

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. The relationship of religiosity, spirituality and high-risk sexual and related behaviors among Black men who have sex with men (Black MSM).

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/12-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Watkins, Tommie Lee Jr.
- Institution:** U Alabama at Birmingham, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Religion and spirituality are important concepts for many Black MSM. While many social factors may be associated with the increasing disparity of HIV infection among Black MSM, high levels of religiosity and spirituality prevalent in Black culture may be correlated with high risk behavior among Black MSM and may help explain this population's increasing incidence of HIV infection. Research supports a relationship between religiosity, spirituality, and high risk behavior among populations. Some research has suggested that religiosity and spirituality among Black MSM may be correlated but are multifaceted constructs. Conclusions suggest that among Black MSM these constructs account for certain levels of cognitive dissonance among Black MSM addressing their sexual and religious identity and can lead to negative coping behaviors and negative health outcomes (e.g., higher sexual risk, higher substance abuse, and higher levels of depression) among Black MSM. Findings also suggest positive spiritual and religious experiences may reduce the level of dissonance experienced by some Black MSM and may lead to positive health outcomes. Despite the unique role of religiosity and spirituality among Black MSM, research has not examined the relationships of these constructs and high sexual risk behavior among Black MSM. Future effective HIV prevention interventions intended for Black MSM may well include dissonance reduction, as well as, spirituality and religiosity components to achieve risk reduction interventions that may well decrease the continued HIV incidence among Black MSM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Blacks](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Male Homosexuality](#)
[*Religiosity](#)
[*Spirituality](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Is dysfunctional use of the mobile phone a behavioural addiction? Confronting symptom-based versus process-based approaches.

- Citation:** Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1063-3995;1099-0879 (Jun 19, 2014)
- Author(s):** Billieux, Joel; Philippot, Pierre; Schmid, Cecile; Maurage, Pierre; De Mol, Jan; Van der Linden, Martial
- Abstract:** Dysfunctional use of the mobile phone has often been conceptualized as a 'behavioural addiction' that shares most features with drug addictions. In the current article, we challenge the clinical utility of the addiction model as applied to mobile phone overuse. We describe the case of a woman who overuses her mobile phone from two distinct approaches: (1) a symptom-based categorical approach inspired from the addiction model of dysfunctional mobile phone use and (2) a process-based approach resulting from an idiosyncratic clinical case conceptualization. In the case depicted here, the addiction model was shown to lead to standardized and non-relevant treatment, whereas the clinical case conceptualization allowed identification of specific psychological processes that can be targeted with specific, empirically based psychological interventions. This finding highlights that conceptualizing excessive behaviours (e.g., gambling and sex) within the addiction model can be a simplification of an individual's psychological functioning,

offering only limited clinical relevance. Copyright 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. Key Practitioner Message The addiction model, applied to excessive behaviours (e.g., gambling, sex and Internet-related activities) may lead to non-relevant standardized treatments. Clinical case conceptualization allowed identification of specific psychological processes that can be targeted with specific empirically based psychological interventions. The biomedical model might lead to the simplification of an individual's psychological functioning with limited clinical relevance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

3. Data compatibility in the addiction sciences: An examination of measure commonality.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, May 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (May 20, 2014)

Author(s): Conway, Kevin P; Vullo, Genevieve C; Kennedy, Ashley P; Finger, Matthew S; Agrawal, Arpana; Bjork, James M; Farrer, Lindsay A; Hancock, Dana B; Hussong, Andrea; Wakim, Paul; Huggins, Wayne; Hendershot, Tabitha; Nettles, Destiney S; Pratt, Joseph; Maiese, Deborah; Junkins, Heather A; Ramos, Erin M; Strader, Lisa C; Hamilton, Carol M; Sher, Kenneth J

Abstract: The need for comprehensive analysis to compare and combine data across multiple studies in order to validate and extend results is widely recognized. This paper aims to assess the extent of data compatibility in the substance abuse and addiction (SAA) sciences through an examination of measure commonality, defined as the use of similar measures, across grants funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Data were extracted from applications of funded, active grants involving human-subjects research in four scientific areas (epidemiology, prevention, services, and treatment) and six frequently assessed scientific domains. A total of 548 distinct measures were cited across 141 randomly sampled applications. Commonality, as assessed by density (range of 0-1) of shared measurement, was examined. Results showed that commonality was low and varied by domain/area. Commonality was most prominent for (1) diagnostic interviews (structured and semi-structured) for substance use disorders and psychopathology (density of 0.88), followed by (2) scales to assess dimensions of substance use problems and disorders (0.70), (3) scales to assess dimensions of affect and psychopathology (0.69), (4) measures of substance use quantity and frequency (0.62), (5) measures of personality traits (0.40), and (6) assessments of cognitive/neurologic ability (0.22). The areas of prevention (density of 0.41) and treatment (0.42) had greater commonality than epidemiology (0.36) and services (0.32). To address the lack of measure commonality, NIDA and its scientific partners recommend and provide common measures for SAA researchers within the PhenX Toolkit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

4. Running wheel exercise before a binge regimen of methamphetamine does not protect against striatal dopaminergic damage.

Citation: Synapse, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0887-4476;1098-2396 (Jun 19, 2014)

Author(s): O'dell, Steven J; Marshall, John F

Abstract: ABSTRACT Repeated administration of methamphetamine (mAMPH) to rodents in a single-day "binge" dosing regimen produces long-lasting damage to forebrain dopaminergic nerve terminals as measured by decreases in tissue dopamine (DA) content and levels of the plasmalemmal DA transporter (DAT). However, the midbrain cell bodies from which the DA terminals arise survive, and previous reports show that striatal DA markers return to control levels by 12 months post-mAMPH, suggesting long-term repair or regrowth of damaged DA terminals. We previously showed that when rats engaged in voluntary aerobic exercise for 3 weeks before and 3 weeks after a binge regimen of mAMPH, exercise significantly ameliorated mAMPH-induced decreases in striatal DAT. However, these data left unresolved the question of whether exercise protected against the initial neurotoxicity from the mAMPH binge or accelerated the repair of the damaged DA terminals. The present experiments were designed to test whether exercise protects against the mAMPH-induced injury. Adult male Sprague-Dawley rats were allowed to run in wheels for 3 weeks before an acute binge regimen of mAMPH or saline, then placed into nonwheel cages for an additional week before autoradiographic determination of striatal DAT binding. The autoradiographic findings showed that prior exercise provided no protection against mAMPH-induced damage to striatal DA terminals. These results, together with analyses from our previous experiments, suggest that voluntary exercise may accelerate the repair of mAMPH-damaged DA terminals and that voluntary exercise may be useful as therapeutic adjunct in the treatment mAMPH addicts. Synapse, 2014. 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

5. Neural and psychological mechanisms underlying compulsive drug seeking habits and drug memories - indications for novel treatments of addiction.

Citation: European Journal of Neuroscience, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0953-816X;1460-9568 (Jun 17, 2014)

Author(s): Everitt, Barry J

Abstract: Abstract This review discusses the evidence for the hypothesis that the development of drug addiction can be understood in terms of interactions between Pavlovian and instrumental learning and memory mechanisms in the brain that underlie the seeking and taking of drugs. It is argued that these behaviours initially are goal-directed, but increasingly become elicited as stimulus-response habits by drug-associated conditioned stimuli that are established by Pavlovian conditioning. It is further argued that compulsive drug use emerges as the result of a loss of prefrontal cortical inhibitory control over drug seeking habits. Data are reviewed that indicate these transitions from use to abuse to addiction depend upon shifts from ventral to dorsal striatal control over behaviour, mediated in part by serial connectivity between the striatum and midbrain dopamine systems. Only some individuals lose control over their drug use, and the importance of behavioural impulsivity as a vulnerability trait predicting stimulant abuse and addiction in animals and humans, together with consideration of an emerging neuroendophenotype for addiction are discussed. Finally, the potential for developing treatments for addiction is considered in light of the neuropsychological advances that are reviewed, including the possibility of targeting drug memory reconsolidation and extinction to reduce Pavlovian influences on drug seeking as a means of promoting abstinence and preventing relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

6. The impact of technical assistance and implementation support on program capacity to deliver integrated services.

Citation: The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 1094-3412 (Jun 14, 2014)

Author(s): Chaple, Michael; Sacks, Stanley

Abstract: This study assessed gains that New York State mental health and addiction outpatient clinics achieved in their capacity to provide integrated mental health and substance abuse services for persons with co-occurring disorders. The investigators used two Dual Diagnosis Capability (DDC) indices-one for Addiction Treatment (DDCAT) and one for Mental Health Treatment (DDCMHT)-to measure integration capability at baseline (n=603) and at follow-up (n=150), an average of 2 years post-baseline, during which time programs received technical assistance and implementation support. At baseline, the average program score was 2.68, below the "Capable" level (3.0 on a 5-point scale). At follow-up, the average score was 3.04, and the percent of programs rated Capable more than doubled (from 22 to 52%). Programs with lower baseline scores and those with more time to follow-up (2-3 years) had the greatest increases, but 12 to 18 months were sufficient to realize sizeable and significant improvements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Council for Behavioral Health; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in [The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
Available from *Springer NHS* in [The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

7. The extra-adrenal effects of metyrapone and oxazepam on ongoing cocaine self-administration.

Citation: Brain Research, June 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0006-8993 (Jun 2, 2014)

Author(s): Guerin, Glenn F; Schmoutz, Christopher D; Goeders, Nicholas E

Abstract: Investigation of the role of stress in cocaine addiction has yielded an efficacious combination of metyrapone and oxazepam, hypothesized to decrease relapse to cocaine use by reducing stress-induced craving. However, recent data suggest an extra-adrenal role for metyrapone in mediating stress- and addiction-related behaviors. The interactions between the physiological stress response and cocaine self-administration were characterized in rodents utilizing surgical adrenalectomy and pharmacological treatment. Male Wistar rats were trained to self-administer cocaine (0.25mg/kg/infusion) and food pellets under a concurrent alternating fixed-ratio schedule of reinforcement. Surgical removal of the adrenal glands resulted in a significant decrease in plasma corticosterone and a consequent increase in ACTH, as expected. However, adrenalectomy did not significantly affect ongoing cocaine self-administration. Pretreatment with metyrapone, oxazepam and their combinations in intact rats resulted in a significant decrease in cocaine-reinforced responses. These same pharmacological treatments were still effective in reducing cocaine- and food-reinforced responding in adrenalectomized rats. The results of these experiments demonstrate that adrenally-derived steroids are not necessary to maintain cocaine-reinforced responding in cocaine-experienced rats. These results also demonstrate that metyrapone may produce effects outside of the adrenal gland, presumably in the central nervous system, to affect cocaine-related behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:**Source:** PsycINFO**Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Brain Research](#)**8. Prevalence and correlates of transactional sex among an urban emergency department sample: Exploring substance use and HIV risk.****Citation:** Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 28/2(625-630), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Jun 2014)**Author(s):** Patton, Rikki; Blow, Frederic C; Bohnert, Amy S. B; Bonar, Erin E; Barry, Kristen L; Walton, Maureen A**Correspondence Address:** Patton, Rikki: Department of Counseling, 27 South Forge Street, Akron, OH, US, 44325, rpatton@uakron.edu**Institution:** The Substance Abuse Research Center, University of Michigan, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, MI, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, MI, US**Language:** English**Abstract:** Men and women involved in transactional sex (TS) report increased rates of HIV risk behaviors and substance use problems as compared with the general population. When people engaged in TS seek health care, they may be more likely to utilize the emergency department (ED) rather than primary care services. Our goal was to examine the prevalence and correlates of TS involvement among an ED sample of men and women. Adults ages 18-60 were recruited from an urban ED, as part of a larger randomized control trial. Participants (n = 4,575; 3,045 women, 1,530 men) self-administered a screening survey that assessed past 3-month substance use (including alcohol, marijuana, illicit drugs, and prescription drugs) and HIV risk behaviors, including TS (i.e., being paid in exchange of a sexual behavior), inconsistent condom use, multiple partners, and anal sex. Of the sample, 13.3% (n = 610) reported TS within the past 3 months (64.4% were female). Bivariate analysis showed TS was significantly positively associated with alcohol use severity, marijuana use, and both illicit and prescription drug use, and multiple HIV risk behaviors. These variables (except marijuana) remained significantly positively associated with TS in a binary logistic regression analysis. The prevalence of recent TS involvement among both male and female ED patients is substantial. These individuals were more likely to report higher levels of alcohol/drug use and HIV risk behaviors. The ED may be a prime location to engage both men and women who are involved in TS in behavioral interventions for substance use and sexual risk reduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)**Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014**Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal**Subject Headings:** [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Emergency Services](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**9. White problem gamblers discount delayed rewards less steeply than their African American and Hispanic counterparts.****Citation:** Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 28/2(599-606), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Jun 2014)**Author(s):** Andrade, Leonardo F; Petry, Nancy M

Correspondence Address: Petry, Nancy M.: Department of Medicine, Calhoun Cardiology Center, University of Connecticut Health Center, MC-3944, 263 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-3944, Npetry@uchc.edu

Institution: Contingency Management, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, CT, US; Department of Medicine, Calhoun Cardiology Center, University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Impulsivity is a core process underlying addictive behaviors, including nonpharmacological addictive behaviors such as problem gambling. Although considerable attention has been given to the investigation of delay discounting within the context of addiction-related behaviors, relatively little research has examined the relationship between discounting and individual variables, such as race/ethnicity. The purpose of this study was to compare discounting rates in the three most prevalent racial/ethnic groups in the United States: Whites, African Americans, and Hispanics. The study was conducted with 315 problem gamblers. Participants completed a delay-discounting questionnaire involving choices between a smaller amount of money delivered immediately and a larger amount delivered later. A hyperbolic discounting function estimated delay-discounting rates based on participants' indifference points obtained via the questionnaires. Results showed significant effects of race/ethnicity on delay discounting. White gamblers discounted delayed money at lower rates than African Americans and Hispanics, even after controlling for confounding variables. These data suggest that among individuals who develop problem gambling, Whites are less impulsive than African Americans and Hispanics, at least in terms of choosing between delayed and immediate reinforcers. These results have implications for evaluating the onset and treatment of addictive disorders from a health-disparities perspective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Rewards](#)
[*Delay Discounting](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Whites](#)
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

Source: PsycINFO

10. Development and evaluation of the Marijuana Reduction Strategies Self-Efficacy Scale.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 28/2(575-579), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Davis, Alan K; Osborn, Lawrence A; Leith, Jaclyn; Rosenberg, Harold; Ashrafioun, Lisham; Hawley, Anna; Bannon, Erin E; Jesse, Samantha; Kraus, Shane; Kryszak, Elizabeth; Cross, Nicole; Carhart, Victoria; Baik, Kyoung-deok

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Language:

English

Abstract:

