

Search Results

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Search History

1. MEDLINE; exp SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS/; 190082 results.
2. MEDLINE; addict*.ti,ab; 30846 results.
3. MEDLINE; 1 OR 2; 200293 results.
4. MEDLINE; exp GREAT BRITAIN/; 259597 results.
5. MEDLINE; "United Kingdom".ti,ab; 19970 results.
6. MEDLINE; "Great Britain".ti,ab; 5453 results.
7. MEDLINE; "England".ti,ab; 25898 results.
8. MEDLINE; "Scotland".ti,ab; 9718 results.
9. MEDLINE; "Wales".ti,ab; 13517 results.
10. MEDLINE; UK.ti,ab; 48994 results.
11. MEDLINE; GB.ti,ab; 5203 results.
12. MEDLINE; ireland.ti,ab; 18758 results.
13. MEDLINE; IRELAND/; 10223 results.
14. MEDLINE; "British Isles".ti,ab; 627 results.
15. MEDLINE; "Channel islands".ti,ab; 78 results.
16. MEDLINE; 4 OR 5 OR 6 OR 7 OR 8 OR 9 OR 10 OR 11 OR 12 OR 13 OR 14 OR 15; 334744 results.
17. MEDLINE; 3 AND 16; 6079 results.

1. How is alcohol consumption affected if we account for under-reporting? A hypothetical scenario.

- Citation:** European Journal of Public Health, December 2013, vol./is. 23/6(1076-81), 1101-1262;1464-360X (2013 Dec)
- Author(s):** Boniface S; Shelton N
- Institution:** UCL Department of Epidemiology & Public Health, London, UK.
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: This study predicts the implications of under-reporting of alcohol consumption in England for alcohol consumption above Government drinking thresholds.METHODS: Two nationally representative samples of private households in England were used: General LiFestyle survey (GLF) and Health Survey for England (HSE) 2008. Participants were 9608 adults with self-reported alcohol consumption on heaviest drinking day in the last week (HSE) and 12 490 adults with self-reported average weekly alcohol consumption (GLF). Alcohol consumption in both surveys was revised to account for under-reporting in three hypothetical scenarios. The prevalence of drinking more than UK Government guidelines of 21/14 (men/women) alcohol units a week, and 4/3 units per day, and the prevalence of binge drinking (>8/6 units) were investigated using logistic regression.RESULTS: Among drinkers, mean weekly alcohol intake increases to 20.8 units and mean alcohol intake on heaviest drinking day in the last week increases to 10.6 units. Over one-third of adults are drinking above weekly guidelines and over three-quarters drank above daily limits on their heaviest drinking day in the last week. The revision changes some of the significant predictors of drinking above thresholds. In the revised scenario, women have similar odds to men of binge drinking and higher odds of drinking more than daily limits, compared with lower odds in the original survey.CONCLUSION: Revising alcohol consumption assuming equal under-reporting across the population does not have an equal effect on the proportion of adults drinking above weekly or daily thresholds. It is crucial that further research explores the population distribution of under-reporting.
- Country of Publication:** England
- Publication Type:** Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
- Subject Headings:** [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
["*Alcohol Drinking/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Alcoholism/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Bias \(Epidemiology\)](#)
["England/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Female](#)
[Health Surveys](#)
[Humans](#)
[Longitudinal Studies](#)
[Male](#)
[Models Statistical](#)
[Prevalence](#)
[Young Adult](#)
- Source:** MEDLINE
- Full Text:** Available from *Oxford University Press* in [European Journal of Public Health](#)

2. Managing misuse of novel psychoactive substances.

- Citation:** Nursing Times, January 0001, vol./is. 110/22(12-5), 0954-7762;0954-7762 (2014 May 28-Jun 3)
- Author(s):** Solomon D; Grewal P; Taylor C; Solomon B
- Language:** English

Abstract: Misuse of novel psychoactive substances, also known as legal highs, is growing in the UK. These substances include more than 200 psychoactive chemicals and are associated with harm to physical and mental health, but are not controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 or regulated as a medicine. This article reviews the evidence relating to psychosocial interventions for illegal substance misuse to identify how therapies could improve rates of abstinence and awareness in adults who are misusing novel psychoactive substances. The evidence is limited and there is a need for further research and increased awareness among health professionals and the general population of this growing problem.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Psychotropic Drugs); 0 (Street Drugs)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Review

Subject Headings: [Great Britain](#)
[Humans](#)
["*Psychiatric Nursing/mt \[Methods\]"](#)
["*Psychotropic Drugs/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)
["*Street Drugs/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)
["*Substance-Related Disorders/nu \[Nursing\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Nursing Times; NT*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.
 Available from *Nursing Times* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

3. Association between nicotinic acetylcholine receptor single nucleotide polymorphisms and smoking cessation.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, August 2012, vol./is. 14/8(993-7), 1462-2203;1469-994X (2012 Aug)

Author(s): Spruell T; Colavita G; Donegan T; Egawhary M; Hurley M; Aveyard P; Johnstone EC; Murphy MF; Munafo MR

Institution: School of Experimental Psychology, University of Bristol, 12a Priory Road, Bristol BS8 1TU, UK.

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: The alpha4beta2 nicotinic receptor is of central importance in tobacco dependence, while the homomeric alpha7 receptor may also play a role. In this candidate gene study, we examine the association between 8 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in genes coding for nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunits alpha4 (rs1044396, rs2273504, rs2236196, and rs2273502), alpha7 (rs2133965 and rs4779969), and beta2 (rs2072660 and rs2072661) and smoking abstinence in a cohort of quitters enrolled in a clinical trial of behavioral support. METHODS: Data were obtained from the "Patch in Practice" study, involving 925 smokers in the United Kingdom. All participants were given an 8-week course of 15 mg of transdermal nicotine replacement therapy and blood was taken for genotyping. RESULTS: Logistic regression analyses assessed the association between each selected SNP and smoking abstinence at 4, 12, 26, and 52 weeks. There were no statistically significant associations with smoking cessation success or nicotine intake assessed by plasma cotinine levels. However, rs2273502 was associated with a consistent (though nonsignificant) increase in the odds of abstinence. CONCLUSIONS: There was no compelling evidence that these SNPs were associated with a reduced or higher chance of abstinence. However, rs2273502 may be worth investigating in future studies.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Chrna7 protein, human); 0 (Receptors, Nicotinic); 0 (alpha7 Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor); 0 (nicotinic acetylcholine receptor alpha4 subunit); 0 (nicotinic receptor beta2); 54-11-5 (Nicotine)

Publication Type: Controlled Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
[Cohort Studies](#)
[Female](#)
[Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
["Great Britain/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Logistic Models](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
["Nicotine/bl \[Blood\]"](#)
["Nicotine/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
["*Polymorphism Single Nucleotide/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)
["*Receptors Nicotinic/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)
["Smoking/th \[Therapy\]"](#)
["*Smoking Cessation/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
["*Tobacco Use Disorder/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)
["Tobacco Use Disorder/th \[Therapy\]"](#)
["*alpha7 Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Nicotine and Tobacco Research*

4. Substance use disorders among treatment naive first-episode psychosis patients.

Citation: Comprehensive Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 55/1(165-9), 0010-440X;1532-8384 (2014 Jan)

Author(s): Chand P; Thirthalli J; Murthy P

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, India. Electronic address: prabhatkumarchand@gmail.com.

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To examine the prevalence of substance use among treatment naive patients with first episode psychosis presenting to a psychiatry outpatient clinic in India. METHODS: The study sample consisted of 139 first episode treatment naive patients with psychosis from in and around Bangalore, a city in South India. Self as well as informant-reported data on type, use and duration of substance use as well as the severity of psychotic symptoms were collected using structured instruments. Urine toxicology screen was also conducted for six common drugs of abuse. Breath alcohol analysis was performed in all patients. RESULTS: Acute and transient psychosis was the most common diagnosis (42.4%). Overall, 20% of the population reported current substance use disorder (excluding nicotine). Current alcohol dependence was diagnosed among 17.3%, whereas cannabis dependence in 3.6%. Life time as well as current use of cannabis was less than 6%. While one patient reported inhalant abuse none reported use of amphetamine or opioids. There was very high concordance between reported drug use and urine toxicology screen. CONCLUSION: The use of illicit drugs is substantially less among first episode drug naive patients with psychosis in an Indian urban clinical setting compared to rates reported from developed countries like North America, Canada and UK. 2014.

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
["India/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)

Pregnancy
 Prevalence
 "*Psychotic Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

5. Poisonings requiring admission to the pediatric intensive care unit: A 5-year review.

Citation: Clinical Toxicology: The Official Journal of the American Academy of Clinical Toxicology & European Association of Poisons Centres & Clinical Toxicologists, June 2014, vol./is. 52/5(519-24), 1556-3650;1556-9519 (2014 Jun)

Author(s): Even KM; Armsby CC; Bateman ST

Institution: University of Massachusetts Medical School , Worcester, MA , USA.

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Poisonings represent a significant number of preventable admissions to the pediatric intensive care unit (PICU), but data about poisonings requiring PICU-level care are limited.OBJECTIVES: To identify the demographics of patients admitted with poisonings and characterize their clinical courses related to their poisoning.METHODS: All poisonings over a 5-year period (2008-2012) at an academic medical center in New England were retrospectively reviewed using electronic medical records in an observational case series. Poisonings were identified using key search terms within an admissions database.RESULTS: There were 273 admissions for poisonings, which represent 8% of total PICU admissions over this time period. The poisonings were unintentional in 148 (54%) cases and intentional in 125 (46%). The vast majority of poisonings occurred in patients either 3 years or below (N = 121, 44%) or 13 years or above (N = 124, 45%). Most (96%) admissions were for less than 48 h and 41% were for less than 24 h. Mean PICU length of stay was 1.2 + 0.7 days. A total of 468 substances were ingested in 54 different drug classes, with analgesics and antidepressants being the most common. Eighty-five (31%) poisonings were polypharmaceutical. The most commonly used therapies were naloxone, activated charcoal, and benzodiazepines. Twenty-seven patients (10%) received mechanical ventilation. There was one fatality, an adolescent with a polypharmacy overdose in a suicide attempt.CONCLUSION: Pediatric poisonings are a significant percentage of admissions to the PICU. The majority of poisonings are non-fatal, require supportive care, close monitoring, and some specific treatment. Drug classes causing poisonings have changed to a higher percentage of opioids in younger patients and atypical antidepressants in adolescents.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Antidotes)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Academic Medical Centers
 "Accidents/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Adolescent
 Age Distribution
 "*Antidotes/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 Child
 Child Preschool
 Drug Overdose
 Electronic Health Records
 Female
 "*Hospitalization/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Humans
 Infant

"*Intensive Care Units Pediatric/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Length of Stay
 Male
 New England
 "*Poisoning/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Respiration Artificial/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Retrospective Studies
 "Suicide Attempted/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Clinical Toxicology*

6. Four-hour acetaminophen concentration estimation after ingested dose based on pharmacokinetic models.

Citation: Clinical Toxicology: The Official Journal of the American Academy of Clinical Toxicology & European Association of Poisons Centres & Clinical Toxicologists, June 2014, vol./is. 52/5(556-60), 1556-3650;1556-9519 (2014 Jun)

Author(s): Villeneuve E; Gosselin S; Whyte I

Institution: Department of Pharmacy, McGill University Health Centre , Montreal, QC , Canada.

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: The United Kingdom has recently changed the indications for N-acetylcysteine treatment for acetaminophen intoxication. Any ingestion over 75 mg/kg is now referred to the hospital. A model based on pharmacokinetic parameters was developed to predict 4-h acetaminophen concentration for this and other ingested doses.METHODOLOGY: EMBASE and Medline were searched to obtain values for volume of distribution, absorption, and elimination constants and bioavailability for acetaminophen. Four-hour concentrations were calculated for ingestion doses currently recommended for hospital referral in different countries. Calculated plasma concentrations at 4 h for several doses were plotted against the Rumack-Matthew and the United Kingdom treatment lines.RESULTS: Six articles were used for the calculations (4 adult and 2 pediatric). In order to achieve a 4-h acetaminophen concentration of 100 mg/L, doses (mg/kg + 99.9CI) of 180.5 + 43.2 for adults and 396.1 + 115.5 for children were calculated.DISCUSSION: A dose of 75 mg/kg would likely yield a 4-h acetaminophen concentrations well below 100 mg/L. Medical toxicologists and poison information specialists are left without evidence-based guidance for which patients or which ingestion history would now warrant referral to hospital for acetaminophen concentration measurement. Larger toxicokinetic studies in acetaminophen overdose are needed to define ingestion dose for referral to hospital.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Antidotes); 36209ITL9D (Acetaminophen); WYQ7N0BPYC (Acetylcysteine)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: "Acetaminophen/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "Acetaminophen/pk [Pharmacokinetics]"
 "*Acetaminophen/po [Poisoning]"
 "Acetylcysteine/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "Acetylcysteine/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 Adult
 Age Factors
 "Antidotes/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "Antidotes/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 Child
 Drug Overdose
 Great Britain
 Humans
 *Models Biological
 *Referral and Consultation

[Time Factors](#)
[Tissue Distribution](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Clinical Toxicology](#)

7. Orexin type 1 receptor antagonism in Lateral Paragigantocellularis nucleus attenuates naloxone precipitated morphine withdrawal symptoms in rats.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, January 2014, vol./is. 558/(62-6), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2014 Jan 13)

Author(s): Ahmadi-Soleimani SM; Ghaemi-Jandabi M; Azizi H; Semnanian S

Institution: Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran.; Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran.; Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran.; Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran. Electronic address: ssemnan@modares.ac.ir.

Language: English

Abstract: Orexin neuropeptides have been reported to be involved in morphine induced physical dependence and withdrawal. The Lateral Paragigantocellularis (LPGi) is a key brain region implicated in the expression of somatic signs of morphine withdrawal syndrome. Orexin A and orexin type 1 receptor have been found in LPGi neurons but the effect of orexin on the expression of opiate dependence and withdrawal phenomena in this brain structure has not been studied yet. In this study, the effect of intra-LPGi administration of SB 334867 (selective orexin type 1 receptor antagonist) on the behavioral signs of morphine withdrawal syndrome was investigated. Male Wistar rats weighing 250-300 g were rendered dependent by adding morphine sulfate (Temad, Tehran, Iran) to their drinking water in increasing concentrations of 0.1, 0.2, 0.3mg/ml for every 48 h and 0.4 mg/ml during the next 15 days. Behavioral signs of morphine withdrawal were assessed in a transparent cylindrical Plexiglas test chamber (30 cm diameter, 50 cm height) for 25 min. One group of animals received intra-LPGi injection of SB 334867 (0.2 µl, 100 µM) immediately before naloxone. In the control group, SB-334867 vehicle (DMSO 1%, 0.2 µl) was microinjected into LPGi. Our results indicate that intra-LPGi administration of SB 334867 significantly decreases naloxone precipitated morphine withdrawal signs. Thus, it seems that orexin might have a pivotal role in the expression of morphine withdrawal signs through affecting orexin type 1 receptor in LPGi nucleus. Copyright 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Narcotic Antagonists); 0 (Orexin Receptors); 36B82AMQ7N (Naloxone); 76I7G6D29C (Morphine)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Animals](#)
[Male](#)
["*Medulla Oblongata/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
["Medulla Oblongata/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)
["*Morphine/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)
["*Naloxone/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
["Naloxone/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
["*Narcotic Antagonists/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
["Narcotic Antagonists/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
["*Orexin Receptors/ai \[Antagonists and Inhibitors\]"](#)
[Rats Wistar](#)
["*Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)
["Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/px \[Psychology\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

8. Monitoring trends in recreational drug use from the analysis of the contents of amnesty bins in gay dance clubs.

Citation: Qjm, December 2013, vol./is. 106/12(1111-7), 1460-2393;1460-2393 (2013 Dec)

Author(s): Yamamoto T; Kawsar A; Ramsey J; Dargan PI; Wood DM

Institution: Department of Clinical Toxicology, St Thomas' Hospital, Westminster Bridge Road, London, UK SE1 7EH. takahiro.yamamoto@gstt.nhs.uk.

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: In 2011/12, 8.9% of the UK population reported use of recreational drugs. Problems related to drug use is a major financial burden to society and a common reason for attendance to hospital. AIM: The aim of this study was to establish current trends in recreational drug use amongst individuals attending gay-friendly nightclubs in South London. METHOD: Contents of drug amnesty bins located at two night clubs were documented and categorized into powders, herbal products, liquids, tablets and capsules. These were then sent to a Home Office licensed laboratory for identification through a pre-existing database of almost 25 000 substances. If required, further qualitative analysis was performed. RESULTS: A total of 544 samples were obtained. Of them, 240 (44.1%) were liquids, 220 (40.4%) powders, 42 (7.7%) herbal and 41 (7.5%) tablets or capsules. Gamma-butyrolactone (GBL) was the most common liquid drug (n = 160, 66.7%) followed by poppers (n = 72, 30.0%). Powders provided the widest range of drugs with mephedrone being the most common (n = 105, 47.7%) followed by ketamine (n = 28, 12.7%), 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylamphetamine (MDMA) (n = 26, 11.8%), and cocaine (n = 21, 9.5%). Tablets and capsules included medicinal drugs, recreational drugs and plaster of Paris tablets that mimicked the appearance of 'ecstasy' tablets. CONCLUSION: This study has provided a snapshot of the pattern of drug use in the gay community which compliments findings of the self-reported surveys and other studies from the same population. The information obtained will be helpful in guiding in designing harm reduction interventions in this community and for monitoring the impact of changes in legislation.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Capsules); 0 (Powders); 0 (Solutions); 0 (Street Drugs); 0 (Tablets)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Capsules
*Dancing
"Drug Utilization/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
"*Drug Utilization/td [Trends]"
"*Homosexuality/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
Humans
"London/ep [Epidemiology]"
Powders
Solutions
"*Street Drugs/an [Analysis]"
"Substance Abuse Detection/mt [Methods]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
"*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
Tablets
Waste Disposal Facilities

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in *QJM: An International Journal of Medicine*

9. The global epidemiology and contribution of cannabis use and dependence to the global burden of disease: results from the GBD 2010 study.

Citation:	PLoS ONE [Electronic Resource], 2013, vol./is. 8/10(e76635), 1932-6203;1932-6203 (2013)
Author(s):	Degenhardt L; Ferrari AJ; Calabria B; Hall WD; Norman RE; McGrath J; Flaxman AD; Engell RE; Freedman GD; Whiteford HA; Vos T
Institution:	National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia ; Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Language:	English
Abstract:	<p>AIMS: Estimate the prevalence of cannabis dependence and its contribution to the global burden of disease.METHODS: Systematic reviews of epidemiological data on cannabis dependence (1990-2008) were conducted in line with PRISMA and meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE) guidelines. Culling and data extraction followed protocols, with cross-checking and consistency checks. DisMod-MR, the latest version of generic disease modelling system, redesigned as a Bayesian meta-regression tool, imputed prevalence by age, year and sex for 187 countries and 21 regions. The disability weight associated with cannabis dependence was estimated through population surveys and multiplied by prevalence data to calculate the years of life lived with disability (YLDs) and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs). YLDs and DALYs attributed to regular cannabis use as a risk factor for schizophrenia were also estimated.RESULTS: There were an estimated 13.1 million cannabis dependent people globally in 2010 (point prevalence0.19% (95% uncertainty: 0.17-0.21%)). Prevalence peaked between 20-24 yrs, was higher in males (0.23% (0.2-0.27%)) than females (0.14% (0.12-0.16%)) and in high income regions. Cannabis dependence accounted for 2 million DALYs globally (0.08%; 0.05-0.12%) in 2010; a 22% increase in crude DALYs since 1990 largely due to population growth. Countries with statistically higher age-standardised DALY rates included the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Western European countries such as the United Kingdom; those with lower DALY rates were from Sub-Saharan Africa-West and Latin America. Regular cannabis use as a risk factor for schizophrenia accounted for an estimated 7,000 DALYs globally.CONCLUSION: Cannabis dependence is a disorder primarily experienced by young adults, especially in higher income countries. It has not been shown to increase mortality as opioid and other forms of illicit drug dependence do. Our estimates suggest that cannabis use as a risk factor for schizophrenia is not a major contributor to population-level disease burden.</p>
Country of Publication:	United States
Publication Type:	Journal Article; Meta-Analysis; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Review
Subject Headings:	<p>Age Factors "*Cannabis/ae [Adverse Effects]" Comorbidity "Disabled Persons/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]" Female Geography Medical Humans Male "*Marijuana Abuse/ep [Epidemiology]" Prevalence Risk Factors "Schizophrenia/ep [Epidemiology]" "Schizophrenia/et [Etiology]" Sex Factors "*World Health/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"</p>
Source:	MEDLINE

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

10. Prescription opioid abuse in the UK.

Citation: British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, November 2013, vol./is. 76/5(823-4), 0306-5251;1365-2125 (2013 Nov)

Author(s): Giraudon I; Lowitz K; Dargan PI; Wood DM; Dart RC

Institution: Health Consequences, Prevalence, Consequences and Data Management Unit, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon, Portugal.

Language: English

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Analgesics, Opioid)

Publication Type: Letter

Subject Headings: "[Analgesics Opioid/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]](#)"
["*Analgesics Opioid/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)
["Great Britain/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
["*Opioid-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Prescription Drug Misuse/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology*

11. Potential prevention of small for gestational age in Australia: a population-based linkage study.

Citation: BMC Pregnancy & Childbirth, 2013, vol./is. 13/(210), 1471-2393;1471-2393 (2013)

Author(s): Taylor LK; Lee YY; Lim K; Simpson JM; Roberts CL; Morris J

Institution: Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, New South Wales Ministry of Health, Sydney, Australia. ltayl@doh.health.nsw.gov.au.

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Small for gestational age (SGA) infants are at increased risk of morbidity and mortality. We sought to identify risk factors associated with SGA and examined the potential for reducing the proportion of infants with SGA at a population level. METHODS: Birth and hospital records were linked for births occurring in 2007-2010 in New South Wales, Australia. The analysis was stratified into three groups: preterm births, term births to non-diabetic mothers and term births to diabetic mothers. Logistic regression was used to examine the association between SGA and a range of socio-demographic and behavioural factors and health conditions, with generalised estimating equations to account for correlation among births to the same mother. Model-based population attributable fractions (PAFs) were calculated for risk factors that were considered causative and potentially modifiable. RESULTS: Of 28,126 SGA infants, the largest group was term infants of non-diabetic mothers (88.5%), followed by term infants of diabetic mothers (6.3%) and preterm infants (5.3%). The highest PAFs were for smoking: 12.4% for preterm SGA and 10.3% for term SGA infants of non-diabetic mothers. Other risk factors for SGA that were considered modifiable included: illicit drug dependency or abuse in pregnancy in all three groups, and pregnancy hypertension and late commencement of antenatal care in term infants of non-diabetic mothers, but PAFs were less than 3%. CONCLUSIONS: There are opportunities for modest reduction of the prevalence of SGA through reduction in smoking in pregnancy, and possibly earlier commencement of antenatal care and improved management of high-risk pregnancies.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Adult
 Female
 Humans
 "*Hypertension Pregnancy-Induced/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Hypertension Pregnancy-Induced/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 Infant Newborn
 *Infant Small for Gestational Age
 "New South Wales/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Pregnancy
 "Pregnancy in Diabetics/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Premature Birth/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Prenatal Care
 Risk Factors
 "*Smoking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Smoking/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 Term Birth

Source: MEDLINE

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 Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*;
 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.

12. Portrayal of alcohol consumption in movies and drinking initiation in low-risk adolescents.

Citation: Pediatrics, June 2014, vol./is. 133/6(973-82), 0031-4005;1098-4275 (2014 Jun)

Author(s): Hanewinkel R; Sargent JD; Hunt K; Sweeting H; Engels RC; Scholte RH; Mathis F; Florek E; Morgenstern M

Institution: Institute for Therapy and Health Research (IFT-Nord), Kiel, Germany; Institute for Medical Psychology and Medical Sociology, University Medical Center Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel, Germany; hanewinkel@ift-nord.de.; Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Lebanon, New Hampshire;; MRC/CSI Social & Public Health Sciences Unit, University of Glasgow, Scotland;; MRC/CSI Social & Public Health Sciences Unit, University of Glasgow, Scotland;; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands;; Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands;; Piedmont Centre for Drug Addiction Epidemiology, ASL TO3, Grugliasco, Italy; and.; Laboratory of Environmental Research, Department of Toxicology, University of Medical Sciences, Poznan, Poland.; Institute for Therapy and Health Research (IFT-Nord), Kiel, Germany; Institute for Medical Psychology and Medical Sociology, University Medical Center Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel, Germany;

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To investigate the hypothesis that exposure to alcohol consumption in movies affects the likelihood that low-risk adolescents will start to drink alcohol. METHODS: Longitudinal study of 2346 adolescent never drinkers who also reported at baseline intent to not to do so in the next 12 months (mean age 12.9 years, SD = 1.08). Recruitment was carried out in 2009 and 2010 in 112 state-funded schools in Germany, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, and Scotland. Exposure to movie alcohol consumption was estimated from 250 top-grossing movies in each country in the years 2004 to 2009. Multilevel mixed-effects Poisson regressions assessed the relationship

between baseline exposure to movie alcohol consumption and initiation of trying alcohol, and binge drinking (> 5 consecutive drinks) at follow-up. RESULTS: Overall, 40% of the sample initiated alcohol use and 6% initiated binge drinking by follow-up. Estimated mean exposure to movie alcohol consumption was 3653 (SD = 2448) occurrences. After age, gender, family affluence, school performance, TV screen time, personality characteristics, and drinking behavior of peers, parents, and siblings were controlled for, exposure to each additional 1000 movie alcohol occurrences was significantly associated with increased relative risk for trying alcohol, incidence rate ratio = 1.05 (95% confidence interval, 1.02-1.08; P = .003), and for binge drinking, incidence rate ratio = 1.13 (95% confidence interval, 1.06-1.20; P < .001). CONCLUSIONS: Seeing alcohol depictions in movies is an independent predictor of drinking initiation, particularly for more risky patterns of drinking. This result was shown in a heterogeneous sample of European youths who had a low affinity for drinking alcohol at the time of exposure. Copyright 2014 by the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 "*Alcohol Drinking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Alcohol Drinking/px [Psychology]"
 "Binge Drinking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Binge Drinking/px [Psychology]"
 Causality
 Child
 Cross-Sectional Studies
 Europe
 Female
 Health Surveys
 Humans
 *Imitative Behavior
 Longitudinal Studies
 Male
 *Motion Pictures as Topic
 Risk
 *Social Desirability

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *American Academy of Pediatrics* in [Pediatrics](#)

13. Risk of transmission associated with sharing drug injecting paraphernalia: analysis of recent hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection using cross-sectional survey data.

Citation: Journal of Viral Hepatitis, January 2014, vol./is. 21/1(25-32), 1352-0504;1365-2893 (2014 Jan)

Author(s): Palmateer N; Hutchinson S; McAllister G; Munro A; Cameron S; Goldberg D; Taylor A

Institution: Blood-borne Viruses and Sexually Transmitted Infections Section, Health Protection Scotland, Glasgow, UK.

Language: English

Abstract: Sharing injecting paraphernalia (containers, filters and water) poses a risk of transmitting the hepatitis C virus (HCV). The prevalence of, and risk of HCV from, such behaviour has not been extensively reported in Europe. People who inject drugs (PWID) were recruited in cross-sectional surveys from services providing sterile injecting equipment across Scotland between 2008 and 2010. Participants completed a questionnaire and provided a blood spot for anonymous testing. Logistic regression was used to examine the association between recent HCV infection (anti-HCV negative and HCV-RNA positive) and self-reported measures of injecting equipment sharing in the 6 months preceding interview. Twelve per cent of the sample reported sharing needles/syringes, and 40% reported sharing paraphernalia in the previous 6 months. The adjusted odds ratios (AOR) for sharing needles/syringes (+/- paraphernalia), and sharing only paraphernalia in the last

6 months were 6.7 (95% CI 2.6-17.1) and 3.0 (95% CI 1.2-7.5), respectively. Among those who reported not sharing needles/syringes, sharing containers and filters were both significantly associated with recent HCV infection (AOR 3.1, 95% CI 1.3-7.8 and 3.1, 95% CI 1.3-7.5, respectively); sharing water was not. We present the first study to apply a cross-sectional approach to the analysis of the association between sharing paraphernalia and incident HCV infection and demonstrate consistent results with previous longitudinal studies. The prevalence of paraphernalia sharing in our study population is high, representing significant potential for HCV transmission. 2013 John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Country of Publication: England
CAS Registry Number: 0 (RNA, Viral)
Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
["Blood/vi \[Virology\]"](#)
[Cross-Sectional Studies](#)
[Female](#)
["Hepacivirus/ip \[Isolation and Purification\]"](#)
["*Hepatitis C/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Hepatitis C/tm \[Transmission\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Incidence](#)
[Male](#)
[Questionnaires](#)
["RNA Viral/bl \[Blood\]"](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)
["Scotland/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Substance Abuse Intravenous/co \[Complications\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Journal of Viral Hepatitis*

14. [Family prevention of drug use in Europe: a critical review of EDDRA programs]. [Spanish] Prevencion familiar del consumo de drogas en Europa: una revision critica de los programas contenidos en EDDRA.

Original Title: Prevencion familiar del consumo de drogas en Europa: una revision critica de los programas contenidos en EDDRA.
Citation: Adicciones, 2013, vol./is. 25/3(226-34), 0214-4840;0214-4840 (2013)
Author(s): Lloret Irlles D; Espada Sanchez JP; Cabrera Perona Gregor V
Institution: Universidad Miguel Hernandez, Departamento de Psicologia de la Salud Ctra, Sant Joan, Alicante. daniel.lloret@umh.es
Language: Spanish
Abstract: In early adolescence, family is one of the main risk/protection agent for drug misuse. Its influence on health habits acquisition makes family a key target for prevention programs. The aim is to conduct a comparative analysis of European family prevention programs. For this purpose, 85 programs were reviewed. Programs were retrieved from EMCDDA database EDDRA (Exchange on Drug Demand Reduction Actions). No time period was delimited; hence time span was 1998-2011. 53% of all programs came from 4 countries (Ireland, Germany, Portugal and Spain). 89% were unspecific drug prevention or health promotion programs. Providing information about drugs is the main objective pursued by the majority of the programs. Over half the programs (59.7%) report having undergone an outcome evaluation process. Regarding the program objectives, 70.59% do not address any of the risk factors proposed by the main theories in international literature. Despite the solid theoretical framework that supports coherent evidence about family risk factors, prevention programs' objectives and components have a low theoretical compliance rate and the level of evaluation continues to be a challenge. Some aspects of the EDDRA functioning are reviewed.

Country of Publication: Spain

Publication Type: English Abstract; Journal Article; Review
Subject Headings: Europe
 *Family Health
 Humans
 Program Evaluation
 "**Substance-Related Disorders/pc [Prevention and Control]"
Source: MEDLINE

15. Budget cuts to alcohol prices will fail patients, say critics.

Citation: BMJ, 2014, vol./is. 348/(g2284), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2014)
Author(s): Gornall J
Institution: London.
Language: English
Country of Publication: England
Publication Type: News
Subject Headings: "*Alcoholic Beverages/ec [Economics]"
 "Alcoholism/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 Great Britain
 Humans
 "**Taxes/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
Source: MEDLINE
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *The BMJ*
 Available from *BMJ* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

16. The UK chancellor should resist industry lobbying to scrap annual rise in alcohol duty.

Citation: BMJ, 2014, vol./is. 348/(g2060), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2014)
Author(s): Brown K
Institution: Institute of Alcohol Studies, London SW1H 0QS.
Language: English
Country of Publication: England
Publication Type: Journal Article
Subject Headings: "Alcoholic Beverages/ec [Economics]"
 *Alcoholic Beverages
 "Alcoholism/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Alcoholism/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 "Great Britain/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Humans
 *Taxes
Source: MEDLINE
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *The BMJ*
 Available from *BMJ* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

17. Prenatal glucocorticoids and maternal smoking during pregnancy independently program adult nicotine dependence in daughters: a 40-year prospective study.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 75/1(47-55), 0006-3223;1873-2402 (2014 Jan 1)
Author(s): Stroud LR; Papandonatos GD; Shenassa E; Rodriguez D; Niaura R; LeWinn KZ; Lipsitt LP; Buka SL

Institution: Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Alpert Medical School, School of Public Health, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Electronic address: Istroud1@lifespan.org.

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Maternal smoking during pregnancy (MSDP) is an independent risk factor for offspring nicotine dependence (ND), but mechanisms remain unknown. We investigated prenatal glucocorticoid (cortisol) and androgen (testosterone) associations with offspring ND over 40 years and the possibility that prenatal glucocorticoids and androgens would mediate links between MSDP and offspring ND. METHODS: Participants were 1086 mother-adult offspring pairs (59% female) from the New England Family Study, a 40-year longitudinal follow-up of the Collaborative Perinatal Project. MSDP was assessed prospectively at each prenatal visit. Maternal cortisol, testosterone, and cotinine (nicotine metabolite) were assayed from third trimester maternal sera. Offspring lifetime ND was assessed via structured interview. RESULTS: Significant bivariate associations emerged for: 1) MSDP/cotinine and lifetime ND; and 2) maternal cortisol and lifetime ND, for daughters only. In multivariate models, maternal cortisol and MSDP/cotinine remained significantly and independently associated with increased odds of lifetime ND of daughters. However, cortisol did not mediate the MSDP-lifetime ND relation. No associations emerged between maternal testosterone and offspring ND. CONCLUSIONS: Results provide the first evidence in support of prenatal glucocorticoid programming of adult ND over 40 years in daughters only. Our study highlights two independent prenatal pathways leading to increased risk for ND in daughters: elevated prenatal glucocorticoids and MSDP/nicotine exposure. Daughter-specific effects of glucocorticoid and MSDP programming over 40 years highlight the breadth and persistence of sexually dimorphic programming effects in humans. Results do not support androgen programming of offspring ND. Copyright 2014 Society of Biological Psychiatry. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: United States

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Glucocorticoids); 3XMK78S470 (Testosterone); K5161X06LL (Cotinine); WI4X0X7BPJ (Hydrocortisone)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Multicenter Study; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: Adult
 "Cotinine/bl [Blood]"
 Female
 "*Glucocorticoids/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 Humans
 "Hydrocortisone/bl [Blood]"
 Longitudinal Studies
 *Maternal-Fetal Relations
 Middle Aged
 Pregnancy
 "Prenatal Exposure Delayed Effects/bl [Blood]"
 "*Prenatal Exposure Delayed Effects/pp [Physiopathology]"
 Retrospective Studies
 "*Smoking/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "Testosterone/bl [Blood]"
 "Tobacco Use Disorder/bl [Blood]"
 "*Tobacco Use Disorder/pp [Physiopathology]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Biological Psychiatry*