.; Palmer, Abraham A.; de Wit, Harriet; Zald, David H.

**Abstract:** Rate of delivery of psychostimulants has been associated with their positive euphoric effects and potential addiction liability. However, information on individual differences in onset of d-amphetamine's effects remains scarce. We examined individual differences in the time to peak subjective and physiological effects and the pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics of oral d-amphetamine. We considered two independent studies that used different dosing regimens where subjects completed the drug effects questionnaire at multiple time points post d-amphetamine. Based on the observation of distinct individual differences in time course of drug effects questionnaire "feel", "high", and "like" ratings (DEQH +L+F) in Study 1, subjects in both studies were categorized as early peak responders (peak within 60 minutes), late peak responders (peak > 60 minutes) or nonresponders; 20–25% of participants were categorized as early peak responders, 50–55% as late peak responders and 20–30% as nonresponders. Physiological (both studies) and plasma d-amphetamine (Study 1) were compared among these groups. Early peak responders exhibited an earlier rise in plasma d-amphetamine levels and more sustained elevation in heart rate compared to late peak responders. The present data illustrate the presence of significant individual differences in the temporal pattern of responses to oral d-amphetamine, which may contribute to heightened abuse potential. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:** [Individual Differences](#)

[Responses](#)  
[Dextroamphetamine](#)  
[Drug Dosages](#)  
[Time](#)  
[Pharmacokinetics](#)  
[Physiology](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 18. Placebo caffeine reduces withdrawal in abstinent coffee drinkers.

**Citation:** Journal of Psychopharmacology, Apr 2016, vol. 30, no. 4, p. 388-394, 0269-8811 (Apr 2016)

**Author(s):** Mills, Llewellyn; Boakes, Robert A.; Colagiuri, Ben

**Abstract:** Background: Expectancies have been shown to play a role in the withdrawal syndrome of many drugs of addiction; however, no studies have examined the effects of expectancies across a broad range of caffeine withdrawal symptoms, including craving. Aims: The purpose of the current study was to use caffeine as a model to test the effect of expectancy on withdrawal symptoms, specifically whether the belief that one has ingested caffeine is sufficient to reduce caffeine withdrawal symptoms and cravings in abstinent coffee drinkers. Methods: We had 24-h abstinent regular coffee drinkers complete the Caffeine Withdrawal Symptom Questionnaire (CWSQ) before and after receiving decaffeinated coffee. One-half of the participants were led to believe the coffee was regular caffeinated coffee (the 'Told Caffeine' condition) and one-half were told that it was decaffeinated (the 'Told Decaf' condition). Results: Participants in the Told Caffeine condition reported a significantly greater reduction in the factors of cravings, fatigue, lack of alertness and flu-like feelings of the CWSQ, than those in the Told Decaf condition. Conclusions: Our results indicated that the belief that one has consumed caffeine can affect caffeine withdrawal symptoms, especially cravings, even when no caffeine was consumed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

**Subject Headings:**
[Symptoms](#)  
[Drug Abstinence](#)  
[Beverages \(Nonalcoholic\)](#)  
[Caffeine](#)  
[Drug Withdrawal](#)  
[Placebo](#)

**Source:** PsycInfo

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

#### 19. The ketamine-like compound methoxetamine substitutes for ketamine in the self-administration paradigm and enhances mesolimbic dopaminergic transmission.

**Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Mar 2016, (Mar 28, 2016), 0033-3158 (Mar 28, 2016)

**Author(s):** Mutti, Anna; Aroni, Sonia; Fadda, Paola; Padovani, Laura; Mancini, Laura; Collu, Roberto; Muntoni, Anna Lisa; Fattore, Liana; Chiamulera, Cristiano

**Abstract:** Rationale: Recently, an increasing number of emergency cases due to a novel ketamine-like drug, methoxetamine (MXE), were reported in several countries. However, very little is known about the neuropsychopharmacological and reinforcing profile of this compound. Objectives: Our study aims to investigate the effects of MXE on self-administration (SA) behaviour in comparison to ketamine and on dopaminergic transmission. Methods: A SA substitution study was performed in male rats trained to intravenously (IV) self-administer ketamine. At responding stability, rats were exposed to sequential phases of MXE substitution at different dosages (starting from 0.5 and then decreasing to 0.25 and 0.125 mg/kg). Standard electrophysiological techniques were used to record changes in firing activities of ventral tegmental area (VTA) dopamine neurons projecting to the nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell after acute injection of cumulative doses of MXE (0.031–0.5 mg/kg IV). Finally, in vivo microdialysis was performed in freely

moving rats to evaluate the effect of acute MXE administration (0.125, 0.25 and 0.5 mg/kg IV) on dopamine release in the NAc shell. Results: MXE 0.125 and 0.25 mg/kg, but not 0.5 mg/kg, substituted for ketamine SA. MXE also induced a dose-dependent stimulation of firing rate ( $p < 0.0001$ ) and burst firing ( $p < 0.05$ ) of NAc-projecting VTA dopamine neurons. Consistently, MXE significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) increased dopamine extracellular levels in the NAc shell at 0.5 and 0.25 mg/kg with different time onsets, i.e. at 40 and 100 min, respectively. Conclusions: This study, while confirming the reinforcing effects of MXE, highlights an electrophysiological and neurochemical profile predictive of its addictive properties. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 20. Attitudes toward addiction, methadone treatment, and recovery among hiv-infected ukrainian prisoners who inject drugs: Incarceration effects and exploration of mediators.

**Citation:** AIDS and Behavior, Mar 2016, (Mar 24, 2016), 1090-7165 (Mar 24, 2016)

**Author(s):** Polonsky, Maxim; Rozanova, Julia; Azbel, Lyuba; Bachireddy, Chethan; Izenberg, Jacob; Kiriazova, Tetiana; Dvoryak, Sergii; Altice, Frederick L.

**Abstract:** In this study, we use data from a survey conducted in Ukraine among 196 HIV-infected people who inject drugs, to explore attitudes toward drug addiction and methadone maintenance therapy (MMT), and intentions to change drug use during incarceration and after release from prison. Two groups were recruited: Group 1 ( $n = 99$ ) was currently incarcerated and Group 2 ( $n = 97$ ) had been recently released from prison. This paper's key finding is that MMT treatment and addiction recovery were predominantly viewed as mutually exclusive processes. Group comparisons showed that participants in Group 1 (pre-release) exhibited higher optimism about changing their drug use, were less likely to endorse methadone, and reported higher intention to recover from their addiction. Group 2 participants (post-release), however, reported higher rates of HIV stigma. Structural equation modeling revealed that in both groups, optimism about recovery and awareness of addiction mediated the effect of drug addiction severity on intentions to recover from their addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

#### 21. Cannabis policy and the uptake of treatment for cannabis-related problems.

**Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, Mar 2016, (Mar 23, 2016), 0959-5236 (Mar 23, 2016)

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

**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims We examine public health effects of steps towards more permissive cannabis policies introduced in Belgium, Finland, France and Portugal between 1999 and 2004. Public health effects are captured in terms of cannabis-induced treatment uptake as reported by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. Design and Methods We use a quasi-experimental difference-in-differences design drawing on observational data. Results While the number of clients with primary cannabis problems per reporting treatment unit has generally increased, this increase does not seem to be substantially stronger in the countries that introduced more permissive cannabis policies. Discussion and Conclusions The specific reforms carried out in the group of reforming countries can thus not be shown to have had adverse effects on public health in terms of treatment uptake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

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

**Source:** PsycInfo

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