To evaluate several psychometric properties of a questionnaire designed to assess college students' self-efficacy to employ 21 cognitive-behavioral strategies intended to reduce the amount and/or frequency with which they consume marijuana, we recruited 273 marijuana-using students to rate their confidence that they could employ each of the strategies. Examination of frequency counts for each item, principal components analysis, internal consistency reliability, and mean interitem correlation supported retaining all 21 items in a single scale. In support of criterion validity, marijuana use-reduction self-efficacy scores were significantly positively correlated with cross-situational confidence to abstain from marijuana, and significantly negatively correlated with quantity and frequency of marijuana use and marijuana-related problems. In addition, compared with respondents whose use of marijuana either increased or remained stable, self-efficacy was significantly higher among those who had decreased their use of marijuana over the past year. This relatively short and easily administered questionnaire could be used to identify college students who have low self-efficacy to employ specific marijuana reduction strategies and as an outcome measure to evaluate educational and skill-training interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Questionnaires](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[College Students](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

11. Bidirectional effects of parenting and youth substance use during the transition to middle and high school.**Citation:**

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 28/2(475-486), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Jun 2014)

Author(s):

Elkins, Sara R; Fite, Paula J; Moore, Todd M; Lochman, John E; Wells, Karen C

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Institution:

Department of Pediatrics, Psychology Service, Baylor College of Medicine, Texas Children's Hospital, Houston, TX, US; Clinical Child Psychology Program, University of Kansas, KS, US; Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee, TN, US; Department of Psychology, University of Alabama, AL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University School of Medicine, NC, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

The current study assessed bidirectional relationships between supportive parenting behaviors (i.e., involvement, positive parenting), parental control strategies (i.e., parental monitoring, effective discipline), and youth substance use in a sample of aggressive youth during the transitions to middle and high school. Participants were drawn from the control group of a larger longitudinal study and were followed from 4th through 9th grade. Cross-lagged developmental models were evaluated using structural equation modeling. Youth substance use at 6th, 7th, and 8th grade influenced positive parenting at 7th, 8th, and 9th grade, but did not influence parental involvement or monitoring at any grade. Parental involvement, monitoring, and positive parenting at earlier grades did not influence youth substance use at later grades. Reciprocal relationships were observed between effective discipline and youth substance use at all grades. Results are consistent with models of bidirectionality that suggest that parents and children adjust their behavior

based on the response of the other. Findings may impact our understanding of the development of youth substance use across time and improve interventions designed to reduce this behavior during periods of transition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*School Transition](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)
[*Parenting](#)
Source: PsycINFO

12. One-year outcomes and mediators of a brief intervention for drug abusing adolescents.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 28/2(464-474), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Winters, Ken C; Lee, Susanne; Botzet, Andria; Fahnhorst, Tamara; Nicholson, Ali
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Language: English
Abstract: Two manually guided brief interventions were evaluated with a randomized, controlled trial. Adolescents (aged 13-17 years) suspected of abusing alcohol and other drugs and their parent were randomly assigned to receive either a 2-session adolescent only (BI-A), 2-session adolescent and additional parent session (BI-AP), or assessment only control condition (CON). Adolescents were identified in a school setting, and the intervention was delivered by trained counselors. Outcome analyses (N = 284; 90% of those enrolled) of relative change (from intake to 12 months) and absolute status (at 12 months) revealed a general pattern of reductions in drug use behaviors, particularly with the cannabis outcome measures, in both active conditions (BI-A and BI-AP). Students in the control condition showed worse outcome compared with the BI-A and BI-AP groups. Among the 4 mediating variables measured at 6 months, use of additional services, motivation to change, and parenting practices had significant influences on 12-month outcome; problem-solving skills approached significance as a mediator. The potential value of a brief intervention for drug abusing adolescents is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Psychotherapy](#)
[*Brief Psychotherapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Intervention](#)
Source: PsycINFO

13. Adolescent substance use in Israel: The roles of exposure to political traumas and posttraumatic stress symptoms.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 28/2(453-463), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Schiff, Miriam; Fang, Lin

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Institution: Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel; Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Previous studies have not examined the potential mediating role of posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTS) and moderating roles of gender and ethnicity among adolescents in the aftermath of political traumas, especially in the Middle East. This study of Israeli adolescents aimed to begin bridging these gaps in knowledge. We addressed the following hypotheses: (a) greater exposure to multiple political traumas would be associated with adolescent substance use; (b) greater PTS would be associated with adolescent substance use; (c) PTS would mediate the association of exposure to multiple political traumas on substance use; and (d) gender and ethnicity would moderate the pathways from exposure and PTS to substance use. A nationally representative sample included 4,733 Grade 10 and 11 students (half were females; 36.8% were Arabs). Results of bootstrapping estimations found a significant direct link between exposure to multiple political traumas and substance use, as well as an indirect link through PTS. Gender moderated the relationship between PTS and substance use, while ethnicity moderated the association between exposure and substance use. Specifically, female adolescent substance use decreased when their PTS increased. Arab adolescents who had greater exposure to multiple political traumas used more substances. PTS may be an important mechanism by which trauma exposure is associated with increased substance use. Screening adolescents for PTS and substance use, shortly after political trauma, is essential to address the potential risk factors in vulnerable adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Ethnic Identity](#)
[*Political Issues](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Do peer perceptions mediate the effects of ADHD symptoms and conduct problems on substance use for college students?

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 28/2(431-442), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Van Eck, Kathryn; Markle, Robert S; Dattilo, Lauren; Flory, Kate

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Institution: Division of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Maryland, MD, US; Department of Psychology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, US; Department of Psychology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, US; Department of Psychology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Although extensive research suggests that attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and conduct problems (CP; symptoms of oppositional defiant disorder, conduct disorder, and antisocial personality disorder) contribute to risk for substance use, why

these symptoms increase risk for substance use remains unclear. Given that research indicates that perceived peer tolerance and perceived peer substance use affect substance use, we evaluated the degree to which these peer-perception constructs mediated the association that ADHD symptoms, CP symptoms, and their interaction share with substance use (i.e., alcohol use, marijuana use, and illicit drug use). Participants were college students (N = 627; 60% female; 47% European American) with a mean age of 20.23 years. Results indicated that perceived peer use significantly mediated the association of ADHD symptoms with alcohol, marijuana, and illicit drug use, whereas perceived peer use only mediated the association between CP symptoms and alcohol use. Perceived peer tolerance significantly mediated the association that both CP and ADHD symptoms had with marijuana use, but not alcohol or illicit drug use. Finally, CP symptoms moderated the indirect effect that ADHD symptoms had on alcohol use through perceived peer tolerance. At low levels of CP symptoms, increases in ADHD symptoms corresponded to increases in perceived peer tolerance, which was related to increased alcohol use. However, at high levels of CP symptoms, increases in ADHD symptoms corresponded to decreases in perceived peer tolerance, which was associated with decreased alcohol use. Implications of findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Peers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Stages of change, clinical presentation, retention, and treatment outcomes in treatment-seeking outpatient problem gambling clients.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 28/2(414-419), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Soberay, Adam David; Grimsley, Paul; Faragher, J. Michael; Barbash, Melissa; Berger, Ben

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Language: English

Abstract: Specific stages of change have been associated with clinical variables before and during the course of addiction treatment. However, few studies have specifically focused on these relationships for problem and pathological gamblers. The present study examined the relationships between pretreatment stages of change and clinical treatment variables in a sample of 71 treatment-seeking problem and pathological gamblers. The participants were administered the following instruments: the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA), the NORC DSM-IV Screen for Gambling Problems (NODS), and the Outcome Questionnaire 45 (OQ-45). The researchers hypothesized that there would be a relationship among pretreatment stages of change and (a) severity of gambling problems at onset of treatment, (b) severity of psychosocial problems at onset of treatment, (c) retention in treatment, and (d) level of psychosocial improvement through therapy. The results indicate that (a) precontemplation was negatively related to reported gambling problems at outset of treatment, and contemplation and maintenance were positively related to reported gambling problems at the outset of treatment; (b) action was positively associated with level of psychosocial functioning at outset of treatment; (c) action was negatively associated with retention in treatment; and (d) maintenance was

negatively associated with level of improvement in psychosocial functioning through therapy. Implications for treatment of this population include the ability to adjust treatment plans and interventions with increased awareness of potential barriers and obstacles unique to pretreatment stages of change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Seeking Behavior](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Stages of Change](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Treatment Compliance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Alcohol consumption and partner violence among women entering substance use disorder treatment.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 28/2(313-321), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Kaufmann, Vyga G; O'Farrell, Timothy J; Murphy, Christopher M; Murphy, Marie M; Muchowski, Patrice

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Language: English

Abstract: To test the hypothesized role of alcohol consumption as a proximal risk factor for partner violence, a within-subjects analysis compared levels of alcohol consumption in violent versus nonviolent conflict events among substance-abusing women and their male partners. Participants were married or cohabiting women (N = 145) who had recently begun a substance abuse treatment program and reported both a violent and a nonviolent relationship conflict event with their male partner in the prior 6 months. The average age was 38, and 83% were White. Male partners did not participate in the study. The female participant provided information about the male partner. Women were interviewed regarding a violent conflict event in which physical violence occurred and a nonviolent conflict event in which psychological aggression occurred without physical violence. The interview assessed quantity of alcohol consumed and use of other drugs prior to each conflict. Alcohol consumption was significantly greater prior to violent versus nonviolent conflict events for all measures of women's alcohol consumption examined: any drinking, heavy drinking, number of drinks in the 12 hr preceding the conflict event, and estimated blood alcohol concentration at time of the event. Male partners' alcohol consumption showed similar results. Use of other drugs in women, but not men, was significantly more likely prior to physical conflicts. These within-subject comparisons help to rule out individual difference explanations for the alcohol-violence association and indicate that the quantity of alcohol consumption is an important proximal risk factor for partner violence in substance-abusing women and their male partners. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the Association for Advancement of Cognitive and Behavior Therapies. Nov, 2009. New York, NY, US. Portions of this article were presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Intimate Partner Violence](#)
Source: PsycINFO

17. HIV prevention needs of sex-trading injection drug-using Black men who have sex with both men and women.

Citation: American Journal of Men's Health, June 2010, vol./is. 4/2(104-110), 1557-9883;1557-9891 (Jun 2010)
Author(s): Washington, Thomas Alex; Meyer-Adams, Nancy
Correspondence Address: Washington, Thomas Alex: California State University, Long Beach Building, SSPA-132, 1250 Bellflower Boulevard, Long Beach, CA, US, 90840, twashing@csulb.edu
Institution: California State University, Long Beach, CA, US; California State University, Long Beach, CA, US
Language: English
Abstract: This study examined HIV prevention program needs from the perspective of injection drug-using men who have sex with both men and women involved in sex trade. Focus groups were conducted involving an exploratory sample (N = 105) of men who met the following parameters: African American, injection drug-using behavior, men who have sex with men and women, and men who frequent parks and other areas for sex trade in Baltimore City and surrounding areas, aged between 18 and 40 years. Data suggest that an HIV prevention program is needed that includes a safe space specifically for the IDU-MSM/W sex-trade community, comprehensive services including treatment for substance abuse and job assistance, and methods for improving HIV-prevention, such as communication skills to increase condom use during sex. These findings provide a better understanding of a population for which little is known, and identifies HIV prevention program needs for the IDU-MSM/W community involved in sex trade. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2010

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Blacks](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)
[HIV](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *American Journal of Men's Health*

18. Commentary: Are ADHD symptoms habit-like?-A commentary on Goodman et al (2014).

Citation: Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, June 2014, vol./is. 55/6(611-614), 0021-9630;1469-7610 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Tannock, Rosemary
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Institution: Neurosciences & Mental Health Research Program, The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, ON, Canada
Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the original article by Goodman et al (see record 2014-20894-005) regarding the neurobehavioral development of multiple memory systems. Tannock argues that the multiple memory systems framework proposed in the article as a potential explanatory mechanisms underlying several psychiatric disorders is innovative and consistent with an emergent focus on transdiagnostic core mechanisms. This review addresses whether or not there are two distinct memory systems and if they develop asynchronously in humans. The review also discusses habits and whether individuals with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) manifest habit-like symptoms. It is concluded that whereas the multiple memory system framework and its primary postulate garner support from research findings in addiction and obsessive-compulsive behavior, and even in Tourette syndrome, Tannock finds it less compelling as an explanation of impulsive/hyperactive symptoms in ADHD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry. Association for Child and Adolescent Mental Health.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Memory](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Neural Development](#)
[*Behavioral Neuroscience](#)
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[Child Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

19. Review of Harm reduction in substance use and high risk behaviour: International policy and practice.

Citation: Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, September 2013, vol./is. 30/3(227-228), 0790-9667 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Subramanian, Narayanan

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Institution: HSE National Drug Treatment Centre, Dublin, Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Harm Reduction in Substance Use and High Risk Behaviour: International Policy and Practice by Richard Pates and Diane Riley (see record 2013-04655-000). Harm reduction in substance misuse is a well established practice in USA, Australia and most western European countries like Ireland and United Kingdom. However, it is not practiced in many countries across the world due to social and cultural beliefs and due to political reasons and public opinion. It is noted that the initial section of the book gives an insight in to the history of harm reduction followed by the second section, which focuses on policy. The final section deals with specific regions across the world with a separate chapter on ex-communist countries in central and eastern Europe. The authors describe the uniqueness of the problem in every country like fentanyl being the main injecting drug in Estonia and increased prevalence of amphetamine misuse along with heroin in Latvia and Lithuania and fast growing HIV epidemic in Ukraine. Overall this book is a very good read for those interested in addiction issues and could be used as an excellent reference book for future policy making in harm reduction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: College of Psychiatrists of Ireland; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)

[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in adults attending addiction treatment in Ireland: Preliminary international ADHD in substance-use disorders prevalence study (IASP) results.

Citation: Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, September 2013, vol./is. 30/3(171-177), 0790-9667 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Van Hout, M. C; Foley, M

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

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a neuro-behavioural disorder characterised by early onset of persistent inattention-disorganisation and hyperactivity-impulsivity. Symptoms causing significant impairment in psychosocial function commence in childhood and heighten the risk for early substance experimentation and potential development of substance-use disorders (SUD). The research aimed to estimate the occurrence of adult attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in new treatment cases of adults attending addiction treatment services. Methods: The Adult ADHD Symptoms Rating Scale (ASRS) self-administered questionnaire was administered on entry and 2 weeks later for first admissions to inpatient and outpatient addiction treatment settings The ASRS is a validated and reliable 18-item self-report scale derived from the DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criteria for ADHD, comprising nine items on inattention and nine items on hyperactivity/impulsivity. Results: A total of 47 new treatment cases took part in the study. The occurrence of ADHD among SUDs in this sample was 13% (n56). Four of the participants were being treated for Problem Poly Substance use, whereas two participants were being treated for Problem Drug use. None of the participants screening positive for ADHD were being treated for Problem Alcohol use. Of the positively screened cases, all were male, predominantly single and unemployed. Conclusions: The ASRS screening instrument may be a useful tool to detect ADHD co-morbidity in SUD treatment-seeking cases. More research is needed to appropriately develop the SUD treatment pathways for adolescent and adult ADHD sufferers in Ireland. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: College of Psychiatrists of Ireland; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Patterns of HIV and mental health service integration in New York State.

Citation: AIDS Care, August 2014, vol./is. 26/8(1027-1031), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Kim, Sunhee; Ades, Marc; Pinho, Veronica; Cournos, Francine; McKinnon, Karen

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Language: English

Abstract: The Affordable Care Act (ACA) creates incentives to coordinate primary care, mental health (MH) care, and addiction services. Integration of clinical HIV and MH services has been shown to improve quality of life and physical and MH of people living with HIV/AIDS. However, few studies have investigated the practice of service integration systematically. We examined the practice patterns of 515 direct service providers in New York State who received training about HIV MH between May 2010 and July 2012. We sought to identify provider and treatment setting characteristics associated with an integrated spectrum of care. Using factor analysis and linear modeling, we found that patterns of service integration varied by type of health-care setting, service setting location, providers' HIV caseload, and the discipline of the provider describing the direct services. Understanding the existing capacities of clinicians providing care in a variety of settings throughout New York will help to guide staffing and linkage to enhance HIV MH service integration as significant shifts in the organization of health care occur. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Integrated Services](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Depression severity is associated with increased risk behaviors and decreased CD4 cell counts.

Citation: AIDS Care, August 2014, vol./is. 26/8(1004-1012), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Aug 2014)

Author(s): Taniguchi, Toshibumi; Shacham, Enbal; Onen, Nur Fiona; Grubb, Jessica Rosenbaum; Overton, Edgar Turner

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Language: English

Abstract: Depression is a common comorbidity among HIV-infected individuals. We studied the relationship between depressive symptoms, risk behaviors (risky-sexual behavior, tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drug use) and HIV outcomes. This cross-sectional study conducted in 2009 at the Washington University HIV Clinic included screening for depression with patient health questionnaire, survey of sexual behavior, illicit drug, alcohol, and tobacco use within 30 days. Sociodemographics, plasma HIV RNA levels, CD4 cell counts, and sexually transmitted disease test results were obtained from medical records. Multivariate logistic and linear regression models were used to assess the association between depressive symptoms severity and risk behaviors, HIV-outcomes and combination antiretroviral therapy (cART) adherence. A total of 624 persons completed the assessment of whom 432 (69%) were male and 426 (68%) African- American. The median CD4 cell count was 410 cells/mm and 479 persons (77%) were on cART of whom 112 (23%) had HIV RNA level > 400 copies/mL. Overall, 96 (15%) had symptoms of major depressive disorder. Depressive symptom severity was associated with increased likelihood of high-risk drinking (odds ratio [OR], 2.4; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.1-5.1), current tobacco use (OR, 1.8; 95% CI, 1.1-2.9), illicit drug use (OR, 1.7; 95% CI, 1.0-2.8), and risky-sexual behavior (OR, 1.5; 95% CI, 0.8-2.7). Suboptimal cART adherence (visual analog scale < 95%) was also associated with depressive symptoms severity ($p < 0.05$). After adjustment for age, sex, race, receipt of cART, and cART adherence, depressive symptoms severity was independently associated with lower CD4

cell count ($p < 0.05$) but not with higher HIV RNA level ($p = 0.39$). Depression adversely affects HIV-infected individuals, requiring greater effort at utilizing multidisciplinary interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*HIV](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Antiviral Drugs](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Treatment Compliance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Associations of the 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 1B gene (HTR1B) with alcohol, cocaine, and heroin abuse.

Citation: American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, March 2013, vol./is. 162/2(169-176), 1552-4841;1552-485X (Mar 2013)

Author(s): Cao, Jian; LaRocque, Emily; Li, Dawei

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Institution: Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US; Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Abnormal serotonergic pathways are implicated in numerous neuropsychiatric disorders including alcohol and drug dependence (abuse). The human 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 1B, encoded by the HTR1B (5-HT1B) gene, is a presynaptic serotonin autoreceptor that plays an important role in regulating serotonin synthesis and release. Although there was evidence of associations of the HTR1B gene variants in the etiologies of substance use disorders, negative findings were also reported. To clarify the roles of commonly reported single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the HTR1B gene underlying alcohol and drug dependence (abuse), we performed a meta-analysis based on the available genotype data from individual candidate gene-based association studies. Evidence of association was found between the functional SNP -161A > T (rs130058) and alcohol, cocaine, and heroin dependence (e.g., $P = 0.03$ and odds ratio (OR) = 1.2 (1.02, 1.42) in the combined European, Asian, African, and Hispanic populations). SNP -261T > G (rs11568817) also showed evidence of association but with different directions in Europeans and non-Europeans (e.g., $P = 0.0018$ with OR = 1.42 (1.14, 1.76) and $P = 0.01$ with ORs = 0.5 (0.3, 0.85), respectively). This meta-analysis supports the associations of HTR1B -261T > G and -161A > T with alcohol and drug abuse and further investigations are warranted in larger samples. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)

*Genes
 *Serotonin
 Addiction
 Cocaine
 Genetic Linkage
 Heroin Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

24. Mindfulness-based sobriety: A clinician's treatment guide for addiction recovery using relapse prevention therapy, acceptance and commitment therapy, and motivational interviewing.

Citation: Mindfulness-based sobriety: A clinician's treatment guide for addiction recovery using relapse prevention therapy, acceptance and commitment therapy, and motivational interviewing., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Turner, Nick; Welches, Phil; Conti, Sandra

Institution: Gateway Foundation, Chicago, IL, US; Gateway Foundation, Community Services Division, Chicago, IL, US; Guided Path Psychological Services, Palatine, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Too often, clients with substance abuse and addiction problems achieve sobriety only to relapse shortly after. To make matters worse, clients may see their relapse as evidence of personal failure and inadequacy, and, as a result, they may resist more treatment. As a clinician in the addiction treatment field, what can you do to help clients break this cycle and maintain their progress? Mindfulness-Based Sobriety presents a breakthrough, integrative approach to addiction recovery using mindfulness-based therapy, motivational interviewing, and relapse prevention therapy. The practical, evidence-based strategies outlined in this book will help you identify your clients values, strengthen their motivation, and tackle other mental health problems that may lie at the root of their addiction. In addition, the book's strong emphasis on relapse prevention means that you can help clients stay on the path to sobriety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: *Motivational Interviewing
 *Relapse Prevention
 *Sobriety
 *Mindfulness
 *Acceptance and Commitment Therapy
 Addiction
 Clinicians
 Treatment Guidelines

Source: PsycINFO

25. Our tiny organization packs a national wallop.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, January 2014, vol./is. 33/1(65-66), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Kotz, Margaret M

Institution: American Osteopathic Academy of Addiction Medicine, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents a message from the President of the American Osteopathic Academy of Addiction Medicine (AOAAM). Most of the activities of AOAAM have been performed in collaboration with other, much larger, organizations, which has enabled the Academy to leverage its influence. AOAAM has conducted 40 buprenorphine certification courses through face-to-face courses and live webinars. The AOAAM has joined with the American Society of Addiction Medicine's (ASAM) Practice Improvement and Performance Measures Action Group (PIPMAG), which was developed

by the ASAM to address the marked disparities in addiction care provided by specialists in the field. The group will develop standards and promulgate performance measures for addiction specialist physicians. AOAAM members serve on the PIPMAG's steering committee and standards work group. The AOAAM also is part of the ASAM coalition steering committee that developed the new levels of care criteria, which were published in October 2013. AOAAM members joined the work groups that revised the criteria and served as field reviewers. The ASAM criteria are guidelines for assessment, service planning, placement, continued stay, and discharge. They also provide a framework for multidimensional patient assessment. The AOAAM carries the addiction banner for tens of thousands of osteopathic primary care physicians. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[Education](#)
[Organizations](#)
[Physicians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Long-term relapse of ultra-rapid opioid detoxification.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, January 2014, vol./is. 33/1(33-40), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Salimi, Alireza; Safari, Farhad; Mohajerani, Seyed Amir; Hashemian, Morteza; Kolahi, Ali-Asghar; Mottaghi, Kamran

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Language: English

Abstract: Ultra-rapid opioid detoxification (UROD) and subsequently induction of naltrexone maintenance therapy can be regarded as a safe and effective detoxification method for use in patients with opiate addiction. Long-term efficacy, relapse time, and relapse rate of this method is not clear. The aim of this article was to assess UROD efficacy and estimate the relapse rate in the 2-year follow-up period. Opioid-addicted, self-reporting patients referred to our hospital center were enrolled. All demographic data were collected by direct interview and based on patients' official documents. Addiction information were obtained from the patients' own admission and the interviews. Patients then began the UROD process. Thereafter, patients were scheduled for follow-up visits every 3 months for a 2-year period. A total of 424 patients were enrolled in the study and entered the UROD program, of which 400 patients completed. Of the total patients, 303 (75.75%) were successful (successful group) and 97 (24.25%) relapsed (relapse group). The unemployment rate was significantly higher in the relapse group (76%) compared with those in the successful group (21%) ($P = .02$). No patients in the relapse group continued naltrexone maintenance at 6-month follow-up, which was significantly lower than successful group (75.8%) ($P < .05$). The relapse rate was 14% at the first month visit and 24% at the 6 month and thereafter. All patients who had a relapse incident discontinued use of naltrexone before relapse happened. UROD could be an effective method of detoxification in addicted patients, but case selection, sticking to the guidelines, and maintenance therapy accompanied with social support is necessary to minimize relapse

and withdrawal symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Detoxification](#)
[*Maintenance Therapy](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Pain, pain catastrophizing, and past legal charges related to drugs.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, January 2014, vol./is. 33/1(28-32), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Sansone, Randy A; Watts, Daron A; Wiederman, Michael W

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, US; Department of Psychiatry, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH, US; Department of Human Relations, Columbia College, Columbia, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Using a self-report survey methodology in a cross-sectional consecutive primary care sample (N = 238), we examined pain at 3 time points (today, past month, past year), pain catastrophizing using the Pain Catastrophizing Scale, and history of legal charges for 5 drug-related crimes as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Among the subsample of 185 participants with histories of being prescribed analgesics, 33 reported a history of legal charges for drug-related crimes. Analyses of variance among this subsample confirmed statistically significant relationships between the current level of pain and history of legal charges for drug-related crimes, as well as level of pain catastrophizing and history of legal charges for drug-related crimes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crime](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Legal Processes](#)
[*Pain](#)
[Crises](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. An update on zolpidem abuse and dependence.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, January 2014, vol./is. 33/1(15-23), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jan 2014)

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

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Language: English

Abstract: In 2004, the health authorities (French National Agency for Medicines and Health Products Safety-ANSM) modified the summary of zolpidem characteristics. Particularly it now includes the sentence "a pharmacodependence may materialize." The current article aims to show that despite this modification, zolpidem continues to be associated with problematic drug use, as the official system (Center for Evaluation and Information on Pharmacodependence-Addictovigilance network) providing information on the abuse and dependence potential of drugs informs us. The authors reviewed the literature on this topic and analyzed French data from zolpidem's postmarketing period that were collected by the Addictovigilance network from 2003 to 2010. Postmarketing data and the 30 case reports yielded from the literature review highlight a significant dependence and abuse potential for zolpidem. This survey led to propose in stronger additional rules in France to try to mitigate the abuse potential of zolpidem. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Alcohol and crack cocaine use in women: A 14-year cross-sectional study.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, January 2014, vol./is. 33/1(9-14), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Moreira, Marcio Mariano; Barbosa, Gerson Laurindo; Laranjeira, Ronaldo; Mitsuhiro, Sandro Sendin

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Institution: National Institute for Public Policies on Alcohol and Other Drugs, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Endemic Disease Control Superintendence, Sao Paulo State Department of Health, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Psychiatry, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; National Institute for Public Policies on Alcohol and Other Drugs, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: This article aims to describe the record type for first-time hospital admissions of 761 women at a single institution between 1997 and 2010 according to International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision, criteria, for mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10-F19). This cross-sectional study included a convenience sample of 4,736 patients in the Brazilian public health system, among whom 761 were women. Overall, the rate of alcohol-related hospitalizations decreased from 93.6% in 1997 to 50.9% in 2010. In contrast, the rate of crack cocaine-related hospitalizations increased in women from 2.8% in 1997 to 67.8% in 2010. The linear regression was $R^2 = 0.8472$. These data indicate a new trend in the pattern of psychoactive substance use in women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Abuse
*Crack Cocaine
*Hospital Admission
Drug Abuse
Human Females

Source: PsycINFO

30. Targeted expression of μ -opioid receptors in a subset of striatal direct-pathway neurons restores opiate reward.

Citation: Nature Neuroscience, February 2014, vol./is. 17/2(254-261), 1097-6256;1546-1726 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Cui, Yijun; Ostlund, Sean B; James, Alex S; Park, Chang Sin; Ge, Weihong; Roberts, Kristofer W; Mittal, Nitish; Murphy, Niall P; Cepeda, Carlos; Kieffer, Brigitte L; Levine, Michael S; Jentsch, James David; Walwyn, Wendy M; Sun, Yi E; Evans, Christopher J; Maidment, Nigel T; Yang, X. William

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Language: English

Abstract: μ -opioid receptors (MORs) are necessary for the analgesic and addictive effects of opioids such as morphine, but the MOR-expressing neuronal populations that mediate the distinct opiate effects remain elusive. Here we devised a new conditional bacterial artificial chromosome rescue strategy to show, in mice, that targeted MOR expression in a subpopulation of striatal direct-pathway neurons enriched in the striosome and nucleus accumbens, in an otherwise MOR-null background, restores opiate reward and opiate-induced striatal dopamine release and partially restores motivation to self-administer an opiate. However, these mice lack opiate analgesia or withdrawal. We used Cre-mediated deletion of the rescued MOR transgene to establish that expression of the MOR transgene in the striatum, rather than in extrastriatal sites, is needed for the restoration of opiate reward. Our study demonstrates that a subpopulation of striatal direct-pathway neurons is sufficient to support opiate reward-driven behaviors and provides a new intersectional genetic approach to dissecting neurocircuit-specific gene function *in vivo*. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[Mice](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Nature NHS* in [Nature Neuroscience](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

31. Multidimensional family therapy decreases the rate of externalising behavioural disorder symptoms in cannabis abusing adolescents: Outcomes of the INCANT trial.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Jan 31, 2014)

Author(s): Schaub, Michael P; Henderson, Craig E; Pelc, Isidore; Tossmann, Peter; Phan, Olivier; Hendriks, Vincent; Rowe, Cindy; Rigter, Henk

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Institution: Swiss Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; Department of Psychology, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX, US; Department of Psychiatry, CHU Brugmann, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium; Delphi-Gesellschaft fur Forschung, Berlin, Germany; C.S.P.A. Pierre Nicole, Croix-Rouge Francaise, Paris, France; Parnassia Addiction Research Centre, Hague, Netherlands; Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US; Department of Public Health, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Background: US-based trials have shown that Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) not only reduces substance abuse among adolescents, but also decreases mental and behavioural disorder symptoms, most notably externalising symptoms. In the INCANT trial, MDFT decreased the rate of cannabis dependence among Western European youth. We now focus on other INCANT outcomes, i.e., lessening of co-morbidity symptoms and improvement of family functioning. Methods: INCANT was a randomised controlled trial comparing MDFT with individual therapy (IP) at and across sites in Berlin, Brussels, Geneva, The Hague, and Paris. We recruited 450 boys and girls aged 13 up to 18 years with a cannabis use disorder, and their parent(s), and followed them for 12 months. Mental and behavioural characteristics (classified as 'externalising' or 'internalising') and family conflict and cohesion were assessed. Results: From intake through 12 months, MDFT and IP groups improved on all outcome measures. Models including treatment, site, and referral source showed that MDFT outperformed IP in reducing externalising symptoms. Adolescents were either self-referred to treatment (mostly on the initiative from people close to the teen) or referred under some measure of coercion by an external authority. These two groups reacted equally well to treatment. Conclusions: Both MDFT and IP reduced the rate of externalising and internalising symptoms and improved family functioning among adolescents with a cannabis use disorder. MDFT outperformed IP in decreasing the rate of externalising symptoms. Contrary to common beliefs among therapists in parts of Western Europe, the 'coerced' adolescents did at least as well in treatment as the self-referred adolescents. MDFT shows promise as a treatment for both substance use disorders and externalising symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Cannabis](#)

*Drug Abuse
 *Externalization
 *Family Therapy
 Clinical Trials

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in *BMC Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
 Available from *Springer NHS* in *BMC Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
 Available from *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.

32. The CLIMATE schools combined study: A cluster randomised controlled trial of a universal Internet-based prevention program for youth substance misuse, depression and anxiety.

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, February 2014, vol./is. 14/, 1471-244X (Feb 5, 2014)

Author(s): Teesson, Maree; Newton, Nicola C; Slade, Tim; Chapman, Cath; Allsop, Steve; Hides, Leanne; McBride, Nyanda; Mewton, Louise; Tonks, Zoe; Birrell, Louise; Brownhill, Louise; Andrews, Gavin

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Anxiety, depressive and substance use disorders account for three quarters of the disability attributed to mental disorders and frequently co-occur. While programs for the prevention and reduction of symptoms associated with (i) substance use and (ii) mental health disorders exist, research is yet to determine if a combined approach is more effective. This paper describes the study protocol of a cluster randomised controlled trial to evaluate the effectiveness of the CLIMATE Schools Combined intervention, a universal approach to preventing substance use and mental health problems among adolescents. Methods/design: Participants will consist of approximately 8400 students aged 13 to 14-years-old from 84 secondary schools in New South Wales, Western

Australia and Queensland, Australia. The schools will be cluster randomised to one of four groups; (i) CLIMATE Schools Combined intervention; (ii) CLIMATE Schools-Substance Use; (iii) CLIMATE Schools-Mental Health, or (iv) Control (Health and Physical Education as usual). The primary outcomes of the trial will be the uptake and harmful use of alcohol and other drugs, mental health symptomatology and anxiety, depression and substance use knowledge. Secondary outcomes include substance use related harms, self-efficacy to resist peer pressure, general disability, and truancy. The link between personality and substance use will also be examined. Discussion: Compared to students who receive the universal CLIMATE Schools-Substance Use, or CLIMATE Schools-Mental Health or the Control condition (who received usual Health and Physical Education), we expect students who receive the CLIMATE Schools Combined intervention to show greater delays to the initiation of substance use, reductions in substance use and mental health symptoms, and increased substance use and mental health knowledge. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Anxiety
*Depression (Emotion)
*Drug Abuse
*Mental Disorders
*School Based Intervention
Adolescent Development
Internet
Mental Health Programs
Prevention

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in *BMC Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
Available from *Springer NHS* in *BMC Psychiatry*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
Available from *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.

33. Sexual orientation and anabolic-androgenic steroids in US adolescent boys.

Citation: Pediatrics, March 2014, vol./is. 133/3(469-475), 0031-4005;1098-4275 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Blashill, Aaron J; Safren, Steven A

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: We compared the lifetime prevalence of anabolic-androgenic steroid (AAS) misuse among sexual minority versus heterosexual US adolescent boys, and secondarily,

sought to explore possible intermediate variables that may explain prevalence differences. Methods: Participants were 17 250 adolescent boys taken from a pooled data set of the 14 jurisdictions from the 2005 and 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Surveys that assessed sexual orientation. Data were analyzed for overall prevalence of AAS misuse and possible intermediary risk factors. Results: Sexual minority adolescent boys were at an increased odds of 5.8 (95% confidence interval 4.1-8.2) to report a lifetime prevalence of AAS (21% vs 4%) compared with their heterosexual counterparts, $P < .001$. Exploratory analyses suggested that increased depressive symptoms/suicidality, victimization, and substance use contributed to this disparity. Conclusions: This is the first known study to test and find substantial health disparities in the prevalence of AAS misuse as a function of sexual orientation. Prevention and intervention efforts are needed for sexual minority adolescent boys. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Academy of Pediatrics; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Steroids](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Sexual Orientation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Pediatrics* in [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
Available from *American Academy of Pediatrics* in [Pediatrics](#)

34. The role of prenatal substance exposure and early adversity on parasympathetic functioning from 3 to 6 years of age.

Citation: Developmental Psychobiology, May 2014, vol./is. 56/4(821-835), 0012-1630;1098-2302 (May 2014)

Author(s): Conradt, Elisabeth; Abar, Beau; Sheinkopf, Stephen; Lester, Barry; Lagasse, Linda; Seifer, Ronald; Shankaran, Seetha; Bada-Ellzey, Henrietta; Bauer, Charles; Whitaker, Toni; Hinckley, Matt; Hammond, Jane; Higgins, Rosemary

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Language: English

Abstract: We employed latent growth curve analysis to examine trajectories of respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) from 3 to 6 years among children with varying levels of prenatal substance exposure and early adversity. Data were drawn from a prospective longitudinal study of prenatal substance exposure that included 1,121 participants. Baseline RSA and RSA reactivity to an attention-demanding task were assessed at 3, 4, 5, and 6 years. Overall, there were significant individual differences in the trajectories of RSA reactivity,

but not baseline RSA, across development. Greater levels of prenatal substance exposure, and less exposure to early adversity, were associated with increased RSA reactivity at 3 years, but by 6 years, both were associated with greater RSA reactivity. Prenatal substance exposure had an indirect influence through early adversity on growth in RSA reactivity. Results are in support of and contribute to the framework of allostatic load. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wiley Periodicals, Inc.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Arrhythmias \(Heart\)](#)
[*Childhood Development](#)
[*Parasympathetic Nervous System](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Early Experience](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Caffeinated: How our daily habit helps, hurts, and hooks us.

Citation: Caffeinated: How our daily habit helps, hurts, and hooks us., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Carpenter, Murray

Language: English

Abstract: (from the jacket) Journalist Murray Carpenter has been under the influence of a drug for nearly three decades. But not just any drug-this particular drug is so useful biologically that it emerged independently on four continents. Its earliest documented use was more than 3,500 years ago. Billions of dollars are spent in its name annually. A bitter, white powder in its most essential form, a tablespoon of it would kill even the most habituated user. And Carpenter is in good company, because chances are you're hooked, too. Caffeinated leads us on a stunning, disturbing tour of America's favorite drug, with stops at the coffee farms of central Guatemala, a synthetic caffeine factory in China, an energy shot bottler in New Jersey, and beyond. For the first time. Carpenter gives us an in-depth look at the scope and scale of this dietary additive's effects and popularity. Caffeine can make you stronger, faster, and more alert (just ask the Navy SEALs, athletes who use it as a legal-performance enhancer, or even the guy next in line at the coffee shop), but it's not a perfect drug, and Carpenter's exploration of its effects on the human body and brain and its role in health concerns like obesity and anxiety will surprise you. This addictive, largely unregulated substance is everywhere-in places you'd expect (like coffee, energy drinks, teas, colas, and chocolate) and places you wouldn't (like orange sodas, vitamins, and pain relievers). The industry built around caffeine spans the globe, from the mom-and-pop bottled tea startups that became million-dollar companies, to the billions of K-Cups packaged and sold every year-and Carpenter covers it all, showing us how crucial this one element is to the success of some of the world's biggest brands. Fascinating, timely, and startling, Caffeinated exposes the high-stakes but murky world of caffeine, drawing on cutting-edge science, larger-than-life characters, and much more, offering for the first time a clear understanding of America's favorite drug. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Caffeine](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Habits](#)
[Habituation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Review of Men, addiction, and intimacy: Strengthening recovery by fostering the emotional development of boys and men (Vol 14).

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, January 2014, vol./is. 9/1(88-92), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Young, Lance Brendan

Institution: Department of Communication, Western Illinois University-Quad Cities, Moline, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Men, Addiction, and Intimacy: Strengthening Recovery by Fostering the Emotional Development of Boys and Men (Vol 14) by Mark S. Woodford (see record 2011-01305-000). This book addresses an issue that seems to concern more practitioners than researchers: the way male socialization and substance use reinforce each other. The organization of the book reflects Woodford's primary concern of providing education and advice to mental health practitioners treating addiction in male clients. The chapters presenting case studies depict the successful presentation of neuroplasticity and training in mindfulness and emotional expression across a remarkably diverse range of individuals and contexts. Men, Addiction, and Intimacy has several strengths. First, the content is thoroughly grounded in current theory and research. A second strength of this work is the case studies. Often in fictional case studies, the reader remains persistently aware that the encounter is inauthentic, either because the writing is poor or because the details are unconvincingly presented. Third, Woodford's focus on therapeutic application throughout the book is impressive. The shortcomings of Men, Addiction, and Intimacy are eclipsed by its contributions to our understanding of the specific challenges men and boys face in recovery and, more importantly, how to facilitate that recovery through information and treatment practices tailored to the needs of specific clients. Woodford has written an evidence-based book both readable and valuable. This reviewer recommends it to researchers, practitioners, and laypeople interested in addiction, gender, or relationships. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Masculinity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Review of Addiction and co-occurring disorders from a smart recovery perspective: A manual for group therapists.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, January 2014, vol./is. 9/1(86-87), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Overstreet, Erin

Institution: Private Practice, Carlsbad, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Addiction and Co-Occurring Disorders from a Smart Recovery Perspective: A Manual for Group Therapists by Dawn Adamson and A. G. Ahmed (2011). The stated purpose of this manual is to broaden the scope of behavioral health professionals who can conduct Self Management and Recovery Training (SMART) Recovery. It is aimed at engaging the client in recovery, increasing their motivation and insight, and sustaining change through education and skill development. It takes a nonjudgmental stance that is welcoming toward all. In general, SMART Recovery provides an alternative to Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) for the treatment of addiction and brings cognitive-behavioral techniques and motivational interviewing techniques to recovery in a realistic and clear-cut manner. In the reviewer's opinion, the manual is very well organized and does not spend too much time up front with lengthy descriptions for why the approach works. The reviewer found the manual to be extremely user-friendly and full of valuable information. The reviewer highly recommends this manual for

anyone working in the field of addiction and recovery. It provides an alternative treatment to AA that focuses on how to deal with day-to-day struggles, especially for those with co-occurring disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[Group Psychotherapy](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Therapists](#)
Source: PsycINFO

38. Development of a small-group intervention for stimulant-using men who have sex with men.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, January 2014, vol./is. 9/1(54-70), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Lyons, Thomas; Tilmon, Sandra; Fontaine, Yves-Michel
Correspondence Address: Lyons, Thomas: HIV/AIDS Research and Policy Institute, Chicago State University, 9501 S. King Drive, Chicago, IL, US, 60628, tlyons20@csu.edu
Institution: HIV/AIDS Research and Policy Institute, Chicago State University, Chicago, IL, US; City of Chicago Department of Public Health, Chicago, IL, US; Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY, US
Language: English
Abstract: Use of methamphetamine and cocaine has been shown to contribute to risky sexual behaviors among men who have sex with men (MSM). Intensive research is under way to develop behavioral interventions to reduce sexual risk behavior among MSM stimulant users. We developed a 10-session small-group intervention based on social-cognitive theory and group process techniques and with a healthy sexuality curriculum. We conducted an uncontrolled pilot study with 87 men who had had unprotected anal intercourse (UAI) while using stimulants within the past 6 months. Of the 70 men who attended at least 1 session intervention, 64% attended 6 or more sessions. Significant declines were seen between baseline and follow-up in both stimulant use and UAI while using stimulants. In the absence of pharmacological therapies for stimulant addiction, and given the difficulty in breaking the association between stimulant use and sex, group interventions are a promising approach for reducing risky sex and stimulant use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*AIDS Prevention](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[*Group Intervention](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Same Sex Intercourse](#)
Source: PsycINFO

39. Treatment innovations for special populations in the recovery community.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, January 2014, vol./is. 9/1(1-3), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Matto, Holly C
Language: English

Abstract: Introduces the articles in the present issue of Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery. The collection of articles in this issue highlights treatment innovations and practice considerations for special populations within the recovery community. We are invited to consider how physical access intersects with emotional affiliation in mutual aid groups; how stigma and biases within the recovery community toward methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) populations may restrict full participation in mutual aid groups postdischarge; how recovery community attachment may promote wisdom and spiritual growth; how multiple support group affiliations may support adolescent recovery; how behavioral health interventions can be designed to address substance use reduction simultaneously with sexual health promotion; and how eating disorders, characterized by similar behavioral signatures as substance addiction, can be treated effectively with integrated, holistic treatment models. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Service Needs](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Special Needs](#)
[Innovation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Adrift on the med: My struggle to join the group.

Citation: Group Analysis, March 2014, vol./is. 47/1, Suppl(14-21), 0533-3164;1461-717X (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Zelaskowski, Peter

Correspondence Address: Zelaskowski, Peter, peterzelaskowski@gmail.com

Language: English

Abstract: In this article, the author describes his experiences when he moved to Spain and encountered the local group therapy culture. The author moved to Barcelona in September 1999, with his Spanish wife and children. He discusses in particular, his first encounters with the local group psychotherapeutic milieu. He argues that migration necessarily involves a crisis of identity and belonging in the individual and that migration is a primary source of crisis in the host group or culture. His migration south to Spain subsequently enabled him, as a psychotherapist working in Barcelona largely within the English speaking communities, to empathize with the many people he came across in practice struggling with themes that resonated with his own journey. Most, if not all, of the clients in his private practice are struggling with issues emerging out of their experience of migration, whether it be isolation, criminality, addiction or relationship difficulties. The author feel that at times painful and frustrating experiences of striving to open doors as a group psychotherapist in Spain have given him the means to be able to build at least some kind of empathic bridge between him and the clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Conference Information: IAGP III Regional Mediterranean Congress. 2008. This research was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Human Migration](#)
[*Private Practice](#)
[*Psychotherapists](#)
[Communities](#)
[Group Psychotherapy](#)
[Identity Crisis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Acute alcohol intoxication prolongs neuroinflammation without exacerbating neurobehavioral dysfunction following mild traumatic brain injury.

- Citation:** Journal of Neurotrauma, February 2014, vol./is. 31/4(378-386), 0897-7151;1557-9042 (Feb 15, 2014)
- Author(s):** Teng, Sophie X; Molina, Patricia E
- Correspondence Address:** Molina, Patricia E.: Department of Physiology, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Center of Excellence, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, 1901 Perdido Street, Room 7212, New Orleans, LA, US, 70112, pmolin@lsuhsc.edu
- Institution:** Department of Physiology, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Center of Excellence, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA, US; Department of Physiology, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Center of Excellence, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Traumatic brain injury (TBI) represents a leading cause of death and disability among young persons with ~1.7 million reported cases in the United States annually. Although acute alcohol intoxication (AAI) is frequently present at the time of TBI, conflicting animal and clinical reports have failed to establish whether AAI significantly impacts short-term outcomes after TBI. The objective of this study was to determine whether AAI at the time of TBI aggravates neurobehavioral outcomes and neuroinflammatory sequelae post-TBI. Adult male Sprague-Dawley rats were surgically instrumented with gastric and vascular catheters before a left lateral craniotomy. After recovery, rats received either a primed constant intragastric alcohol infusion (2.5 g/kg+0.3 g/kg/h for 15 h) or isocaloric/isovolumic dextrose infusion followed by a lateral fluid percussion TBI (~1.4 J, ~30 ms). TBI induced apnea and a delay in righting reflex. AAI at the time of injury increased the TBI induced delay in righting reflex without altering apnea duration. Neurological and behavioral dysfunction was observed at 6 h and 24 h post-TBI, and this was not exacerbated by AAI. TBI induced a transient upregulation of cortical interleukin (IL)-6 and monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP)-1 mRNA expression at 6 h, which was resolved at 24 h. AAI did not modulate the inflammatory response at 6 h but prevented resolution of inflammation (IL-1, IL-6, tumor necrosis factor-, and MCP-1 expression) at 24 h post-TBI. AAI at the time of TBI did not delay the recovery of neurological and neurobehavioral function but prevented the resolution of neuroinflammation post-TBI. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Animal Models](#)
[*Neuroinflammation](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Behavioral Assessment](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

42. Self-reported impulsivity and inhibitory control in problem gamblers.

- Citation:** Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, February 2014, vol./is. 36/2(144-157), 1380-3395;1744-411X (Feb 2014)
- Author(s):** Lorains, Felicity K; Stout, Julie C; Bradshaw, John L; Dowling, Nicki A; Enticott, Peter G
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Institution: School of Psychology and Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences, Monash University, Clayton, VIC, Australia; School of Psychology and Psychiatry, Monash University, Clayton, VIC, Australia; School of Psychology and Psychiatry, Monash University, Clayton, VIC, Australia; School of Psychology and Psychiatry, Monash University, Clayton, VIC, Australia; School of Psychology, Deakin University, Burwood, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: Impulsivity is considered a core feature of problem gambling; however, self-reported impulsivity and inhibitory control may reflect disparate constructs. We examined self-reported impulsivity and inhibitory control in 39 treatment-seeking problem gamblers and 41 matched controls using a range of self-report questionnaires and laboratory inhibitory control tasks. We also investigated differences between treatment-seeking problem gamblers who prefer strategic (e.g., sports betting) and nonstrategic (e.g., electronic gaming machines) gambling activities. Treatment-seeking problem gamblers demonstrated elevated self-reported impulsivity, more go errors on the Stop Signal Task, and a lower gap score on the Random Number Generation task than matched controls. However, overall we did not find strong evidence that treatment-seeking problem gamblers are more impulsive on laboratory inhibitory control measures. Furthermore, strategic and nonstrategic problem gamblers did not differ from their respective controls on either self-reported impulsivity questionnaires or laboratory inhibitory control measures. Contrary to expectations, our results suggest that inhibitory dyscontrol may not be a key component for some treatment-seeking problem gamblers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Response Inhibition](#)
[*Self Report](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Adolescent heavy episodic drinking: Neurocognitive functioning during early abstinence.

Citation: Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society, February 2014, vol./is. 20/2(218-229), 1355-6177;1469-7661 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Winward, Jennifer L; Hanson, Karen L; Bekman, Nicole M; Tapert, Susan F; Brown, Sandra A

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Institution: Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present study investigated the rate and pattern of neuropsychological recovery in heavy episodic drinking teens during the initial days to weeks of abstinence from alcohol. Adolescents (ages, 16-18 years) with histories of heavy episodic drinking (HED; N = 39) and socio-demographically similar control teens (CON; N = 26) were recruited from San Diego area schools. HED and CON were comparable on 5th grade standardized math and language arts test performance to ensure similar functioning before onset of substance use. Participants were administered three neuropsychological test batteries with 2-week intervals during a 4-week monitored abstinence period. HED teens performed worse overall than CON on tests of prospective memory ($p = .005$), cognitive switching ($p = .039$), inhibition task accuracy ($p = .001$), verbal memory (p 's < .045), visuospatial

construction (p 's < .043), and language and achievement (p 's < .008). The statistically significant group³time interaction for block design demonstrated normalization within the 4 weeks of abstinence for the HED (p = .009). This study identified cognitive performance deficits associated with heavy episodic drinking in adolescence during early abstinence and with sustained 4-week abstention. These findings suggest alcohol-related influences on several underlying brain systems that may predate the onset of alcohol abuse or dependence or take longer than 4 weeks to recover. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Published by Cambridge University Press.; HOLDER: INS; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
 *Alcoholism
 *Drinking Behavior
 *Memory Disorders
 *Sobriety
 Neuropsychological Assessment
 Prospective Memory
Source: PsycINFO

44. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder with inadequate response to stimulants: Approaches to management.

Citation: CNS Drugs, February 2014, vol./is. 28/2(121-129), 1172-7047;1179-1934 (Feb 2014)
Author(s): Childress, Ann C; Sallee, Floyd R
Correspondence Address: Childress, Ann C.: Center for Psychiatry and Behavioral Medicine, Inc., 7351 Prairie Falcon Road, Suite 160, Las Vegas, NV, US, 89128, drann87@aol.com
Institution: Center for Psychiatry and Behavioral Medicine, Inc., Las Vegas, NV, US; University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US
Language: English
Abstract: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD, is the most frequently occurring neurobiological disorder in childhood and is defined by symptoms of inattention and/or hyperactivity and impulsivity that are excessive when compared with other individuals at the same developmental level. ADHD can be successfully treated pharmacologically and stimulant medications are considered a first-line treatment. However, 20-35 % of subjects in clinical trials may have an inadequate response to initial stimulant treatment. There is no standard definition of inadequate response. In many clinical trials, response is defined as a percentage improvement on the Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Rating Scale alone, while in others the change in Clinical Global Impression-Improvement score has also been employed. Other outcome measures have also been used. A more meaningful definition for inadequate response is one that does not produce sufficient reduction of symptoms to produce functional improvement. The literature reveals many factors that may contribute to inadequate response to treatment. Among these are poor adherence, severity and/or complexity of ADHD, inadequate stimulant dosing and/or dose-limiting adverse effects. The reasons for poor adherence should be determined. Common factors include adverse effects, lack of effectiveness, concerns about addictive potential, difficulty ingesting the medication and cost. For patients with inadequate dosing, medication optimization should be tried. For those with dose-limiting adverse effects, switching to another stimulant class or a non-stimulant is an option. For patients who are partial responders to stimulants, despite adequate adherence and dose optimization, the addition of atomoxetine or guanfacine extended release or clonidine extended release may help them achieve adequate response. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
 *CNS Stimulating Drugs

*Disease Management
 *Treatment Resistant Disorders
 Drug Therapy
 Risk Factors
 Treatment Compliance
 Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation
 Treatment Outcomes

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in *CNS Drugs*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
 Available from *Springer NHS* in *CNS Drugs*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

45. Combined pharmacotherapies for the management of alcoholism: Rationale and evidence to date.

Citation: CNS Drugs, February 2014, vol./is. 28/2(107-119), 1172-7047;1179-1934 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): Lee, Mary R; Leggio, Lorenzo

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Institution: Section on Clinical Psychoneuroendocrinology and Neuropsychopharmacology, Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US; Section on Clinical Psychoneuroendocrinology and Neuropsychopharmacology, Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Pharmacotherapies for alcohol use disorders (AUDs) have limited efficacy. One approach to improving treatment outcomes for AUDs is to combine pharmacotherapies that have shown some efficacy as individual agents. The rationale for combining medications rests on the following principles: a combination of medications can target more than one neurotransmitter system that is dysfunctional in AUDs, can target different drinking behaviors (i.e., positive and negative reinforcement), can treat co-morbid psychiatric and medical disorders, and can minimize side effects, improving adherence to treatment by using lower doses of each drug in combination. Combined pharmacotherapy strategies may produce additive or even synergistic effects to decrease alcohol craving and consumption. Here, we reviewed the literature investigating the effect on alcohol-related outcomes of combinations of medications that have shown efficacy as single agents to reduce drinking in animal studies and clinical trials. We focused on 17 clinical studies investigating the combination of medications in AUDs, 11 of which were randomized, double-blind, and placebo-controlled. Ten of the 11 studies showed the combination to be superior to placebo, but only three showed an advantage of the combination compared with the single agent. Overall, these studies used diverse methodologies, assessments of severity, outcome measures, and adjunctive psychosocial treatments. Limitations of the current published studies and possible future directions for new combinations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland (outside the USA); YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcohol Rehabilitation
 *Alcoholism

*Disease Management
 *Polypharmacy
 Drug Interactions
 Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS* in *CNS Drugs*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
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46. Potential role of N-acetylcysteine in the management of substance use disorders.

Citation: CNS Drugs, February 2014, vol./is. 28/2(95-106), 1172-7047;1179-1934 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): McClure, Erin A; Gipson, Cassandra D; Malcolm, Robert J; Kalivas, Peter W; Gray, Kevin M

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Institution: Clinical Neuroscience Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: There is a clear and pressing need to expand pharmacotherapy options for substance use disorders (SUDs) in order to improve sustained abstinence outcomes. Preclinical literature has demonstrated the role of glutamate in addiction, suggesting that new targets for pharmacotherapy should focus on the restoration of glutamatergic function. Glutamatergic agents for SUDs may span multiple addictive behaviors and help demonstrate potentially overlapping mechanisms in addiction. The current review will focus specifically on N-acetylcysteine (NAC), a safe and well-tolerated glutamatergic agent, as a promising potential pharmacotherapy for the treatment of SUDs across several substances of abuse. Building on recently published reviews of the clinical efficacy of NAC across a broad range of conditions, this review will more specifically discuss NAC as a pharmacotherapy for SUDs, devoting particular attention to the safety and tolerability profile of NAC, the wealth of preclinical evidence that has demonstrated the role of glutamate dysregulation in addiction, and the limited but growing clinical literature that has assessed the efficacy of NAC across multiple substances of abuse. Preliminary clinical studies show the promise of NAC in terms of safety, tolerability, and potential efficacy for promoting abstinence from cocaine, nicotine, and cannabis. Results from randomized clinical trials have been mixed, but several mechanistic and methodological factors are discussed to refine the use of NAC in promoting abstinence and relapse prevention across several substances of abuse. Further preclinical and clinical investigation into the use of NAC for SUDs will be vital in addressing current deficits in the treatment of SUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Dietary Supplements
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Therapy
 *Glutamic Acid
 *Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation

Disease Management
 Drug Tolerance
 Safety
 Side Effects (Drug)

Source: PsycINFO

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 Available from *Springer NHS* in *CNS Drugs*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

47. Daily variation in the electrophysiological activity of mouse medial habenula neurones.

Citation: The Journal of Physiology, February 2014, vol./is. 592/4(587-603), 0022-3751;1469-7793 (Feb 15, 2014)

Author(s): Sakhi, Kanwal; Belle, Mino D. C; Gossan, Nicole; Delagrang, Philippe; Piggins, Hugh D

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Institution: Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom; Unite de Recherches et Decouvertes en Neurosciences, Institut de Recherches Servier, Croissy-sur-Seine, France; Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Intrinsic daily or circadian rhythms arise through the outputs of the master circadian clock in the brain's suprachiasmatic nuclei (SCN) as well as circadian oscillators in other brain sites and peripheral tissues. SCN neurones contain an intracellular molecular clock that drives these neurones to exhibit pronounced day-night differences in their electrical properties. The epithalamic medial habenula (MHb) expresses clock genes, but little is known about the bioelectric properties of mouse MHb neurones and their potential circadian characteristics. Therefore, in this study we used a brain slice preparation containing the MHb to determine the basic electrical properties of mouse MHb neurones with whole-cell patch clamp electrophysiology, and investigated whether these vary across the day-night cycle. MHb neurones (n = 230) showed heterogeneity in electrophysiological state, ranging from highly depolarised cells (~ -25 to -30 mV) that are silent with no membrane activity or display depolarised low-amplitude membrane oscillations, to neurones that were moderately hyperpolarised (~40 mV) and spontaneously discharging action potentials. These electrical states were largely intrinsically regulated and were influenced by the activation of small-conductance calcium-activated potassium channels. When considered as one population, MHb neurones showed significant circadian variation in their spontaneous firing rate and resting membrane potential. However, in recordings of MHb neurones from mice lacking the core molecular circadian clock, these temporal differences in MHb activity were absent, indicating that circadian clock signals actively regulate the timing of MHb neuronal states. These observations add to the extracellularly recorded rhythms seen in other brain areas and establish that circadian mechanisms can influence the membrane properties of neurones in extra-SCN sites. Collectively, the results of this study indicate that the MHb may function as an intrinsic secondary circadian oscillator in the brain, which can shape daily information flow in key brain processes, such as reward and addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: The Journal of Physiology published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd. on behalf of The Physiological Society. This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction

in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: The Author;
YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Animal Circadian Rhythms](#)
[*Electrophysiology](#)
[Mice](#)
[Neurons](#)
[Suprachiasmatic Nucleus](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Physiology, The*

48. Review of Falling through the cracks: Psychodynamic practice with vulnerable and oppressed populations.

Citation: Smith College Studies in Social Work, January 2014, vol./is. 84/1(130-132), 0037-7317;1553-0426 (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Morrison, Janet
Institution: Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, *Falling through the Cracks: Psychodynamic Practice with Vulnerable and Oppressed Populations* edited by Joan Berzoff (see record 2011-17761-006). In this book, Berzoff has brought together a diverse group of social workers with extensive research and clinical experience from across the United States, and beyond, to explore the contributions of psychodynamic practice with vulnerable, oppressed, and at-risk populations. Dr. Berzoff's introductory chapter that describes how a psychodynamic lens contributes to a biopsychosocial perspective is worth the price of the book by itself. It is a clear and concise description of psychodynamic theories including drive theory, internalized object relations, self-psychology, attachment, transference, and countertransference. The following 14 chapters offer detailed descriptions of clinical work with various populations including those who are deaf, blind, addicted, incarcerated, traumatized, immigrant, developmentally challenged, gay, lesbian, and bisexual. This is a book for clinicians and aspiring clinicians from all the 'helping' professions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Biopsychosocial Approach](#)
[*Countertransference](#)
[*Psychodynamic Psychotherapy](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Oppression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Alcohol use of adolescents from 25 European countries.

Citation: Journal of Public Health, February 2014, vol./is. 22/1(57-65), 0943-1853;1613-2238 (Feb 2014)
Author(s): Soellner, Renate; Gobel, Kristin; Scheithauer, Herbert; Braker, Astrid-Britta
Correspondence Address: Soellner, Renate: University of Hildesheim, Marienburger Platz 22, Hildesheim, Germany, 31141, soellner@uni-hildesheim.de
Institution: University of Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany; Freie Universitat Berlin, Berlin, Germany; Freie Universitat Berlin, Berlin, Germany; University of Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany
Language: English

- Abstract:** Aim: Juvenile alcohol use is a topic of major public interest. Early-onset and excessive drinking during adolescence can lead to serious problems immediately and in later life. Monitoring the prevalence of adolescents' alcohol use is thus crucial from a public health perspective. In order to evaluate prevention programs or to compare policy strategies of different countries, cross-national monitoring studies are essential. Subject and methods: On the basis of the Second International Self-Report Study on Delinquency (ISRD-2), alcohol use of 33,566 adolescents, aged 12 to 16, from 25 European countries is described. The findings are compared to those of the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) and the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children Study (HBSC), in order to learn something about the validity of the data and to draw a comprehensive picture of juvenile alcohol consumption throughout Europe. Results: Even in a study not primarily concerned with alcohol use, more similarities than differences with respect to alcohol drinking habits across Europe were found. In sum, Northern and Eastern-European adolescents show an alcohol affinity higher than adolescents from Western and Southern Europe. Frequent drinking is more common in Northern and Central European countries, while Northern and Eastern European Countries are leading with respect to drunkenness of lifetime users. Regarding heavy drinking, some remarkable differences for single countries (e.g. Finland, Portugal, Czech Republic) were indicated. Conclusions: Gaining sound knowledge about substance-use patterns across European countries could be helpful for assessing the relevance of policies on the one hand and traditions on the other for explaining adolescents' substance use. In order to get a deeper insight into the varying behaviour of alcohol and drug use in different countries, indicators (e.g. high frequent vs. heavy use) and their reference basis (e.g. all users vs. lifetime users) should be selected carefully. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Traditions](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS* in *Journal of Public Health*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
Available from *Springer NHS* in *Journal of Public Health*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.

50. When saying no leads to compliance: The door-in-the-face technique for changing attitudes and behaviors towards smoking at work.

- Citation:** European Review of Applied Psychology / Revue Europeenne de Psychologie Appliquee, January 2014, vol./is. 64/1(19-27), 1162-9088 (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** Pansu, P; Lima, L; Fointiat, V
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- Institution:** Universite Grenoble-Alpes, Grenoble, France; Universite Grenoble-Alpes, Grenoble, France; Universite de Lorraine, PErSEUs, Metz, France
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction: The aim of this action research was to encourage workers to comply with an anti-smoking charter and get them to effectively reduce their tobacco use. Two change procedures were compared: a classic one based on an information campaign and an original one based on the door-in-the-face technique. Method: Forty-three smoking workers participated in this study. They were assigned to one of the two groups:

information campaign group or door-in-the-face group. Two types of measures were administered. The first assessed self-reported attitudes towards smoking, such as perceived dependence (Fagerstrom Test); the second assessed effective behavior, such as number of cigarettes smoked and physiological nicotine addiction. Conclusion: Taken together, the results show that the door-in-the-face technique was more effective than the information campaign. These results are discussed in light of the social acceptability of the initial refusal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Employee Attitudes](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Working Conditions](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [European Review of Applied Psychology](#)

51. Opioids in headache.

Citation: Headache: The Journal of Head and Face Pain, January 2014, vol./is. 54/1(12-21), 0017-8748;1526-4610 (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Levin, Morris
Correspondence Address: Levin, Morris: Department of Neurology, Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center, 1 Medical Center Drive, Lebanon, NH, US, 03756
Institution: Department of Neurology, Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center, Lebanon, NH, US
Language: English
Abstract: Opioid analgesics have long been used to treat head pain of various types. This has been increasing to a significant degree over the past 25 years because of a trend for more liberal use of opioids in non-malignant pain. Opioid treatment for acute headache, as well as prophylactically for refractory chronic headache, is controversial. There are a number of adverse effects associated with acute and chronic opioid treatment. Tolerance, dependence, and addiction are prominent issues. This article attempts to analyze the benefits and disadvantages for opioids in the management of migraine and other headache disorders, relying on known properties of this class of medication as well as clinical data. It will mainly focus on 2 topics: the use of opioid medication for the acute treatment of migraine attacks and continuous prophylactic use for refractory chronic migraine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Headache Society; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Migraine Headache](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Disease Management](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Headache: The Journal of Head and Face Pain](#)

52. Employment predicts decreased mortality among HIV-seropositive illicit drug users in a setting of universal HIV care.

Citation: Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, January 2014, vol./is. 68/1(93-96), 0143-005X (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Richardson, Lindsey A; Milloy, M.-J. S; Kerr, Thomas H; Parash, Surita; Montan, Julio S. G; Wood, Evan

Correspondence Address: Wood, Evan: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, 608-1081 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6Z 1Y6, uhri-ew@cfenet.ubc.ca

Institution: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Given the link between employment and mortality in the general population, we sought to assess this relationship among HIV-positive people who use illicit drugs in Vancouver, Canada. Methods: Data were derived from a prospective cohort study of HIV seropositive people who use illicit drugs (n = 666) during the period of May 1996-June 2010 linked to comprehensive clinical data in Vancouver, Canada, a setting where HIV care is delivered without charge. We estimated the relationship between employment and mortality using proportional hazards survival analysis, adjusting for relevant behavioural, clinical, social and socioeconomic factors. Results: In a multivariate survival model, a time-updated measure of full time, temporary or self-employment compared with no employment was significantly associated with a lower risk of death (adjusted HR = 0.44, 95% CI 0.22 to 0.91). Results were robust to adjustment for relevant confounders, including age, injection and non-injection drug use, plasma viral load and baseline CD4 T-cell count. Conclusions: These findings suggest that employment may be an important dimension of mortality risk of HIV-seropositive illicit drug users. The potentially health-promoting impacts of labour market involvement warrant further exploration given the widespread barriers to employment and persistently elevated levels of preventable mortality among this highly marginalised population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Employment Status](#)
[*HIV](#)
[Death and Dying](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*

53. Modeling the impact of simulated educational interventions on the use and abuse of pharmaceutical opioids in the United States: A report on initial efforts.

Citation: Health Education & Behavior, October 2013, vol./is. 40/1, Suppl(74S-86S), 1090-1981;1552-6127 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Wakeland, Wayne; Nielsen, Alexandra; Schmidt, Teresa D; McCarty, Dennis; Webster, Lynn R; Fitzgerald, John; Haddox, J. David

Correspondence Address: Nielsen, Alexandra: Portland State University, PO Box 751, Portland, OR, US, 97207-0751, alexan3@pdx.edu

Institution: Portland State University, Portland, OR, US; Portland State University, Portland, OR, US; Portland State University, Portland, OR, US; Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, US; CRI Lifetree Clinical Research, Salt Lake City, UT, US; Purdue Pharma LP, Stamford, CT, US; Purdue Pharma LP, Stamford, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Three educational interventions were simulated in a system dynamics model of the medical use, trafficking, and nonmedical use of pharmaceutical opioids. The study relied on secondary data obtained in the literature for the period of 1995 to 2008 as well as expert panel recommendations regarding model parameters and structure. The behavior of the resulting systems-level model was tested for fit against reference behavior data. After

the base model was tested, logic to represent three educational interventions was added and the impact of each intervention on simulated overdose deaths was evaluated over a 7-year evaluation period, 2008 to 2015. Principal findings were that a prescriber education intervention not only reduced total overdose deaths in the model but also reduced the total number of persons who receive opioid analgesic therapy, medical user education not only reduced overdose deaths among medical users but also resulted in increased deaths from nonmedical use, and a "popularity" intervention sharply reduced overdose deaths among nonmedical users while having no effect on medical use. System dynamics modeling shows promise for evaluating potential interventions to ameliorate the adverse outcomes associated with the complex system surrounding the use of opioid analgesics to treat pain. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for Public Health Education; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Education](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Systems Analysis](#)
[Drug Abuse Liability](#)
[Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[Goodness of Fit](#)
[Models](#)
[Simulation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Health Education and Behavior](#)

54. Gender and peer influence on substance abuse among undergraduates in Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos, Nigeria.

Citation: Gender & Behaviour, June 2013, vol./is. 11/1(5342-5349), 1117-7322;1596-9231 (Jun 2013)

Author(s): Adewuyi, Temitayo Deborah O; Akinsola, Esther Foluke

Correspondence Address: Adewuyi, Temitayo Deborah O.: Department of Psychology, Lagos State University, P.O. Box 0001 LASU Post Office, Lagos, Nigeria, ddtayo2004@yahoo.com

Institution: Department of Psychology, Lagos State University, Lagos, Nigeria; Department of Psychology, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria

Language: English

Abstract: This is a survey research study which investigated gender and peer influence on substance abuse among undergraduates in Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos, Nigeria. 513 undergraduates were purposively selected for the study. The researchers designed the instrument, Gender and Peer Influence on Substance Abuse Inventory (GAPISAI) used in collecting data from the respondents. The data collected were analysed using percentages, Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient formula and t-test statistical analysis. The three formulated hypotheses were accepted by the results of the finding. The researchers suggested that all fresh and stale students in the University should be exposed to Self Concept Assertiveness Training (SCAT) and Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Programme (SARP). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Ife Center for Psychological Studies/Services, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Peers](#)
[College Students](#)

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

55. Enhanced brain-derived neurotrophic factor signaling in the nucleus accumbens of juvenile rats.

Citation: Developmental Neuroscience, October 2013, vol./is. 35/5(384-395), 0378-5866;1421-9859 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Perreault, Melissa L; Fan, Theresa; O'Dowd, Brian F; George, Susan R

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Institution: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Department of Pharmacology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Department of Pharmacology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Department of Pharmacology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Department of Pharmacology, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) signaling through its receptor, tropomyosin receptor kinase B (TrkB), plays a critical role in neural plasticity and its dysregulation in striatum and prefrontal cortex (PFC) has been implicated in the etiology of mental health disorders such as schizophrenia and drug addiction. In the present study, we characterized age-dependent differences in BDNF signaling and TrkB expression within the nucleus accumbens (NAc), caudate putamen (CP) and PFC in rats and determined the effects of administration of the dopamine agonist, SKF 83959, which activates the Gq-coupled dopamine receptors, the dopamine D5 receptor and the D1-D2 receptor heteromer. As proBDNF binds with high affinity to the p75 neurotrophin receptor (p75NTR), expression levels of these proteins were also assessed. The present findings showed that juvenile rats (aged 26-28 days) exhibited significantly elevated basal BDNF expression and activation of full-length TrkB (TrkBfull) in NAc compared to their adult counterparts, as evidenced by increased TrkBfull phosphorylation. These changes were concomitant with an increase in the relative expression of TrkBfull compared to the truncated isoform, TrkB.T1, in NAc and CP. Conversely, in PFC the basal expression of BDNF in juvenile rats was significantly lower than in adult rats with an elevated relative expression of TrkBfull. Acute administration of SKF 83959 to juvenile rats abolished the age-dependent differences in BDNF expression in NAc and PFC, and in the relative expression of TrkBfull in NAc and CP. Together these findings indicate that the expression and/or signaling of BDNF and TrkB in striatum and PFC of juvenile rats is fundamentally different from that of adult rats, a finding that may have implications in neuropsychiatric disorders that exhibit age-dependent susceptibility such as schizophrenia and drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: S. Karger AG, Basel; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Neural Plasticity](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Cotinine levels among betel quid users and cigarette smokers in Cambodia.

Citation: Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, September 2013, vol./is. 25/5, Suppl(84S-91S), 1010-5395;1941-2479 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Singh, Pramil N; Natto, Zuhair; Saxena, Rituraj; Banerjee, Hiya; Yel, Daravuth; Khieng, Sothy; Job, Jayakaran S

Correspondence Address: Singh, Pramil N.: Center for Health Research, School of Public Health, Loma Linda University, Nichol Hall 2010, Loma Linda, CA, US, 92350, psingh@llu.edu

Institution: Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US; Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US; Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US; Covance, Inc., Monona, WI, US; World Health Organization, Tobacco Free Initiative, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Royal University of Phnom Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Smokeless tobacco use in the form of the betel quid is common in the Western Pacific Region, and yet few studies have determined the nicotine delivery of this habit. During a validation substudy, we randomly sampled 201 adults from a rural province of Cambodia and determined nonparametric (bootstrapped) confidence intervals (CIs) for salivary cotinine levels in tobacco users. We found that cotinine levels for daily betel quid use among women (95% CI = 218.6-350.0 ng/mL) were (1) similar to the levels for daily cigarette smoking in men (95% CI = 240.2-317.1 ng/mL) and (2) significantly higher than the levels for daily cigarette smoking in women (95% CI = 71.8-202.7 ng/mL). The 95% confidence range for these habits exceeded the threshold for addiction. Our findings from rural Cambodia indicate that the typical betel quid habit among women supports the same level of nicotine addiction as the typical cigarette habit in men. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: APJPH; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Smokeless Tobacco](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Southeast Asian Cultural Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health](#)

57. Patterns of maternal tobacco use among Cambodian women: Findings from a nationwide sample.

Citation: Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, September 2013, vol./is. 25/5, Suppl(54S-63S), 1010-5395;1941-2479 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Singh, Pramil N; Kheam, They; Lopez, Jaime; Job, Jayakaran S; Yel, Daravuth

Correspondence Address: Singh, Pramil N.: Center for Health Research, School of Public Health, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US, 92350, psingh@llu.edu

Institution: Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US; National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US; Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US; World Health Organization, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Language: English

Abstract: Although current trends indicate that the rate of cigarette smoking tends to be low among women in the Western Pacific Region (< 10%), recent epidemiologic data from South Asia (India, Bangladesh) and Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia) identify that a large proportion of women of reproductive age and older chew tobacco—often as part of a betel quid mixture that includes other potentially harmful ingredients (eg, areca nut). Our findings from currently pregnant women identified during a nationwide survey of adult tobacco use in Cambodia indicate that 13.0% (95%

confidence interval [CI] = 8% to 17%) were current users of smoked or smokeless (in the form of a betel quid) tobacco. Most pregnant women who used tobacco indicated that their habit was either initiated (29.1%; 95% CI = 16.3-46.3) or increased (33.7%; 95% CI = 18.3-53.5) during pregnancy. Pregnancy-related symptoms such as morning sickness were reported as the reason for more than half (54.9%; 95% CI = 34.8-73.4) of the currently pregnant users to have started a tobacco habit during their lifetime. Among those pregnant women who did not use tobacco, we found strong associations (odds ratios from 2 to 14) with beliefs about the harmful effects of tobacco on adult health, faith-based beliefs in addictive substances, and beliefs that influential members of the community, health professionals, and children should not use tobacco. Our findings indicate that tobacco cessation and prevention programs in Cambodia should specifically target pregnant and reproductive-age women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: APJPH; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mother Child Relations](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Smokeless Tobacco](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health*

58. Patterns of alcohol and tobacco use in Cambodia.

Citation: Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health, September 2013, vol./is. 25/5, Suppl(33S-44S), 1010-5395;1941-2479 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Banta, Jim E; Addison, Askari; Job, Jayakaran S; Yel, Daravuth; Kheam, They; Singh, Pramil N

Correspondence Address: Singh, Pramil N.: Center for Health Research, School of Public Health, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US, 92350, psingh@llu.edu

Institution: Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US; Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US; Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US; World Health Organization, Tobacco Free Initiative, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Few studies have considered whether the habitual use of tobacco in Southeast Asia is part of an established pattern of addiction that includes regular alcohol use. As part of a national survey of adult tobacco use in Cambodia (n = 13 988), we found that men who smoked were 2 times more likely to have drunk alcohol in the past week (odds ratio = 2.53, 95% confidence interval = 2.10-3.03). By age 18 to 25 years, 47% of male smokers drank alcohol, and this pattern of alcohol and tobacco use increased to > 55% through the fifth decade. Women using smokeless tobacco with betel quid were more likely to be alcohol drinkers (odds ratio = 1.49, 95% confidence interval = 1.12-1.98). Past week's drinking declined by late middle age and was associated with lower education and being currently married; the behavior was lower in some ethnic groups (ie, Cham). Our findings indicate an important association between alcohol and tobacco use, and raise the possibility that reducing alcohol consumption can be an important component of tobacco control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: APJPH; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Smokeless Tobacco](#)
[Southeast Asian Cultural Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health*

59. Substance abuse inpatients' experience of animal-assisted therapy.

Citation: Journal of Psychology in Africa, 2013, vol./is. 23/3(477-480), 1433-0237;1815-5626 (2013)

Author(s): Coetzee, Nicoleen; Beukes, Jarrod T; Lynch, Ingrid

Correspondence Address: Coetzee, Nicoleen: University of Pretoria, Dept of Psychology, Humanities Building, Rm 11-02, Lynnwood Road, Pretoria, South Africa, 0002, nicoleen.coetzee@up.ac.za

Institution: University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa; University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa; University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: This study explored the utility of Animal Assisted Therapy (AAT) as a therapeutic modality within a substance abuse inpatient treatment programme in the Eastern Cape Province in South Africa. Four male participants residing in a 21-day treatment centre participated in a focus group discussion. Participants were asked to reflect on their experience of an AAT initiative that formed part of their inpatient treatment at the centre. Data were thematically analysed. Findings suggest that positive experiences with the animals increased self-awareness and promoted social mediation among the patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Assisted Therapy](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)
[Awareness](#)
[Mediation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Addiction and weakness of will.

Citation: Addiction and weakness of will., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Radoilska, Lubomira

Institution: University of Kent, Canterbury, England

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) The way in which society views addict on underlies how it treats, understands, blames, or even punishes those with addictive behaviors. This thought-provoking new Inquiry presents an original philosophical analysis, bringing together addiction and weakness of will. Within the book, the author develops an integrated account of these two phenomena rooted in a classical conception of akrasia as valuing without intending, and at the same time intending without valuing. This fascinating and suggestive account addresses a number of paradoxes faced by current thinking about addiction and weakness of will, in particular the significance of control and intention for responsible action. *Addiction and Weakness of Will* makes an original contribution to central issues in moral psychology and philosophy of action, including the relationship between responsibility and intentional agency, and the nature and scope of moral appraisal. The book is valuable for philosophers, ethicists, and psychiatrists with an interest in philosophy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Philosophies](#)
[*Psychiatrists](#)
[*Psychology](#)
[Morality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Dopamine dysregulation syndrome in Parkinson's disease patients with unsatisfactory switching from immediate to extended release pramipexole: A further clue to incentive sensitization mechanisms?

Citation: Behavioural Neurology, 2013, vol./is. 27/4(563-566), 0953-4180 (2013)

Author(s): Solla, Paolo; Cannas, Antonino; Corona, Marta; Marrosu, Maria Giovanna; Marrosu, Francesco

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Institution: Movement Disorders Center, Institute of Neurology, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy; Movement Disorders Center, Institute of Neurology, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy; Movement Disorders Center, Institute of Neurology, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy; MS Center, Institute of Neurology, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy; Movement Disorders Center, Institute of Neurology, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: A small proportion of patients with Parkinson's disease (PD), chronically under dopamine replacement therapy, may undergo an addiction-like behavioral disturbance, named dopamine dysregulation syndrome (DDS). This behavioral disorder is characterized by the increase of doses beyond those required for motor control, and its management remains difficult; thus, early recognition and careful monitoring of at-risk individuals are crucial. We report the cases of two PD patients with a previous unsatisfactory switching from an immediate release (IR) to an extended release (ER) pramipexole formulation who developed DDS. PD patients unsatisfactorily switched from an IR to an ER formulation of dopamine agonists should be considered as at-risk individuals for DDS development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: IOS Press and the authors; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Parkinson's Disease](#)
[Motor Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Psychometric evaluation of the Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale 2 in an Italian sample.

Citation: Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking, October 2013, vol./is. 16/10(761-766), 2152-2715;2152-2723 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Fioravanti, Giulia; Primi, Caterina; Casale, Silvia

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Language: English

Abstract: The 15-item Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale 2 (GPIUS2) is one of the few theory-driven instruments to measure problematic Internet use (PIU). Since PIU has emerged in several cultural contexts, it seems relevant to evaluate the psychometric properties of the scale across various cultures. The aim of the present study was to test the psychometric properties (i.e., dimensionality, reliability, and validity) of the Italian version of the GPIUS2. The sample consisted of 371 participants (128 males and 243

females), and their age ranged from 14 to 33 years ($M = 18.07$ years, $SD = 5.58$). The GPIUS2 and the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) were administered individually in both high school and college classes. With regard to scale dimensionality, the best-fit measurement model includes four first-order factors: preference for online social interaction, mood regulation, deficient self-regulation, and negative outcomes (Satorra-Bentler scaled chi-square [S-B2]/df = 2.27; comparative fit index [CFI] = 0.94; Tucker-Lewis index [TLI] = 0.93; root mean square error of approximation [RMSEA] = 0.05). With regard to reliability, internal-consistency Cronbach's alpha ranged from 0.78 to 0.89. Convergent validity is demonstrated with significant correlations between GPIUS2 (total score and all the subscale scores) and IAT score. Results showed that GPIUS2 scores significantly discriminated between high school and undergraduate students. The overall findings of the present study provide evidence that the Italian version of the GPIUS2 appears to be an adequate measure of generalized PIU cognitions, behaviors, and outcomes. Suggestions for further research are provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Internet](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Corrigendum to "Does binge drinking in teenagers affect their everyday prospective memory?".

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, October 2013, vol./is. 132/3(694), 0376-8716 (Oct 1, 2013)

Author(s): Heffernan, T; Clark, R; Bartholomew, J; Ling, J; Stephens, R

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Institution: Division of Psychology, Northumbria University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, United Kingdom; Division of Psychology, Northumbria University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, United Kingdom; Division of Psychology, Northumbria University, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, United Kingdom; School of Psychology, Keele University, Keele, STS, United Kingdom; School of Psychology, Keele University, Keele, STS, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Does binge drinking in teenagers affect their everyday prospective memory" by T. Heffernan, R. Clark, J. Bartholomew, J. Ling and S. Stephens (Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2010[Jun][1], Vol 109[1-3], 73-78). In the original article, the details for the author Richard Stephens were incorrectly listed as 'S. Stephens'. The correct author details are present in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2010-10654-009). Aims: To examine whether teenage binge drinking has an adverse effect upon everyday prospective memory (PM). Design: The study utilised an existing-groups design, with alcohol group: binge drinkers vs non-binge drinkers as the independent factor, and scores on the two PM memory subscales of the Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire (PRMQ) and the score on the Prospective Remembering Video Procedure (PRVP) as the dependent factors. Age, anxiety and depression scores, last alcohol use (in hours) and how many years spent drinking, were measured and analysed between the groups. Setting: Each participant was tested in a laboratory setting. Participants: An opportunity sample of 21 'binge drinkers' (those drinking above 6 units for females and 8 units for males on 2 or more occasions per week) and 29 non-bingers were compared. Measurements: Self-reported everyday PM lapses were measured using the PRMQ. The PRVP was used as an objective measure of PM. Alcohol and other drug use were assessed by the University of East London

Recreational Drug Use Questionnaire. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale gauged self-reported levels of anxiety and depression. Findings: After controlling for age, anxiety and depression scores, last alcohol use and how many years spent drinking, there were no significant between-group differences on either the self-reported long-term or short-term PM lapses. However, binge drinkers recalled significantly fewer location-action combinations on the PRVP than non-binge drinkers. Conclusions: The results of the present study suggest that binge drinking in the teenage years leads to impairments in everyday PM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Prospective Memory](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

64. Computer and therapist based brief interventions among cannabis-using adolescents presenting to primary care: One year outcomes.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, October 2013, vol./is. 132/3(646-653), 0376-8716 (Oct 1, 2013)

Author(s): Walton, Maureen A; Bohnert, Kipling; Resko, Stella; Barry, Kristen L; Chermack, Stephen T; Zucker, Robert A; Zimmerman, Marc A; Booth, Brenda M; Blow, Frederic C

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: This paper describes outcomes from a randomized controlled trial examining the efficacy of brief interventions delivered by a computer (CBI) or therapist (TBI) among adolescents in urban primary care clinics. Methods: Patients (ages 12-18) self-administered a computer survey. Adolescents reporting past year cannabis use completed a baseline survey and were randomized to control, CBI or TBI, with primary (cannabis use, cannabis related consequences - CC) and secondary outcomes [alcohol use, other drug use (illicit and non-medical prescription drugs), and driving under the influence of cannabis (DUI)] assessed at 3, 6, and 12 months. Results: 1416 adolescents were surveyed; 328 reported past year cannabis use and were randomized. Comparisons of the CBI relative to control showed that at 3 months the group by time interaction (G x T) was significant for other drug use and CC, but not for cannabis use, alcohol use, or DUI; at 6 months, the G x T interaction was significant for other drug use but not for cannabis use, alcohol use, or CC. For analyses comparing the TBI to control, at 3 months the G x T interaction was significant for DUI, but not significant for cannabis use, alcohol use, or CC; at 6 months, the G x T interaction was not significant for any variable. No significant intervention effects were observed at 12 months. Conclusion: Among adolescent cannabis users presenting to primary care, a CBI decreased cannabis related problems and other drug use and a TBI decreased cannabis DUI in the short-term. Additional boosters may be necessary to enhance these reductions over time. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Cannabis
 *Drug Abuse
 *Intervention
 *Primary Health Care
 Adolescent Development
 Computers
 Therapists
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

65. All-cause mortality in criminal justice clients with substance use problems-A prospective follow-up study.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, October 2013, vol./is. 132/3(499-504), 0376-8716 (Oct 1, 2013)
Author(s): Hakansson, A; Berglund, M
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Language: English
Abstract: Background: Mortality in previously incarcerated individuals is known to be elevated, with high proportions of drug-related deaths. However, there is less documentation of whether specific substance use patterns and other clinical characteristics predict increased mortality in the group. Methods: This is a follow-up study of mortality and causes of death in ex-prisoners with substance use problems prior to incarceration (N = 4081), who were followed during an average of 3.6 years from release from prison until death or until data were censored. Baseline predictors of mortality, derived from interviews with Addiction Severity Index (ASI) in prison, were studied in a Cox regression analysis. Results: During follow-up, 166 subjects (4.1%) died. Standardized mortality ratios were 7.0 (3.6-12.2) for females and 7.7 (5.6-9.0) for males. In 84% of cases, deaths were unnatural or due to substance-related disease. Most common causes of death were accidental poisoning (27%), transport accidents (13%), poisoning/injury with undetermined intent (12%), and suicide (10%). Death was positively predicted by heroin use, overdose, and age, and negatively predicted by a history of depression. Conclusions: A vast majority of deaths after release from prison in individuals with substance use are due to violent or substance-related causes. Significant predictors identified were mainly related to patterns of drug use, and need to be addressed upon incarceration as risk factors of death. The findings have implications for referral and treatment upon release from prison. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Death and Dying
 *Drug Abuse
 *Incarceration
 *Risk Factors
 Criminal Justice
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

66. Neighborhood of residence and risk of initiation into injection drug use among street-involved youth in a Canadian setting.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, October 2013, vol./is. 132/3(486-490), 0376-8716 (Oct 1, 2013)

Author(s): Chami, Goldis; Werb, Dan; Feng, Cindy; DeBeck, Kora; Kerr, Thomas; Wood, Evan

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: While research has suggested that exposure to environments where drug use is prevalent may be a key determinant of drug-related risk, little is known regarding the impact of such exposure on the initiation of illicit injection drug use. We assessed whether neighborhood of residence predicted rates of injecting initiation among a cohort of street-involved youth in Vancouver, British Columbia. Methods: We followed street-involved injecting naive youth aged 14-26 and compared rates of injecting initiation between youth residing in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside (DTES) neighborhood (the site of a large street-based illicit drug market) to those living in other parts of the city. Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analyses were employed to determine whether residence in the DTES was independently associated with increased risk of initiation of injection drug use. Results: Between September, 2005 and November, 2011, 422 injection-naive individuals were followed, among whom 77 initiated injecting for an incidence density of injecting of 10.3 (95% confidence interval [CI] 5.0-18.8) per 100 person years. In a multivariate model, residence in the DTES was independently associated with initiating injection drug use (adjusted hazard ratio [AHR] = 2.16, 95% CI: 1.33-3.52, p = 0.002). Conclusions: These results suggest neighborhood of residence affects the risk of initiation into injection drug use among street-involved youth. The development of prevention interventions should target high-risk neighborhoods where risk of initiating into injecting drug use may be greatest. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Injections](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Neighborhoods](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

67. Latent class analysis of polysubstance use, sexual risk behaviors, and infectious disease among South African drug users.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, October 2013, vol./is. 132/3(441-448), 0376-8716 (Oct 1, 2013)

Author(s): Trenz, Rebecca C; Scherer, Michael; Duncan, Alexandra; Harrell, Paul T; Moleko, Anne Gloria; Latimer, William W

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Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Psychology, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa; Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, College of Public Health and Health Professions, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: HIV transmission risk among non-injection drug users is high due to the co-occurrence of drug use and sexual risk behaviors. The purpose of the current study was to identify patterns of drug use among polysubstance users within a high HIV prevalence population. Methods: The study sample included 409 substance users from the Pretoria region of South Africa. Substances used by 20% or more the sample included: cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana and heroin in combination, marijuana and cigarettes in combination, and crack cocaine. Latent class analysis was used to identify patterns of polysubstance use based on types of drugs used. Multivariate logistic regression analyses compared classes on demographics, sexual risk behavior, and disease status. Results: Four classes of substance use were found: MJ + Cig (40.8%), MJ + Her (30.8%), Crack (24.7%), and Low Use (3.7%). The MJ + Cig class was 6.7 times more likely to use alcohol and 3 times more likely to use drugs before/during sex with steady partners than the Crack class. The MJ + Cig class was 16 times more likely to use alcohol before/during sex with steady partners than the MJ + Her class. The Crack class was 6.1 times more likely to engage in transactional sex and less likely to use drugs before/during steady sex than the MJ + Her class. Conclusions: Findings illustrate patterns of drug use among a polysubstance using population that differ in sexual risk behavior. Intervention strategies should address substance use, particularly smoking as a route of administration (ROA), and sexual risk behaviors that best fit this high-risk population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Abuse
 *Epidemiology
 *Polydrug Abuse
 Infectious Disorders
 Sexual Risk Taking

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)**68. Improving the reliability and reporting of genetic association studies.****Citation:**

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, October 2013, vol./is. 132/3(411-413), 0376-8716 (Oct 1, 2013)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Genetic association studies, in particular candidate gene studies, have a long history of initially promising findings which subsequently produce a confusing mixture of replications, partial replications and non-replications. Drug and Alcohol Dependence is receiving an increasing number of submissions of genetic association studies. Here we discuss the journal's approach to considering such papers, in order to encourage credible and balanced reports which will contribute positively to the field. Recently, the STrengthening the REporting of Genetic Association studies (STREGA) initiative has

provided guidelines which serve to enhance transparency. We strongly encourage authors considering submitting a genetic association study to the journal to follow these guidelines. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Statistical Reliability](#)
[*Treatment Guidelines](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

69. Predisposing, enabling, and need factors associated with addiction treatment among Massachusetts Puerto Rican drug users.

Citation: Social Work Research, September 2013, vol./is. 37/3(195-206), 1070-5309 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Adorno, Elpidio; Chassler, Deborah; D'Ippolito, Melinda; Garte-Wolf, Steven; Lundgren, Lena; Purington, Timothy

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Institution: Tapestry Health, Inc., Holyoke, MA, US; Center for Addictions Research and Services, School of Social Work, Boston University, Boston, MA, US; School of Social Work, Center for Addictions Research and Services, Boston University, Boston, MA, US; Center for Addictions Research and Services, School of Social Work, Boston University, Boston, MA, US; Center for Addictions Research and Services, School of Social Work, Boston University, Boston, MA, US; Tapestry Health, Inc., Holyoke, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: For a sample of 425 Puerto Rican self-identified polydrug users residing in Massachusetts, this study examined predisposing, enabling, and need factors associated with having entered addiction treatment at least once in the past six months. A multivariate logistic regression model identified that having a regular health care provider, having received outpatient mental health treatment in the past year, having participated in self-help groups, interacting with family and friends about recovery, being a current drug injector, self-report of being in poor or fair physical health, and self-report of high levels of treatment motivation were all significantly and positively associated with having used addiction treatment in the past six months. For this study sample, findings indicate that using a range of enabling health and support services and connecting clients with family and an extended network could increase addiction treatment use. It is important to note that there was no significant association between predisposing factors (that is, age, gender, education, employment, homeless status, parental status, marital status, and birthplace) and addiction treatment use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Association of SocialWorkers; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Service Needs](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
["*Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Enabling](#)
[Predisposition](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Social Work Research*

70. Mental health and substance use disparities among urban adolescent lesbian and bisexual girls.

Citation: Journal of the American Psychiatric Nurses Association, September 2013, vol./is. 19/5(271-279), 1078-3903;1532-5725 (Sep 2013)

Author(s): Marshal, Michael P; Dermody, Sarah S; Shultz, Michelle L; Sucato, Gina S; Stepp, Stephanie D; Chung, Tammy; Burton, Chad M; Markovic, Nina; Hipwell, Alison E

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Sexual minority girls (SMGs) report large substance use disparities and victimization experiences, yet there is a dearth of research that focuses exclusively on SMGs. Objective: To examine substance use and mental health disparities among SMGs and to determine whether disparities were larger for African American compared with European American girls. Method: Data were used from Wave 11 of the Pittsburgh Girls Study, a multiple-cohort, prospective study of urban girls. Girls for the current analysis were aged 16 to 19 years. Fifty-five percent were African American. One hundred and seventy-three (8.3%) identified as SMGs, and 1,891 identified as heterosexual. Multiple regression analyses controlling for age, race, and parent education were conducted. Results: SMGs reported a robust pattern of large disparities in externalizing, internalizing, and borderline personality disorder symptoms. There was little evidence to suggest disparities were moderated by race. Conclusion: SMGs and their families would benefit from intervention and prevention programs to reduce disparities among this highly vulnerable population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Education](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Sexual Orientation](#)
[*Health Disparities](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Lesbianism](#)
[Parent Training](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of the American Psychiatric Nurses Association*

71. Reduced abuse, therapeutic errors, and diversion following reformulation of extended-release oxycodone in 2010.

Citation: The Journal of Pain, October 2013, vol./is. 14/10(1122-1130), 1526-5900 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Severtson, Stevan Geoffrey; Bartelson, Becki Bucher; Davis, Jonathan M; Munoz, Alvaro; Schneider, Michael F; Chilcoat, Howard; Coplan, Paul M; Surratt, Hilary; Dart, Richard C

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- Institution:** Denver Health and Hospital Authority, Denver, CO, US; Denver Health and Hospital Authority, Denver, CO, US; Denver Health and Hospital Authority, Denver, CO, US; Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Purdue Pharma LP, Stamford, CT, US; Purdue Pharma LP, Stamford, CT, US; Division of Applied Interdisciplinary Studies, Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale, FL, US; Denver Health and Hospital Authority, Denver, CO, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** This study evaluated changes in abuse exposures, therapeutic error exposures, and diversion into illegal markets associated with brand extended-release oxycodone (ERO) following introduction of reformulated ERO. Original ERO and reformulated ERO street prices also were compared. Data from the Poison Center and Drug Diversion programs of the Researched Abuse, Diversion and Addiction-Related Surveillance (RADARS) System were used. Quarterly rates 2 years prior to introduction of reformulated ERO (October 2008 through September 2010) were compared to quarterly rates after introduction (October 2010 through March 2012) using negative binomial regression. Street prices were compared using a mixed effects linear regression model. Following reformulated ERO introduction, poison center ERO abuse exposures declined 38% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 31-45) per population and 32% (95% CI: 24-39) per unique recipients of dispensed drug. Therapeutic error exposures declined 24% (95% CI: 15-31) per population and 15% (95% CI: 6-24) per unique recipients of dispensed drug. Diversion reports declined 53% (95% CI: 41-63) per population and 50% (95% CI: 39-59) per unique recipients of dispensed drug. Declines exceeded those observed for other prescription opioids in aggregate. After its introduction, the street price of reformulated ERO was significantly lower than original ERO. Perspective: This article indicates that the abuse, therapeutic errors, and diversion of ERO declined following the introduction of a tamper-resistant reformulation of the product. Reformulating abused prescription opioids to include tamper-resistant properties may be an effective approach to reduce abuse of such products. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** American Pain Society Annual Scientific Meeting. May, 2012. Portions of this analysis were presented at the aforementioned conference and at the College on Problems of Drug Dependence Annual Meeting in June 2012 and at the International Association for the Study of Pain World Congress on Pain and the International Society for Pharmacoepidemiology Conference on Pharmacoepidemiology and Therapeutic Risk Management in August 2012 and at the American College of Emergency Physicians Research Forum in October 2012.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: American Pain Society; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Pain](#)
- 72. Impulse control disorders and related behaviors.**
-
- Citation:** Neuropsychiatric and cognitive changes in Parkinson's disease and related movement disorders: Diagnosis and management., 2013(140-152) (2013)
- Author(s):** Weintraub, Daniel; Rektorova, Irena

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Impulse control disorders (ICDs) typically involve pleasurable behaviors that are performed repetitively, excessively, and compulsively, and to an extent that interferes in major areas of life functioning. Impulse control disorders have been conceptualized as "behavioral" addictions, because of the extensive overlap between ICDs and disorders of addiction in terms of risk factors, clinical presentation, cognitive aspects, neurobiology, and treatment. There is increasing evidence and awareness that ICDs can occur as a behavioral complication of Parkinson's disease (PD), and the four major ICDs reported to occur in PD are compulsive gambling, buying, sexual, and eating behaviors. Of these disorders, only pathological gambling is included as an ICD in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR), but for convenience the term ICD has been broadly applied in PD to cover all four of the major ICDs that have been reported to occur. Related disorders include punning, hobbyism, and dopamine dysregulation syndrome (DDS), which are covered separately in this chapter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Impulse Control Disorders](#)
[*Parkinson's Disease](#)
[*Complications \(Disorders\)](#)
[Neurobiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Knowledge of performance enhancing and prohibited substances in elite and recreational athletes.

Citation: Current issues and controversies in school and community health, sport and physical education., 2012(265-279) (2012)

Author(s): Orr, Rhonda

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Institution: Exercise, Health and Performance Research Group, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Doping remains a practice among a small proportion of the sporting community, yet individuals taking prohibited substances appear to have limited understanding of their effects. The purpose of this review is to document the knowledge of performance enhancing and prohibited substances in elite and recreational athletes. A systematic search of the literature produced 25 papers satisfying the eligibility criteria: 11 investigating elite athletes' knowledge; 2 examining recreational athletes in the fitness community, 7 exploring younger athletes' and adolescents' knowledge; and 5 probing athlete knowledge of over-the-counter preparations that contain prohibited substances. Few studies comprehensively investigated athlete knowledge of performance enhancing substances and fewer used psychometrically tested questionnaires. Most studies directed questions towards assessing knowledge of the desirable and adverse effects of anabolic steroids and stimulants, and to identifying known prohibited substances. More recent studies evaluated athletes' knowledge of wider anti-doping issues and a range of prohibited substances. Overall, elite athlete knowledge was poor to moderate. With the exception of one study in which recreational and young athletes and adolescents were tested on their knowledge of anabolic steroids which was observed to be poor, particularly in identifying adverse effects of the drug. Similarly, athletes' awareness of over-the-counter preparations that contain prohibited substances was limited. Doping practice in the sporting community presents a social, ethical and medical concern to sporting, government and health authorities. Despite educational interventions and

sanctions, this problem has not abated. Athletes' knowledge and awareness of prohibited substances is poor to moderate. Therefore, it is essential that individuals who dope or are considering the practice have an adequate knowledge of its effects on health, performance and career. Developing and implementing comprehensive education programs is a fundamental component in the prevention of doping behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Steroids](#)
[*Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)
Source: PsycINFO

74. Approaches towards health promotion and doping prevention in light of determinant factors of substance abuse in sports among adolescents.

Citation: Current issues and controversies in school and community health, sport and physical education., 2012(237-250) (2012)

Author(s): Wanjek, Berit; Rosendahl, Jenny; Straus, Bernhard; Gabriel, Holger

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Combating societal substance abuse and doping in sports requires empirical data for goal-directed prevention and intervention measures to achieve sustained health promotion. This chapter introduces reliable data on the determinant factors of adolescent substance abuse in sports based on the results of a cross-sectional analysis carried out in the State of Thuringia, Germany in 2004, as well as recommending intervention steps with supporting scientific evidence. In this regard, 2319 adolescents from 16 Thuringian schools were surveyed. 346 (15.1%) of the students indicated use of prohibited substances from the WADA list within the previous year (World Anti-Doping Agency Prohibited List (2004)). From this finding, substance abuse was linked to doping specific attitudes. A more negative anti-doping attitude was correlated to a more frequent use of substances from the WADA list. Moreover, non-athletes (n = 490) reported substance use that was approximately 5.0% higher than that of recreational athletes (n = 1254) and nearly three times higher than that of competitive athletes (n = 497). All three groups performed poorly on a test regarding their knowledge about doping in general, with an average score below 60%. The health-related quality of life measures (KINDLR Questionnaire; Goodman, Meltzer, & Bailey 1998) identified by students regularly using substances from the WADA list, as well as legal drug usage, were significantly lower than for those students with no use at all. Just as notable, adolescents using substances from the prohibited list or legal drugs had significantly more psychological disorders (Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire; Ravens-Sieberer, & Bullinger 1998) than non-users. The findings of this research point to the need for an alteration of attitudes towards substance abuse in sports and educational improvements in student knowledge about doping. The goal is to test the effectiveness of appropriate scientific interventions to reduce substance use and doping in sports while considering the psychological health of adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)

*Intervention
 *Sports
 Adolescent Attitudes

Source: PsycINFO

75. Screening substance use/abuse of middle and high school students.

Citation: The school services sourcebook: A guide for school-based professionals (2nd ed.), 2013(293-309) (2013)

Author(s): Steiker, Lori K. Holleran; Jung, Soyon; Gillispie, Kristy

Institution: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses the substance use/abuse screening methods that school mental health professionals can easily utilize. A summary table of screening tools developed particularly for the adolescent population is presented. Somewhat detailed information about two screening instruments, POSIT and RAPI, which are considered most efficient at school settings, follows. This information covers how to administer the instruments and how to interpret the results. Finally, a case example is provided to demonstrate the techniques described in the chapter. Substance users need to be aware of their problems and motivated for change with regard to substances during each screening procedure. School mental health professionals should remember to utilize their most astute clinical techniques to make successful initial contacts with potential substance users and refer them to suitable intervention programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Usage Screening
 *Screening Tests
 *Test Administration
 High School Students
 Middle School Students
 School Based Intervention

Source: PsycINFO

76. Substance abuse at elementary age: Effective interventions.

Citation: The school services sourcebook: A guide for school-based professionals (2nd ed.), 2013(275-292) (2013)

Author(s): Steiker, Lori K. Holleran; Jung, Soyon; Gillispie, Kristy

Institution: School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US; School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, the authors presented an overview of selective prevention interventions, explained a risk and protective factor paradigm, and provided two examples of evidence-based model programs, the Strengthening Families Program (SFP) and Positive Action (PA). It closes with critical recommendations and practical guidelines for utilizing such interventions. As with any program, and especially with elementary school students, practitioners must be very careful to protect the confidentiality of students and families. In addition, when doing prevention interventions with children, it is vital that clinicians avoid labeling and stereotyping. It is helpful to recognize that interventions that address substance abuse prevention, as noted previously, also prevent other problematic outcomes, such as rebelliousness, aggression, and

absenteeism. It is also recommended that teachers and program implementers watch students carefully for potential negative responses to the intervention (e.g., emotional overload, anxiety, depression), which might give clues that other concurrent issues or more serious problems exist. In such cases, referral to a specialist or a proper clinical setting may be necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Elementary School Students](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Protective Factors](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO