

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. Electroencephalographic (EEG) brainmap patterns in a clinical sample of adults diagnosed with an internet addiction.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s):	Swingle, Mari K
Institution:	Fielding Graduate U., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	This research examined the electroencephalographic (EEG) patterns of 30 adults qualified as having Internet Addiction (IA) as determined by revised scoring of the Internet Addiction Test (IAT). Data collected from this sample were compared with a normative (non-clinical) and a clinical EEG database. Data were also collected on patterns of Internet usage, gender, sexual orientation, and levels of psychopathology including depression, anxiety, and ADHD as identified by standardized instruments (BAI, BDI, ASRS-v1.1, SCL-90-R). The EEG and the standardized test results revealed a pattern of neurological deregulation supporting the position that IA is a co-occurring disorder. Systematic collapsing of the EEG data further revealed a pattern of central deregulation in slow frequency wave lengths. This study also identified a new classification system of IA based on qualitative differences in Internet engagement. A trend that the severity of neurological deregulation is associated with the self-assigned degree of immersion with the Internet is apparent. Trends by gender and sexual orientation were also noted. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type:	Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings:	*Brain *Diagnosis *Electroencephalography *Internet Addiction Internet
Source:	PsycINFO

2. Adolescent substance use screening instruments: A review of the literature.

Citation:	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)
Author(s):	Berry, Gregory
Institution:	Alliant International U., US
Language:	English
Abstract:	Adolescence is a transitional stage where youth may become susceptible to threats of substance use, abuse, and even dependency. Moreover, substance use among adolescents continues to be a major problem for the healthcare community at large. Because of the increasing prevalence of substance use among adolescents, drug use screening instruments are a viable means of early detection and should be used frequently. The earlier the substance use patterns are identified, the easier it becomes to prevent the progression to abuse and dependency. The best means to identify substance use among adolescents at an early stage is through substance use screening and assessment instruments. Unfortunately, practitioners may not screen for substance use as frequently as is clinically indicated. The research review analyzed the features and benefits of sixteen of the most commonly referenced adolescent substance use assessment and screening instruments noted in the literature. To provide further contrast, the screening instruments were matched to the requirements of most private practice settings, that is, the need for instruments that were reliable, valid, brief, and cost-effective. The review followed a thematic approach while funneling the concepts to build on the literature. Based on the findings, the ADI, CAGE, PESQ, PEI, and SASSI are five of the best adolescent screening instruments available based on the rating criterion selected. Of the remaining eleven instruments reviewed, nine were considered above average on the rating

criteria. Two instruments received no score, one based on reliability and validity problems the other due to lack of available data. Recommendations also call for an increase in the frequency in administration of adolescent screening instruments for early detection of adolescent substance abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Screening](#)
[Screening Tests](#)
[Threat](#)
Source: PsycINFO

3. The role of viewer orientation and consumption level in smoking cue reactivity.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Flanagan, Cherisse Yungblut

Institution: Fielding Graduate U., US

Language: English

Abstract: The fact that individuals with substance addiction are highly reactive to drug cues that they have paired with drug use is well established. Vulnerability to continued drug use or relapse is thought to occur when addicted individuals are exposed to those contextual cues. Exposure to those cues evokes a reactivity that forms a paradigm, cue reactivity, which has been widely used in scientific research to explore affective responses involved in addictive processes. However, an overview of recent work indicates that the reactivity evoked by drug stimuli may not be fixed, but rather appears to be modulated by a variety of contextual cues. The impact of contextual cues on craving in research and cue-exposure treatment remains without careful examination. The present work advanced a thesis that the systematic study of cue factors would permit a more thorough standardization of test stimuli and thereby increase consistency across laboratories examining cue reactivity in the substance abuse literature. Specifically, subjective affective and arousal responses to smoking cues were investigated in 54 nicotine dependent individuals. Data were gathered on reactivity evoked by 24 pictures depicting smoking stimuli modulated by two types of contextual information (consumption level and orientation) using the computerized Self-Assessment Manikin (SAM). Results suggested that first-person cues evoke more affective reactivity than third-person cues and provided new information on the pattern of reactivity based on orientation. Previous findings that beginning and end levels of cigarette consumption evoke a different pattern of reactivity in smokers were replicated. Further, results revealed an interaction between viewer orientation and consumption level such that smokers rated the first-person images of individuals beginning to smoke more pleasantly, and images of first-person terminal stimuli more aversively. These results underscore the importance of developing a universally available repository of addiction cues and suggest that addiction scientists need to be aware of these possible influences when choosing images in cue reactivity studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
Source: PsycINFO

4. Social interaction between parents and adolescents and adolescent predisposition to substance use.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Shivers, Candice

Institution: Walden U., US

Language: English

Abstract: Few studies have examined adolescent substance use, the relationship between parent and adolescent, and the family's communication patterns as they relate to adolescent substance use. This quantitative study examined the relationship between adolescent substance use and the communication from parent(s) or other care providers as it applied to adolescent substance use. Participants were those ages 12 to 17 who participated in the 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. A non-experimental design was used to analyze data obtained from the 2009 survey. A chi-square test of independence was conducted to determine whether substance use prevention differed by the origin of substance use information (parents, peers, boyfriend/girlfriend, and teachers). Results of this test indicated that substance use prevention was highest among those who received information from their parents than it was from any other source. A simple linear regression was utilized to show the degree to which adolescents' association with substance-using peers explained the variance in adolescents' substance use. Results of this test showed that peer association with substance users increased the reported substance use ($p = .001$) among adolescents. These findings have implications for positive social change by alerting public health officials to the relevance of open communication and its effect on adolescent substance use to public. In doing so, officials may be better informed on the techniques to teach parents how to effectively communicate with their adolescents about substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Family](#)
[Parents](#)
[Predisposition](#)
[Social Interaction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Neuroplasticity associated with abuse-level exposure to the volatile solvent toluene.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Beckley, Jacob Thomas

Institution: Medical U South Carolina, US

Language: English

Abstract: Volatile organic solvents are chemicals that are intentionally inhaled by adolescents and adults for their euphorogenic effects. Voluntary solvent inhalation is relatively prevalent throughout the world, in part because these chemicals are found in a wide range of personal and commercial products. Volatile solvents act as central nervous system depressants, with toluene, the most commonly studied solvent, affecting both excitatory and inhibitory synaptic transmission through direct actions on ion channels activated by glutamate and GABA, respectively. Clinical research has shown that volatile solvent abusers suffer from common addiction sequelae, such as dependence, withdrawal and tolerance, and show deficits in cognitive processing. Findings from basic and preclinical research indicate that similar to other drugs of abuse, toluene has reinforcing properties and robustly activates the mesolimbic dopamine (DA) system, a basal ganglia pathway involved in encoding the salience and valence of stimuli and driving goal-directed behavior. In this research project, the goal was to determine how a single exposure to toluene alters synaptic transmission on neurons in critical nodes of the addiction neurocircuitry: medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), nucleus accumbens (NAc) and ventral tegmental area (VTA). The experiments presented in this dissertation show that toluene induces two distinct types of plasticity, endocannabinoid-mediated long-term depression (eCB LTD) and putatively NMDA-mediated long-term potentiation (LTP), in a cell-type specific manner. First, beyond well-established effects like inhibiting NMDA-mediated

currents and enhancing GABAergic activity, toluene induced eCB LTD in deep layer pyramidal neurons in the mPFC. Next, using multivariate statistical techniques, NAc core medium spiny neurons (MSNs) were classified into two subtypes based on their basal electrophysiological properties, and the results revealed that toluene selectively induced eCB LTD in putative DA receptor D2-containing MSNs. Finally, in vivo toluene vapor exposure enhanced excitatory synaptic transmission in mesolimbic, but not mesocortical, DA neurons, an effect that was modulated by altering mPFC activity. All together, this research has documented how toluene influences cellular- and systems-level signaling and significantly alters the circuitry that encodes goal-directed behavior, thereby providing evidence that toluene is a psychoactive drug with a high abuse potential. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract
Subject Headings: [*Chemicals](#)
[*Long-term Depression \(Neuronal\)](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)
[Neurotransmission](#)
[Toluene](#)
[Long-term Potentiation](#)
[Pyramidal Neurons](#)
Source: PsycINFO

6. Assessing eating behaviors and attitudes towards food to determine predictors of weight loss after gastric bypass surgery.

Citation: Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 2014, vol./is. 75/1-B(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4217 (2014)

Author(s): Budak, Amanda R

Institution: Medical U South Carolina, US

Language: English

Abstract: It is well established that gastric bypass surgery leads to significant and sustained weight loss. Identifying factors that lead to success in some and sub-optimal weight loss in others remain challenging. This course of study examines the relationship between models of addiction and substance abuse and compared them with models of addiction and compulsive overeating. It has been demonstrated that the similarities extend beyond behavior over consumption and compulsions but are also validated through neurochemical and neuroimaging studies. Craving has been implicated in relapse in patients undergoing treatment for substance of abuse. Craving is also a known antecedent to binge eating. Morbidly obese patients presenting for weight loss surgery often report binge eating behavior and some studies demonstrate that those behaviors persist after surgery. Given the incidence of weight regain post operatively, a significant area for research is identifying how to assess patients and identify those most at risk for weight regain. Following a model of addiction to substances of abuse-craving and binge eating is proposed to be predictive of weight loss success and is identified as an area of worthwhile study. A literature review was conducted on concepts of cravings and instruments that measure those concepts. Three instruments were identified that measure a construct of craving; The Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS), The Food Craving Questionnaire - Trait (FCQ-T), and the Inventory of Binge Eating Situations (IBES). These instruments were selected in support of theoretical framework based on Tiffany's Cognitive Processing model. Based on this model, it was proposed that cravings should increase after a surgical intervention due to a forced abstinence. According to the model, when one abstains cravings are elicited. The goal of the study was to identify the magnitude of change in craving concepts pre and post gastric bypass surgery, as well as the relationship between scores and weight loss. A prospective study found a statistically significant decrease in scores pre and post-operatively and a positive correlation between scores on the IBES and post-operative weight. There was a statistically significant correlation in change in scores pre and post and FCQ-T. While this study did not demonstrate a strong correlation of the battery of instruments with weight loss, the study does lend to this field of research in

identifying additional instruments that are reliable and valid in this patient population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Dissertation Abstract

Subject Headings: *Food
*Models
*Binge Eating Disorder
Eating Behavior
Ingestion
Neuroimaging
Obesity
Weight Control

Source: PsycINFO

7. The clustering of psychopathology among adults seeking treatment for alcohol and drug addiction.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Jul 18, 2014)

Author(s): Urbanoski, Karen; Kenaszchuk, Chris; Veldhuizen, Scott; Rush, Brian

Abstract: Beyond the high prevalence of co-occurring mental and substance use disorders, little is known about more complex patterns of psychopathology and multimorbidity, particularly in treatment populations. We sought to identify a parsimonious set of latent classes to describe the structure of mental disorder comorbidity among adults entering outpatient addiction treatment, and explore differences in the structure and prevalence of classes across sociodemographic characteristics. Participants (N=544) completed the Psychiatric Diagnostic Screening Questionnaire at treatment admission. We used latent class analysis to identify classes of clients with specific patterns of co-occurring mental disorders. The best-fitting solution identified 3 classes, characterized by no comorbidity (i.e., substance use disorders only), co-occurring major depression, and multimorbidity or a high degree of psychopathology. Older age was associated with lower probability of being in the class with co-occurring major depression, women were more likely than men to be in the multimorbid class, and being married or partnered was associated with a lower probability of being in either of the comorbid classes. These results are consistent with general population research on the patterning of psychiatric disorders, implying that while clients in addiction treatment may have extraordinarily high levels of psychopathology, the patterns of symptoms and the groups most affected are not markedly different than in other settings. By capturing the complexity of interrelationships among the many factors that are known to influence prognosis and outcomes, latent class analysis offers a useful way to examine and represent case-mix in clinical populations. (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 [Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment](#)

8. Injection and sexual hiv/hcv risk behaviors associated with nonmedical use of prescription opioids among young adults in new york city.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Jul 11, 2014)

Author(s): Mateu-Gelabert, Pedro; Guarino, Honoria; Jessell, Lauren; Teper, Anastasia

Abstract: Prevalence of nonmedical prescription opioid (PO) use has increased markedly in the U.S. This qualitative study explores the drug-use and sexual experiences of nonmedical PO users as they relate to risk for HIV and HCV transmission. Forty-six New York City young adult nonmedical PO users (ages 18-32) completed in-depth, semi-structured interviews. Despite initial perceptions of POs as less addictive and safer than illegal drugs, PO misuse often led to long-term opioid dependence and transition to heroin use

and drug injection. Injectors in the sample reported sporadic syringe-sharing, frequent sharing of non-syringe injection paraphernalia and selective sharing with fellow injectors who are presumed "clean" (uninfected). Participants reported little knowledge of HCV injection-related risks and safer injection practices. They also reported engaging in unprotected sex with casual partners, exchange sex and group sex, and that PO misuse increases the risk of sexual violence. Prevention efforts addressing HIV/HCV risk should be targeted to young nonmedical PO users. (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 *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

9. A therapeutic workplace for the long-term treatment of drug addiction and unemployment: Eight-year outcomes of a social business intervention.

Citation: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0740-5472 (Jul 12, 2014)
Author(s): Aklin, Will M; Wong, Conrad J; Hampton, Jacqueline; Svikis, Dace S; Stitzer, Maxine L; Bigelow, George E; Silverman, Kenneth
Abstract: This study evaluated the long-term effects of a therapeutic workplace social business on drug abstinence and employment. Pregnant and postpartum women (N=40) enrolled in methadone treatment were randomly assigned to a therapeutic workplace or usual care control group. Therapeutic workplace participants could work weekdays in training and then as employees of a social business, but were required to provide drug-free urine samples to work and maintain maximum pay. Three-year outcomes were reported previously. This paper reports 4- to 8-year outcomes. During year 4 when the business was open, therapeutic workplace participants provided significantly more cocaine- and opiate-negative urine samples than controls; reported more days employed, higher employment income, and less money spent on drugs. During the 3years after the business closed, therapeutic workplace participants only reported higher income than controls. A therapeutic workplace social business can maintain long-term abstinence and employment, but additional intervention may be required to sustain effects. (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 *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*

10. Recalled first reactions to inhaling nicotine predict the level of physical dependence.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jul 29, 2014)
Author(s): Wellman, Robert J; DiFranza, Joseph R; O'Loughlin, Jennifer
Abstract: BACKGROUND: The level of physical dependence is a measure of addiction that correlates highly with addiction-associated changes in brain structure. We sought to determine whether age at first inhalation and initial reactions to inhaling nicotine are related to level of physical dependence in early adulthood. METHODS: Young adults (n=312; mean age=24 years; 51% female) from the Nicotine Dependence in Teens study who had smoked at least once in the preceding three months completed self-report questionnaires in 2011-12. We assessed level of physical dependence with three validated self-report items assessing 'wanting,' 'craving' and 'needing' triggered by nicotine deprivation. Survey items assessed smoking behavior, including age at first inhalation, and recalled first reactions to inhaling nicotine. RESULTS: After adjusting for covariates, experiencing relaxation, heart racing/pounding, rush or "buzz" (OR=1.45; 95% CI: 1.08,

1.94) and dizziness (OR=1.58; 95% CI: 1.15, 2.18) at first nicotine inhalation were associated with an increased odds of being at a higher level of physical dependence in young adulthood; the association for experiencing relaxation (OR=1.78; 95% CI: 1.20, 2.64) and heart racing/pounding (OR=1.51; 95% CI: 1.00, 2.28) persisted after additionally controlling for all other first reactions. Neither age at first inhalation nor unpleasant first reactions predicted level of physical dependence. CONCLUSIONS: In accordance with prior research, our findings suggest that smokers who are particularly sensitive to the pleasant, "buzz-related" and generally arousing effects of nicotine may be more likely to attain higher levels of physical dependence. (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](#)

11. Clinical and neuropsychological characteristics of euthymic bipolar patients having a history of severe suicide attempt.

Citation: Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, August 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0001-690X;1600-0447 (Aug 06, 2014)

Author(s): Olie, E; Seyller, M; Beziat, S; Loftus, J; Bellivier, F; Bougerol, T; Azorin, J. M; Gard, S; Kahn, J. P; Passerieux, C; Leboyer, M; Etain, B; Henry, C; Courtet, P

Abstract: Objective Identifying bipolar patients at high-suicide risk is a major health issue. To improve their identification, we compared dimensional and neuropsychological profile of bipolar patients with or without history of suicide attempt, taking into account suicidal severity (i.e. admission to intensive ward). Method A total of 343 adult euthymic bipolar out-patients recruited in the French FondaMental Advanced Centres of Expertise for Bipolar Disorder were divided into three subgroups: 214 patients without history of suicide attempt, 88 patients with past history of non-severe suicide attempt and 41 patients with past history of severe suicide attempt. General intellectual functioning, speed of information processing, verbal learning and memory, verbal fluency and executive functioning were assessed. Results Severe suicide attempters had lower affective intensity and lability than non-severe attempters. Severe suicide attempters outperformed non-severe attempters for verbal learning and non-attempters for Stroop word reading part after adjustment for study centre, age, gender, educational level, antipsychotics use, depression score, anxious and addictive comorbidities. Conclusion Neuropsychological tasks commonly used to assess bipolar patients do not seem accurate to identify suicide attempters in euthymic patients. In the future, decision-making and emotional recognition tasks should be assessed. Moreover, clinical and neuropsychological profiles should be considered together to better define suicidal risk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons A/S. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica](#)

12. Common and distinct neural correlates of inhibitory dysregulation: Stroop fmri study of cocaine addiction and intermittent explosive disorder.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Research, July 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0022-3956 (Jul 27, 2014)

Author(s): Moeller, Scott J; Frobose, Monja I; Konova, Anna B; Misyrlis, Michail; Parvaz, Muhammad A; Goldstein, Rita Z; Alia-Klein, Nelly

Abstract: Despite the high prevalence and consequences associated with externalizing psychopathologies, little is known about their underlying neurobiological mechanisms. Studying multiple externalizing disorders, each characterized by compromised inhibition, could reveal both common and distinct mechanisms of impairment. The present study therefore compared individuals with intermittent explosive disorder (IED) (N = 11), individuals with cocaine use disorder (CUD) (N = 21), and healthy controls (N = 17) on task performance and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) activity during an event-related color-word Stroop task; self-reported trait anger expression was also collected in all participants. Results revealed higher error-related activity in the two externalizing psychopathologies as compared with controls in two subregions of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) (a region known to be involved in exerting cognitive control during this task), suggesting a neural signature of inhibitory-related error processing common to these psychopathologies. Interestingly, in one DLPFC subregion, error-related activity was especially high in IED, possibly indicating a specific neural correlate of clinically high anger expression. Supporting this interpretation, error-related DLPFC activity in this same subregion positively correlated with trait anger expression across all participants. These collective results help to illuminate common and distinct neural signatures of impaired self-control, and could suggest novel therapeutic targets for increasing self-control in clinical aggression specifically and/or in various externalizing psychopathologies more generally. (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 [Journal of Psychiatric Research](#)

13. Modeling students' instrumental (mis-) use of substances to enhance cognitive performance: Neuroenhancement in the light of job demands-resources theory.

Citation: BioPsychoSocial Medicine, May 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1751-0759 (May 26, 2014)

Author(s): Wolff, Wanja; Brand, Ralf; Baumgarten, Franz; Losel, Johanna; Ziegler, Matthias

Correspondence Address: Brand, Ralf: Department of Sport and Exercise Psychology, University Potsdam, Am Neuen Palais 10, Potsdam, Germany, 14469, ralf.brand@uni-potsdam.de

Institution: Department of Sport and Exercise Psychology, University Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany; Department of Sport and Exercise Psychology, University Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany; Department of Sport and Exercise Psychology, University Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany; Department of Sport and Exercise Psychology, University Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany; Psychological Institute, Humboldt University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Healthy university students have been shown to use psychoactive substances, expecting them to be functional means for enhancing their cognitive capacity, sometimes over and above an essentially proficient level. This behavior called Neuroenhancement (NE) has not yet been integrated into a behavioral theory that is able to predict performance. Job Demands Resources (JD-R) Theory for example assumes that strain (e.g. burnout) will occur and influence performance when job demands are high and job resources are limited at the same time. The aim of this study is to investigate whether or not university students' self-reported NE can be integrated into JD-R Theory's comprehensive approach to psychological health and performance. Methods: 1,007 students (23.56 + 3.83 years old, 637 female) participated in an online survey. Lifestyle drug, prescription drug, and illicit substance NE together with the complete set of JD-R variables (demands, burnout, resources, motivation, and performance) were measured. Path models were used in order to test our data's fit to hypothesized main effects and interactions. Results: JD-R Theory could successfully be applied to describe the situation of university students. NE was mainly associated with the JD-R Theory's health impairment process: Lifestyle drug NE ($p < .05$) as well as prescription drug NE ($p < .001$) is associated with higher burnout scores, and lifestyle drug NE aggravates the study

demands-burnout interaction. In addition, prescription drug NE mitigates the protective influence of resources on burnout and on motivation. Conclusion: According to our results, the uninformed trying of NE (i.e., without medical supervision) might result in strain. Increased strain is related to decreased performance. From a public health perspective, intervention strategies should address these costs of non-supervised NE. With regard to future research we propose to model NE as a means to reach an end (i.e. performance enhancement) rather than a target behavior itself. This is necessary to provide a deeper understanding of the behavioral roots and consequences of the phenomenon. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Wolff et al.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[*Psychological Stress](#)
[*Theories](#)
[College Academic Achievement](#)
[Nootropic Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

14. Drug holiday utilisation in ADHD-diagnosed children and adolescents in South Africa.

Citation: Journal of Child and Adolescent Mental Health, May 2014, vol./is. 26/2(95-107), 1728-0583;1728-0591 (May 2014)

Author(s): Regnart, Judith; McCartney, Jane; Truter, Ilse

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Institution: Department of Pharmacy, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa; Department of Pharmacy, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa; Department of Pharmacy, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a prevalent disorder affecting people in all age groups. Pharmacological treatment with psychostimulants, specifically methylphenidate, is first line management. The ideal dosing regimen of methylphenidate is debatable with daily use being considered harmful by many. However, it is unknown if sporadic drug withdrawal is beneficial to management. The primary aim was to investigate drug holiday utilisation incidence. Method: The study comprised a drug utilisation review (DUR) and questionnaire-based survey. The DUR was conducted using a corporate retail pharmacy group database. Methylphenidate prescriptions were evaluated to determine possible drug holiday use through different analyses of dispensing patterns. The survey included several questions relating to drug holiday use. Results: Drug holiday use was identified in both study populations. Weekends and school holidays were identified as common periods for drug holiday observation. Of the participants that

provided reasons for drug holiday utilisation, half indicated that methylphenidate was only necessary for school activities. DUR results indicated that drug holidays appeared to be more commonly observed during March and December. Conclusions: Reasons for drug holiday utilisation were variable. This study recommends that these drug free periods are only observed if shown to be beneficial to the patient. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: NISC Pty Ltd; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

15. A qualitative study of methamphetamine users' perspectives on barriers and facilitators of drug abstinence.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, May 2014, vol./is. 46/3(215-225), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (May 2014)

Author(s): Herbeck, Diane M; Brecht, Mary-Lynn; Christou, Dayna; Lovinger, Katherine

Correspondence Address: Herbeck, Diane M.: UCLA - Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, 11075 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, CA, US, 90025, dherbeck@ucla.edu

Institution: UCLA - Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Los Angeles, CA, US; UCLA - Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Los Angeles, CA, US; UCLA - Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Los Angeles, CA, US; UCLA - Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract - To better understand methamphetamine (MA) use patterns and the process of recovery, qualitative interviews were conducted with adult MA users (n = 20), comparing a sample that received substance abuse treatment with those who had not received treatment. Respondents provided detailed information on why and how they changed from use to abstinence and factors they considered to be barriers to abstinence. Audio recordings and transcripts were reviewed for common themes. Participants reported a range of mild/moderate to intensely destructive problems, including loss of important relationships and profound changes to who they felt they were at their core; e.g., "I didn't realize how dark and mean I was I was like a different person." Initial abstinence was often facilitated by multiple external forces (e.g., drug testing, child custody issues, prison, relocation), but sustained abstinence was attributed to shifts in thinking and salient realizations about using. The treatment group reported using more and different resources to maintain their abstinence than the no-treatment group. Findings indicate individualized interventions and multiple, simultaneous approaches and resources were essential in reaching stable abstinence. Understanding long-term users' experiences with MA use, addiction, and abstinence can inform strategies for engaging and sustaining MA users in treatment and recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Treatment Barriers](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Correlates of having never been HIV tested among entrants to substance abuse treatment clinics: Empiric findings from real-world New England settings.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, May 2014, vol./is. 46/3(208-214), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (May 2014)

Author(s): Chadwick, Jeanne J; Andrade, Leonardo F; Altice, Frederick L; Petry, Nancy M

Correspondence Address: Petry, Nancy M.: University of Connecticut Health Center, 263 Farmington Ave, Farmington, CT, US, 06030, npetry@uchc.edu

Institution: Biology Department, Eastern Connecticut State University, Willimantic, CT, US; Calhoun Cardiology Center, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US; Yale University School of Medicine, Infectious Diseases Section, AIDS Program, and Division of Epidemiology of Microbial Diseases, New Haven, CT, US; Calhoun Cardiology Center, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract - Routine testing is the cornerstone to identifying HIV, but not all substance abuse treatment patients have been tested. This study is a real-world evaluation of predictors of having never been HIV tested among patients initiating substance abuse treatment. Participants (N = 614) from six New England clinics were asked whether they had ever been HIV tested. Eighty-five patients (13.8%) reported having never been tested and were compared to those who had undergone testing. Clinic, male gender (adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 1.91, 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.07-3.41), and having fewer employment (AOR = 0.31; 95% CI = 0.11-0.88) and medical problems (AOR = 0.40, 95% CI = 0.17-0.99) were independently correlated with having never been HIV tested. Thus, there is still considerable room for improved testing strategies as a clinically significant minority of substance abuse patients have never undergone HIV testing when they initiate treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

17. Sources of pharmaceutical opioids for non-medical use among young adults.

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, May 2014, vol./is. 46/3(198-207), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (May 2014)

Author(s): Daniulaityte, Raminta; Falck, Russel; Carlson, Robert G

Correspondence Address: Daniulaityte, Raminta: Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research, Boonshoft School of Medicine, Wright State University, 110 Med Science, 3640 Colonel Glenn Hwy., Dayton, OH, US, 45435, raminta.daniulaityte@wright.edu

Institution: Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research, Boonshoft School of Medicine, Wright State University, Dayton, OH, US; Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research, Boonshoft School of Medicine, Wright State University, Dayton, OH, US; Center for Interventions, Treatment, and Addictions Research, Boonshoft School of Medicine, Wright State University, Dayton, OH, US

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract - The study uses qualitative and quantitative data to describe sources of pain pills for illicit use among young adult (18- to 23-year-old) users. Respondent-driven sampling was used to recruit 383 individuals in the Columbus, Ohio, area. The sample was almost 50% Caucasian and about 55% male. Qualitative interview participants (n = 45) were selected from the larger sample. Qualitative data suggest that pharmaceutical opioid availability was so pervasive that most individuals did not have to venture outside of their

immediate social networks to find people who sold or shared pills. Participants emphasized differences between those who are actively involved in obtaining pills and those who play a more passive role. Active involvement was described as going out searching for pills and paying money to obtain them. In contrast, passive role included obtaining pills when somebody offered or shared them free of charge. Multiple logistic regression analysis indicates that a more active role in obtaining pharmaceutical opioids was related to being White, more frequent use of pharmaceutical opioids, extended-release oxycodone use, and using pharmaceutical opioids to get high, as opposed to self-treating a health problem. The study results can help inform drug use epidemiology, interventions, and policy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Do incest, depression, parental drinking, serious romantic relationships, and living with parents influence patterns of substance use during emerging adulthood?

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, May 2014, vol./is. 46/3(188-197), 0279-1072;2159-9777 (May 2014)

Author(s): Snyder, Susan M; Rubenstein, Casey

Correspondence Address: Snyder, Susan M.: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, School of Social Work, 325 Pittsboro Street CB #3550, Chapel Hill, NC, US, 27599, snyderism@email.unc.edu

Institution: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, School of Social Work, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Methodist Union of Social Agencies, Homestead, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract - This study examined how incest, depression, parental drinking, relationship status, and living with parents affect patterns of substance use among emerging adults, 18 to 25 years old. The study sample included (n = 11,546) individuals who participated in Waves I, II, and III of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health). The study used separate latent class analysis for males and females to determine how patterns of substance use clustered together. The study identified the following three classes of substance use: heavy, moderate, and normative substance use patterns. Multinomial logistic regression indicated that, for females only, incest histories also nearly doubled the risk of heavy-use class membership. In addition, experiencing depression, being single, and not living with parents serve as risk factors for males and females in the heavy-use group. Conversely, being Black, Hispanic, or living with parents lowered the likelihood of being in the group with the most substance use behaviors (i.e., heavy use). Findings highlight the need for interventions that target depression and female survivors of incest among emerging adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Incest](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Parents](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Living Arrangements](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Romance
Interpersonal Relationships

Source: PsycINFO

19. Group work with adolescents: Principles and practice (3rd ed.).

Citation: Group work with adolescents: Principles and practice (3rd ed.), 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Malekoff, Andrew

Institution: North Shore Child and Family Guidance Center, Roslyn Heights, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) A trusted course text and professional resource, this comprehensive book delves into all aspects of planning and conducting strengths-based group work with adolescents. In an accessible, down-to-earth style, Andrew Malekoff spells out the principles of effective group practice. Extensive clinical illustrations show how successful group leaders engage teens in addressing tough issues-including violence, sexuality, prejudice, social isolation, and substance abuse-in a wide range of settings. Normative issues that adolescents face in the multiple contexts of their lives are lucidly explained. Packed with creative ideas and activities, the book helps readers develop their skills as confident, reflective practitioners. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Psychology
*Adolescent Psychotherapy
*Clinical Practice
*Group Psychotherapy
Drug Abuse
Prejudice
Sexuality
Social Isolation
Violence

Source: PsycINFO

20. Alcoholism and recovery: A case study of a former professional footballer.

Citation: International Review for the Sociology of Sport, June 2014, vol./is. 49/3-4(485-505), 1012-6902;1461-7218 (Jun 2014)

Author(s): Jones, Carwyn

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Institution: Cardiff Metropolitan University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: What little we know about alcoholism amongst professional footballers comes largely from the media (often tabloid newspapers) and published autobiographies and biographies of high profile stars. The coverage often focuses on deviant behaviour when drunk, such as driving under the influence, marital infidelity, violence, and breaking team rules. There is little or no published research which seeks to understand better what it is like to suffer from alcoholism from the perspective of the player-addicts themselves. In this paper I present a case study of British footballer who had a brief professional career and is in recovery from alcoholism. His subjective experience of alcoholism provides valuable insights into the underlying triggers and/or causes of the illness; its destructive nature; the link between the individual's addiction and his social circumstances (including football); and his recovery. (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: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Athletes](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Sports](#)
Source: PsycINFO

21. Recovery from addiction and the potential role of sport: Using a life-course theory to study change.

Citation: International Review for the Sociology of Sport, June 2014, vol./is. 49/3-4(468-484), 1012-6902;1461-7218 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Landale, Sarah; Roderick, Martin
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Institution: Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow, United Kingdom; Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom
Language: English
Abstract: To date, sport has played little part as an adjunct or alternative to adult alcohol and drug treatment programmes. However, research into natural recovery (overcoming addiction without formal treatment) identifies that sustained, meaningful activities located within the community, supportive social networks and new identities are a key part of desistance. This article draws on longitudinal data which tracked substance-misusing offenders engaging in a community-based sports programme - Second Chance - as part of their journeys of recovery from alcohol and other drug problems. Employing a life-course theory of informal social controls, the study identified that Second Chance offered participants a space for the opportunity for change, within which an identity transformation was occurring for some respondents. The identity transformation, and subsequent desistance, was facilitated through a confluence of meaningful routine activities, informal social controls and personal agency, both within and outside of Second Chance. This article analyses the life stories told by two Second Chance players, focusing on the meanings they attached to the programme in the context of their recovery and located in their day-to-day lives over 12 months. In doing so the authors highlight the complex nature of recovery from addiction, how structure and agency interrelate in this context and possible implications for sports-based interventions seeking to support disadvantaged adults. (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: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Life Span](#)
[*Sports](#)
[Social Networks](#)
[Theories](#)
Source: PsycINFO

22. "Drunk and Proud", from the streets to the stands: America Football Club fans, aguante and alcohol consumption in Mexican football fandom.

Citation: International Review for the Sociology of Sport, June 2014, vol./is. 49/3-4(435-450), 1012-6902;1461-7218 (Jun 2014)
Author(s): Varela, Sergio

Correspondence Address: Varela, Sergio: Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, Av. San Rafael Atlixco 186, Edificio F, Col. Vicentina, Delegacion Iztapalapa, Mexico, C.P. 09340, varelatinoamericanos@gmail.com

Institution: Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa, Mexico

Language: English

Abstract: An ethnographic description of a typical match day of Ritual del Kaos barra fans provides elements to discuss the consumption of alcohol as a specific practice of aguante. For the young Mexican-organized supporters of professional football clubs the concept of aguante has become the key concept for their daily practices. America Football Club fans of Ritual del Kaos display aguante practices under different denominations. Three of them are descontrol, colorido and carnaval. These concepts are in some sense contradictory one to the other but at the same they are complementary. Descontrol is practiced as if was completely "irrational" and purely emotional. Colorido and carnaval are apparently pure organized and rationalized practices. Nevertheless, the three of them are a combination of emotional and rationalized actions. In that sense, the interpretation of this phenomenon will be given by the melodramatic imagination coordinates. (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: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Ethnography](#)
[*Football](#)
[*Sports Spectators](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Consumers of illegal internet pornography: The effects on law enforcement officers.

Citation: Sexual diversity and sexual offending: Research, assessment, and clinical treatment in psychosexual therapy., 2014(203-216) (2014)

Author(s): Allez, Glyn Hudson

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter overviews the neurological processes that occur in the brain when viewing pornography on the Internet and the addiction that may lead individuals to commit such offences. Given that offenders demonstrate this addiction in spite of negative consequences, and that law enforcement personnel, whose role it is to investigate and support the prosecution of such offenders, have to view vast quantities of the material to investigate culpability, how is it that they, too, do not become embroiled in the same addictive processes? Furthermore, does the viewing of the material represent a cost to their own physical and emotional wellbeing? (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Emotional Control](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Law Enforcement Personnel](#)
[*Pornography](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. The pleasure, the power, and the perils of Internet pornography.

Citation: Sexual diversity and sexual offending: Research, assessment, and clinical treatment in psychosexual therapy., 2014(153-168) (2014)

Author(s): Hall, Paula

Institution: AT SAC, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The first part of this chapter explores the pleasures and benefits of pornography, and you will read about Claire, who was able to discover and enjoy her sexuality for the first time because of this medium. Then I will discuss the potential impact of excessive pornography use, particularly how it can become addictive, before ending in the increasingly perilous waters of online child abuse images. The case studies featured are either composites of case work or, in the case of John, consent has been given to share his story (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Internet](#)
[*Pleasure](#)
[*Pornography](#)
[*Sexuality](#)
[*Interpersonal Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. The influence of neighborhood characteristics on police officers' encounters with persons suspected to have a serious mental illness.

Citation: International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 37/4(359-369), 0160-2527 (Jul 2014)

Author(s): Krishan, Shaily; Bakeman, Roger; Broussard, Beth; Cristofaro, Sarah L; Hankerson-Dyson, Dana; Husbands, Lethesia; Watson, Amy C; Compton, Michael T

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Police officers' decisions and behaviors are impacted by the neighborhood context in which police encounters occur. For example, officers may use greater force and be more likely to make arrests in disadvantaged neighborhoods. We examined whether neighborhood characteristics influence police encounters with individuals suspected to have a serious mental illness, addictive disorder, or developmental disability. Method: We obtained data on 916 encounters from 166 officers in six jurisdictions in Georgia, USA and abstracted geographical data pertaining to the location of these encounters from United States Decennial Census data. Encounters were nested within 163 census tracts. Officer-reported data covered general encounter characteristics, the officer's perception of the subject's condition, subject demographics, use of force, and disposition of the encounter (e.g., arrest v. referral or transport to treatment services). Geographical data included 17 variables representing population and housing characteristics of the census tracts, from which three indices pertaining to neighborhood income, stability, and immigration status were derived using factor-analytic techniques. We then examined associations of these indices with various encounter-related variables using multi-level analysis. Results: Encounters taking place in higher-income and higher-stability census tracts were more likely to be dispatch-initiated and take place in a private home compared to those in lower-income and lower-stability neighborhoods. In higher-income neighborhoods, encounters were more likely to involve a subject suspected to have a mental illness (as opposed to an addictive disorder or developmental disability) and less

likely to involve a subject suspected to have alcohol problems. The officer's level of force used was not associated with neighborhood factors. Regarding disposition, although the likelihood of arrest was unrelated to neighborhood characteristics, encounters taking place in higher-immigrant neighborhoods were more likely to result in referral or transport to services than those in lower-immigrant neighborhoods. Conclusion: Neighborhood characteristics are important to consider in research on police interactions with individuals with serious mental illnesses, addictive disorders, or developmental disabilities. Such research could inform departmental training policies and procedures based on the needs of the jurisdictions served. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[*Police Personnel](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
Source: PsycINFO

26. Human sexual development is subject to critical period learning: Implications for sexual addiction, sexual therapy, and for child rearing.

Citation: Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, April 2014, vol./is. 21/2(114-169), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Apr 2014)
Author(s): Griffee, Karen; O'Keefe, Stephen L; Beard, Keith W; Young, Debra H; Kommor, Martin J; Linz, Thomas D; Swindell, Sam; Stroebel, Sandra S
Correspondence Address: Griffee, Karen: Division of Social Sciences, Concord University, P.O. Box 1000, Athens, WV, US, 24712, GriffeeK@concord.edu
Institution: Concord University, Athens, WV, US; Marshall University, Huntington, WV, US; Marshall University, Huntington, WV, US; West Virginia University, Charleston, WV, US; University of West Virginia, Charleston, WV, US; Marshall University, Huntington, WV, US; West Virginia State University, Institute, WV, US; Marshall University Graduate College, South Charleston, WV, US
Language: English
Abstract: A novel orientation-neutral Hypersexuality and Risky Sexual Behaviors Scale provided evidence consistent with the idea that both sexual addiction and a low interest in sex as an adult have their origins during childhood and adolescence. Adult interest in sex and the likelihood of engaging in risky sexual behaviors tended to be increased if participant's first experiences with masturbation and partner sex had occurred early in life. Conversely, adult interest in sex tended to be lowest when neither masturbation nor sex with a partner had occurred prior to 18 years of age. Both findings were consistent with critical period learning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Sexual Development](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Critical Period](#)
Source: PsycINFO

27. Deconstructing mechanisms of powerlessness for clients seeking recovery: Learning to be powerless over addiction.

Citation: Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, April 2014, vol./is. 21/2(92-113), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Butler, Mark H; Call, Matthew L; Meloy, Kierea C; Zitzman, Spencer T

Correspondence Address: Butler, Mark H.: Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, US, Mark.Butler@BYU.edu

Institution: Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, US; The Journey Counseling Centers, Provo, UT, US; Brigham Young University, Provo, UT, US; LDS Family Services, Idaho Falls, ID, US

Language: English

Abstract: Addiction is characterized by a subjective experience of powerlessness over one's behavior, yet articulation of precise mechanisms of powerlessness is essential to inform recovery. We assert that straightforward behavioral learning processes produce powerful habituation of behavior and comprise a significant but overlooked dimension of powerlessness. A behavioral learning model captures this neurobiological mechanism of habituation and addiction, while informing intervention in everyday terms. After presenting the model, we then describe it in more accessible instructional language that might be used with clients. A second paper (Butler, Meloy, & Call, 2014) articulates how a learning model informs rehabilitation of learned powerlessness, for recovery. The model can be presented psychoeducationally or clinically. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Interpersonal Control](#)
[Behavior](#)
[Habituation](#)
[Learning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. The role of classical conditioning in sexual compulsivity: A pilot study.

Citation: Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity, April 2014, vol./is. 21/2(75-91), 1072-0162;1532-5318 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Hoffmann, Heather; Goodrich, David; Wilson, Molly; Janssen, Erick

Correspondence Address: Hoffmann, Heather: Department of Psychology, Knox College, Galesburg, IL, US, 61401, hhoffman@knox.edu

Institution: Knox College, Galesburg, IL, US; Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US; Knox College, Galesburg, IL, US; Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, US

Language: English

Abstract: While a number of hypotheses exist on the origins of sexual compulsivity, few empirical studies have examined underlying mechanisms. The current research examined if sexually compulsive individuals are more sexually conditionable. Men who have sex with men (MSM) with high or low scores on the Sexual Compulsivity Scale (Kalichman et al., 1994) were presented with an odor that was (experimental group) or was not (control group) paired with brief erotic film clips. We assessed the effects of the olfactory stimulus on genital response and on a behavioral measure of risk taking. We also assessed changes in odor preference, using explicit and implicit measures, to explore the role of evaluative conditioning. There was a trend for high compulsive men to show greater conditioned genital arousal and for conditioned cues to increase sexual motivation in high but not low compulsive men. The strongest support for sexual learning was found with our behavioral measure: High compulsive men showed greater intent to engage in sexual behavior in the presence of the olfactory cues. Results also suggest that high compulsive men experienced increased implicit liking for odors paired with erotic film. Overall, the findings suggest that conditioning processes play a role in sexual compulsivity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Classical Conditioning](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Same Sex Intercourse](#)
Source: PsycINFO

29. Psychoactive medication misadventuring in correctional health care.

Citation: Journal of Correctional Health Care, July 2014, vol./is. 20/3(249-260), 1078-3458;1940-5200 (Jul 2014)
Author(s): McKee, Jerry; Penn, Joseph V; Koranek, Angela
Correspondence Address: McKee, Jerry: Wingate University School of Pharmacy, 220 Fifth Avenue East, Hendersonville, NC, US, 28792, j.mckee@wingate.edu
Institution: Community Care of North Carolina, Raleigh, NC, US; University of Texas Medical Branch Correctional Managed Care, Huntsville, TX, US; University of Texas Medical Branch Correctional Managed Care, Huntsville, TX, US
Language: English
Abstract: Due to multiple factors, unprecedented numbers of individuals with mental health disorders and many with comorbid substance use disorders are now incarcerated in jails and prisons. This article details a variety of medication use and potential abuse/misuse/misadventuring topics that are unique to the correctional health care setting, with emphasis on how the large number of persons with psychiatric and/or substance use disorders affects these issues and methods that correctional systems commonly use to manage these inmate-patients. Also discussed are the potential for inmate feigning or malingering as a goal-directed behavior, potential for misadventuring/abuse of commonly used medications, urine drug screening/surveillance, and the effect of psychoactive medications on heat tolerance and environmental issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2014
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Prisons](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in [Journal of Correctional Health Care](#)

30. "And everybody join the game": Helmut Haselbacher about sociodrama with big groups.

Original Title: " Und alle spielen mit!": Helmut haselbacher im gesprach uber grosgruppensoziodrama.
Citation: Zeitschrift fur Psychodrama und Soziometrie, October 2009, vol./is. 8/2(201-211), 1619-5507;1862-2526 (Oct 2009)
Author(s): Haselbacher, Helmut; Spitzer-Prochazka, Sabine
Correspondence Address: Spitzer-Prochazka, Sabine, Schwaigergasse 35/21, Wien, Austria, 1210, sabine.spitzer@aon.at
Language: German
Abstract: In his paper Helmut Haselbacher talks about his experiences drawn from his sociodramatic work with big groups. He differentiates three types of sociodrama with big

groups. (a) social groups who are actually affected (for example representatives of unions) act out their current conflicts on the sociodramatic stage (b) artificially formed groups present a deliberately chosen topic (e.g. the topic addiction was used at the Psychodrama Symposium) (c) in this category the complete humankind is seen as a sociodramatic staging. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: VS-Verlag; YEAR: 2009

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Conflict Resolution](#)
[*Group Dynamics](#)
[*Social Groups](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Zeitschrift für Psychodrama und Soziometrie*; 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 Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Zeitschrift für Psychodrama und Soziometrie*; 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.

31. In memoriam: A tribute to David Powell.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, April 2014, vol./is. 9/2(188-190), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): White, William L

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

Language: English

Abstract: David Powell, Ph.D., who had recently assumed the position of assistant clinical professor within the Department of Psychiatry at Yale University School of Medicine, died from a fall at his home on November 1, 2013. His passing is a great loss to his family and to the addictions field that he so faithfully served for more than four decades. David Powell was born March 22, 1945, in Queens, NY. The consummate student, David received degrees in counseling (Princeton Theological Seminary, 1970), psychology (New School for Social Research, 1972; Indiana Northern University, 1974), medical ethics (Harvard University, 2000; Yale University, 2002), and Islamic studies (Hartford Seminary, 2003). He was a licensed alcohol and drug abuse counselor, a licensed marriage and family therapist, and a diplomat in the International Academy of Behavioral Medicine. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Counseling](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Family Therapy](#)
[Marriage Counseling](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. In memoriam: Catherine P. Papell.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, April 2014, vol./is. 9/2(186-187), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Cicchetti, Andrew

Correspondence Address: Cicchetti, Andrew, andrew.cicchetti@gmail.com

Language: English

Abstract: The Journal of Groups in Addiction and Recovery wishes to honor the legacy and rich contributions to the field of social work made by Dr. Catherine P. Papell, who died on Thursday November 14, 2013, at 97 years of age. Papell (who went by Katy), active in social work and humanitarian causes since the 1940s, made numerous unparalleled contributions to the field, especially as related to group work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Prosocial Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Desilencing fatherhood: Making the invisible visible within substance use disorder treatment.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, April 2014, vol./is. 9/2(160-185), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Williams, Izaak L

Correspondence Address: Williams, Izaak L.: Department of Psychology, University of Hawai'i, 2530 Dole Street, Honolulu, HI, US, 96822, izaakw@hawaii.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Hawai'i, Honolulu, HI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Too often, the unique needs of men that may jeopardize treatment and prevent full recovery are left unaddressed in the psychosocial space and cultural representational place of substance use disorder treatment. Helping men to address concerns related to fatherhood can strengthen their identities as fathers and aid in the recovery process. This article draws on symbolic interactionism, identity theory, structuration, and double consciousness to frame discourses on child support, visitation rights and custody, parenting, and masculinity/manhood. Clinical suggestions are offered within the scope of treatment for promoting fathering roles and engaging men in dialogues about issues that are integral to fatherhood in recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Fathers](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Child Support](#)
[Disorders](#)
[Masculinity](#)
[Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. The effects of American Sign Language on general self-efficacy and anxiety among mothers in a residential rehabilitation facility for drug addiction and substance abuse.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, April 2014, vol./is. 9/2(143-159), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Kissel, Bonnie J; Rocco, Tonette S; Reio, Thomas G Jr.; Bango-Sanchez, Vivian

Correspondence Address: Kissel, Bonnie J.: Office of Human Research, Joe DiMaggio Children's Hospital Cystic Fibrosis & Pulmonary Center, 3341 Johnson Street, Hollywood, FL, US, 33021, bkissel@mhs.net

Institution: Office of Human Research, Joe DiMaggio Children's Hospital Cystic Fibrosis & Pulmonary Center, Hollywood, FL, US; Florida International University, Miami, FL, US; Department of Educational Leadership and Policy Studies, Florida International University, Miami, FL, US; Office of Human Research, Joe DiMaggio Children's Hospital Cystic Fibrosis & Pulmonary Center, Hollywood, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This experimental study tests the effects of an intervention where recovering illicit drug- and substance-abusing mothers were taught American Sign Language as a means for improving general self-efficacy and reducing state anxiety as related to parenting their infant/child. Findings demonstrated that the experimental group exhibited higher general self-efficacy and lower state anxiety. In essence, there was evidence of an increase in the mother's efficaciousness and a decrease in state anxiety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mother Child Relations](#)
[*Self Efficacy](#)
[*Sign Language](#)
[Mothers](#)
[Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Natural mentoring in Oxford House Recovery Homes: A preliminary analysis.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, April 2014, vol./is. 9/2(126-142), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Lawlor, Jennifer A; Hunter, Bronwyn A; Jason, Leonard A; Rosing, Howard B

Correspondence Address: Hunter, Bronwyn A.: The Consultation Center, Yale University, 389 Whitney Ave., New Haven, CT, US, 06511, bronwyn.hunter@yale.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, US; The Consultation Center, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US; Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US; Irwin W. Steans Center for Community-Based Service Learning, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present study examined the role of natural mentoring in the substance use recovery process. Men and women living in recovery homes in a large Midwestern city were surveyed and participated in focus groups to determine characteristics of natural mentoring and the relationship between mentoring activities, helping behavior, and perceived social support. Results suggested that participants engaged most frequently in mentoring activities related to their recovery and to helping others through this process. Further results indicated a significant relationship between gender, mentoring activities and recovery-oriented helping, and social support. Implications for substance use recovery research and treatment are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mentor](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Assistance \(Social Behavior\)](#)
[Social Support](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Addiction and death, recovery and succession.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, April 2014, vol./is. 9/2(95-96), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Roth, Jeffrey D

Language: English

Abstract: In this issue, we celebrate the lives and accomplishments of two members of our community who recently died, David Powell and Catherine P. Papell. Our articles in this issue highlight the themes of recovery, innovation, and succession and we are proud to include two book reviews in this issue. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[Innovation](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Promotoras' efforts to reduce alcohol use among Latino youths: Engaging Latino parents in prevention efforts.

Citation: Journal of Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Social Work: Innovation in Theory, Research & Practice, April 2014, vol./is. 23/2(129-147), 1531-3204;1531-3212 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Ayon, Cecilia; Pena, Veronica; Naddy, Michela Bou Goshn

Correspondence Address: Ayon, Cecilia: School of Social Work, Arizona State University, 411 N. Central Avenue, Suite 800, Phoenix, AZ, US, 85004-0689, cecilia.ayon@asu.edu

Institution: School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US; Unlimited Potential, Phoenix, AZ, US; School of Social Work, Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study presents findings from workshops facilitated by promotoras (indigenous community leaders) in efforts to prevent and reduce alcohol use among Latino youths by engaging Latino parents in prevention efforts. Pre- and posttests consisting of a scale and open-ended questions were completed by workshop participants (i.e., Latino parents, mean age 33.63 with an average of 2 to 3 children). The participants' awareness of the rates, risks, and consequences of alcohol use significantly improved following the intervention (pretest $M = 7.99$, $SD = 2.12$; posttest $M = 9.45$; $SD = 1.67$; $t(70) = -5.328$, $p < .001$) with a medium effect size (Cohen's $d = .77$). Four major themes emerged in regards to what parents can do to prevent alcohol use among youths, including open communication, dar el ejemplo (set an example), love, and parental involvement (i.e., support and monitoring). Participants felt the workshops' strengths were the quality of information, the delivery of presentation, and que son madres (that the facilitators are mothers). Few studies document promotoras in substance use prevention efforts with Latinos, who underutilize specialty services. Thus, the promotoras model demonstrates a promising method for reaching this growing population. (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 Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Parents](#)
["*Latinos/Latinas"](#)

Family
Prevention

Source: PsycINFO

38. Effectiveness of alcohol prevention interventions based on the principles of social marketing: A systematic review.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, June 2013, vol./is. 8/, 1747-597X (Jun 1, 2013)

Author(s): Janssen, Meriam M; Mathijssen, Jolanda J. P; van Bon-Martens, Marja J. H; van Oers, Hans A. M; Garretsen, Henk F. L

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Institution: Tranzo Department, Scientific Center for Care and Welfare, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands; Tranzo Department, Scientific Center for Care and Welfare, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands; Tranzo Department, Scientific Center for Care and Welfare, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands; Tranzo Department, Scientific Center for Care and Welfare, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands; Tranzo Department, Scientific Center for Care and Welfare, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Alcohol education aims to increase knowledge on the harm related to alcohol, and to change attitudes and drinking behaviour. However, little (lasting) evidence has been found for alcohol education, in changing alcohol-related attitudes and behaviour. Social marketing uses marketing techniques to achieve a social or healthy goal, and can be used in alcohol education. Social marketing consists of eight principles: customer orientation, insight, segmentation, behavioural goals, exchange, competition, methods mix, and is theory based. This review investigates the application of social marketing in alcohol prevention interventions, and whether application of social marketing influences alcohol-related attitudes or behaviour. Method: A literature search was conducted in PubMed, PsychInfo, Cochrane and Scopus. Inclusion criteria were that original papers had to describe the effects of an alcohol prevention intervention developed according to one or more principles of social marketing. No limits were set on the age of the participants or on the kind of alcohol prevention intervention. The abstracts of the 274 retrieved studies were reviewed and the full texts of potentially relevant studies were screened. Results: Six studies met the inclusion criteria and were included in this review. These six studies showed associations for the application of social marketing techniques on alcohol-related attitudes or behaviour; one study relates to participation in a drinking event, four to alcohol drinking behaviour, two to driving a car while under the influence of alcohol, two to recognition of campaign messages or campaign logo, and one to awareness of the campaign. However, no associations were also found. In addition, the studies had several limitations related to a control group, response rate and study methodology. Conclusion: Based on this review, the effect of applying the principles of social marketing in alcohol prevention in changing alcohol-related attitudes or behaviour could not be assessed. More research, with a good quality methodology, like using a randomized control trial and measuring short, medium, and long-term effects, is required on this topic. Policy implications are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Attitude Change
*Drug Abuse Prevention
*Policy Making
*Social Marketing
Alcoholism

Source: PsycINFO

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

39. Drug use and treatment success among gang and non-gang members in El Salvador: A prospective cohort study.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, June 2013, vol./is. 8/, 1747-597X (Jun 4, 2013)

Author(s): Johnson, Knowlton W; Shamblen, Stephen R; Courser, Matthew W; Young, Linda; Abadi, Melissa H; Browne, Thom

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Institution: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Inc., Louisville, KY, US; Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Inc., Louisville, KY, US; Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Inc., Louisville, KY, US; Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Inc., Louisville, KY, US; Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Inc., Louisville, KY, US; Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, US Department of State, Washington, DC, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This article focuses on examining drug abuse treatment (DAT) in El Salvador highlighting gang vs. non-gang membership differences in drug use and treatment outcomes. Methods: Cross-sectional and prospective cohort designs were employed to examine the study aims. The 19 centers that met the study's inclusion criteria of one year or less in planned treatment offered varying treatment services: individual, group, family, and vocational therapy, dual diagnosis treatment, psychological testing, 12-step program, and outreach and re-entry aftercare. Most directors describe their treatment approach as "spiritual." Data were collected from 625 patients, directors, and staff from the 19 centers at baseline, of which 34 patients were former gang members. Seventy-two percent (72%) of the former patients (448) were re-interviewed six-months after leaving treatment and 48% were randomly tested for drug use. Results: Eighty-nine percent (89%) of the DAT patients at baseline were classified as heavy alcohol users and 40% were using illegal drugs, i.e., crack, marijuana, cocaine, tranquilizers, opiates, and amphetamines. There were large decreases after treatment in heavy alcohol and illegal drug use, crime, and gang related risk activities. Gang members reported illegal drug use, crime, and gang related risk activity more than non-gang members, yet only 5% of the study participants were gang members; further, positive change in treatment outcomes among gang members were the same or larger as compared to non-gang members. Conclusions: Alcohol use is the drug of choice among DAT patients in El Salvador with gang member patients having used illegal drugs more than non-gang members. The study shows that DAT centers successfully reduced the use of illegal drugs and alcohol among gang and non-gang members. Although our study could not include a control group, we believe that the DAT treatment centers in El Salvador contributed to producing this treatment success among former patients. These efforts should be continued and complemented by funding support from the Salvadoran government for DAT centers that obtain certification. In addition, tailored/alternative treatment modalities are needed for gang members in treatment for heavy drinking. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Therapy
*Individual Differences
*Juvenile Gangs
*Treatment Outcomes
Drugs

Source: PsycINFO

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

40. Detecting cocaine use? The autobiographical Implicit Association Test (aIAT) produces false positives in a real-world setting.

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, June 2013, vol./is. 8/, 1747-597X (Jun 14, 2013)

Author(s): Vargo, Elisabeth Julie; Petroczi, Andrea

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Institution: School of Life Sciences, Kingston University, Kingston upon Thames, United Kingdom; School of Life Sciences, Kingston University, Kingston upon Thames, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The autobiographical Implicit Association Test (aIAT) is a novel application of the implicit association concept for detecting life events. It has been used to reveal concealed knowledge in clinical and forensic settings, including detecting drug use. In this study, we aimed to explore the functionality of the aIAT to identify drug use in real-world settings. Methods: The study used mixed methodology with known groups of drug users and nonusers. Recreational cocaine users (n = 23) and non-users (n = 23) were recruited through ethnographic methodology and assessed using a bespoke brief aIAT for cocaine use. An identical aIAT test for heroin detection was also administered to a sub-sample of 10 cocaine users and 13 nonusers. The accuracy of the cocaine aIAT was measured through ROC analysis. Paradoxical aIAT results were explored by integrating craving, consumption measures and life-story interviews into the analysis. Results: Whilst the two brief aIATs showed good concurrent validity for cocaine users by accurately detecting drug using status for 18 of the 23 users (78.3%), the test falsely reported 61% cocaine users in the non-user comparison group. The average D-scores were 0.257 + 0.246 for the cocaine users and 0.134 + 0.367 for the non-users, showing no discriminatory power (t(44) = 1.339, p = 0.187; AUC = 0.605, p = 0.223). Results were independent from craving and recent cocaine use. The comparison group's cocaine and heroin aIAT scores correlated significantly (r(13) = 0.776, p = 0.002) whilst an accurate absence of such relationship was evidenced in the cocaine using sample (r(10) = 0.061, p

= 0.866). Triangulation with life-story interviews suggests that in the absence of an autobiographical event, this test may measure an alternative cognitive construct linked to the Self-concept. Conclusion: The aIAT is a variant of an attitude measure and can be better rationalized if propositional thinking is implied to explain outcomes. The Relational Frame and Social Knowledge Structure theories can perhaps provide a more plausible theoretical background. Further work is required to clarify which factors underlie this testing technique's functioning. Reappraisal is advised before further forensic use of the instrument to ensure that general associations not related to autobiographical memory do not confound results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Vargo and Petroczi; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attitude Measures](#)
[*Autobiography](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Test Construction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

41. Subjective stressors in school and their relation to neuroenhancement: A behavioral perspective on students' everyday life "doping".

Citation: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, June 2013, vol./is. 8/, 1747-597X (Jun 18, 2013)

Author(s): Wolff, Wanja; Brand, Ralf

Correspondence Address: Wolff, Wanja: Department of Sport and Exercise Psychology, University Potsdam, Am Neuen Palais 10, Potsdam, Germany, 14469, wanja.wolff@uni-potsdam.de

Institution: Department of Sport and Exercise Psychology, University Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany; Department of Sport and Exercise Psychology, University Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Background: The use of psychoactive substances to neuroenhance cognitive performance is prevalent. Neuroenhancement (NE) in everyday life and doping in sport might rest on similar attitudinal representations, and both behaviors can be theoretically modeled by comparable means-to-end relations (substance-performance). A behavioral (not substance-based) definition of NE is proposed, with assumed functionality as its core

component. It is empirically tested whether different NE variants (lifestyle drug, prescription drug, and illicit substance) can be regressed to school stressors. Findings: Participants were 519 students (25.8 + 8.4 years old, 73.1% female). Logistic regressions indicate that a modified doping attitude scale can predict all three NE variants. Multiple NE substance abuse was frequent. Overwhelming demands in school were associated with lifestyle and prescription drug NE. Conclusions: Researchers should be sensitive for probable structural similarities between enhancement in everyday life and sport and systematically explore where findings from one domain can be adapted for the other. Policy makers should be aware that students might misperceive NE as an acceptable means of coping with stress in school, and help to form societal sensitivity for the topic of NE among our younger ones in general. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Wolff and Brand; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Cognitive Processes](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Student Attitudes](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Prescription Drugs](#)
[Psychological Stress](#)
[Schools](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy](#); Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)
Available from *BioMedCentral* in [Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy](#)

42. The Housing First Model (HFM) Fidelity Index: Designing and testing a tool for measuring integrity of housing programs that serve active substance users.

- Citation:** Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, May 2013, vol./is. 8/, 1747-597X (May 3, 2013)
- Author(s):** Watson, Dennis P; Orwat, John; Wagner, Dana E; Shuman, Valery; Tolliver, Randi
- Correspondence Address:** Watson, Dennis P.: Department of Health Policy and Management, Indiana University, Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health, 714 N. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, IN, US, 46202, dpwatson@iupui.edu
- Institution:** Department of Health Policy and Management, Indiana University, Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health, Indianapolis, IN, US; School of Social Work, Loyola University Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Department of Psychology, Loyola University Chicago, Chicago, IL, US; Midwest Harm Reduction Institute, Heartland Health Outreach Inc., Chicago, IL, US; Midwest Harm Reduction Institute, Heartland Health Outreach Inc., Chicago, IL, US
- Language:** English

- Abstract:** Background: The Housing First Model (HFM) is an approach to serving formerly homeless individuals with dually diagnosed mental health and substance use disorders regardless of their choice to use substances or engage in other risky behaviors. The model has been widely diffused across the United States since 2000 as a result of positive findings related to consumer outcomes. However, a lack of clear fidelity guidelines has resulted in inconsistent implementation. The research team and their community partner collaborated to develop a HFM Fidelity Index. We describe the instrument development process and present results from its initial testing. Methods: The HFM Fidelity Index was developed in two stages: (1) a qualitative case study of four HFM organizations and (2) interviews with 14 HFM "users". Reliability and validity of the index were then tested through phone interviews with staff members of permanent housing programs. The final sample consisted of 51 programs (39 Housing First and 12 abstinence-based) across 35 states. Results: The results provided evidence for the overall reliability and validity of the index. Conclusions: The results demonstrate the index's ability to discriminate between housing programs that employ different service approaches. Regarding practice, the index offers a guide for organizations seeking to implement the HFM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.; HOLDER: Watson et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** *Drug Abuse
*Homeless
*Housing
*Mental Disorders
*Test Construction
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only. Available from *ProQuest* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention and Policy*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions. Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy*

43. Emotional traits and affective temperaments in alcohol users, abusers and dependents in a national sample.

- Citation:** Journal of Affective Disorders, July 2014, vol./is. 163/(65-69), 0165-0327 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Leite, Leticia; Machado, Leonardo N; Lara, Diogo R
- Correspondence Address:** Lara, Diogo R.: Faculdade de Biociencias-PUCRS, Av. Ipiranga, 6681-Pd12A, RS, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 90619-900, drlara@puers.br
- Institution:** Faculdade de Medicina e Ciencias da Saude, Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Faculdade de Medicina e Ciencias da Saude, Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Faculdade de Medicina e Ciencias da Saude, Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: It is unclear how temperament is related to alcohol-related behavior in large population studies. We have used the Affective and Emotional Composite Temperament Scale (AFECTS) model to evaluate how emotional traits and affective temperaments are

associated with alcohol use, abuse, and dependence in the general population. Methods: Data from 10,603 subjects (mean age = 28.0 + 7.8 years, 70.3% females) was collected anonymously by the Internet in Brazil using the AFFECTS model and the Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST). Alcohol use was stratified into control, low use, abuse, and dependence groups. Results: The analysis of dimensional traits showed that Volition and Coping were lower, and Sensitivity was higher, in the abuse and dependence groups, with no differences between the Control and the Low Use groups. Alcohol consumption was also associated with lower Control, Stability, and Caution, and higher with Anger, Anxiety, and Desire, with significant differences between all groups. Regarding affective temperament types, alcohol abuse and dependence were associated with euphoric and cyclothymic temperaments in both genders, which was mirrored by a lower frequency of both euthymic and hyperthymic types. Only hyperthymics were overrepresented in the Control group for both genders. Limitations: Data was collected by Internet only. Conclusions: A global dysfunction of emotional traits and a predominance of cyclothymic and euphoric temperaments were associated with alcohol-related behavior. Prevention and treatment strategies may be developed more effectively if these traits are taken into account. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Emotions](#)
[*Personality](#)
[Internet](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Affective Disorders](#)

44. Association of genes involved in calcium and potassium pathways with opioid dependence.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 76/1(6-7), 0006-3223 (Jul 1, 2014)

Author(s): Wang, Jen-Chyong; Kapoor, Manav; Goate, Alison M

Correspondence Address: Goate, Alison M.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, B8134, 660 South Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, MO, US, 63110, goate@wustl.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Joel Gelernter et al.(see record 2013-37215-001). Gelernter et al. used imputed minor allele dosage as the dependent variable and DSM-IV cocaine dependence symptom count in an association analysis and identified an intronic variant within the FAM53B gene that exhibited genome-wide significant association. In their article, Gelernter et al. use the same analytic approach to identify genome-wide significant associations with opioid dependence. The observation in the study by Gelernter et al. that variants in calcium channel genes also contribute to risk for opioid dependence suggests that there may be an underlying shared genetic liability to opioid dependence and these other psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Genome](#)
[*Long-term Potentiation](#)

[Genes](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Alleles](#)
[Calcium Channel](#)
[Potassium Channel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

45. Blunted dopamine release as a biomarker for vulnerability for substance use disorders.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 76/1(4-5), 0006-3223 (Jul 1, 2014)

Author(s): Trifilieff, Pierre; Martinez, Diana

Correspondence Address: Martinez, Diana, 1051 Riverside Drive, #66, New York, NY, US, 10025, dm437@columbia.edu

Institution: Nutrition and Integrative Neurobiology, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Unite Mixte de Recherche 1286, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France; New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Kevin F. Casey et al.(see record 2013-36847-001). The functional implications of blunted striatal dopamine transmission in the pathophysiology of addiction are becoming more evident, as shown by animal and human studies. To date, only indirect evidence supports a similar neurobiological phenotype in humans. It was previously shown that a pleasurable response to stimulant administration a potential risk for addiction in subjects without substance use disorders (SUD). SUD is inversely correlated with striatal D2R availability. Together, these studies show how positron emission tomography (PET) and functional magnetic resonance imaging studies can complement each other, and they indicate that blunted striatal dopamine response may serve as a neurobiological marker for individuals at risk for developing addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

- [*Amphetamine](#)
- [*At Risk Populations](#)
- [*Dopamine](#)
- [*Drug Addiction](#)
- [*Family History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

46. Diminished role for dopamine D1 receptors in cocaine addiction?

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, July 2014, vol./is. 76/1(2-3), 0006-3223 (Jul 1, 2014)

Author(s): Self, David W

Correspondence Address: Self, David W.: Department of Psychiatry, Seay Center for Basic and Applied Research in Psychiatric Illness, UT Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, TX, US, 75390-9070, david.self@utsouthwestern.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Seay Center for Basic and Applied Research in Psychiatric Illness, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Carolina P.Ramoa et al.(see record 2013-38964-001). Ramoa et al. used progressive ratio testing in rats to assess the ability of local D1 receptor blockade in the nucleus accumbens to reduce motivation for cocaine after extended access

maintaining abstinence, plus prize-based motivational incentives contingent on abstinence and treatment adherence. Treatment as usual consisted of individual and group counseling at the participating programs. The primary outcome measures were abstinence from drugs and heavy drinking (measured by twice-weekly urine drug screens and self-report) and time to dropout from treatment. Results: Compared with patients in the treatment-as-usual group, those in the TES group had a lower dropout rate (hazard ratio = 0.72, 95% CI = 0.57, 0.92) and a greater abstinence rate (odds ratio = 1.62, 95% CI = 1.12, 2.35). This effect was more pronounced among patients who had a positive urine drug or breath alcohol screen at study entry (N = 228) (odds ratio = 2.18, 95% CI = 1.30, 3.68). Conclusions: Internet-delivered interventions such as TES have the potential to expand access and improve addiction treatment outcomes. Additional research is needed to assess effectiveness in nonspecialty clinical settings and to differentiate the effects of the community reinforcement approach and contingency management components of TES. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Addiction Health Services Research Conference. Oct, 2013. Portland. OR, US. This research was presented at the aforementioned conference and at the 24th annual meeting of the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry, Scottsdale, Ariz., December 5-8, 2013.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Online Therapy](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
[Program Evaluation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Interactions between disordered sleep, post-traumatic stress disorder, and substance use disorders.

Citation: International Review of Psychiatry, April 2014, vol./is. 26/2(237-247), 0954-0261;1369-1627 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Vandrey, Ryan; Babson, Kimberly A; Herrmann, Evan S; Bonn-Miller, Marcel O

Correspondence Address: Vandrey, Ryan: Behavioral Pharmacology Research Unit, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 5510 Nathan Shock Drive, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, rvandrey@jhmi.edu

Institution: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Center for Innovation to Implementation & National Center for PTSD, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Palo Alto, CA, US; Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Center for Innovation to Implementation & National Center for PTSD, VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Palo Alto, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Disordered sleep is associated with a number of adverse health consequences and is an integral component of many psychiatric disorders. Rates of substance use disorders (SUDs) are markedly higher among individuals with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and this relationship may be partly mediated by disturbed sleep. Sleep disturbances (e.g. insomnia, daytime sleepiness, vivid nightmares) are hallmark features of PTSD and there is evidence that individuals with PTSD engage in substance use as a means of coping with these symptoms. However, prolonged substance use can lead to more severe sleep disturbances due to the development of tolerance and withdrawal. Behavioural or pharmacological treatment of disordered sleep is associated with improved daytime symptoms and psychosocial functioning among individuals who have developed PTSD. Initial research also suggests that improving sleep could be similarly beneficial in reducing coping oriented substance use and preventing relapse among those seeking treatment for SUDs. Together, these findings suggest that ameliorating sleep disturbance among at-risk individuals would be a viable target for the prevention and

treatment of PTSD and associated SUDs, but prospective research is needed to examine this hypothesis. Enhanced understanding of the interrelation between sleep, PTSD, and SUDs may yield novel prevention and intervention approaches for these costly, prevalent and frequently co-occurring disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Institute of Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Sleep](#)
[*Sleep Disorders](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Drug Tolerance](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Nightmares](#)
[Prevention](#)
[Psychiatric Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [International Review of Psychiatry](#)

49. Cognitive and behavioural therapy for insomnia (CBT-I) in psychiatric populations: A systematic review.

Citation: International Review of Psychiatry, April 2014, vol./is. 26/2(205-213), 0954-0261;1369-1627 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Taylor, Daniel J; Pruiksma, Kristi E

Correspondence Address: Taylor, Daniel J.: Department of Psychology, University of North Texas, 1155 Union Circle #311280, Denton, TX, US, 76203-1280, djtaylor@unt.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Insomnia is highly co-morbid with psychiatric disorders, making it a frequent issue in treatment planning in psychiatric clinics. Research has also shown that although insomnia may originally precede or be a consequence of a psychiatric disorder, insomnia likely becomes semi-independent, and may exacerbate those disorders if it is not addressed, leading to reduced treatment response. Cognitive behavioural therapy for insomnia (CBT-I) is now recommended as the first line of treatment of primary insomnia. The research reviewed below indicates that CBT-I in patients with co-morbid depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and substance abuse disorders is generally effective for insomnia and sometimes the co-morbid disorder as well. Although more research is needed before definitive recommendations can be made, it appears as though CBT-I is a viable approach to treating the patient with co-morbid insomnia and psychiatric disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Institute of Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Insomnia](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Major Depression
Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
Psychiatric Clinics

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *International Review of Psychiatry*

50. The relationship between online sexual compulsivity, dissociation, and past child abuse among men who have sex with men.

Citation: Journal of LGBT Issues in Counseling, April 2014, vol./is. 8/2(146-163), 1553-8605;1553-8338 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Chaney, Michael P; Burns-Wortham, Carol M

Correspondence Address: Chaney, Michael P.: Oakland University, Department of Counseling, 435 G Pawley Hall, Rochester, MI, US, 48309, chaney@oakland.edu

Institution: Oakland University, Department of Counseling, Rochester, MI, US; Oakland University, Department of Counseling, Rochester, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: The objective of this study was to measure the relationships between online sexual compulsivity, three dimensions of dissociation (absorption, depersonalization, and amnesia), and past child abuse among men who have sex with men (MSM). A total of 517 MSM, recruited from Internet chat rooms, completed the survey. Results indicated that past child abuse was significantly related to dissociation but not online sexual compulsivity. It was also found that the amount of time MSM spent online in a one-week period, in general and specifically engaged in sexual activity, was significantly related to online sexual compulsivity and three dimensions of dissociation. Online sexual compulsivity was a significant predictor of absorption, depersonalization, and amnesia. Implications for clinicians and future research are presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Child Abuse
*Compulsions
*Dissociation
*Internet
*Sexual Addiction
Amnesia
Depersonalization
Early Experience
Psychosexual Behavior
Same Sex Intercourse

Source: PsycINFO

51. The effect of victimization, mental health, and protective factors on crime and illicit drug use among homeless young adults.

Citation: Violence and Victims, 2014, vol./is. 29/2(348-362), 0886-6708 (2014)

Author(s): Tyler, Kimberly A; Kort-Butler, Lisa A; Swendener, Alexis

Correspondence Address: Tyler, Kimberly A.: University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Department of Sociology, 717 Oldfather Hall, Lincoln, NE, US, 68588-0324, kim@ktresearch.net

Institution: University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US; University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US; University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US

Language: English

Abstract: Although research has found high rates of child maltreatment, widespread victimization, and other negative outcomes among homeless youth and young adults, resiliency among

this population has largely been understudied. Specifically, a gap remains in terms of how protective factors such as self-efficacy, low deviant beliefs, and religiosity operate among homeless youth and young adults. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between various forms of victimization, mental health, and protective factors with property and violent crime and illicit drug use among homeless young adults. Results from regression analyses indicate that running away from home more frequently, experiencing more physical victimization on the street, higher levels of self-efficacy, and more deviant beliefs were associated with greater property crime. Significant correlates of violent crime included being male, running away from home more frequently, greater sexual and physical victimization on the street, higher levels of self-efficacy, and more deviant beliefs. Finally, being male, running away more frequently from home, greater child physical abuse and partner victimization, and more deviant beliefs were all associated with greater illicit drug use. Self-efficacy was positively related to both property and violent crime, suggesting that it may not operate for homeless young adults in the same manner as it does for normative populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Publishing Company; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Crime](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Homeless](#)
[*Protective Factors](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Resilience \(Psychological\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

52. The moderating effect of marijuana use on the relationship between delinquent behavior and HIV risk among adolescents in foster care.

Citation: Journal of HIV/AIDS & Social Services, April 2014, vol./is. 13/2(179-197), 1538-1501 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Auslander, Wendy F; Thompson, Ronald G; Gerke, Donald R

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Institution: Brown School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, MO, US; Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University, New York, NY, US; Brown School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescents in foster care experience mental health and substance use problems that place them at risk for HIV, yet the exact nature of the relationship remains unclear. This study examined the co-occurring influences of mental health problems and substance use on HIV risk and determined whether substance use moderated the effect of mental health problems on HIV risk behaviors among adolescents in foster care. Regression analyses of cross-sectional data collected through structured interviews with 334 adolescents, aged 15 to 18 years, determined which mental health problems and substances increased HIV risk behaviors. Adolescents with delinquency and anxiety/depression engaged in significantly more HIV risk behaviors than their counterparts, controlling for race, gender, and type of childhood abuse. Further, any marijuana use significantly moderated the effects of delinquent behaviors on HIV risk, differentially increasing HIV risk among those who engaged in delinquent behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: International AIDS Conference. 19th. Jul, 2012. Washington. DC, US. Portions of this research were presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Foster Care](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Sexual Risk Taking](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Illicit substance use among emerging adults in the Los Angeles house and ball community.

Citation: Journal of HIV/AIDS & Social Services, April 2014, vol./is. 13/2(144-162), 1538-1501 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Traube, Dorian E; Holloway, Ian W; Schragger, Sheree M; Smith, Lana; Kipke, Michele D

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Institution: School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Social Welfare, University of California-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; Division of Adolescent Medicine, Children's Hospital-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US; School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, US; Community, Health Outcomes, and Intervention Research Program, Saban Research Institute, Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined the prevalence and correlates of drug use among emerging adult members of the Los Angeles house and ball community. The associations of lifetime and 90-day illicit drug use with sociodemographic and house and ball community factors were assessed using bivariate analyses and logistic regression. Study participants had high rates of illicit substance use when compared to similar populations. Age was related to lifetime illicit substance use ($t = 4.66, p < .05$). School enrollment was significantly protective against illicit drug use, even after controlling for age, race, and gender (odds ratio = .88, $p < .05$, 95% confidence interval 0.18 to 0.98). School enrollment may be an important opportunity for prevention efforts related to illicit substance use and subsequent accumulating HIV risk within this community. (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: [*Communities](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Same Sex Intercourse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Drug treatment utilization among illicit drug users receiving HIV prevention services in Los Angeles County.

Citation: Journal of HIV/AIDS & Social Services, April 2014, vol./is. 13/2(125-143), 1538-1501 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Brocato, Jo; Fisher, Dennis G; Reynolds, Grace L; Janson, Mike A

Correspondence Address: Brocato, Jo: California State University-Long Beach, 1250 Bellflower Blvd., Long Beach, CA, US, 90840, jo.brocato@csulb.edu

Institution: California State University-Long Beach, Long Beach, CA, US; Center for Behavioral Research and Services, California State University-Long Beach, Long Beach, CA, US; Center for Behavioral Research and Services, California State University-Long Beach, Long Beach, CA, US; Division of HIV and STD Programs, Planning and Research Division, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The aim of this project was to examine factors associated with substance use treatment participation among individuals using illicit drugs who were also receiving other health and social services. Data were collected from 1,189 respondents sampled in the Countywide Risk Assessment Survey in Los Angeles County, California. A binary logistic regression was used to examine behavioral model indicators and HIV risk behaviors associated with treatment use. Differences were found with regard to predisposing and need variables and to HIV risk behaviors between those who accessed treatment and those who did not. There are implications for targeted prevention strategies and triangulated service integration. (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](#)
[*Health Care Utilization](#)
[*HIV](#)
[Client Participation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Substance use, emerging adults, and HIV services in the third decade.

Citation: Journal of HIV/AIDS & Social Services, April 2014, vol./is. 13/2(123-124), 1538-1501 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Gant, Larry M

Institution: School of Social Work, Penny W. Stamps School of Art and Design, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: In the third decade of HIV=AIDS, substance use continues to be a risk factor for HIV infection, particularly for youth found in the intersections of mental health programs and court adjudicated services. Youth who are in hard-to-reach or hard-to-access subcultures (e.g., house and ball communities) are as hard to access by generic universal test-and-treat programs as are youth who do not fit a particular at-risk category. Thus, preventive approaches remain important strategies for hard-to-access and hard-to-reach populations in all communities. The articles in this issue provide accounts of programs that provide the third plank of HIV reduction in the United States. (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: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[AIDS](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Ethiopian origin high-risk youth: A cross-cultural examination of alcohol use, binge drinking, and problem behavior.

- Citation:** Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 13/2(179-184), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Isralowitz, Richard; Reznik, Alexander
- Correspondence Address:** Isralowitz, Richard: Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva, Israel, 84105, Richard@bgu.ac.il
- Institution:** Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva, Israel; Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva, Israel
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Alcohol use among underage youth has a major impact on public health, accidents, fatalities, and other problem behaviors. In Israel, alcohol use, binge drinking, and related problem behaviors are a growing concern. The purpose of this study was to examine underserved and underreported Ethiopian origin youth by comparing their substance use patterns and behavior with other high-risk youth. Data were collected from a purposive sample of boys of Ethiopian, former Soviet Union, and Israeli origin who were receiving treatment for drug use. Youth were asked to complete a simply worded self-report questionnaire developed for monitoring substance use and related problem behaviors. Ethiopian youth reported higher rates of family unemployment and public welfare dependence, last 30-day consumption of beer and hard liquor, serious fighting, and achievement decline when in school compared with the other youths. Findings highlight the need for ethno-cultural specific prevention and intervention efforts and further research of this high-risk, underserved group of immigrant origin youth. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[*African Cultural Groups](#)
[*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Binge Drinking](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[Cultural Sensitivity](#)
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Immigration](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

57. Younger versus older African Americans: Patterns and prevalence of recent illicit drug use.

- Citation:** Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 13/2(126-138), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Apr 2014)
- Author(s):** Whitehead, Nicole Ennis; Trenz, Rebecca C; Keen, Larry II; Rose, Jonathan; Latimer, William W
- Correspondence Address:** Whitehead, Nicole Ennis: University of Florida, Gainesville, 1225 Center Drive, Room 3151, Gainesville, FL, US, 32611, nwhitehead@phhp.ufl.edu
- Institution:** University of Florida, Gainesville, Gainesville, FL, US; Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, NY, US; University of Florida, Gainesville, Gainesville, FL, US; University of Florida, Gainesville, Gainesville, FL, US; University of Florida, Gainesville, Gainesville, FL, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: The current study examined recent substance use among younger and older African Americans and factors associated with recent use. Methods: The current study used a subset of African American men and women (N = 260) from the NEURO-HIV Epidemiological Study (Mage = 42, SD = 9.27; 59% female). Self-report of past 6 month

substance use was evaluated for 21 different substances by routes of administration (ROA). Results: Older adults were 1.9 times (AOR = 1.92, 95% CI = 1.13-3.26) more likely to have used crack in the past 6 months and half as likely to have used marijuana (AOR = .44, 95% CI = .25-.77). There were no significant differences for heroin use. Discussion: Substance use at midlife may have significant implications for adverse social and health outcomes among African Americans. Findings support the need to better understand the developmental pathways of drug use and dependence among African Americans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Blacks](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[HIV](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. The use of an ecodevelopmental approach to examining substance use among rural and urban Latino/a youth: Peer, parental, and school influences.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, April 2014, vol./is. 13/2(104-125), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Zhen-Duan, Jenny; Taylor, Matthew J

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Institution: University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, US; University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Using an ecodevelopmental framework, we examined how peer, parent, and student variables influence substance (tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana) use among rural and urban Latino/a adolescents (N = 2,500). Generally speaking, Latino/a adolescents in rural areas endorsed higher levels of substance use. Among the primary variables of study, there were a number of nuanced differences noted based on location, gender, and type of substance. Peer use was related to individual substance use in both rural and urban areas. However, peer use was a significantly stronger predictor of tobacco use among rural Latinas than urban dwelling. Parental monitoring was not predictive of urban marijuana use, yet was negatively associated with substance use for all subgroups and was especially pronounced for female alcohol use. Parental emotional involvement predicted higher alcohol use among urban boys. School achievement was negatively associated with substance use for all subgroups while, conversely, school involvement was associated with higher alcohol use for rural boys. Cultural and contextual implications for intervention and prevention are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Parental Involvement](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[*Urban Environments](#)
["*Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Academic Achievement](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)

[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Monitoring](#)
[Peer Pressure](#)
[School Environment](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

59. Corrigendum to "Preliminary validation of the Yale Food Addiction Scale for Children" [Eat. Behav. 14 (2013) 508-512].

Citation: Eating Behaviors, April 2014, vol./is. 15/2(334), 1471-0153 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Gearhardt, Ashley N; Roberto, Christina A; Seamans, Marissa J; Corbin, William R; Brownell, Kelly D

Correspondence Address: Gearhardt, Ashley N., 2268 East Hall, 530 Church St., Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, agearhar@umich.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; Center for Population and Development Studies, Harvard School of Public Health, Cambridge, MA, US; Department of Epidemiology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Gillings School of Global Public Health, Chapel Hill, NC, US; Department of Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, US; Department of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Preliminary validation of the Yale Food Addiction Scale for children" by Ashley N. Gearhardt, Christina A. Roberto, Marissa J. Seamans, William R. Corbin and Kelly D. Brownell (Eating Behaviors, 2013[Dec], Vol 14[4], 508-512). Information was missing from Table 3. The missing information is provided. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-28128-001.) Introduction: Evidence is growing that an addictive process may play a role in problematic eating behavior. The majority of research on this topic has examined the concept of "food addiction" solely in adult samples. If certain foods have addictive potential, children may be impacted as much as (or more) than adults due to psychological and neurobiological vulnerabilities at younger developmental stages. In the current study, we developed a measure of food addiction in children that reflects the diagnostic indicators of addiction. Materials and methods: The content and reading level of the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS) was altered to be appropriate for children (YFAS-C). The YFAS-C and other eating-related measures were administered to study participants to examine the validity and reliability of the YFAS-C. Participants: 75 children were recruited from the community ranging from lean to obese. Results: The validation of the YFAC-C provides preliminary support for its convergent validity with like constructs and incremental validity in predicting body mass index. Internal consistency was adequate given the small number of items on the scale. Discussion: The YFAS-C appears to be a helpful tool for identifying addictive-like eating in children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Eating Behavior](#)
[*Food](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Child Psychopathology](#)
[Rating Scales](#)

Source: PsycINFO

60. Computer-assisted substance abuse treatment: An interview with Richard Cloud, PhD.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, April 2014, vol./is. 14/2(211-218), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Voith, Laura; Berger, Lisa

Correspondence Address: Voith, Laura: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Helen Bader School of Social Work, 2400 E. Hartford Avenue, Enderis Hall 1078, Milwaukee, WI, US, 53211, lavoith@uwm.edu

Institution: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Helen Bader School of Social Work, Milwaukee, WI, US; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Helen Bader School of Social Work, Center for Applied Behavioral Health Research, Milwaukee, WI, US

Language: English

Abstract: This journal article presents an interview with Richard Cloud, PhD, an Associate Professor at the Kent School of Social Work at the University of Louisville, Kentucky. Prior to his academic career, Dr. Cloud directed systems design and development in private-sector manufacturing organizations and was a computer solutions consultant. After obtaining his MSW, he practiced in community mental health care agencies focused on treating clients with substance abuse and co-occurring mental health disorders and court-order adults and adolescents. This interview addresses objectives and programs of using computers in substance abuse treatment. How computer technology is intended to work with the role of substance abuse counselors is addressed. Necessary training and experience for substance abuse professionals and clients in this kind of treatment is discussed. Cloud also distinguishes between the terms 'computer-based treatment' and 'computer-assisted treatment'. The interview also explores barriers to and opportunities for using computers in treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Computer Assisted Therapy](#)
[Computers](#)
[Technology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Review of Addressing the specific behavioral health needs of men.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, April 2014, vol./is. 14/2(208-210), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Steen, Jeff T

Institution: New York U, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Addressing the Specific Behavioral Health Needs of Men (2013) by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). It is noted that SAMHSA has release an extensive library of Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIPs) since its inception of the series in 1993. This publication represents TIP 56 in the series and examines the contextual-level factors that influence men's well-being and the impact of these indicators on substance use and service utilization. It is noted that this publication is particularly adept at identifying structural issues related to gender and substance use; the book's discussions of the social construction of masculinities, alcohol and drug abuse, and addiction treatment contribute to a depth of inquiry often absent from SAMHSA's other publications. However, the reviewer contends that although the text presents a plethora of individual identities and social structures germane to considerations of men and substance use disorders, the paucity of a mezzo-level framework threatens to reinforce the silo phenomenon with regard to men's lives. Assessments that neglect men's relational strengths and supports might diminish familial, romantic, occupational, and community networks, to name a few. To optimally evaluate risks and resilience, additional efforts can be rendered during service utilization to leverage instruments that

assess and interventions that adjust social wellness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Health Care Psychology](#)
[*Health Service Needs](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

62. Review of Becoming trauma informed.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, April 2014, vol./is. 14/2(207-208), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Delany, Peter

Institution: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article reviews the book *Becoming Trauma Informed* by Nancy Poole and Lorraine Greaves (Eds.) (2102). The reviewer notes that this book highlights a paradigm shift taking place in the Canadian behavioral health system that recognizes pervasive nature of trauma among individuals who suffer from mental health and substance use disorders. The first part of the book focuses on theory and practice. The second part explores diverse groups and diverse settings. The final section highlights various efforts to educate and innovate across several systems of care. It is concluded that the book would serve as a resource for social work students and professionals looking to ground themselves in the impact of trauma and how becoming trauma informed can improve their work in direct practice, management, and program development. The only disappointment is the limited inclusion of content related to men, with only one chapter highlighting trauma-informed work with men. As a result, it misses an opportunity to demythologize the role of trauma in the lives of men who are seen in mental and substance use treatment. Still, the principles outlined in the book should serve to enhance practice outcomes, whether or not there is evidence of trauma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Psychology](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. The meanings of family in substance users' change talk during motivational interviewing: A qualitative study.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, April 2014, vol./is. 14/2(175-190), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Sarpavaara, Harri

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Institution: University of Tampere, School of Social Sciences of Humanities, Tampere, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: Only a very small number of studies have examined the meaning of significant others in motivational interviewing (MI) sessions. The aim of this qualitative study is to provide insights into substance users' experience of the meaning of family in the change process and to expand current understanding about the significance of family relationships in change talk during MI. The analyses are based on videotaped data consisting of 98 MI sessions in the Finnish Probation Service. The results show that family relationships are important and diverse factors that promote or hinder motivation to change in substance users' change talk. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Probation](#)
[*Readiness to Change](#)
[Family Members](#)
[Meaning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Mechanisms of adherence in a harm reduction housing program.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, April 2014, vol./is. 14/2(155-174), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Davis, Dana; Hawk, Mary; Marx, John; Hunsaker, Amanda

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Institution: Allegheny General Hospital, Positive Health Clinic, Pittsburgh, PA, US; University of Pittsburgh, Behavioral and Community Health Sciences, Pittsburgh, PA, US; University of Pittsburgh, Behavioral and Community Health Sciences, Pittsburgh, PA, US; University of Pittsburgh, School of Social Work, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Advances in clinical therapies for people living with HIV have greatly increased life expectancies, but the high levels of adherence that are necessary for clinical success are infrequently achieved, especially for chronically homeless substance users. The Open Door is a harm reduction housing program that seeks to improve clinical outcomes for this population. We present findings from qualitative interviews with residents of the program, conducted to explore facilitators of residents' success in the program, which is ultimately defined as HIV clinical adherence. Two major themes developed. Positive changes captures processes or characteristics that residents reported as having changed as a result of living in the program. Mechanisms of success reflects aspects of the program to which residents attributed their improved adherence. Given that improving adherence in vulnerable populations has both clinical and public health implications, our study suggests future avenues for research and foundations on which to build future interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Harm Reduction](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Housing](#)
[*Social Programs](#)
[*Treatment Compliance](#)

[Drug Addiction](#)
[Homeless](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Measuring attitudes toward empirically supported treatment in real-world addiction services.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, April 2014, vol./is. 14/2(141-154), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Silver Wolf (Adelv Unegv Waya), David A. Patterson; Maguin, Eugene; Ramsey, Alex; Stringfellow, Erin

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Institution: Washington University in St. Louis, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, St. Louis, MO, US; State University of New York, University at Buffalo, School of Social Work, Buffalo, NY, US; Washington University in St. Louis, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Center for Mental Health Service Research, St. Louis, MO, US; Washington University in St. Louis, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, St. Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Mental health workers with favorable attitudes toward empirically supported treatments (ESTs) are more likely to break through implementation barriers. The Evidence-Based Practice Attitude Scale has been shown to be reliable for mental health workers, but it has not been validated with addiction workers. This study investigates the use of the scale with a convenience sample of addiction workers from 4 agencies in 1 city. Results show that compared to mental health providers, addiction workers were more likely to view ESTs favorably if they were mandated and intuitively appealing. They also tended to rely more heavily on practical experience in forming attitudes toward treatment options. These results might help addiction agencies understand which types of workers are more likely to implement ESTs and inform effective engagement approaches specific to addiction workers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Evidence Based Practice](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Rating Scales](#)
[*Rehabilitation](#)
[Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Health care reform and the behavioral health workforce.

Citation: Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions, April 2014, vol./is. 14/2(127-140), 1533-256X;1533-2578 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Cochran, Gerald; Roll, John; Jackson, Ron; Kennedy, Jae

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Institution: University of Pittsburgh, Social Work, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Washington State University, College of Nursing, Spokane, WA, US; University of Washington, School of Social Work, Seattle, WA, US; Washington State University, School of Health Policy and Administration, Spokane, WA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Health care reform will increase the number of individuals who have access to substance abuse services. This impending influx of consumers has the potential of overwhelming the service capacity of providers within the field. Provisions included in the reform legislation might fall short of their intended goal to expand the number of service providers needed to deliver services. This article discusses unmet treatment need in the United States, the current numbers of service providers, and provisions within the reform legislation to increase the labor force. Recommendations are set forth that could help expand the number of providers in the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Health Care Psychology](#)
[*Laws](#)
[*Health Care Reform](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Health Insurance](#)
[Health Service Needs](#)
[Legislative Processes](#)
[Health Personnel](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Assessment of health risk behaviours among university students: A cross-sectional study in Lebanon.

Citation: International Journal of Adolescence and Youth, April 2014, vol./is. 19/2(203-216), 0267-3843;2164-4527 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Salameh, P; Jomaa, L; Issa, C; Farhat, G; Zeghondi, H; Gerges, N; Sabbagh, M.T; Chaaya, M; Barbour, B; Waked, M; Salame, J; Saadallah-Zeidan, N; Baldi, I; Lebanese National Conference for Health in University Study Group

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Corporate/Institutional Author: Lebanese National Conference for Health in University Study Group

Institution: Laboratory of Clinical and Epidemiological Research, Faculties of Pharmacy & of Public Health, Beirut, Lebanon; Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Balamand, Beirut, Lebanon; Faculty of Public Health, Lebanese University, Beirut, Lebanon; Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Balamand, Beirut, Lebanon; Faculty of Public Health, Lebanese University, Beirut, Lebanon; Faculty of Public Health, Lebanese University, Beirut, Lebanon; Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Balamand, Beirut, Lebanon; Faculty of Health Sciences, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon; Faculty of Public Health, Lebanese University, Beirut, Lebanon; Faculty of Medicine, University of Balamand, Beirut, Lebanon; Faculty of Medicine, Lebanese University, Beirut, Lebanon; Faculty of Public Health, Lebanese University, Beirut, Lebanon; Institut de Sante Publique d'Epidemiologie et Developpement, Laboratoire Sante Travail Environnement, Bordeaux Segalen University, Bordeaux, France

Language: English

Abstract: There are insufficient data concerning health risk behaviours of university students in the Middle East, particularly Lebanon. Our objective was to identify health risk factors among university students in Lebanon, focusing on preventable behaviours. A cross-sectional study was carried out, using a proportionate cluster sample of Lebanese students in public and private universities. A standardised questionnaire was distributed across university campuses. Data concerning socio-demographic characteristics, toxic substances consumption (including tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs), nutrition and sedentary behaviours, in addition to sexual behaviours, were collected. Among 3384 participants, 20% were current cigarette smokers, while 23% were current waterpipe

smokers and 33.5% declared consuming alcohol. Higher rates were found for smoking and alcohol consumption in private versus public universities ($p < 0.001$). Participants also reported a very low consumption of fruits and vegetables. Moreover, 31% of boys and 8.6% of girls declared having regular sexual activity; among them, 41% of boys and 26% of girls declared using a condom regularly. Substantial proportions of university students in Lebanon adopt risky behaviours for health, particularly in private universities. Health-promotion activities should be established to decrease the occurrence of these behaviours and prevent their future adverse health outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Behavior](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Nutrition](#)
[Physical Activity](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Parent and child psychopathology and suicide attempts among children of parents with alcohol use disorder.

Citation: Archives of Suicide Research, April 2014, vol./is. 18/2(117-130), 1381-1118;1543-6136 (Apr 2014)

Author(s): Conner, Kenneth R; Bossarte, Robert M; Lu, Naiji; Kaukeinen, Kimberly; Chan, Grace; Wyman, Peter; Tu, Xin M; Goldston, David B; Houston, Rebecca J; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Hesselbrock, Victor M

Correspondence Address: Conner, Kenneth R.: University of Rochester Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, 300 Crittenden Blvd, Rochester, NY, US, 14642, kenneth_conner@urmc.rochester.edu

Institution: University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, US; University of Connecticut, Mansfield, CT, US; University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, US; University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, US; Duke University, Durham, NC, US; State University of New York at Buffalo Research Institute on Addictions, Buffalo, NY, US; Washington University, St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, US; University of Connecticut, Mansfield, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Parents with psychopathology such as alcohol use disorder (AUD) that confers risk for suicide attempt (SA) may have children who are more likely to develop such psychopathology and to attempt suicide, suggesting that risk may be "transmitted" from parents to children. We examined this phenomenon during the transition from childhood to adolescence, when risk for SA increases dramatically. A cohort of 418 children were examined at average age 9.4 (range 7-14) years at enrollment (Time 1, childhood) and approximately 5 years later, prior to reaching age 18 (Time 2, adolescence). One or both biological parents, oversampled for AUD, were also interviewed. Structural equation models (SEM) examined father-child, mother-child, and either/both parent-child associations. The primary outcome was SA over follow-up among offspring, assessed at Time 2. As hypothesized, parental antisocial personality disorder predicted conduct disorder symptoms in offspring both during childhood and adolescence (parent-child model, father-child model) and maternal AUD predicted conduct disorder symptoms during childhood (mother-child model). However, we did not find evidence to support transmission of depression from parents to offspring either during childhood or adolescence, and parent psychopathology did not show statistically significant associations with SA during adolescence. In conclusion, we conducted a rare study of parent-to-child "transmission" of risk for SA that used a prospective research design, included diagnostic interviews with both parents and offspring, and examined the transition from childhood to adolescence, and the first such study in children of parents

with AUD. Results provided mixed support for hypothesized parent-child associations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Copyright International Academy for Suicide Research; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Attempted Suicide](#)
[*Child Psychopathology](#)
[*Children of Alcoholics](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Ventral striatal dopamine synthesis capacity is associated with individual differences in behavioral disinhibition.

Citation: Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, March 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5153 (Mar 14, 2014)

Author(s): Lawrence, Andrew D; Brooks, David J

Correspondence Address: Lawrence, Andrew D.: School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Tower Building, 70 Park Place, Cardiff, United Kingdom, CF10 3AT, lawrencead@cardiff.ac.uk

Institution: School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom; Division of Brain Sciences, Department of Medicine, Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract:

Pathological gambling, alongside addictive and antisocial disorders, forms part of a broad psychopathological spectrum of externalizing disorders, which share an underlying genetic vulnerability. The shared externalizing propensity is a highly heritable, continuously varying trait. Disinhibitory personality traits such as impulsivity and novelty seeking (NS) function as indicators of this broad shared externalizing tendency, which may reflect, at the neurobiological level, variation in the reactivity of dopaminergic (DAergic) brain reward systems centered on the ventral striatum (VS). Here, we examined whether individual differences in ventral striatal dopamine (DA) synthesis capacity were associated with individual variation in disinhibitory personality traits. Twelve healthy male volunteers underwent 6-[¹⁸F]Fluoro-L-DOPA (FDOPA) positron emission tomography (PET) scanning to measure striatal DA synthesis capacity, and completed a measure of disinhibited personality (NS). We found that levels of ventral, but not dorsal, striatal DA synthesis capacity were significantly correlated with inter-individual variation in disinhibitory personality traits, particularly a propensity for financial extravagance and irresponsibility. Our results are consistent with preclinical models of behavioral disinhibition and addiction proneness, and provide novel insights into the neurobiology of personality based vulnerability to pathological gambling and other externalizing disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Basal Ganglia](#)
[*Dopamine](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)
[*Behavioral Disinhibition](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Externalization](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)
[Pathological Gambling](#)

Rewards
Positron Emission Tomography

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*

70. Endogenous cortisol levels are associated with an imbalanced striatal sensitivity to monetary versus non-monetary cues in pathological gamblers.

Citation: Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, March 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5153 (Mar 25, 2014)

Author(s): Li, Yansong; Sescousse, Guillaume; Dreher, Jean-Claude

Correspondence Address: Li, Yansong: Reward and Decision Making Team, Centre de Neurosciences Cognitives, CNRS, UMR 5229, 67 Boulevard Pinel, Lyon, France, 69675, yansong.li@isc.cnrs.fr

Institution: Reward and Decision Making Team, Centre de Neurosciences Cognitives, CNRS, UMR 5229, Lyon, France; Reward and Decision Making Team, Centre de Neurosciences Cognitives, CNRS, UMR 5229, Lyon, France; Reward and Decision Making Team, Centre de Neurosciences Cognitives, CNRS, UMR 5229, Lyon, France

Language: English

Abstract: Pathological gambling is a behavioral addiction characterized by a chronic failure to resist the urge to gamble. It shares many similarities with drug addiction. Glucocorticoid hormones including cortisol are thought to play a key role in the vulnerability to addictive behaviors, by acting on the mesolimbic reward pathway. Based on our previous report of an imbalanced sensitivity to monetary versus non-monetary incentives in the ventral striatum of pathological gamblers (PGs), we investigated whether this imbalance was mediated by individual differences in endogenous cortisol levels. We used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and examined the relationship between cortisol levels and the neural responses to monetary versus non-monetary cues, while PGs and healthy controls were engaged in an incentive delay task manipulating both monetary and erotic rewards. We found a positive correlation between cortisol levels and ventral striatal responses to monetary versus erotic cues in PGs, but not in healthy controls. This indicates that the ventral striatum is a key region where cortisol modulates incentive motivation for gambling versus non-gambling related stimuli in PGs. Our results extend the proposed role of glucocorticoid hormones in drug addiction to behavioral addiction, and help understand the impact of cortisol on reward incentive processing in PGs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Basal Ganglia
*Hydrocortisone
*Monetary Incentives
*Monetary Rewards
*Pathological Gambling
Addiction
Glucocorticoids
Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*

71. A potential role for the paraventricular nucleus of the thalamus in mediating individual variation in Pavlovian conditioned responses.

- Citation:** Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, March 2014, vol./is. 8/, 1662-5153 (Mar 14, 2014)
- Author(s):** Haight, Joshua L; Flagel, Shelly B
- Correspondence Address:** Flagel, Shelly B.: Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience Institute, University of Michigan, 205 Zina Pitcher Place, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, sflagel@umich.edu
- Institution:** Neuroscience Graduate Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US;
Neuroscience Graduate Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** There is ample evidence to suggest that the paraventricular nucleus of the thalamus (PVT) mediates cue-reward learning, especially as it relates to drug-seeking behavior. However, its exact role in these complex processes remains unknown. Here we will present and discuss data from our own laboratory which suggests that the PVT plays a role in multiple forms of stimulus-reward learning, and does so via distinct neurobiological systems. Using an animal model that captures individual variation in response to reward-associated cues, we are able to parse the incentive from the predictive properties of reward cues and to elucidate the neural circuitry underlying these different forms of cue-reward learning. When rats are exposed to a classical Pavlovian conditioning paradigm, wherein a cue predicts food reward, some rats, termed sign-trackers, approach and manipulate the cue upon its presentation. This behavior is indicative of attributing incentive salience to the cue. That is, the cue gains excessive control over behavior for sign-trackers. In contrast, other rats, termed goal-trackers, treat the cue as a mere predictor, and upon its presentation go to the location of reward delivery. Based on our own data utilizing this model, we hypothesize that the PVT represents a common node, but differentially regulates the sign- vs. goal-tracking response. We postulate that the PVT regulates sign-tracking behavior, or the attribution of incentive salience, via subcortical, dopamine-dependent mechanisms. In contrast, we propose that goal-tracking behavior, or the attribution of predictive value, is the product of "top-down" glutamatergic processing between the prelimbic cortex (PrL) and the PVT. Together, data from our laboratory and others support a role for the PVT in cue-motivated behaviors and suggest that it may be an important locus within the neural circuitry that goes awry in addiction and related disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Haight and Flagel; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Conditioned Responses](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Thalamus](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Incentives](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience](#)

72. Psychological trauma among American Indian families: A two-generation study.

- Citation:** Journal of Loss and Trauma, July 2014, vol./is. 19/4(289-313), 1532-5024;1532-5032 (Jul 2014)
- Author(s):** Myhra, Laurelle L; Wieling, Elizabeth

Correspondence Address: Myhra, Laurelle L.: Native American Community Clinic, 1213 E. Franklin Ave, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55404, LMyhra@nacc-healthcare.org

Institution: Native American Community Clinic, Minneapolis, MN, US; Department of Family Social Science, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: The findings presented in this article come from a two-generation study exploring the psychological impact of trauma among American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) families and its perceived relationship to substance abuse across generations. Psychological traumas and stressors found to be pervasive across generations included physical and sexual abuse as well as persistent discrimination and racism, such as fear of having children removed from the home. A noteworthy finding was a decrease in reports of childhood traumas across the two generations within this sample. Implications and recommendations for clinicians and researchers working with AI populations are discussed in light of the findings. (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: [*American Indians](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Emotional Trauma](#)
[*Family](#)
[Generational Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Late-life substance use disorders.

Citation: Geriatric psychiatry., 2013(281-299) (2013)

Author(s): Douaihy, Antoine

Institution: University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter provides an overview of substance use disorders (SUDs) in older adults. It examines the prevalence and the consequences of SUD among older adults. Topics covered include the following in relation to older adults: screening; diagnosis and assessment; co-occurring psychiatric disorders and SUD; interventions and treatments; and clinical case illustration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Diagnosis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Geriatric Psychiatry](#)
[*Screening](#)
[Geriatrics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Predictors of suicidal ideation in chronic pain patients: An exploratory study.

Citation: The Clinical Journal of Pain, May 2014, vol./is. 30/5(371-378), 0749-8047;1536-5409 (May 2014)

Author(s): Racine, Melanie; Choiniere, Manon; Nielson, Warren R

Correspondence Address: Racine, Melanie: Lawson Health Research Institute, 268 Grosvenor Street, Monsignor Roney Building, Office D3-171, London, ON, Canada, N6A 4V2, research@melanieracine.com

Institution: Lawson Health Research Institute, London, ON, Canada; Centre de Recherche, Centre Hospitalier de l'Universite de Montreal (CRCHUM), Montreal, PQ, Canada; Lawson Health Research Institute, London, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: To explore whether chronic pain (CP) patients who report suicidal ideation (SI) present a distinctive profile with regard to their sociodemographic characteristics, physical health, psychological well-being, cognitions, and use of antidepressants, illicit drugs, and alcohol for pain relief. Methods: Eighty-eight CP patients completed self-administered questionnaires during their intake assessment at 3 pain clinics located in the province of Quebec (Canada). Patients reporting active or passive SI on the Beck Depression Inventory were compared with patients reporting no SI. Between-group univariate analyses were performed using profile variables to compare patients with and without SI. Significant variables were then entered into multiple logistic regression analyses to identify significant independent predictors of SI. Results: Twenty-four percent of patients reported having had SI. Unemployed/disabled patients were 6 times more likely to report SI. Poor sleep quality was the only predictor of SI among the physical variables. For psychological well-being, depressive symptoms did not significantly predict SI. However, the poorer the patients perceived their mental health to be the more likely they were to report SI. Pain-related helplessness was the only predictor for SI among the cognitive variables. Patients who had used illicit drugs as a form of pain relief at any time since pain onset were 5 times more likely to report SI. Similar results were obtained for those who were on antidepressants. Discussion: Some factors associated with SI seem pain specific, whereas others are more generally associated with SI. Better identification and understanding of these factors is essential for the development of targeted suicide prevention programs for at-risk CP patients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*Suicidal Ideation](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Antidepressant Drugs](#)
[Cognitions](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Physical Health](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in [Clinical Journal of Pain](#)

75. Mindfulness meditation and addictive behaviors.

Citation: Psychology of meditation., 2014(311-343) (2014)

Author(s): Adams, Claire E; Heppner, Whitney L; Houchins, Sean; Stewart, Diana W; Vidrine, Jennifer I; Wetter, David W

Correspondence Address: Adams, Claire E.: Department of Psychology, Catholic University of America, 314 O'Boyle Hall, Washington, DC, US, 20064, adamsc@cua.edu

Institution: Department of Psychology, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, US; Department of Psychological Science, Georgia College and State University, Milledgeville, GA, US; Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, US; Duncan Family Institute for Cancer Prevention and Risk Assessment, Department of Health Disparities Research, University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, US; Department of Health Disparities Research, University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, US; Department of Health Disparities Research, University of Texas, MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Addictive behaviors (e.g., smoking, substance use disorders, problematic patterns of overeating/binge eating) tend to be chronic relapsing conditions and account for enormous proportions of preventable deaths in the United States. Interventions that incorporate mindfulness meditation show great promise for improving smoking cessation, treating substance use disorders, and encouraging healthier eating habits. However, this area of research is still in its early stages, and the mechanisms underlying effects of mindfulness meditation on addictions are not well understood. In this chapter, we review current evidence regarding mindfulness meditation-based interventions targeting smoking, substance abuse, and problematic patterns of overeating/binge eating. Next, we discuss theoretical and empirical evidence explaining how mindfulness might target some of the key constructs hypothesized to underlie these addictive behaviors. Preliminary evidence suggests that mindfulness targets a number of key factors linked to lapse and relapse to addictive behaviors, including negative emotions and difficulties with emotion regulation, attentional bias, craving and withdrawal, automaticity, and low levels of self-efficacy and social support. Finally, we outline future directions to advance the study of mindfulness meditation and addictions. Given that the majority of intervention trials have been small pilot studies, future research is needed with larger sample sizes, more rigorous control conditions, and longer follow-up periods. We also hope to see utilization of more diverse populations, integration of psychosocial and biological methods and findings, and interventions targeting multiple health behavior change to maximize the public health impact of interventions incorporating mindfulness meditation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Emotional Regulation](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Meditation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Meditation: Nature and applications.

Citation: Psychology of meditation., 2014(1-9) (2014)

Author(s): Singh, Nirbhay N

Correspondence Address: Singh, Nirbhay N.: Department of Psychiatry and Health Behavior, Medical College of Georgia, Georgia Regents University, 997 St. Sebastian Way, Augusta, GA, US, 30912, nisingh@gru.edu

Institution: Medical College of Georgia, Georgia Regents University, Augusta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter introduces the concept of meditation in terms of its nature and applications. Meditation is a centuries old practice that takes various forms across cultures, but all forms focus on the inner transformation of the self through training the mind. Meditation enables us to cultivate and develop positive human qualities that are dormant within us, as well as to perceive the world as it is. Following a brief introduction to meditation, this chapter introduces topics covered in the rest of the book: measuring mindfulness (Chapter 2); meditation attitude (Chapter 3); Eastern and Western perspectives on meditation (Chapter 4); neuroanthropology of meditation (Chapter 5); neuroscientific perspective on meditation (Chapter 6); Vipassana, insight and intuition (Chapter 7); attention, consciousness and mindfulness in meditation (Chapter 8); mindfulness and memory (Chapter 9); meditation mindfulness and executive functions in children and adolescents (Chapter 10); mindfulness in developmental disabilities (Chapter 11); mindful occupational engagement (Chapter 12); mindfulness in organizations

(Chapter 13); and mindfulness meditation and addictive behaviors (Chapter 14). Taken together, the chapters in this book provide an overview of the nature and applications of meditation, especially mindfulness meditation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Childhood Development](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[Meditation](#)
[Mindfulness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Psychology of meditation.

Citation: Psychology of meditation., 2014 (2014)

Author(s): Singh, Nirbhay N [Ed]

Correspondence Address: Singh, Nirbhay N.: Department of Psychiatry and Health Behavior, Medical College of Georgia, Georgia Regents University, 997 St. Sebastian Way, Augusta, GA, US, 30912, nisingh@gru.edu

Institution: Medical College of Georgia, Georgia Regents University, Augusta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the preface) Given that meditation is centuries old and spans virtually all wisdom traditions and continents, it would take an entire library to cover what we think we know about this field. Instead, this book provides selective information that serves as an introduction to meditation. I invited possible chapter authors who have an interest in various aspects of meditation, including ethnographers, neuroscientists, meditation masters, therapists, academics, philosophers and mathematicians. I gave them the freedom to produce draft chapters on topics of their choice or those I suggested. The result of these efforts is a book that provides a broad overview of meditation, including its nature and applications. This book should be of interest to academics, clinicians, practitioners, and students. It covers the basics of meditation practice (i.e., the "how to do it"); assessment (i.e., how do you measure the effects of meditation?); global perspectives on the nature of meditation (i.e., is it for personal transformation or has it been reduced to a technique for healing?); ethnographic perspectives (i.e., how do different cultures view the practice of meditation?); seeing things as they really are (i.e., relative vs. absolute views of reality); experimental findings (i.e., effects of meditation on attention, consciousness, memory, and executive functioning); and applications in occupational therapy, developmental disabilities, organizations, and addictive behaviors. Each of the chapters provides thought-provoking analyses of the current state of the art and applications of meditation. Given current academic and professional interest, the emphasis of the book is more on mindfulness meditation (i.e., Vipassana) than on its other forms. I hope this book provides some benefit to those who are interested in spiritual practice, as well as to those interested in health and healing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Meditation](#)
[*Mindfulness](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Consciousness States](#)
[Ethnography](#)
[Memory](#)
[Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Changes in prevalence of prescription opioid abuse after introduction of an abuse-deterrent opioid formulation.

Citation: Pain Medicine, March 2014, vol./is. 15/3(440-451), 1526-2375;1526-4637 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Cassidy, Theresa A; DasMahapatra, Pronabesh; Black, Ryan A; Wieman, Matthew S; Butler, Stephen F

Correspondence Address: Cassidy, Theresa A., 320 Needham Street, Suite 100, Newton, MA, US, 02464, tcassidy@inflexxion.com

Institution: Inflexxion, Inc., Newton, MA, US; Inflexxion, Inc., Newton, MA, US; Inflexxion, Inc., Newton, MA, US; Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc., Malvern, PA, US; Inflexxion, Inc., Newton, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The reformulation of oxycodone hydrochloride controlled-release (CR) tablets in August 2010 created a natural experiment at a national scale, providing an opportunity to evaluate patterns of abuse of prescription opioids and other drugs before and after introduction of this abuse-deterrent formulation (ADF). Design: Observational, cross-sectional study Setting: Sentinel sample of adults assessed for substance abuse treatment within the NAVIPPRO surveillance system. Subjects: Two hundred thirty-two thousand and eight hundred seventy-four adults at 437 facilities during January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2011. Methods: Time-series analysis using logistic regression to estimate quarterly prevalence of past 30-day abuse (adjusted for covariates and prescription volume) and changes in abuse pre-and post-ADF introduction. Results: Increases in abuse prevalence occurred for all prescription opioids as a class and for extended-release (ER) opioids. Significantly greater abuse of ER oxymorphone and buprenorphine occurred in the post-ADF period (relative risk [RR] = 2.91, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 2.59-3.27 and RR = 1.85, 95% CI = 1.74-1.96). Increases in abuse for these two compounds were significant among groups who reported abuse via preferential routes of administration (oral only, snorting only, injection only) post-ADF introduction. Conclusions: Replacement of a widely prescribed opioid formulation known for its abuse potential alone may have had little impact on overall rates of prescription opioids as a class. However, changes in abuse levels of certain opioids coinciding with ADF introduction suggest possible switching of abuse among this study sample to specific long-acting opioid analgesics. Additional follow-up studies will be important to monitor changing abuse patterns and their public health impact as new opioid formulations are developed and introduced to market. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Pain Medicine](#)

79. A conceptual framework for understanding chronic pain in patients with HIV.

Citation: Pain Practice, March 2014, vol./is. 14/3(207-216), 1530-7085;1533-2500 (Mar 2014)

Author(s): Merlin, Jessica S; Zinski, Anne; Norton, Wynne E; Ritchie, Christine S; Saag, Michael S; Mugavero, Michael J; Treisman, Glenn; Hooten, W. Michael

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Institution: Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Division of Geriatrics, Department of Medicine, University of

California at San Francisco, Jewish Home of San Francisco Center for Research on Aging, San Francisco, CA, US; Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, US; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Anesthesiology, Department of Psychiatry and Psychology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, US

Language: English

Abstract: Chronic pain is common in persons with HIV and is often associated with psychiatric illness and substance abuse. Current literature links psychiatric illness and substance abuse with worse HIV outcomes; however, the relationship of chronic pain, alone and in the context of psychiatric illness and substance abuse, to outcomes in HIV has not been described. To develop this new area of inquiry, we propose an adapted biopsychosocial framework specifically for chronic pain in HIV. This framework will describe these relationships and serve as a conceptual framework for future investigations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Pain Practice-World Institute of Pain; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Pain](#)
[*HIV](#)
[Biopsychosocial Approach](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Pain Practice](#)

80. Differential patterns of expression of neuropeptide Y throughout abstinence in outbred Swiss mice classified as susceptible or resistant to ethanol-induced locomotor sensitization.

Citation: Alcohol, February 2014, vol./is. 48/1(63-72), 0741-8329 (Feb 2014)

Author(s): de Pauli, Ricardo Fontao; Coelho, Cassia Canha; Tesone-Coelho, Carolina; Linardi, Alessandra; Mello, Luiz Eugenio; Silveira, Dartiu Xavier; Santos-Junior, Jair Guilherme

Correspondence Address: Santos-Junior, Jair Guilherme, Rua Cesario Mota Jr., 61, 12 Andar, Sao Paulo, Brazil, SP 01221-020, guilherme.stos.jr@gmail.com

Institution: Department of Psychiatric and Medical Psychology, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Laboratory of Neurobiology, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Laboratory of Neurobiology, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Physiological Science, Faculty of Medical Science of Santa Casa of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Laboratory of Neurobiology, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Department of Psychiatric and Medical Psychology, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Laboratory of Neurobiology, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Several studies have focused on the negative emotional state associated with drug abstinence. The peptide NPY plays an important role given its involvement in drug addiction, anxiety, and mood disorders. Interestingly, it is well established that outbred Swiss mice exhibit a prominent behavioral variability to ethanol-induced locomotor sensitization. Here, we investigated whether mice that were either susceptible or resistant to ethanol sensitization differed in their NPY expression during abstinence. The mice were treated daily with ethanol (2 g/kg, i.p.) or saline for 21 days. According to the locomotor activity after the last injection, the ethanol group was classified as sensitized (EtOH_High) or non-sensitized (EtOH_Low). To evaluate NPY expression, some of the mice were sacrificed at 18 h or 5 days of abstinence, and others were challenged at the 5th day of abstinence with ethanol (1.4 g/kg) and sacrificed after 1.5 h. At 5 days of

abstinence, NPY expression increased in the orbital cortex, dorsomedial striatum, and dentate gyrus in the EtOH_High mice. These changes were counteracted by the ethanol challenge. In the EtOH_Low mice, NPY expression increased in the dentate gyrus only after 18 h of abstinence. Lastly, a decreased level of NPY was found in the prelimbic cortex of the EtOH_Low mice at 5 days of abstinence, and this was reversed by ethanol challenge. Therefore, behavioral variability in ethanol sensitization confers differential neurochemical features during the subsequent abstinence, including distinct patterns of NPY expression. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Ethanol](#)
[*Neuropeptide Y](#)
[*Sensitization](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

81. The curious case of Confession Bear: The reappropriation of online macro-image memes.

Citation: Information, Communication & Society, March 2014, vol./is. 17/3(301-325), 1369-118X;1468-4462 (Mar 2014)

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

Language: English

Abstract: 'Advice animals' are popular user-created, image-based, and online meme formats. The memes include a humorous image of an animal juxtaposed with text offering advice and/or making a joke. One such example is known as 'Confession Bear', which features a sad looking Malayan sun bear 'confessing' to something silly, shameful, taboo, or embarrassing. Confession Bear was first circulated through the online community Reddit and was intended to be humorous. However, users unexpectedly started creating and sharing more serious confessions involving topics such as rape, abuse, and addiction. These more serious confessions juxtaposed with the Confession Bear image spurred lengthy in-depth conversations on the Reddit message boards about the validity, authenticity, and appropriateness of such confessions. Some users argued advice animals were not 'supposed' to be serious, claiming these confessions were an inappropriate use of the form; as such, some users attempted to regulate the participatory culture created by the production of image-based memes. Others sought to find the 'truth' in the claims; some argued the confessions were false and therefore inappropriate, while others defended the confessions as authentic, and therefore appropriate. This paper argues anonymity allows users to appropriate and repurpose humorous image-based memes in ways that simultaneously challenge and reproduce hegemonic culture. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Humor](#)
[*Jokes](#)
[*Self Disclosure](#)
[*Technology](#)

[*Memes](#)
[Taboos](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Treating addictions with EMDR therapy and the stages of change.

Citation: Treating addictions with EMDR therapy and the stages of change., 2015 (2015)

Author(s): Abel, Nancy J; O'Brien, John M

Institution: Private Practice, South Portland, ME, US; Private Practice, Portland, ME, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Mental health practitioners must be prepared to treat addiction-related issues-affecting up to 50% of mental health clients-whether or not clients present with addiction as a primary concern. This practical roadmap to the treatment of addictions advocates an underutilized- yet highly effective-method of intervention: eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) therapy. It is the first book to integrate the Stages of Change Model with EMDR's phases for successful treatment outcome. The book addresses the scope of problems relating to addiction, including relevant statistics and descriptions of substance and process addictions, and considers the connection between addiction and trauma. While focusing on the use of EMDR therapy in treating addictions, the book also considers traditional models for each stage of treatment so interventions can be individualized according to the needs of each client. The authors describe in detail the Transtheoretical Model, tracing its development and theoretical foundations. They discuss each of its stages in depth, presenting and integrating EMDR interventions used by therapists in each stage. The interventions are useful for helping clients at any motivational level. Case vignettes in each chapter illustrate how EMDR techniques are used, and several detailed cases are provided at the end of the book. The appendix features additional resources and EMDR protocols. The text will be useful for therapists currently using EMDR for addiction treatment as well as those using other modalities who are seeking an effective alternative. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Eye Movement Desensitization Therapy](#)
[*Stages of Change Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Addiction treatment and work-related outcomes: Examining the impact of employer involvement and substance of choice on absenteeism, tardiness, and productivity.

Citation: Journal of Workplace Behavioral Health, January 2014, vol./is. 29/1(73-90), 1555-5240;1555-5259 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Arbour, Simone; Gavrysh, Iryna; Hambley, Janice M; Tse, Adrian; Ho, Victoria; Bell, M. Linda

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Institution: Bellwood Health Services, Toronto, ON, Canada; Research Department, Bellwood Health Services, Toronto, ON, Canada; Research Department, Bellwood Health Services, Toronto, ON, Canada; Research Department, Bellwood Health Services, Toronto, ON, Canada; Bellwood Health Services, Toronto, ON, Canada; Bellwood Health Services, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: This study quantified the benefits of inpatient addiction treatment by examining its impact on work-related variables. Participants were 154 employed adults who completed addiction treatment and measures of absenteeism, tardiness, and productivity at

pretreatment and 6-months follow-up. The impact of substance of choice and employer involvement was examined. Treatment produced significant improvements in all three variables. Furthermore, even though workplace variables differed significantly based on substance of choice and employer involvement, participants reported comparable outcomes at follow-up. Based on these results, a conservative cost-benefit analysis of inpatient treatment is discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Employee Absenteeism](#)
[*Employee Productivity](#)
[*Tardiness](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Associations between substance use, depression, and work outcomes: An evaluation study of screening and brief intervention in a large Employee Assistance Program.

Citation: Journal of Workplace Behavioral Health, January 2014, vol./is. 29/1(1-18), 1555-5240;1555-5259 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Richmond, Melissa K; Shepherd, Jennifer L; Pampel, Fred C; Wood, Randi C; Reimann, Brie; Fisher, Leigh

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Institution: OMNI Institute, Denver, CO, US; OMNI Institute, Denver, CO, US; Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, US; Department of Personnel and Administration, State of Colorado, Denver, CO, US; Peer Assistance Services, Inc., Denver, CO, US; Peer Assistance Services, Inc., Denver, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: This study examined associations between behavioral health and workplace outcomes for 1,989 state employees served by a large Employee Assistance Program (EAP) over 19 months. Screening and brief intervention was used to identify and intervene for risky substance use and depression at intake. Employees completed psychometrically sound self-report measures of workplace functioning. About 80% of EAP clients screened positive for depression. There was a strong association between depression and impaired workplace productivity. About 90 days after intake, 438 employees (22.0%) participated in a follow-up interview. Analyses of intake to follow-up indicated significant improvements in depression and workplace productivity, translating to substantial cost savings. (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: [*Employee Assistance Programs](#)
[*Employee Productivity](#)
[*Health Care Psychology](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Major Depression](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Concordance between self-reported substance use and toxicology among HIV-infected and uninfected at risk youth.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014, vol./is. 134/(376-382), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2014)

Author(s): Nichols, Sharon L; Lowe, Amanda; Zhang, Xinrui; Garvie, Patricia A; Thornton, Sarah; Goldberger, Bruce A; Hou, Wei; Goodenow, Maureen M; Sleasman, John W

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Substance use by youth living with HIV (YLWH) is a concern, given potential interactions with virus-associated immune suppression and adverse effects on risk behaviors, neurocognition, and adherence. Self-report substance use measures provide efficient cost-effective assessments. Analyses describe self-reported substance use among YLWH and examine agreement with toxicology assays. Methods: Seventy-eight youth age 18-24 years (87% male, 71% African-American) with behaviorally acquired HIV-1 infection and 55 uninfected youth completed the Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test to assess drug use frequency, including tobacco, marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol, over the prior three months. Elisa-based toxicology assays were used to detect 27 substances in plasma. Chi-square tests compared substance use between YLWH and uninfected youth; Kappa statistics compared agreement between self-report and toxicology. Results: YLWH reported marijuana (49%), tobacco (56%), and alcohol (87%) use, with 20%, 28% and 3% reporting daily use of each substance, respectively; other substance use was uncommon. Uninfected youth reported less tobacco use but otherwise similar substance use. All youth who reported daily use of marijuana or tobacco had positive plasma toxicology results, while concordance decreased with less frequent self-reported use. Among youth reporting no substance use, few tested positive (4% YLWH, 2% uninfected youth for cannabis; 8% YLWH for tobacco). Conclusions: Youth report high rates of marijuana, tobacco, and alcohol use. Concordance between self-report and toxicology for marijuana and tobacco use, particularly for daily users, supports self-report as a valid indicator of substance use in research studies of youth with or without HIV-1 infection. (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: [*At Risk Populations](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Toxins](#)
[Self Report](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

86. DSM-5 cannabis use disorder: A phenotypic and genomic perspective.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014, vol./is. 134/(362-369), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2014)

Author(s): Agrawal, Arpana; Lynskey, Michael T; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Kapoor, Manav; Almasy, Laura; Dick, Danielle M; Edenberg, Howard J; Foroud, Tatiana; Goate, Alison; Hancock, Dana B; Hartz, Sarah; Johnson, Eric O; Hesselbrock, Victor; Kramer, John R; Kuperman, Samuel; Nurnberger, John I Jr.; Schuckit, Marc; Bierut, Laura J

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Institution: Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, St. Louis, MO, US; Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, St. Louis, MO, US; Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, St. Louis, MO, US; Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, St. Louis, MO, US; Texas Biomedical Research Institute, San Antonio, TX, US; Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia Institute of Psychiatric and Behavioral Genetics, Richmond, VA, US; Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, St. Louis, MO, US; RTI International, Behavioral and Health Epidemiology Program, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, St. Louis, MO, US; RTI International, Behavioral and Health Epidemiology Program, Research Triangle Park, NC, US; University of Connecticut, Department of Psychiatry, Farmington, CT, US; University of Iowa School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Iowa City, IA, US; University of Iowa Hospitals, Division of Child Psychiatry, Iowa City, IA, US; Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, US; University of California at San Diego, Department of Psychiatry, San Diego, CA, US; Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, St. Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: We explore the factor structure of DSM-5 cannabis use disorders, examine its prevalence across European- and African-American respondents as well as its genetic underpinnings, utilizing data from a genome-wide study of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). We also estimate the heritability of DSM-5 cannabis use disorders explained by these common SNPs. Methods: Data on 3053 subjects reporting a lifetime history of cannabis use were utilized. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were conducted to create a factor score, which was used in a genome-wide association analysis. p-values from the single SNP analysis were examined for evidence of gene-based association. The aggregate effect of all SNPs was also estimated using Genome-Wide Complex Traits Analysis. Results: The unidimensionality of DSM-5 cannabis use disorder criteria was demonstrated. Comparing DSM-IV to DSM-5, a decrease in prevalence of cannabis use disorders was only noted in European-American respondents and was exceedingly modest. For the DSM-5 cannabis use disorders factor score, no SNP surpassed the genome-wide significance testing threshold. However, in the European-American subsample, gene-based association testing resulted in significant associations in 3 genes (C17orf58, BPTF and PPM1D) on chromosome 17q24. In aggregate, 21% of the variance in DSM-5 cannabis use disorders was explained by the genome-wide SNPs; however, this estimate was not statistically significant. Conclusions: DSM-5 cannabis use disorder represents a unidimensional construct, the prevalence of which is only modestly elevated above the DSM-IV version. Considerably larger sample sizes will be required to identify individual SNPs associated with cannabis use disorders and unequivocally establish its polygenic underpinnings. (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](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Genome](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[Nucleotides](#)
[Polymorphism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

87. Stigmatization of people with drug dependence in China: A community-based study in Hunan province.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014, vol./is. 134/(285-289), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Luo, Tao; Wang, Jing; Li, Yanhua; Wang, Xuyi; Tan, Linxiang; Deng, Qijian; Thakoor, Jaya Prishni Devi; Hao, Wei
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Drug abuse remains a serious problem in China, and has become a major threat to public health and social security. Since the issuance and enforcement of the new Anti-Drug law in 2008, the community has become the primary site for drug rehabilitation. However, the attitudes of members in community toward the people with drug use disorders are unclear. Methods: A random sample of household respondents was studied in two communities in Hunan province in China. A total of 848 individuals participated (response rate 83.7%). Respondents initially were asked a set of questions about their knowledge about drug dependence, and then were randomly assigned to 1 of 4 vignette conditions. Three vignettes described different type of drug dependence meeting diagnostic criteria, and the fourth depicted a "normal person." Results: Poor knowledge of drug dependence was common. Negative attitudes towards drug dependent people were widespread. Most respondents believed that drug dependence was caused by the person's own weak will (82.0%) and own hedonistic lifestyle (81.3%), and should be punished as illegal behavior (80.4%). The vast majority labeled the person with drug dependence as an addict, rated them as having undesirable characteristics, and expressed a strong desire for social distance. There were few socio-demographic predictors of both poor knowledge and negative attitudes. Conclusions: A community-based rehabilitation program in China should take into account the widespread stigmatization of people with drug dependence. (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:** [*Community Services](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Stigma](#)
[Knowledge Level](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

88. The impact of lifetime drug use on hepatitis C treatment outcomes in insured members of an integrated health care plan.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014, vol./is. 134/(222-227), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Russell, Marcia; Pauly, Mary Patricia; Moore, Charles Denton; Chia, Constance; Dorrell, Jennifer Mary; Cunanan, Renee Junko; Witt, Gayle
- Correspondence Address:** Russell, Marcia: Prevention Research Center, 1995 University Avenue, Suite 450, Berkeley, CA, US, 94704, russell@prev.org
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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: The relation of drug use to HCV treatment outcome in an insured household population has not been previously reported. Methods: Lifetime frequencies of marijuana use and non-medical use of stimulants, sedatives, and opioids; hallucinogens; and inhalants were retrospectively assessed in 259 privately insured members of an integrated health care plan treated for chronic hepatitis C virus infection (HCV+) with pegylated interferon alpha and ribavirin and examined with respect to rates of sustained virological response (SVR). Results: The majority of patients reported chronic use of multiple illegal drugs; 61.6% reported injection drug use (IDU); 79.5% abstained from drug use during the six months prior to HCV treatment. Total frequency of individual drugs, multiple drugs, and length of abstinence from drugs prior to HCV treatment were not related to impaired SVR rates. Sustained viral responses were obtained in 80.2% of patients with HCV genotype 2/3 and 45.1% of patients with genotype 1/4/6. Marijuana use during HCV treatment, reported by 8.5% of patients, was associated with higher treatment adherence (95.5% compared with 78.9%, $p=0.045$), but lower SVR rates (40.9% compared with 62.5%, $p=0.041$). In addition, drug use during HCV treatment was associated with significantly higher relapse rates, 18.8% compared with 7.7% ($p=0.053$). Conclusion: A history of chronic illegal drug use should not be considered a deterrent to HCV treatment in members of an integrated health care plan who are motivated to seek treatment and closely monitored, but drug use during HCV treatment, including marijuana use, should be discouraged. (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 Usage](#)
[*Health Insurance](#)
[*Hepatitis](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[*Treatment Planning](#)
[Integrated Services](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)

89. Modafinil restores methamphetamine induced object-in-place memory deficits in rats independent of glutamate N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor expression.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014, vol./is. 134/(115-122), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Reichel, Carmela M; Gilstrap, Meghin G; Ramsey, Lauren A; See, Ronald E

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- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Chronic methamphetamine (meth) abuse in humans can lead to various cognitive deficits, including memory loss. We previously showed that chronic meth self-administration impairs memory for objects relative to their location and surrounding objects. Here, we demonstrate that the cognitive enhancer, modafinil, reversed this cognitive impairment independent of glutamate N-methyl-D-aspartate (GluN) receptor expression Methods: Male, Long-Evans rats underwent a noncontingent (Experiment 1) or contingent (Experiment 2) meth regimen. After one week of abstinence, rats were tested for object-in-place recognition memory. Half the rats received either vehicle or modafinil (100mg/kg) immediately after object familiarization. Rats (Experiment 2) were sacrificed immediately after the test and brain areas that comprise the key circuitry for object in place performance were manually dissected. Subsequently, glutamate receptor expression was measured from a crude membrane fraction using Western blot procedures. Results: Saline-treated rats spent more time interacting with the objects in changed locations, while meth-treated rats distributed their time equally among all objects. Meth-treated rats that received modafinil showed a reversal in the deficit, whereby they spent more time exploring the objects in the new locations. GluN2B receptor subtype was decreased in the perirhinal cortex, yet remained unaffected in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus of meth rats. This meth-induced down regulation occurred whether or not meth experienced rats received vehicle or modafinil. Conclusions: These data support the use of modafinil for memory impairment in meth addiction. Further studies are needed to elucidate the neural mechanisms of modafinil reversal of cognitive impairments. (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:** [*Glutamate Receptors](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*N-Methyl-D-Aspartate](#)
[*Object Recognition](#)
[Rats](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#)
- 90. The influence of depressive symptoms on alcohol use among HIV-infected Russian drinkers.**
- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014, vol./is. 134/(85-91), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2014)
- Author(s):** Palfai, T. P.; Cheng, D. M.; Coleman, S. M.; Briden, C.; Krupitsky, E.; Samet, J. H
- Correspondence Address:** Palfai, T. P.: Department of Psychology, Boston University, 648 Beacon Street, Boston, MA, US, 02021, palfai@bu.edu
- Institution:** Department of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, MA, US; Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Boston University, Crosstown Center, Boston, MA, US; Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Boston University, Crosstown Center, Boston, MA, US; Department of Medicine, Boston University, School of Medicine, Crosstown Center, Boston, MA, US; St. Petersburg Bekhterev Research Psychoneurological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia; Department of Medicine, Boston University, School of Medicine, Crosstown Center, Boston, MA, US
- Language:** English

Abstract: Background: Depressive symptoms have been linked to HIV progression through a number of biobehavioral mechanisms including increased alcohol use. Although research supports an association between alcohol use and depressive symptoms among HIV patients, there have been few studies that have examined whether depressive symptoms predict subsequent drinking, especially among heavy drinking HIV-infected patients. Method: Heavy drinking Russian HIV-infected patients (n =700) were recruited from addiction and HIV care settings for a randomized controlled trial of a risk reduction intervention [HERMITAGE]. GEE overdispersed Poisson regression analyses were conducted to assess the association between depressive symptoms and alcohol consumption 6-months later. Results: In adjusted analyses, depressive symptom severity was significantly associated with drinks per day (global p =.02). Compared to the non-depressed category, mild depressive symptoms were significantly associated with more drinks per day [IRR=1.55, (95% CI: 1.14, 2.09)], while moderate [IRR=1.14, (95% CI: 0.83, 1.56)] and severe [IRR=1.48, (95% CI: 0.93, 2.34)] depressive symptoms were not. Associations between depressive symptom severity and heavy drinking days were not statistically significant (global p =.19). Secondary analyses using the BDI-II screening threshold (BDI-II>14) and the BDI-II cognitive subscale suggested an association between depressive symptoms and drinks per day over time but not heavy episodic drinking. Conclusions: Among heavy drinking HIV-infected patients, elevated depressive symptoms were associated with greater subsequent alcohol use. These findings suggest that depressive symptoms may be important to address in efforts to reduce alcohol-related risks among HIV-infected populations. (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: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[Screening](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Thresholds](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

91. Parental separation and early substance involvement: Results from children of alcoholic and cannabis dependent twins.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014, vol./is. 134/(78-84), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2014)

Author(s): Waldron, Mary; Grant, Julia D; Bucholz, Kathleen K; Lynskey, Michael T; Slutske, Wendy S; Glowinski, Anne L; Henders, Anjali; Statham, Dixie J; Martin, Nicholas G; Heath, Andrew C

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Midwest Alcoholism Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Risks associated with parental separation have received limited attention in research on children of parents with substance use disorders. We examined early substance involvement as a function of parental separation during childhood and parental alcohol and cannabis dependence. Method: Data were drawn from 1318 adolescent offspring of monozygotic (MZ) or dizygotic (DZ) Australian twin parents. Cox proportional hazards regression analyses were conducted predicting age at first use of alcohol, first alcohol intoxication, first use and first regular use of cigarettes, and first use of cannabis, from parental separation and both parent and cotwin substance dependence. Parent and cotwin alcohol and cannabis dependence were initially modeled separately, with post hoc tests for equality of effects. Results: With few exceptions, risks associated with parental alcohol versus cannabis dependence could be equated, with results largely suggestive of genetic transmission of risk from parental substance (alcohol or cannabis) dependence broadly defined. Controlling for parental substance dependence, parental separation was a strong predictor for all substance use variables, especially through age 13. Conclusion: Together, findings underscore the importance of parental separation as a risk-factor for early substance involvement over and above both genetic and environmental influences specific to parental alcohol and cannabis dependence. (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](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Children of Alcoholics](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[Offspring](#)
[Parents](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

92. Receiving versus being denied an abortion and subsequent drug use.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014, vol./is. 134/(63-70), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2014)

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Institution: Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health (ANSIRH), University of California, San Francisco, Oakland, CA, US; Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health (ANSIRH), University of California, San Francisco, Oakland, CA, US; Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health (ANSIRH), University of California, San Francisco, Oakland, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Some research finds that women receiving abortions are at increased risk of subsequent drug use and drug use disorders. This literature is rife with methodological problems, particularly inappropriate comparison groups. Methods: This study used data from the Turnaway Study, a prospective, longitudinal study of women who sought abortions at 30 sites across the U.S. Participants included women presenting just prior to an abortion facility's gestational age limit who received abortions (Near Limit Abortion Group, n =452), just beyond the gestational limit who were denied abortions (Turnaways, n =231), and who received first trimester abortions (First Trimester Abortion Group, n

=273). This study examined the relationship between receiving versus being denied an abortion and subsequent drug use over two years. Trajectories of drug use were compared using multivariate mixed effects regression. Results: Any drug use, frequency of drug use, and marijuana use did not change over time among women in any group. There were no differential changes over time in any drug use, frequency of drug use, or marijuana use between groups. However, Turnaways who ultimately gave birth increased use of drugs other than marijuana compared to women in the Near Limit Abortion Group ($p = .041$), who did not increase use. Conclusion: Women receiving abortions did not increase drug use over two years or have higher levels of drug use than women denied abortions. Assertions that abortion leads women to use drugs to cope with the stress of abortion are not supported. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: American Public Health Association Conference. Oct, 2012. San Francisco. CA, US. Preliminary findings from this study were presented at the aforementioned conference.

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Induced Abortion](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Stress](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

93. Cerebral gray matter volumes and low-frequency fluctuation of BOLD signals in cocaine dependence: Duration of use and gender difference.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014, vol./is. 134/(51-62), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2014)

Author(s): Ide, Jaime S; Zhang, Sheng; Hu, Sien; Sinha, Rajita; Mazure, Carolyn M; Li, Chiang-shan R

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US;
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 Department of Psychiatry, Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Magnetic resonance imaging has provided a wealth of information on altered brain activations and structures in individuals addicted to cocaine. However, few studies have considered the influence of age and alcohol use on these changes. Methods: We examined gray matter volume with voxel based morphometry (VBM) and low frequency fluctuation (LFF) of BOLD signals as a measure of cerebral activity of 84 cocaine dependent (CD) and 86 healthy control (HC) subjects. We performed a covariance analysis to account for the effects of age and years of alcohol use. Results: Compared to HC, CD individuals showed decreased gray matter (GM) volumes in frontal and temporal cortices, middle/posterior cingulate cortex, and the cerebellum, at $p < 0.05$, corrected for multiple comparisons. The GM volume of the bilateral superior frontal gyri (SFG) and cingulate cortices were negatively correlated with years of cocaine use, with women showing a steeper loss in the right SFG in association with duration of use. In contrast, the right ventral putamen showed increased GM volume in CD as compared to

HC individuals. Compared to HC, CD individuals showed increased fractional amplitude of LFF (fALFF) in the thalamus, with no significant overlap with regions showing GM volume loss. Conclusions: These results suggested that chronic cocaine use is associated with distinct changes in cerebral structure and activity that can be captured by GM volume and fALFF of BOLD signals. (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: [*Brain Size](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Gray Matter](#)
[Cerebrum](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

94. Energy drink consumption among young Australian adults: Associations with alcohol and illicit drug use.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014, vol./is. 134/(30-37), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2014)

Author(s): Trapp, Georgina S. A; Allen, Karina L; O'Sullivan, Therese; Robinson, Monique; Jacoby, Peter; Oddy, Wendy H

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Energy drinks are becoming increasingly popular among young people. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of energy drink consumption and its associations with socio-demographic characteristics, alcohol, cigarette and illicit drug use in a population-based sample of young adults participating in the Western Australian Pregnancy Cohort (Raine) Study. Methods: We used self-administered questionnaires to assess energy drink consumption patterns, alcohol intake, cigarette and illicit drug use at the 20-year cohort follow-up. Data was also collected on socio-demographics, physical activity, body mass index (BMI) and dietary intake. Our sample included 1234 participants (47% male, mean age 20+0.5 years). We considered energy-drink consumption as a categorical (users versus non-users) variable. Results: Overall, 48% of participants consumed energy drinks at least once per month, with an average intake of 1.31+0.75 cans per day amongst energy drink users. The most significant correlates of energy drink use were being in part-time or full-time employment, being male, being a cigarette smoker, having heavier alcoholic spirit consumption patterns and being an ecstasy user (all $p < 0.05$). No significant associations were observed with BMI or dietary intake. Conclusions: Australian energy drink users tend to have heavier alcohol consumption patterns be a cigarette smoker and use illicit drugs relative to non-users. More research is needed regarding the health risks associated with energy drink use in young adults, including their possible role in the development of substance abuse

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

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

95. Real-time tracking of neighborhood surroundings and mood in urban drug misusers: Application of a new method to study behavior in its geographical context.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014, vol./is. 134/(22-29), 0376-8716 (Jan 1, 2014)

Author(s): Epstein, David H; Tyburski, Matthew; Craig, Ian M; Phillips, Karran A; Jobes, Michelle L; Vahabzadeh, Massoud; Mezghanni, Mustapha; Lin, Jia-Ling; Furr-Holden, C. Debra M; Preston, Kenzie L

Correspondence Address: Preston, Kenzie L.: Treatment Section, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 251 Bayview Blvd., Suite 200, Baltimore, MD, US, 21224, kpreston@intra.nida.nih.gov

Institution: Treatment Section, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Treatment Section, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Treatment Section, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Treatment Section, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Treatment Section, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Treatment Section, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Treatment Section, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Biomedical Informatics Section, Administrative Management Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Biomedical Informatics Section, Administrative Management Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US; Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, US; Treatment Section, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics Research Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Maladaptive behaviors may be more fully understood and efficiently prevented by ambulatory tools that assess people's ongoing experience in the context of their environment. Methods: To demonstrate new field-deployable methods for assessing mood and behavior as a function of neighborhood surroundings (geographical momentary assessment; GMA), we collected time-stamped GPS data and ecological momentary assessment (EMA) ratings of mood, stress, and drug craving over 16 weeks at randomly prompted times during the waking hours of opioid-dependent polydrug users receiving methadone maintenance. Locations of EMA entries and participants' travel tracks calculated for the 12 before each EMA entry were mapped. Associations between subjective ratings and objective environmental ratings were evaluated at the whole neighborhood and 12-h track levels. Results: Participants (N =27) were compliant with GMA data collection; 3711 randomly prompted EMA entries were matched to specific locations. At the neighborhood level, physical disorder was negatively correlated with

negative mood, stress, and heroin and cocaine craving ($ps < .0001-.0335$); drug activity was negatively correlated with stress, heroin and cocaine craving ($ps .0009-.0134$). Similar relationships were found for the environments around respondents' tracks in the 12h preceding EMA entries. Conclusions: The results support the feasibility of GMA. The relationships between neighborhood characteristics and participants' reports were counterintuitive and counter-hypothesized, and challenge some assumptions about how ostensibly stressful environments are associated with lived experience and how such environments ultimately impair health. GMA methodology may have applications for development of individual- or neighborhood-level interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Geography](#)
[*Neighborhoods](#)
[*Urban Environments](#)
[Community Development](#)
[Time](#)
[Tracking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

96. Alcohol and substance abuse in older people.

Citation: Oxford textbook of old age psychiatry (2nd ed.), 2013(631-652) (2013)

Author(s): O'Connell, Henry; Lawlor, Brian

Institution: Laois-Offaly Mental Health Services, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland; Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter covers the many older-specific aspects of alcohol and substance use disorders and is divided in two ways. First, apart from the Conclusion, there are seven main sections: Definitions and Diagnosis; Epidemiology; Aetiology, Risk Factors, and Associations; Clinical Features and Comorbidity; Clinical Assessment, Investigations, and Screening; Management and Prevention, and finally Prognosis. Second, each of these seven sections is further divided into three subsections, relating to alcohol use disorders (AUDs), inappropriate medication use (IMU), and the abuse of illicit substances. We have also discussed smoking in older people at the end of the chapter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Aging](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Screening of high-risk drinkers.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(317-324) (2013)

Author(s): O'Donnell, Amy; Kaner, Eileen

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

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A number of screening tests are available to practitioners wishing to screen for high-risk drinking. A wide range of evidence indicates that the most effective

and efficient screening method is the use of validated, questionnaire-based tools, although a number of patient and setting factors need to be considered when selecting the most appropriate test. Overall, a consistently good performance is reported for AUDIT; however, its shorter versions may need to be adopted for practical reasons. Finally, there appears to be a need for more research on age and culturally appropriate screening tools. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Screening Tests](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[General Practitioners](#)
[Performance Tests](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Infectious disease.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(300-306) (2013)

Author(s): Samokhvalov, Andriy V; Shuper, Paul A; Rehm, Jurgen

Institution: Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research (SER) Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol consumption impacts on a variety of biological and social factors including general health, immune system functioning, socio-economic status, and behavior of a drinker that, in turn, lead to increased exposure to infectious agents, increased susceptibility to acquiring infectious diseases, and a number of complications slowing down recovery or promoting disease progression. The most recent epidemiological evidence demonstrates significantly higher incidence and prevalence rates of the most common forms of infectious diseases in drinkers compared to abstainers, but especially high for heavy drinking (HD) and alcohol use disorders (AUDs). Further implementation of alcohol policy interventions, effective treatment of AUDs, and promotion of light drinking or abstinence should significantly decrease incidence, prevalence, and burden of infectious diseases. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Infectious Disorders](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Immune System](#)

Source: PsycINFO

99. Diabetes.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(284-288) (2013)

Author(s): Baliunas, Dolly

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

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) There is growing evidence that alcohol consumption is a risk factor for incident type 2 diabetes. On the whole, most studies find a U- or J-formed association curve between alcohol consumption and the risk of developing type 2 diabetes. Subjects

with low to moderate daily alcohol consumption have the lowest risk of developing type 2 diabetes compared to total abstainers and persons with a larger daily alcohol intake. Several reviews and meta-analyses have now been conducted on this topic. Narrative reviews have suggested a U-shaped relationship or a protective effect of moderate consumption with some question about the effect of higher levels of alcohol consumption. In addition to more narrative reviews, three quantitative reviews have been conducted. Carlsson et al. included data from 13 cohorts, and categorized consumption into predetermined moderate- and high-consumption groups and used current abstainers or low consumers as the reference group. In their analysis, moderate consumption was associated with a 30%-reduced risk of diabetes among men (relative risk 0.72 (95% confidence interval (CI): 0.67-0.77)) and women (relative risk 0.68 (95% CI: 0.61-0.75)). The risk associated with high consumption was described as being unclear. In another meta-analysis, in which alcohol consumption was treated continuously, a risk reduction of approximately 30% was observed for those with a daily consumption of 6 g to 48 g of alcohol. Heavy drinkers (greater than 48 g alcohol daily), however, were found to have a relative risk of type 2 diabetes corresponding to that of non-consumers, 1.04 (95% CI: 0.84-1.29). In this analysis, a more protective effect of moderate consumption was observed for women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Diabetes](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Liver disease.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(269-276) (2013)

Author(s): Miller, Michael H; Sullivan, Frank; Dillon, John F

Institution: Medical Research Institute, University of Dundee, Dundee, United Kingdom; Population Health Sciences Division, Medical Research Institute, University of Dundee, Dundee, United Kingdom; NHS Tayside, University of Dundee, Ninewells Hospital, Dundee, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In popular culture the liver is believed to be the prime organ damaged by alcohol. However, the majority of people who drink alcohol in excess of recommended limits do not develop liver disease. Alcohol-related liver disease (ALD) represents a spectrum of liver damage caused by excessive alcohol consumption. The spectrum ranges from reversible fatty liver through to alcoholic hepatitis (AH), alcohol-related cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. This chapter will outline the mechanisms of alcohol-related liver damage and the clinical consequences this leads to. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Liver Disorders](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Liver](#)
[Popular Culture](#)

Source: PsycINFO

101. Benign diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(262-268) (2013)

Author(s): Greer, Julia B; Yadav, Dhiraj

Institution: Division of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US; Division of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol lowers oesophageal sphincter pressure, reduces acid clearance, and alters oesophageal epithelial function, contributing to an increased incidence of GORD. Dyspepsia, chronic atrophic gastritis and delayed gastric emptying are characteristic of chronic alcoholics. UGI bleeding in heavy drinkers is more commonly a consequence of variceal bleeding due to portal hypertension than to gastritis, while peptic ulcer disease and H. pylori infection have been shown to have a lower incidence in individuals who consume alcohol than abstainers. Finally, malnutrition in heavy drinkers is common and is due to the combined effects of diminished intake, decreased digestion, bacterial overgrowth and bile salt diarrhoea. Immunological effects of heavy alcohol consumption, such as delayed or deficient healing from colorectal surgery, should also be a major concern for health care providers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Benign Neoplasms](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Gastrointestinal System](#)
[Immunologic Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

102. Vascular disease.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(256-261) (2013)

Author(s): Mukamal, Kenneth J

Institution: Harvard Medical School, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) There are complex relationships between moderate and heavy alcohol consumption and vascular disease, reflecting their heterogeneity and the multiple mechanisms by which alcohol consumption can influence vascular disease. Heavy alcohol consumption clearly increases risk of hypertension, all forms of stroke, and probably abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA). For moderate alcohol consumption, relationships differ. It has a less pronounced effect on blood pressure and appears to be associated with a lower risk of ischaemic stroke, at least among light drinkers, and possibly a lower risk of peripheral arterial disease (PAD) and venous thromboembolism (VTE). These relationships concord with known effects of alcohol intake on cardiovascular risk factors, and until randomized trials are performed (if ever), stand as our best evidence regarding the effects of alcohol on vascular disease. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cardiovascular Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Cerebrovascular Accidents](#)
[Hypertension](#)

Source: PsycINFO

103. Cardiac disease.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(249-255) (2013)

Author(s): Frishman, William H

Institution: Department of Medicine, Westchester Medical Center, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol (ethyl alcohol, ethanol, liquor) holds a special place among substances of abuse. Unlike the others, its use in moderation is accepted by society and, in fact, its consumption is often encouraged for health reasons. Many cultures and religions have traditional ceremonies which not only incorporate, but actually require the use of alcohol, especially wine. However, similar to the other substances of abuse, alcohol also causes many medical problems, most notably, liver disease. This chapter discusses another common alcohol-related problem—that of alcohol-induced cardiovascular disease. Over the past 20 years, alcohol has increasingly been viewed as a potential ally in the war against coronary heart disease (CHD). Many investigators have reported on the beneficial effects of routine alcohol intake, and non-scientific journals have provided these data to the lay public. Therefore, the positive effects of alcohol will also be discussed. Alcohol has also been linked to some specific detrimental effects on the cardiovascular system. These include alcoholic cardiomyopathy (ACM), systemic hypertension, and arrhythmia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Heart Disorders](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Liquor](#)
[Religion](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. Alcohol consumption and breast cancer risk.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(234-240) (2013)

Author(s): Boyle, Peter

Institution: International Prevention Research Institute, Lyon, France

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A number of key questions arise when considering the association between alcohol consumption and breast cancer and have been addressed previously, but are worthwhile emphasizing once again. Does even moderate consumption of alcohol increase the risk of breast cancer? There is a large body of evidence which is consistent with alcohol consumption increasing the risk of breast cancer and there is consistent evidence from large, prospective studies indicating that even moderate alcohol consumption increases the risk of breast cancer. Does the risk of breast cancer increase with increasing alcohol consumption? The relative risk of breast cancer associated with alcohol consumption is quite small and it has taken the establishment of large, well-conducted studies to identify the risk. Most studies have confirmed a gradient of increasing risk of breast cancer associated with increasing levels of breast cancer, even at moderate levels of consumption. Is alcohol consumption an important cause of breast cancer? Even although the increased relative risk is quite small, there is such a large proportion of women who consume moderate amounts of alcohol. In France, 9.4% of breast cancer is attributable to alcohol consumption and 7.7% of all breast cancers in Europe are attributable to alcohol. What is the effect of stopping or reducing alcohol consumption on breast cancer risk? It is unknown at the present time whether the increased risk of breast cancer associated with alcohol consumption declines when consumption is reduced or stopped altogether. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Breast Neoplasms](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)

Source: PsycINFO

105. Liver and pancreatic tumours.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(229-233) (2013)

Author(s): Maisonneuve, Patrick

Institution: Unit of Clinical Epidemiology, Division of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, European Institute of Oncology, Milan, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Worldwide, for both sexes combined, liver cancer represents the fifth most common form of cancer and the third leading cause of cancer death with respectively 750,000 estimated new cancer cases and 700,000 deaths in 2008. Liver cancer is much more frequent in less-developed areas where the prevalence of hepatitis B (HBV) or hepatitis C (HCV) virus infection is high, with more than half of the new cases and deaths occurring in China. Overall, liver cancer is more common in men than in women with a sex ratio of 2.4:1. Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) represents the major histological subtype, accounting for 70-90% of all liver cancers. Other histological subtypes include intrahepatic cholangiocarcinomas that arise from the epithelial lining of the bile duct. The great majority of HCCs are associated with liver cirrhosis, the major causes of which are HBV and HCV infection and heavy alcohol consumption. Other risk factors include ingestion of food contaminated with aflatoxin B1, haemochromatosis, tyrosinaemia, or non-alcoholic fatty liver diseases. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Liver](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Gastrointestinal tumours.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(224-228) (2013)

Author(s): Zaridze, David

Institution: Russian N.N. Blokhin Cancer Research Centre, Moscow, Russia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Moderate alcohol consumption is not associated with increased risk of stomach cancer. There is, however, a positive association between heavy alcohol drinking and non-cardia gastric cancer. Moderate and heavy alcohol consumption is causally associated with colorectal cancer. The risk of colorectal cancer increases with increasing alcohol intake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Stomach](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. Upper aerodigestive tumours: Mouth, pharynx, larynx, and oesophagus.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(217-223) (2013)

Author(s): Hashibe, Mia; Goldstein, Binh Y; Cai, Lin; Zhang, Zuo-Feng

Institution: Division of Public Health, University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City, UT, US; Sexually Transmitted Disease Program, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Los Angeles, CA, US; Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou, China; Department of Epidemiology, University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), School of Public Health, Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol is clearly a major risk factor for SCC of the UADT. While tobacco smoking is the most important risk factor for SCCs of the UADT, studies focusing on never-smokers have demonstrated an independent effect of alcohol. Dose-response relations between the risk of UADT SCC and alcohol frequency are very prominent, whereas the dose-response with the years of alcohol drinking appeared to be important only for oesophageal cancers. Though previously it was believed that the most common type of alcoholic beverage in a particular geographic region was responsible for the greatest UADT SCC risk, an updated review of the evidence suggests that significant differences in risk by alcoholic beverage type are not present. The interaction between alcohol drinking and tobacco smoking on UADT cancer risk is substantial, with attributable fractions suggesting that alcohol mainly plays an important role in carcinogenesis together with tobacco rather than alone. While numerous epidemiological studies have contributed to elucidating the role of alcohol in UADT SCC development, the collaborative efforts of pooling data within the INHANCE consortium for oral cavity, pharyngeal, and laryngeal cancer have been highly beneficial. Similar efforts for oesophageal SCC would be invaluable in further contributing to the research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Neoplasms](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Larynx](#)
[Pharynx](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Alcohol and carcinogenesis: Mechanisms and biomarkers.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(211-216) (2013)

Author(s): Eriksson, C. J. Peter

Institution: Department of Public Health, Hjelt Institute, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol consumption has been associated with cancers in a variety of locations, including upper aerodigestive tract, stomach, intestinal tract, liver, pancreas, bladder, lung, prostate, and female breast. However, because of inconsistencies between studies and/or other lacks of established causality, alcohol consumption has, so far, been officially categorized by the World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer (LARC) to Group 1 (sufficient evidence of carcinogenesis) only in relation to cancers of upper aerodigestive tract, colorectum, liver, and female breast. In addition, alcohol is also categorized to Group 2 (limited evidence) in relation to pancreatic cancer. Throughout the years it has become increasingly evident that alcohol drinking-related cancer is not caused by alcohol per se. Instead, the mechanistic explanations include the metabolism of alcohol, other ingredients in the drink, and/or more indirect pathways related to lifestyle factors associated with alcohol consumption. Genetic epidemiology research is becoming a more and more important tool in assessing the aetiology and biomarkers of alcohol-related cancers. The aim of the present overview is to briefly summarize the current knowledge regarding these aspects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Biological Markers](#)
[*Lifestyle](#)
[Carcinogens](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Alcohol and crime.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(202-208) (2013)

Author(s): Talpins, Stephen K; Robertson, Robyn; Holmes, Erin; Dunagan, Matthew

Institution: Institute for Behavior and Health, Rockville, MD, US; Traffic Injury Research Foundation, Ottawa, ON, Canada; Traffic Injury Research Foundation, Ottawa, ON, Canada; National Partnership on Alcohol Misuse and Crime, Davie, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) It is clear that a significant number of offenders have alcohol misuse problems and that this is an important factor in offending behavior. While the justice system has traditionally struggled to address their needs, rehabilitative efforts have often been sacrificed in the pursuit of deterrence models. However, the development of these non-traditional models that attempt to achieve a better balance between deterrence and rehabilitation signals a shift in philosophy and our approach to the management of these offenders through the justice system. The three examples of efforts to better address the risks and needs of alcohol misuse offenders previously described offer tremendous promise. While they are different in their application and delivery, they collectively strive to address offender needs; require abstinence; monitor compliance; impose swift, certain, meaningful, and proportionate sanctions for violations; and provide opportunities for meaningful treatment as appropriate. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Crime](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Behavior Problems](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. Alcohol and intimate partner violence.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(194-201) (2013)

Author(s): Gerber, Megan R

Institution: Women's Health VA Boston Healthcare System, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The relationship between intimate partner violence (IPV) and alcohol is irrefutable and complex. The association significantly impacts both IPV perpetration and victimization. Promising interventions include combining behavioral couples treatment with alcohol treatment when appropriate. Legal and zoning interventions to limit availability and access to alcohol may provide important temporizing effects as well. Expanding awareness of the alcohol and IPV link will hopefully fuel further intervention trials and prospective studies while promoting study of prevention efforts globally. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)

*Alcoholism
 *Intervention
 *Intimate Partner Violence
 Treatment

Source: PsycINFO

111. Alcohol and suicide.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(190-193) (2013)

Author(s): Crosby, Alexander E; Espitia-Hardeman, Victoria; Ortega, LaVonne; Lozano, Briana

Institution: Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Prevention and Control, Atlanta, GA, US; Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Prevention and Control, Atlanta, GA, US; Scientific Education and Professional Development Program Office, Office of Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Science, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, US; Division of Global Disease Detection and Emergency Response, Center for Global Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Excessive alcohol consumption is a contributing factor to many forms of violent behavior. The two public health concerns of excess alcohol consumption and suicidal behavior pose direct threats to the individuals involved and to their families, community, and society. Though much research has been conducted establishing the association between alcohol use and suicidal behavior, further studies are needed to fully understand the mechanisms through which alcohol influences this behavior and the specific effect of alcohol-related interventions on suicidal actions. These areas of research may benefit prevention efforts by showing the potential dual impact of reducing alcohol-related suicide and decreasing non-suicide-related alcohol health problems. In the section 'Prevention and intervention', evidence-based clinical and community level interventions for alcohol reduction have been described. This suggests that prevention approaches can integrate both alcohol and suicidal behavior prevention efforts. A few programs have demonstrated reductions in suicidal behaviors and alcohol consumption but there have been few efforts to measure suicide-related outcomes from other proven alcohol interventions. A major obstacle to an integrated prevention approach that addresses both alcohol-related problems and suicidal behavior is topic-specific funding and research which can hinder collaboration across fields. Increasing collaboration across disciplines can help facilitate research and program development which, in turn, may lead to progress on multiple health problems that can be addressed by comprehensive prevention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Alcohols
 *Suicidal Ideation
 *Suicide
 Intervention
 Violence

Source: PsycINFO

112. Alcohol and road traffic injury.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(179-189) (2013)

Author(s): Fell, James C; Voas, Robert B

Institution: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Alcohol, Policy and Safety Research Center, Calverton, MD, US; Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Alcohol, Policy and Safety Research Center, Calverton, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The United States has demonstrated that alcohol-impaired driving traffic injuries and deaths can be substantially reduced. Between 1982 and 1997, the ratio of drinking to non-drinking drivers in fatal crashes decreased by 54%, but since then, progress has ceased. As reported by an expert study committee sponsored by the Transportation Research Board, the United States has fallen behind many countries in its countermeasures for impaired driving. Lowering the legal BAC limit to 0.05 g/dL has been accomplished by many countries without any economic crises (as US alcohol and hospitality industries claim). Random breath tests are routinely conducted in Europe and Australia, yet few US states and communities conduct sobriety checkpoints with any frequency. Automated speed enforcement using cameras reduced traffic fatalities in France by 50%, within three years, including alcohol-related fatalities. The United States must face reality: progress in reducing impaired driving depends upon the adoption of some of the measures described. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Driving Under the Influence](#)
[*Motor Traffic Accidents](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Cross Cultural Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Alcohol consumption and injury.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(171-178) (2013)

Author(s): Macdonald, Scott; Greer, Alissa; Brubacher, Jeffrey R; Cherpitel, Cheryl; Stockwell, Tim; Zeisser, Corneilia

Institution: Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia, Victoria, BC, Canada; Department of Emergency Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; Public Health Institute, Alcohol Research Group, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada; Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia, Victoria, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The purpose of this chapter is to assess the risks of unintentional injuries in relation to alcohol consumption and how these risks vary, based on characteristics of those injured and the context of the injury. The association between alcohol and intentional injuries, as well as motor vehicle collisions, will be reviewed in subsequent chapters. We will draw conclusions on variations in the risks related to alcohol consumption for various causes of injuries (e.g. falls, fires, poison), severity of injuries, type of injury (i.e. concussion, cut, internal injury, or a broken bone), location of injuries (both at a micro level, such as recreational or leisure location, and a macro level, such as different countries), patterns of drinking, and demographics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Injuries](#)
[*Motor Traffic Accidents](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Falls](#)
[Motor Vehicles](#)

Source: PsycINFO

114. Alcohol use in the elderly.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(161-168) (2013)

Author(s): Plebani, Jennifer G; Oslin, David W; Lipson, Adam B

Institution: University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US; University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The older population is one of the most-rapidly growing demographics. It is expected that by 2030,20% of the world's population will be over the age of 60. Many older adults drink alcohol and some have alcohol abuse and dependence problems. Due to the physiological changes that accompany ageing, the effects of alcohol on organ systems are different in older adults, and potentially more harmful. In addition, ageing introduces different life stressors than those common in early and middle adulthood, which can lead to changes in drinking patterns among older adults. Perhaps of most concern for elderly drinkers is the lack of effective assessment tools for their age group. Whereas the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition (DSM-IV) criteria are useful for identifying those adults with problematic drinking who have responsibilities such as employment or childcare, or who are DUI (driving under the influence) offenders, elderly drinkers often do not have the same characteristics, and are thus missed by such assessments. In this chapter, we detail the patterns and prevalence of alcohol use among the elderly and discuss diagnosis and treatment options for those with alcohol use problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Technology](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

115. Gender and alcohol: Consumption and consequences.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(153-160) (2013)

Author(s): Wilsnack, Richard W; Wilsnack, Sharon C

Institution: Department of Clinical Neuroscience, University of North Dakota, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Grand Forks, ND, US; Department of Clinical Neuroscience, University of North Dakota, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Grand Forks, ND, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Men continue to consume more alcohol than women, and as a result suffer more adverse effects. This gender difference is smaller for rates of drinking versus abstaining from alcohol, and greater for the heaviest and most problematic drinking patterns. At any given level of consumption, however, women who drink are at greater risk of problems, particularly from health effects. Furthermore, gender differences in consumption and problems are growing smaller in a number of countries. Nevertheless, the multiple possible causes for such gender differences mean that the gender gap is likely to persist to some degree for a long while yet. This leads back to the initial question: why is it important to know about persistent but possibly dwindling gender differences in drinking and its effects? The findings summarized here suggest at least three reasons why attention to the gender differences is important: First, cultural processes that perpetuate the perception of heavy drinking as a positive masculinity symbol or a male privilege, such as through the marketing of alcoholic drinks, are going to help perpetuate hazardous and harmful alcohol consumption. The effects will occur not only among men, but also among those women who want assert their rights and abilities to drink 'like men'. Second, women's drinking is associated with specific hazards, and women are vulnerable to

adverse health effects of alcohol at lower doses than men are. To the extent that women's drinking is increasing, it is imperative for women to find and teach themselves more effective ways to prevent their own harm from alcohol. Scolding or punishing women will not accomplish this. Third, if women need to guard themselves against drinking hazards, so do men. This maybe the hardest challenge: to help men develop networks of male social support for drinking less, before alcohol disorders develop, and without implying that such behavior is less masculine. While male support groups have become common, the role of such groups in restraining men's alcohol use is underdeveloped and under evaluated. Collaborative male prevention of heavy drinking, however, would be against the economic interests of the alcoholic drinks industry as well as against cultural traditions, and so might face resistance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Health Impairments](#)
Source: PsycINFO

116. Unrecorded alcohol consumption.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(132-140) (2013)
Author(s): Lachenmeier, Dirk W; Gmel, Gerhard; Rehm, Jurgen
Institution: Alcohol Laboratory, Chemical and Veterinary Investigation Agency, Karlsruhe, Germany; Addiction Switzerland and Alcohol Treatment Center, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland; Social and Epidemiological Research (SER) Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol consumption can be broadly classified into recorded and unrecorded consumption, i.e. part of which is officially registered and part of which is not. In the last decade unrecorded alcohol consumption has become the focus of increasing attention, as World Health Organization (WHO) estimations have shown that about 30% of global consumption is unrecorded. As the major ingredient of unrecorded alcohol is most typically ethanol, similar to recorded alcohol, all of the health consequences of alcohol consumption described in this book also apply to unrecorded alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Health](#)
[Alcohols](#)
Source: PsycINFO

117. Impact of extreme drinking on mortality.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(125-131) (2013)
Author(s): Zaridze, David
Institution: Russian N.N. Blokhin Cancer Research Centre, Moscow, Russia
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol consumption is an important risk factor and cause of death globally. Of all deaths worldwide, 3.8% are caused by alcohol. The impact of alcohol is highest in Europe, causing about 6.5% of deaths (men 11%, women 1.8%) although there

are important variations in alcohol-attributable deaths within Europe, with the highest proportion in Eastern Europe and Russia. It has been estimated that 15% (men 19%, women 7%) of premature deaths under the age of 65 in ten countries of Eastern Europe are attributable to alcohol, while in Russia the proportion of alcohol-attributable deaths is about 20% (men 24%, women 10%). Alcohol drinking has been implicated in the incidence of and mortality from many diseases and conditions, such as alcohol dependence, cancer of the upper aerodigestive tract, cancer of the liver, cancer of the colorectum, liver cirrhosis, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, neuropsychiatric disorders, unintentional injuries, intentional injuries, homicide, and suicide. The alcohol-attributable proportion of deaths and disability is closely related to the average volume and patterns of alcohol consumption. There are some variations in the classifications by amount of pure alcohol consumed per day. Individual alcohol consumption is, however, usually characterized as light (<1 drink/day), moderate (1 drink/day for women and 2 drinks/day for men) and heavy (>1 drink/day for women and >2 drinks/day for men). Light drinking corresponds to <12.5 g pure alcohol/day, moderate drinking to 12.5-25 g/day, and heavy drinking to >25 g/day. The proportion of heavy drinkers varies in different populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
Source: PsycINFO

118. A global overview of alcohol consumption patterns.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(115-124) (2013)
Author(s): Gmel, Gerhard; Labhart, Florian; Shield, Kevin D; Rylett, Margaret; Lachenmeier, Dirk W; Rehm, Jurgen
Institution: Addiction Switzerland and Alcohol Treatment Center, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland; Addiction Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland; Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON, Canada; Alcohol Laboratory, Chemical and Veterinary Investigation Agency, Karlsruhe, Germany; Social and Epidemiological Research (SER) Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Globally there is a large variation in APC with the highest consumption levels in developed countries (particularly in the EUR) and the lowest consumption levels in regions often having an Islamic faith, namely in the Saharan and sub-Saharan regions and in the EMR. Furthermore, 45% of the world's population has never consumed alcohol (men: 35%; women: 55%). Economic conditions seem to influence alcohol use in many respects. APC is higher and abstention rates are lower in HIC compared to LMIC. The share of total APC consumed in the form of unrecorded alcohol, e.g. home-made or illegally produced alcohol, with the potential for increased risk of harm due to often unknown impurities or contaminants decreases with the increased wealth of a country. Among drinkers, alcohol is more often consumed in the form of heavy drinking occasions in LMIC compared with more regular and moderate use in HICs, suggesting an 'all or none' behavior where alcohol is less affordable. HED often peaks in early adulthood in HICs, whereas in LMIC abstention rates are very high in this age group as adolescents and young adults in LMIC often cannot afford alcohol. Trends in alcohol use have been relatively stable since 1990. Total consumption trends within countries were mainly driven by the preferred drinks, e.g. the decrease in alcohol use often observed in countries where wine was the preferred alcoholic drink was primarily due to a decrease in wine consumption, whereas beer and spirit consumption in those

countries remained stable or increased. An exception to this can be observed in some countries where spirits have been the preferred alcoholic drink. In these instances, spirit consumption has been replaced by the consumption of beer. Increases in alcohol use were mainly found in SEAR (predominantly India) or in the AFR. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Developed Countries](#)
[*Islam](#)
[*Faith](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Global Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

119. Tools for estimating alcohol consumption.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(107-114) (2013)

Author(s): Gmel, Gerhard; Shield, Kevin D; Rehm, Jurgen

Institution: Addiction Switzerland and Alcohol Treatment Center, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland; Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; Social and Epidemiological Research (SER) Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Measurement of alcohol use cannot be viewed independently of the intended analysis. Four aspects have to be considered: (i) whether alcohol consumption is the dependent or independent variable; (ii) the level of data aggregation; (iii) whether between- and within-individual variation in consumption is of major interest or concern; and (iv) how precise (unbiased) the estimation should be. For example, when considering a legal issue, such as the responsibility for a traffic fatality, self-reported alcohol use will not be the best measure, and objective measures such as blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) are needed. Where the aim is to measure the ratio of male to female alcohol consumption in a particular country, it is sufficient to ask people about their consumption on the previous day (given that interviews are spread out over the whole week) and then to aggregate the results at the country level. In this latter scenario, only a few questions need to be asked and recall bias is small because of the short recall period (1). However, there is the risk that drinkers who did not consume alcohol on the previous day may be misclassified as abstainers. With a longer recall period, misclassification of drinkers can be reduced, but at the cost of recall errors as to the level of alcohol consumption. Systematic errors such as under-reporting are acceptable in correlational analysis if rank order is preserved. However, the exact level of consumption is important if our aim is to determine how many people exceed a certain consumption level, e.g. to estimate the distribution of different consumption levels in a population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Technology](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Tool Use](#)

Source: PsycINFO

120. Opioid pharmacogenetics of alcohol addiction.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(97-104) (2013)

Author(s): Berrettini, Wade

Institution: Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) There is a growing interest in the association between mu opioid receptors and addiction. There are extensive data, across species, to suggest that the 118G form of the mu opioid receptor is characterized by decreased transcription and translation. There are convincing data, from murine, primate, and human laboratory studies, that the 118G (or its species-specific homologue) variant permits alcohol to have a greater rewarding valence, leading to increased alcohol consumption. Further, the human and rhesus data are equally convincing that naltrexone is able to blunt this greater rewarding signal. Lastly, the possibility that A 118G alleles can be used clinically to identify alcohol-addicted persons with a greater probability to have a beneficial response to naltrexone is a hypothesis that deserves testing on a large scale, with the characteristics noted earlier. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Alleles](#)

Source: PsycINFO

121. Pathophysiology of alcohol addiction.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(84-96) (2013)

Author(s): Sommer, Wolfgang H

Institution: Institute of Psychopharmacology, Central Institute of Mental Health, University of Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol is recognized as a causal agent for many illnesses, so it is no wonder that alcoholism has been referred to as the 'great imitator' of other diseases. Yet the key to any alcohol problem lies within the brain and the mind. People consciously drink alcohol with the purpose of altering mood states; the mechanisms behind this and why alcohol may end up becoming an addiction has puzzled researchers for decades. This chapter offers a short review of major findings and concepts in the field of biological alcoholism research. It will address four main points which aim to inform the discussion on alcohol policy and health issues in this book. First, alcohol may be part of our nature, in the sense that alcohol liking and seeking may have been under positive selection during our evolutionary history, which may make alcohol distinctive from other drugs of abuse. Second, individuals vary widely in their innate responses to alcohol; however, the neurobiological mechanisms underlying these differences are likely not the ones causal to addiction. Third, alcohol addiction is not defined by physical dependence, i.e. the emergence of withdrawal symptoms upon cessation of drinking, but rather by its chronic relapsing course, where relapse is triggered by powerful urges or cravings that cause the loss of behavioral control. The phenomenon of craving is at the focus of neurobiological theories of alcohol addiction. Finally, although substantial knowledge on the neurobiology of alcohol addiction has been accumulated, there is so far little progress in the pharmacotherapy for this disorder; part of the reason for this is that existing pathophysiological concepts are not consequently applied to medication development. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Pathophysiology](#)

[Behavior](#)
[History](#)

Source: PsycINFO

122. Implications of the genetics of alcoholism and addictions for public policy.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(71-83) (2013)

Author(s): Goldman, David

Institution: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Knowledge of the neuroscience and epidemiology of addictions is one factor in striking the right balance for the regulation of addictive agents. In the two decades since Kalant and Goldstein discussed this problem, neuroscience has greatly advanced and the progress includes unprecedented genetic discoveries, including the identification of genetic loci modulating vulnerability to addiction. However, their conclusions, reflecting a conservative approach to easing access to addictive agents, are perhaps unchanged. On the other hand, in a conversation largely uninformed by neuroscience, it has been questioned whether alcoholism and other addictions are indeed diseases. At the root of this question is the role that volition plays in addictions. Although there seems no realistic possibility that addictions will be discarded as medical diagnoses, in part because other complex diseases also involve choice, the perception that addiction is a choice or sin has a chilling influence on the everyday likelihood that addicts are diagnosed and treated, and also curbs enthusiasm for the establishment and funding of medical care. Paradoxically, experts in the genetics of psychiatric diseases have advanced the idea that genetic research on alcoholism should be a lower priority than for other diseases because of the fact that one cannot be an alcoholic if one chooses not to drink. By one way of thinking, the problem of alcoholism, and by extension other addictions, can be solved by more effective prevention, rather than investments in research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Neurosciences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

123. Alcohol metabolism and genetic control.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(57-70) (2013)

Author(s): Brooks, Philip J; Zakhari, Samir

Institution: Division of Metabolism and Health Effects, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD, US; Division of Metabolism and Health Effects, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Bethesda, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol metabolism plays a key role in the biological and toxic effects of alcohol consumption on the human body. In this chapter we discuss the main pathways of alcohol metabolism, as well as the role of genetics in modulating alcohol metabolism. The three main enzymes that carry out alcohol oxidation are alcohol dehydrogenase, cytochrome P450 2E1, and, to a lesser extent, catalase, all of which generate acetaldehyde. In addition to these three enzymes, we also discuss the importance of microbial alcohol metabolism, as the production of acetaldehyde by microbes in human gastrointestinal (GI) tract plays an important role in alcohol-related carcinogenesis. While we also mention the implications of genetic variation in alcohol metabolism for the development of alcoholism and alcohol-related carcinogenesis, these topics are the main

focus in other chapters of this book and the reader is directed to those chapters for a detailed discussion. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Toxicity](#)
[Ethanol](#)
[Human Body](#)
[Metabolism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Sociocultural aspects of alcohol consumption.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(38-45) (2013)

Author(s): Room, Robin

Institution: Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Consuming alcoholic drinks is inescapably a personal behavior, but the behavior is influenced at multiple levels by social context, culture, and society. The decision to drink is not necessarily personal; customs such as round-buying or toasting may dictate drinking regardless of personal preference. Social and cultural factors at many levels influence when and how much a person drinks: examples of such factors include differential expectations about drinking by gender, age, and social position; the position of the drinker's ethnic identification in the larger society; the habits and expectations of the drinking group; and the intertwining of drinking and courtship customs. Social, cultural, and societal reactions to the drinker are also important both in shaping drinking practices and in determining what happens next-whether and how much trouble results from the drinking event, whether the drinker is praised or stigmatized. To focus only on the physical effects of alcohol in the body, on genetic factors, or on attributes of the individual drinker, is to miss the inescapably social nature of most drinking behavior, and the interpersonal and cultural mechanisms which strongly influence both the behavior and its consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Human Body](#)
[Society](#)

Source: PsycINFO

125. Cultural aspects: Alcohol use in film.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(34-37) (2013)

Author(s): Cornes, Judy

Institution: Odessa College, Odessa, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Many silent films portrayed people enjoying Prohibition alcohol, but with the arrival of sound in film in 1927 came new dimensions to the on-screen portrayal of illicit alcohol: in particular, gang wars for control of the illegal alcohol market. Audiences could now, for the first time, hear gangsters speaking as well as enjoy the

sound of the accompanying violence, notably, the machine gun blasts and the firebombs that eliminated large buildings harboring rival gangsters. With sound, came the unique voices of the actors portraying these outlaws. Among the most well known of these were James Cagney, Edward G. Robinson, and Humphrey Bogart; all were charismatic figures with distinctive speech cadences; all became popular with film audiences, thrilled by the rebellious intensity behind their screen personalities. As criminals facing the inevitability of violent death, they depicted characters who nonetheless seemed surprised by their own mortality. Three of the most renowned Prohibition gangster films are *Little Caesar* (1931), *The Public Enemy* (1931), and *The Roaring Twenties* (1939). Although the last film was made after the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, it is set in the 1920s and, with newsreel-style narration, conveys an indelible impression of the period. These three memorable films have similar plots; all show the rise and fall of a criminal who joins the rackets (illicit businesses) at the start of Prohibition and becomes prosperous by selling 'bootleg booze'. Further, all of these Prohibition gangsters live by a strict code of revenge-one killing is avenged by another. Finally, all represent the American Dream gone sour, for in each of the three films, these enterprising lawbreakers suffer a rapid decline in fortune and die none too gracefully. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Films](#)
[Sociocultural Factors](#)
[War](#)

Source: PsycINFO

126. Cultural aspects: Illustrations of alcohol use in literature.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(30-33) (2013)

Author(s): Taylor, Anya

Institution: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Literature recreates the experience of drinking alcohol in a multivalent language that is rhythmical, sensuous, and layered in its meanings. Alcohol in itself and the act of drinking it pertain to literature as frequent subjects and spurs to creativity. From ancient Greece to twenty-first century Europe and America, poems, plays, and narratives describe group festivity or isolated individual breakdown and evoke emotions from jubilation to despair. From the earliest times, songs of drinkers have praised the fermentations of grain and grape; narratives have invented deities who hypostasize the emotions unleashed by wine or beer; dramas in Greece have been performed to honor Dionysus, the spirit of creativity that sparked the plays themselves. In Renaissance plays and narratives, rotund characters like Shakespeare's Falstaff and Rabelais's Pantagruel were icons of energy, liberty, and excessive consumption. In the Restoration period in England, numerous songs by Herrick, Marvell, Rochester, and Gay urged lovers and friends to eat, drink, and be merry, thanking the grape for quickening the soul. Harvest, satiety, and pleasure are toasted. Even in early literature, however, there are warnings of the danger in excessive drinking. In Euripides' *The Bacchae* the intoxicated followers rip Pentheus apart. Milton warns in *Comus* of the dangers of drunken stupefaction to rational virtue. Despite the occasional appearance of reckless drunkards like Barnardine in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, drinking is usually seen as a gift, a natural miracle where corruption sweetens. It provides an escape from tedium and anguish; it releases inhibitions; it momentarily transforms the personality. But pleasure can turn to pain, freedom to bondage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Literature](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)

[Alcoholism](#)
[History](#)
[Virtue](#)

Source: PsycINFO

127. Cultural aspects: Representations of alcohol use in visual art.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(24-29) (2013)

Author(s): Harris, James

Institution: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Over the centuries, artists, writers, and film-makers have illustrated the effects of alcohol on humanity. They show us that the mythological Bacchus' gift of wine to humankind has proved to be a mixed blessing. When used in moderation, artists and writers have celebrated its use since antiquity as a means to elicit cheerfulness, a way to relieve weariness and grief, and as a comfort for our sorrows. Conversely, excessive use and abuse of alcohol has been reviled and its destructive effects on the individual and society illustrated in the arts. Because of the severity of its detrimental effects, historically, alcohol use has been legally regulated with varying degrees of success. The most comprehensive way to regulate it was through Prohibition, the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, 'The Noble Experiment'. During the 13 years Prohibition was in effect it proved to be unenforceable; its most unfortunate consequence was an increase in crime. The impact of Prohibition on society has been dramatically shown in award-winning films. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Arts](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[*Writers](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Films](#)

Source: PsycINFO

128. Key studies of alcohol and disease.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(13-23) (2013)

Author(s): Rehm, Jurgen; Shield, Kevin D

Institution: Social and Epidemiological Research (SER) Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada; Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcohol has been consumed by humans for at least several thousand years, and possibly for over 10,000 years (1). For many centuries, alcohol's relationship to disease, both as a risk factor and as a remedy, has been recognized. For example, medicinal tinctures based on alcohol have been used in China since the Han dynasty (2). This chapter attempts to summarize the highlights of alcohol epidemiology, starting with classic overview-studies and then proceeding to a description of key studies on the relationship between alcohol consumption and specific disease categories. Finally, the most impactful studies of the last 15 years on the relationship between alcohol consumption and different disease outcomes will be outlined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)

*Risk Factors
 Alcoholism
 Disease Course
 Epidemiology

Source: PsycINFO

129. Historical evolution of alcohol consumption in society.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013(3-12) (2013)

Author(s): Hanson, David J

Institution: State University of New York, Potsdam, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Alcoholic drinks have been produced and consumed by humans for thousands of years and have played an important role in religion; supplying nutrition and energy; providing medicinal, antiseptic, and analgesic benefits; quenching thirst; facilitating relaxation; promoting conviviality and social cohesion; increasing the pleasure of eating; providing pharmacological pleasure; and generally enhancing the quality and pleasures of life. The function(s) in society that alcoholic drinks should have, if any, have often been highly controversial and the subject of great debate. Illustrative of this was the establishment and later retraction of nationwide prohibitions of alcohol in many countries over the past century. Still today, there exists a conflict of views as to whether alcohol is an attractive elixir or a dangerous poison. The current debate about alcohol can often be found in the spheres of politics, public policy, religion, morality, popular culture, law, medicine, and public health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Analgesic Drugs
 *Society
 Nutrition
 Pharmacology
 Religion

Source: PsycINFO

130. Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health.

Citation: Alcohol: Science, policy, and public health., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Boyle, Peter [Ed]; Boffetta, Paolo [Ed]; Lowenfels, Albert B [Ed]; Burns, Harry [Ed]; Brawley, Otis [Ed]; Zatonski, Witold [Ed]; Rehm, Jurgen [Ed]

Institution: International Prevention Research Institute, Lyon, France; Scottish Government Health and Social Care Directorates, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; Social and Epidemiological Research (SER) Department, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Alcohol has always been an issue in public health but it is currently assuming increasing importance as a cause of disease and premature death worldwide. Alcohol: Science, Policy, and Public Health provides an interdisciplinary source of information that links together the usually separate fields of science, policy, and public health. This comprehensive volume highlights the importance of bringing scientific knowledge to bear in order to strengthen and develop alcohol public policy. The book looks at the historical evolution of alcohol consumption in society, key early studies of alcohol and disease, and the cultural and social aspects of alcohol consumption. It covers the chemistry and biology of alcohol, patterns of consumption, gender and age-related issues, alcohol and injury, alcohol and cancer and non-malignant disease, and the various therapeutic aspects of alcohol. The book concludes with a section on alcohol policy,

looking at issues of poverty, the availability of alcohol, and alcohol control measures. This major reference, written by international leaders in the fields of alcoholism and alcohol policy, provides a comprehensive study of one of the foremost health problems in the world, and represents the highest standards of research within the field. It will be valuable to physicians and health professionals involved with patients with alcohol-related problems, scientists, public health specialists, health policy specialists, researchers and legislators, as well as students of public health. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Interdisciplinary Research](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

131. Neural mechanisms of decision-making and the personal level.

Citation: The Oxford handbook of philosophy and psychiatry., 2013(1063-1082) (2013)

Author(s): Shea, Nicholas

Institution: Department of Philosophy, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter examines some of the obstacles to relying on neural information in understanding the mind. A major objection is formulated in terms of the distinction between personal and subpersonal properties ("Personal and subpersonal" section), objecting in particular to the idea of subpersonal representations ("Subpersonal representation" section). Multiple realizability presents a separate challenge ("The challenge from multiple realizability" section). The section entitled "Representational models and brain mechanisms" argues that the well-worked-out body of research on reward-guided decision-making has overcome those challenges. The "Applications" section shows how that work can be used to explain some real practical cases: interindividual differences in decision-making, choice behavior in addiction, and positive symptoms in schizophrenia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Brain](#)
[*Mind](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[Decision Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

132. Identity and addiction: What alcoholic memoirs teach.

Citation: The Oxford handbook of philosophy and psychiatry., 2013(865-888) (2013)

Author(s): Flanagan, Owen

Institution: Department of Philosophy, Duke University, Durham, NC, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter I focus on the subjective side of alcoholism, specifically about what memoirs of alcoholism teach about alcoholism, and argue that a common theme in many memoirs is that drinking, sometimes heavy drinking, a prerequisite of addiction, was modeled, endorsed, and eventually achieved in a way that involves deep identification. Alcoholism often, possibly usually, involves participation in a lifestyle, not some sort of hijack, midbrain mutiny, compulsion, or take-over. Some worry that if

memoirs produce knowledge it is idiopathic, about a single individual, and thus not systematic. Memoirs, one might lament, are just "stories." Others worry that memoirs don't produce knowledge at aU, not even idiopathic knowledge, because the memoirist is playing to an audience, and thus engaged in some form of spin. A memoir on this view, falls more on the side of fiction than non-fiction. And then there are worries about self-serving biases, reliability of memory, and representativeness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[Drinking Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

133. What is addiction?

Citation: The Oxford handbook of philosophy and psychiatry., 2013(851-864) (2013)

Author(s): Sinnott-Armstrong, Walter; Pickard, Hanna

Institution: Department of Philosophy, Duke University, Durham, NC, US; Oxford Centre for Neuroethics, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Addiction is a strong and habitual want that significantly reduces control and leads to significant harm. Control and harm come in degrees. Addicts have some control over their choices and actions, but they do not have full or normal control; and hence they have less control than non-addicts (including non-addicted drug users). This point about degrees of control and harm might seem obvious and innocuous, but it undermines many traditional debates. There is a long-standing debate about whether or not addiction is a form of compulsion. Those who deny that addiction is a form of compulsion and claim that addicts have control seem to require a lot for compulsion and only a little for control. Those who claim that addiction is a form of compulsion and claim that addicts lack control seem to require a lot for control and a little for compulsion. One way to resolve this debate is to recognize that it may be fruitless: the debate is arguably about whether this particular glass is half-full or half-empty, when obviously it is both. The point about control and harm coming in degrees allows us to move forward: addiction is a form of compulsion to the degree that an addict lacks control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)
[Choice Behavior](#)
[Traditions](#)

Source: PsycINFO

134. Substance abuse.

Citation: Routledge companion to sport and exercise psychology: Global perspectives and fundamental concepts., 2014(862-876) (2014)

Author(s): Martens, Matthew P; Martin, Jessica L

Institution: University of Missouri, MO, US; University at Albany, Albany, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The purpose of this chapter is to discuss effective intervention strategies for athletes experiencing substance use problems. The chapter begins with a review of prevalence rates of alcohol, recreational, and performance enhancing drug use among athletes. Next, the chapter discusses ways to assess for the presence of substance use problems among athletes, including structured diagnostic interviews designed to

assess for the presence of an alcohol use disorder and self-report questionnaires that can be used as more informal screening tools. Several empirically supported interventions, namely Motivational Interviewing, Relapse Prevention, Contingency Management, and 12-Step Programs are then addressed. This section includes considerations for implementing these interventions specifically among athletes. Finally, issues associated with implementing substance abuse services within athletic organizations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Athletes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Motivational Interviewing](#)
[*Performance Enhancing Drugs](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Relapse Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

135. Women and problem gambling: Therapeutic insights into understanding addiction and treatment.

Citation: Women and problem gambling: Therapeutic insights into understanding addiction and treatment., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Karter, Liz

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Addiction is much misunderstood. Women and addictive gambling even more so, and for many years women have suffered in silence. This book explores how lonely, troubled lives and damaging relationships can lead to the trap of problem gambling, and the anxiety and chaos whilst locked inside; it then offers realistic hope of a way out. With the significant increase in women gambling problematically, as reported by the British Gambling Prevalence Survey (Gambling Commission, 2010), Women and Problem Gambling aims to answer the often asked question, 'Who is to blame?' The text covers: the role of the gambling industry; the role of society; women's relationships with others and themselves; what 'hitting rock bottom' truly is. Case studies illustrate how gambling begins as harmless escapism, and how stressful and sometimes painful lives, combined with spiralling debts, can lead to desperation to avoid thoughts, feelings and the reality of life in chaos. Women can, and do, stop gambling-in this book Liz Karter shares anecdotes from clients and discusses therapeutic models and practical strategies to demonstrate how this is possible. Women and Problem Gambling is based on the author's research and theories developed throughout her extensive practice. The insights will be of value to anyone wanting to understand or work with problem gambling in women; from a woman with a problem herself, through to family, friends and any healthcare professionals or therapists involved in her care and treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Gambling](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Insight](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

136. The power of validation: Arming your child against bullying, peer pressure, addiction, self-harm and out-of-control emotions.

Citation: The power of validation: Arming your child against bullying, peer pressure, addiction, self-harm and out-of-control emotions., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Hall, Karyn D; Cook, Melissa H

Institution: Dialectical Behavior Therapy Center, Houston, TX, US; Private Practice, Houston, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the cover) Validation-recognizing and accepting your child's thoughts and feelings, regardless of whether or not you feel that your child should be experiencing them-helps children develop a lifelong sense of self-worth. Children who are validated feel reassured that they will be accepted and loved regardless of their feelings, while children who are not validated are more vulnerable to peer pressure, bullying, and emotional and behavioral problems. The Power of Validation is an essential resource for parents seeking practical skills for validating their child's feelings without condoning tantrums, selfishness, or out-of-control behavior. You'll practice communicating with your child in ways that instantly impact his or her mood and help your child develop the essential self-validating skills that set the groundwork for confidence and self-esteem in adolescence and beyond. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Emotions](#)
[*Peer Pressure](#)
[*Self Injurious Behavior](#)
[*Bullying](#)

Source: PsycINFO

137. Behavioral treatment for gambling.

Citation: Psychology of gambling: New research., 2012(149-178) (2012)

Author(s): Choliz, Mariano

Correspondence Address: Choliz, Mariano, choliz@uv.es

Institution: University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Pathological gambling is not only a problem of impulse control, but a real addictive disorder characterized by tolerance, withdrawal, loss of control, impairment of familiar and social relationships, etc. Behavioral interventions are the most efficient procedures for the psychological treatment of pathological gambling and addictive disorders. Different techniques based on learning mechanisms have been developed in order to reduce problematic gambling and to promote alternative lifestyles. In this chapter we present a therapeutic protocol for gambling addiction based on the principles of motivation and learning. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[*Behavioral Medicine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

138. Prevention is better than cure. Vulnerability markers for problem gambling.

Citation: Psychology of gambling: New research., 2012(23-42) (2012)

Author(s): Hinvest, Neal

Institution: Department of Psychology, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In recent years, interest has increasingly turned to potential vulnerability markers for addiction. These vulnerability markers are psychological, environmental and biological factors that predispose an individual to be at greater risk of developing an addiction compared to a person who does not show such markers. Investigations into these markers are of great value as they can be used to create a form of assessment that will measure risk for the development of addictions, or related problematic behaviours, later in life. Thus, vulnerable individuals can be identified and, if desired, given further education in order to help them identify risk factors in themselves or others, such as family members. Knowledge of vulnerability markers will thus potentially significantly decrease the prevalence of a wide range of addiction disorders. This chapter will review the research on vulnerability markers for problematic gambling. Problematic gambling can carry devastating impacts upon not only the gambler's life, but their peers in addition to the wider community. Research in the last few years has put forward a number of vulnerability markers for pathological gambling. Furthermore, research from our own lab has shown that individuals showing sub-syndromal levels of addictive gambling behaviour also express these vulnerability markers, strengthening the hypothesis that these markers may predispose an individual to move along the continuum from non-gambler to problematic or pathological gambler. It is hoped by the author that by providing a review of vulnerability markers, future research can help create a simple assessment that can ascertain risk of developing an addiction, in this case, pathological gambling, so that individuals at risk can be identified thus decreasing the prevalence of such disorders and burden of such disorders upon the community, government spending and public health services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Biological Markers](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

139. The somatic marker hypothesis in pathological gambling.

Citation: Psychology of gambling: New research., 2012(9-22) (2012)

Author(s): Polezzi, David; Casiraghi, Elena; Vidotto, Giulio

Correspondence Address: Polezzi, David: Department of General Psychology, University of Padova, via Venezia 8, Padova, Italy, 35131, polezzi.david@gmail.com

Institution: Department of General Psychology, University of Padova, Padova, Italy; Department of General Psychology, University of Padova, Padova, Italy; Department of General Psychology, University of Padova, Padova, Italy

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Gambling is generally a social and/or recreational activity, although in a few cases, it becomes an addictive behavior. Pathological gambling is characterized by a loss of control over this activity and by continued gambling despite its negative effect on daily life (personal, familiar, financial, professional, and legal). Several theoretical models tried to explain the mechanisms underlying pathological gambling, stressing aspects of this population such as cognition, behavior, or biological markers. However, essentially, all of the models acknowledge that the interaction of these variables plays a crucial role in the etiology of the disease. The present chapter will briefly review evidences these models. For instance, genetic studies have reported that pathological gamblers are significantly more likely to possess the dopamine D2A1 allele receptor gene compared to healthy controls. Behavioral theorists have observed that intermittent reinforcements, such as those delivered by a slot machine, lead to particularly fast acquisition and are very resistant to extinction, even in the absence of reinforcement over many trials. Moreover, pathological gamblers reported cognitive bias such as the illusion of control, which refers to the belief that one can control, or somehow predict, events governed by chance. In

recent years, a novel hypothesis has been suggested. The somatic marker hypothesis focuses on the role of emotions in decision making, considering it part of cognitive process performed by a person when choosing between two or more options. The somatic marker hypothesis posits that emotion-related bodily signals assist cognitive decision making. Abnormal decision making has been reported in patients with brain lesions who showed impairment in the emotional process. A considerable number of studies reported variations of physiological indexes in pathological gamblers as well as in healthy population while performing gambling tasks. In the present chapter, these data will be discussed in light of the somatic marker hypothesis in order to clarify whether this theoretical model can be a plausible explanation of pathological gambling behaviour. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Biological Markers](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Emotions](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Cognitive Bias](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Reinforcement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

140. Evidence for a biological component of decision-making in gambling: A critical review.

Citation: Psychology of gambling: New research., 2012(1-8) (2012)

Author(s): Crossley, Eleanor; Cavanna, Andrea E

Correspondence Address: Cavanna, Andrea E.: Department of Neuropsychiatry, Barbary National Centre for Mental Health, 25 Vincent Drive, Birmingham, United Kingdom, B152FG, a.cavanna@ion.ucl.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Neuropsychiatry, BSMHFT, Birmingham, United Kingdom; Department of Neuropsychiatry, BSMHFT, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Decision-making in gambling involves evaluation of the likely consequences of one's actions and a consideration of the desires for immediate and long-term gratification. These processes require intact brain mechanisms which have been investigated through the use of cognitive tests and neuroimaging studies, primarily functional magnetic resonance imaging studies. Recently, contrary to the 'emotion versus cognition' hypothesis, it has been suggested that the cognitive and emotional components of decision-making are incorporated through cortex-subcortex interactions and this interplay will be discussed and critically reviewed, using the exemplars of decision-making under ambiguity and regret. This review explores the involvement of specific brain regions and the neurotransmitters which regulate these areas, primarily focusing on the integrated and distinct roles of the orbitofrontal cortex and the ventromedial prefrontal cortex. The mediatory roles of other important brain regions, such as the amygdala and the cingulate cortex, will also be examined. This review highlights the considerable implications of the decision-making psychological process in understanding daily human behaviours, addictions and pathological gambling. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Amygdala](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[*Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)
[Frontal Lobe](#)
[Cingulate Cortex](#)

Source: PsycINFO

141. Psychology of gambling: New research.

Citation: Psychology of gambling: New research., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Cavanna, Andrea Eugenio [Ed]

Correspondence Address: Cavanna, Andrea Eugenio: Department of Neuropsychiatry, Barberry National Centre for Mental Health, 25 Vincent Drive, Birmingham, United Kingdom, B152FG, a.cavanna@ion.ucl.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Neuropsychiatry, BSMHFT, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the preface) Generally considered a social and/or recreational activity, in some cases gambling can become an addictive behavior. Pathological gambling is classified by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) as an impulse control disorder, characterized by failure to resist the impulse to gamble despite severe and devastating personal, family, or vocational consequences. The lifetime prevalence of pathological gambling in the adult population of North America has been estimated to be over 1%. Pathological gambling can also be associated with significantly specific behavioral problems and neuropsychiatric conditions, mainly affecting dopaminergic reward pathways. This book provides a 360-degree overview on the current psychological models for gambling behaviors, informed by both neurobiological and clinical observations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Neuropsychiatry](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Life Span](#)

Source: PsycINFO

142. Exposure to food-associated cues and palatability drives overeating behaviour: Implications for anti-obesity therapies.

Citation: Exposure therapy: New developments., 2012(157-185) (2012)

Author(s): Giuliano, Chiara; Alzio, Johan

Correspondence Address: Giuliano, Chiara, cg451@cam.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Experimental Psychology, Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Experimental Psychology, Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Changes in the environment underlie the fact that obesity is an increasingly prevalent disorder. Of particular relevance is the easy access to a multitude of highly palatable and energy-dense foods. Current obesity treatments are based on life style intervention (such as diet and physical activity) and, if this fails, weight-loss medications or bariatric surgery. However, these therapies are seldom effective in the long-term, primarily due to low compliance to dieting regimes, but also because of low efficacy and serious adverse effects of candidate drugs (e.g. rimonabant). Gastric bypass is an effective intervention in order to obtain long-term weight-loss, but non-surgical interventions are more desirable and safer. In this chapter, we describe overeating as an addictive-like behavior and argue that successful long-term anti-obesity treatments will reduce the strong impact of both food-associated cues and palatability by behavioural and/or pharmacological approaches. Exposure to food-related cues (such as environment, odour, foodimages or signs) precipitates a desire for food items (especially during dieting), but this reaction may be exaggerated in obese subjects resulting in food craving

irrespective of the energy needs. Cues predictive of food availability are therefore potent modulators of appetite and food-seeking behaviors. Such factors may be especially relevant to binge eating. Whereas food-associated cues could potentially lead to loss of inhibitory control over food intake, subsequent exposure to palatable food can promote overeating and reduce adherence to weight management programs. We here review evidence from preclinical studies on animal models of obesity and binge eating disorder, indicating the potential in targeting the molecular mechanisms underlying both cue-induced and palatability-driven overeating in anti-obesity treatment. These mechanisms could include the opioid, cannabinoid and dopaminergic components of the reward system, as well as input on these pathways. Therapies acting on the mechanisms regulating the hedonic processes associated with food evaluation could be useful in order to reduce the impact of food cues and palatability on addictive-like overeating, thus increasing the efficacy of life style interventions in the treatment of obesity. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Binge Eating Disorder](#)
[*Exposure](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Cues](#)
[Food](#)

Source: PsycINFO

143. Rethinking the nicotine stimulus.

Citation: Exposure therapy: New developments., 2012(131-156) (2012)

Author(s): Murray, Jennifer E; Polewan, Robert J; Bevins, Rick A

Correspondence Address: Murray, Jennifer E., jem98@cam.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Experimental Psychology, Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US; Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) When considering human addicts, researchers often limit their definition of drug effects to those that are unconditioned, including the rewarding and reinforcing effects of drugs. Aspects of the surrounding environment, such as the paraphernalia required to consume the drug or the context in which the drug is consumed, come to be associated with these unconditioned stimulus (US) effects. The conditioned stimuli (CSs) now associated with the unconditioned drug effects come to evoke drug-related responses such as withdrawal, cravings, or desire-to-use when presented to an addicted individual, ultimately perpetuating drug abuse and precipitating relapse. Cue-exposure therapy targets these CSs and their conditioned responses (CRs). Notably, rodent models, and a sparse literature with humans, have extended this conceptualization of drug effects and conditioning processes to include a far more rich and complicated set of stimulus interactions. The basis for this extension is that drugs of abuse are interoceptive stimuli-and to an extent can function as any other stimulus can. In this review, we begin with animal models of self-administration and extinction of nicotine taking. We expand on these findings by discussing how the nicotine stimulus can come to control discriminated behaviors. Associations formed between nicotine and other stimuli in the exteroceptive environment can affect the control each has over a learned behavior. By expanding the conceptualization of the nicotine stimulus, we may be able to approach an explanation for the particularly poor success rates of cue-exposure therapy with smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Conditioned Stimulus](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Concept Formation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

144. Rodent models of relapse: Drug treatments following abstinence and extinction.

Citation: Exposure therapy: New developments., 2012(113-130) (2012)

Author(s): Gill, Margaret J; Gabriele, Amanda; Reichel, Carmela M

Correspondence Address: Reichel, Carmela M., reichel@musc.edu

Institution: Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US;
 Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US;
 Department of Neurosciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Drug addiction is defined as a chronic relapsing disorder meriting the need for pharmacotherapies to prevent relapse. Traditionally, relapse has been tested in rodent models utilizing an extinction-reinstatement scenario. Recently, focus has shifted to abstinence models that have purportedly increased translational relevance. This chapter will begin with descriptions and contrasts of the "extinction-reinstatement" and "abstinence-relapse" models used with regard to stimulant drug abuse. We will then discuss the neuronal circuitry underlying reinstatement and relapse to highlight the brain regions mediating drug-seeking following extinction and abstinence. Further, we will review pharmacotherapies that have been tested acutely and chronically to reduce drug seeking in both models, with the goal of identifying treatments that persist long after drug use has discontinued. Finally, we provide a discussion of how the two models are translationally relevant to treatment situations such as cue-exposure therapies or forced abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[Rodents](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

145. Environmental enrichment as a novel treatment approach for drug abuse.

Citation: Exposure therapy: New developments., 2012(79-112) (2012)

Author(s): Thiel, Kenneth J

Correspondence Address: Thiel, Kenneth J., Kenneth.J.Thiel.ctr@us.army.mil

Institution: U.S. Army Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Fort Rucker, AL, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Recent advances have been made in establishing preclinical models to examine the impact of environmental factors on the progression of drug abuse. A particularly exciting avenue of this line of research is the use of environmental enrichment as a behavioral-based approach for treating drug abuse and dependence. The primary goal of this chapter will be to highlight evidence demonstrating that exposure to environmental enrichment reduces the primary rewarding and reinforcing effects of drugs

of abuse, as well as craving during periods of drug withdrawal and protracted abstinence. Preclinical studies utilizing the behavioral sensitization, conditioned place preference, self-administration, and extinction/reinstatement models of drug abuse will be the primary focus. In this context, the environmental enrichment paradigm will be discussed in terms of its efficacy as both a preventative approach (i.e., introduced prior to drug exposure) and as an intervention strategy (i.e., introduced after the development of a drug dependence). In addition, the leading theories regarding the behavioral and neurobiological mechanisms that underlie the beneficial effects of environmental enrichment will be discussed. There will also be a discussion examining how the component parts of environmental enrichment (i.e., exercise, social reinforcement, novelty) have each demonstrated utility on their own as potential drug abuse therapies. Finally, some perspective on the translational implications that environmental enrichment has for treating clinical drug abuse populations will be provided. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Environment](#)
[*Reinstatement](#)
[Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Reinforcement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

146. Exposure therapy: New developments.

Citation: Exposure therapy: New developments., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Murray, Jennifer [Ed]

Correspondence Address: Murray, Jennifer, jem98@cam.ac.uk

Institution: Department of Experimental Psychology, Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: (from the preface) Harnessing and controlling exposure to elements of the outside world has helped researchers to make great strides in treating disease. Additionally, recent advances in clinical approaches suggest that re-exposing patients to their own memories and experiences have resulted in improvements in treatment of mental illness. This book reveals the impressive range of therapeutic techniques that are currently being refined to battle a wide array of disorders. Chapter 1 provides a detailed description of the principles and parameters of laser therapy and how it drives the biochemical reactions resulting in wound healing. Chapter 2 moves us toward the field of drug dependence and discusses recent advances in how exposure to enriched environments including exercise, social reinforcement, and novelty can alter the rewarding experience of drug use. The refinement of animal models of drug addiction and recent findings related to the efficacy of pharmacotherapeutics as treatments for drug dependence are weighed in Chapter 3. In Chapter 4, the novel approach of considering nicotine exposure to be more versatile than simply the 'drug reward' is considered, and its inclusion in cue-exposure therapy for tobacco dependence is argued. Links between addiction and the epidemic of obesity are discussed in Chapter 5, with emphasis on new research that targets the molecular mechanisms mediating craving reactions to food-associated cues and palatability that contribute to binge eating. Chapter 6 shifts the discussion to intrusive memory disorders such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders and phobias. The authors describe the mechanisms by which memories are formed and modulated over time, and they go on to discuss how targeted cue-exposure therapy or pharmacological disruption at key time points in the reconsolidation of fear memories can ameliorate their intrusive impact. Such targeted pharmacological treatment with one particular drug, D-cycloserine, in conjunction with cue-exposure therapy of anxiety and fear disorders is discussed further in Chapter 7. In Chapter 8, the authors describe the techniques and efficacy of guided reconstruction of, and subsequent safe exposure to, traumatic events in treating childhood Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Chapter 9 describes the efficacy of augmenting current

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder therapy with the meditative 'Mindfulness' approach and discusses the improvements in clinical outcomes by adding this technique. Finally, in Chapter 10, the necessity for epidemic tracking of drug-resistant HIV patients, for whom exposure to antiretroviral medications are ineffective, is described. This tracking, especially in resource-limited settings, would better identify high-risk sub-populations for implementing targeted prevention strategies. Combined, this book takes us from light to pharmaceuticals, from enriched environments to monitoring our own minds, in addressing such pressing disorders as HIV infection, drug addiction, obesity, anxiety and fear disorders, and cancer. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Exposure Therapy](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Techniques](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[HIV](#)
Source: PsycINFO

147. The mandate for movement: Schools as agents of change.

Citation: Physical activity across the lifespan: Prevention and treatment for health and well-being., 2012(235-265), 1572-1981 (2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter presents a compelling evolutionary and scientific rationale for why movement (physical activity) must be viewed as essential in promoting students' physical and mental health, learning, and education. Because the human genome has encoded evolutionarily mandated cycling between periods of activity and rest, healthy gene expression and physiological function depend on regular movement. Yet our current culture, marked largely by sedentarism, has largely failed to heed the host of evidence that the mind and body require regular physical activity to function optimally. This disconcerting development has caused evolutionary cycles to stall, leading to metabolic derangement, epidemic chronic disease, and insidious patterns of mental disorders and addiction. Catalyzing change to combat this trend requires a global front in which every individual, community, and organization has a role. Schools, in particular, present a uniquely advantageous opportunity to acculturate future generations with the knowledge, skills, and behaviors needed for a lifetime of healthy activity. Achieving moving schools requires a dramatic ideological shift wherein teachers, administrators, students, parents, policy makers, and communities embrace a distinctly different paradigm for learning. Such a fundamental change that returns schools to a more evolutionarily sound and scientifically validated mode of educating that embraces movement often requires champions to advocate, educate, and inspire their communities to transcend the status quo. Numerous opportunities abound throughout the school day to engage students in physical activity; though, the logistical requirements to achieve this objective will differ for every school. Regardless of constraints on time, money, and other resources, committed schools find a way. Documented examples of successful transitions from sedentary schools to moving schools highlight the challenges and opportunities involved, provide evidence of dramatic benefits, and offer a road map to success. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Physical Activity](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Physical Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

148. Physical activity for the prevention of child and adolescent drug abuse.

Citation: Physical activity across the lifespan: Prevention and treatment for health and well-being., 2012(193-212), 1572-1981 (2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter offers several strategies for helpers i.e., health care professionals, therapists, counselors, social workers to promote behavior change specific to increasing physical activity. The application of these strategies are drawn primarily from motivational interviewing, and behavioral activation, and the theoretical rationale for employing such strategies is rooted in Self-Determination Theory, Social Cognitive Theory, and the Transtheoretical Model. The authors present the theoretical foundations of health behavior change theories, the empirical support for MI and BA, and three classes of strategies: assessment and motivation, implementing behavioral plans, and relapse prevention. Each of these three sections includes practical examples of helpers using these strategies with clients. By understanding the nuances and difficulties of initiating behavior change, helpers may find these strategies useful in helping clients make physical activity an integral part of their lives. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Physical Activity](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Motivational Interviewing](#)

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149. The role of physical activity in treatment of substance use disorders.

Citation: Physical activity across the lifespan: Prevention and treatment for health and well-being., 2012(171-191), 1572-1981 (2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter discusses the role of physical activity in treatment of substance use disorders. Exercise in general (reported level of participation in sports, athletics, or exercising) was associated with lower prevalence of middle and high school alcohol use, binge drinking, cigarette use, smokeless tobacco use, marijuana use, and steroid use; in contrast, athletic team participation (extent of participating in school athletic teams) was associated with lower rates of marijuana and cigarette use in middle school and higher rates of alcohol use, binge drinking, and steroid use in high school. The information in this chapter under scores the fact that the study of physical activity as drug abuse prevention is in its infancy. In fact there is little information regarding the efficacy of physical activity as an approach for drug abuse prevention in the research literature. However, over the past 20 years of prevention research using rigorous experimental designs, much has been learned about a wide range of other approaches that may be useful in making the case that physical activity is an approach worth investing time and effort in exploring (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2003). For example, the authors have learned that interactive, psycho-social educational approaches can be effective and that information-only, motivational testimonials, and scare tactics are not effective. One can infer from this information that a physical activity approach comprised of motivational speeches or testimonials by professional athletes who have learned difficult lessons about drug use through personal experiences will not be effective. Alternately, interactive physical activity approaches that use a psychosocial educational approach and incorporate appropriate anti-drug information may be very effective. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Physical Activity](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Exercise](#)
[Prevention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

150. Physical activity and obesity prevention.

Citation: Physical activity across the lifespan: Prevention and treatment for health and well-being., 2012(139-170), 1572-1981 (2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The term "substance use disorders" encompasses a wide-range of problems. Such a diagnosis can accurately describe individuals who regularly smoke cigarettes, as well as chronic alcoholics and/or drug addicts. In many cases, substance abuse and dependence are associated with negative personal, social, occupational, and/or legal consequences, which can lead individuals to seek treatment. In fact, according to facilities that report to State administrative data systems, there were nearly 1.8 million admissions for treatment of alcohol and drug abuse in 2006 (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2009). Recently, the focus of substance use treatment has begun to shift towards promoting global health and wellness changes as part of the recovery process. For example, health-care providers often encourage lifestyle changes, e.g., increased physical activity to facilitate psychological and physical recovery in persons with substance use disorders. Physical activity is a particularly appealing treatment option as it is easily accessible, low cost, and can be pursued on one's own schedule. In this chapter, we provide an overview on substance use treatment, discuss the potential benefits of

incorporating physical activity into such programs, and then examine the research literature on physical activity as an intervention for substance use disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Obesity](#)
[*Physical Activity](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Medical Diagnosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO