

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Depression CBT treatment gains among HIV-infected persons with a history of injection drug use varies as a function of baseline substance use.

- Citation:** Psychology, Health & Medicine, Oct 2015, vol. 20, no. 7, p. 870-877, 1354-8506 (Oct 2015)
- Author(s):** Labbe, Allison K.; O’Cleirigh, Conall M.; Stein, Michael; Safren, Steven A.
- Abstract:** Depression and substance use, the most common comorbidities with HIV, are both associated with poor treatment outcomes and accelerated HIV disease progression. Though previous research has demonstrated short-term and follow-up success for cognitive behavioral therapy for adherence and depression (CBT-AD) on depression outcomes among patients with HIV in care and among patients with HIV in active substance abuse treatment for injection drug use (IDU), there is little information regarding possible moderating effects of active use versus abstinence on depression treatment gains. The present study aimed to examine recent substance use at treatment initiation as a moderator of the acute and maintenance effects of CBT-AD on depression. We used data from a two-arm, randomized controlled trial (N = 89) comparing CBT-AD to enhanced treatment as usual in individuals in treatment for IDU. To test whether depression at time of presentation affected outcomes, repeated-measures ANOVAs were conducted for two time frames: (1) acute phase (baseline to post-treatment) (acute) and (2) maintenance phase (baseline to 12-month follow-up). To further examine maintenance of gains, we additionally looked at post-treatment to 12-month follow-up. Depression scores derived from the clinical global impression for severity and the Montgomery–Asberg depression rating scale (MADRS) served as the primary outcome variables. Acute (baseline post treatment) moderation effects were found for those patients endorsing active drug use at baseline in the CBT-AD condition, who demonstrated the greatest reductions in MADRS scores at post-treatment ($F[1,76] = 6.78, p = .01$) and follow-up ($F[1,61] = 5.46, p = .023$). Baseline substance use did not moderate differences from post-treatment to 12-month follow-up as depression treatment gains that occurred acutely from baseline to post-treatment were maintained across both patients engaged in substance use and abstainers. We conclude that CBT-AD for triply diagnosed patients (i.e. HIV, depression, and substance dependence) is useful for treating depression for both patients with a history of substance use, as well as patients currently engaged in substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [HIV](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[AIDS](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

2. Some of the people, some of the time: Field evidence for associations and dissociations between stress and drug use.

- Citation:** Psychopharmacology, Oct 2015, vol. 232, no. 19, p. 3529-3537, 0033-3158 (Oct 2015)
- Author(s):** Furnari, Melody; Epstein, David H.; Phillips, Karran A.; Jobes, Michelle L.; Kowalczyk, William J.; Vahabzadeh, Massoud; Lin, Jia-Ling; Preston, Kenzie L.
- Abstract:** Rationale: Stress’s role in drug use is supported by retrospective interview and laboratory studies, but prospective data confirming the association in daily life are sparse. Objectives: This study aims to assess the relationship between drug use and stress in real time with ambulatory monitoring. Methods: For up to 16 weeks, 133 outpatients on opiate agonist treatment used smartphones to report each time they used drugs or felt more stressed than usual. They rated stress-event severity on a 10-point scale and as a hassle, day spoiler, or more than a day spoiler. For analysis, stress reports made within 72 h before a reported use of cocaine or opioid were binned into 24-h periods. Results: Of 52 participants who

reported stress events in the 72-h timeframe, 41 reported stress before cocaine use and 26 before opioid use. For cocaine use, the severity of stressors, rated numerically (r effect = 0.42, CL95 0.17–0.62, $p = 0.00061$) and percent rated as “more than a day spoiler” (r effect = 0.34, CL95 0.07–0.56, $p = 0.0292$), increased linearly across the three days preceding use. The number of stressors did not predict cocaine use, and no measure of stress predicted opioid use. In ecological momentary assessment (EMA) from the whole sample of 133, stress and drug use occurred independently and there was no overall relationship. Conclusions: EMA did not support the idea that stress is a necessary or sufficient trigger for cocaine or heroin use after accounting for the base rates of stress and use. But EMA did show that stressful events can increase in severity in the days preceding cocaine use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Stress](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Dissociation](#)
[Craving](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

3. Access to mental health services and psychotropic drug use in refugees and asylum seekers hosted in high-income countries.

Citation: Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences, Oct 2015, vol. 24, no. 5, p. 379-381, 2045-7960 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Nosè, M.; Turrini, G.; Barbui, C.

Abstract: In the populations of refugees and asylum seekers hosted in high-income countries, access to mental health care and psychotropic drugs, is a major challenge. A recent Swedish cross-sectional register study has explored this phenomenon in a national cohort of 43 403 young refugees and their families from Iraq, Iran, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Afghanistan. This register study found lower rates of dispensed psychotropic drugs among recently settled refugees, as compared with Swedish-born residents, with an increase in the use with duration of residence. In this commentary, the results of this survey are discussed in view of their global policy implications for high-income countries hosting populations of refugees and asylum seekers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Prescription Drugs](#)
[Neuroleptic Drugs](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Health Care Utilization](#)
[Refugees](#)
[Developed Countries](#)

Source: PsycInfo

4. Chronic generalized harassment during college: Influences on alcohol and drug use.

Citation: Journal of Youth and Adolescence, Oct 2015, vol. 44, no. 10, p. 1898-1913, 0047-2891 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): McGinley, Meredith; Rospenda, Kathleen M.; Liu, Li; Richman, Judith A.

Abstract: The experience of chronic generalized harassment from others can have a deleterious impact on individuals over time. Specifically, coping resources may be taxed, resulting in the use of avoidant coping strategies such as substance use. However, little is known about the experience of chronic generalized harassment (e.g., verbal hostility, manipulation by others, exclusion from important events) and its impact on substance use in collegiate populations. In the current study, we examined the latent growth of

generalized harassment across the transition from high school to college, whether this growth was heterogeneous, and the relationships between latent generalized harassment classifications and substance use. Incoming freshmen students (N = 2890; 58 % female; 53 % white) at eight colleges in Illinois completed a web survey at five points: fall 2011 (baseline), spring 2012 (T1), fall 2012 (T2), fall 2013 (T3) and fall 2014 (T4). Students were required to be at least 18 years old at baseline, and were compensated with online gift certificates. Two-part latent class growth analysis was implemented in order to examine heterogeneous growth over time. The results supported a two-class solution (infrequent and chronic classes) for generalized harassment. Growth in harassment was characterized by a decrease from baseline through college entry, with a recovery in rates by T3. Members of the chronically harassed class had greater mean generalized harassment over time, and were less likely to report zero instances of harassment experiences. As hypothesized, membership in the chronic class predicted future binge drinking, drinking to intoxication, problems due to alcohol use, and cigarette use, but not marijuana use. Future interventions should focus on providing college students with resources to help cope with distress stemming from persistent generalized harassment from peers, faculty, and other individuals in higher-education settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Colleges](#)
[School Adjustment](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[School Transition](#)
[Harassment](#)

Source: PsycInfo

5. Patterns of concurrent substance use among adolescent nonmedical ADHD stimulant users.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Oct 2015, vol. 49, p. 1-6, 0306-4603 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Chen, Lian-Yu; Crum, Rosa M.; Strain, Eric C.; Martins, Silvia S.; Mojtabai, Ramin

Abstract: Objectives: There are growing concerns about nonmedical use of ADHD stimulants among adolescents; yet, little is known whether there exist heterogeneous subgroups among adolescents with nonmedical ADHD stimulant use according to their concurrent substance use. Methods: We used latent class analysis (LCA) to examine patterns of past-year problematic substance use (meeting any criteria for abuse or dependence) in a sample of 2203 adolescent participants from the National Surveys on Drug Use and Health 2006–2011 who reported past-year nonmedical use of ADHD stimulants. Multivariable latent regression was used to assess the association of socio-demographic characteristics, mental health and behavioral problems with the latent classes. Results: The model fit indices favored a four-class model, including a large class with frequent concurrent use of alcohol and marijuana (Alcohol/marijuana class; 41.2%), a second large class with infrequent use of other substances (Low substance class, 36.3%), a third class characterized by more frequent misuse of prescription drugs as well as other substances (Prescription drug +class; 14.8%), and finally a class characterized by problematic use of multiple substances (Multiple substance class; 7.7%). Compared with individuals in Low substance class, those in the other three classes were all more likely to report mental health problems, deviant behaviors and substance abuse service use. Conclusions: Adolescent nonmedical ADHD stimulants users are a heterogeneous group with distinct classes with regard to concurrent substance use, mental health and behavioral problems. The findings have implications for planning of tailored prevention and treatment programs to curb stimulant use for this age group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in *Addictive Behaviors*

6. Examining adolescent cocaine use with social learning and self-control theories.

Citation: Deviant Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 36, no. 10, p. 823-833, 0163-9625 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Schaefer, Brian P.; Vito, Anthony G.; Marcum, Catherine D.; Higgins, George E.; Ricketts, Melissa L.

Abstract: An estimated 1.6 million adolescents use cocaine on a regular basis. Social learning theory and self-control theory are regularly used to explain adolescent substance use, but few studies have examined Hirschi's (2004) revised self-control theory. This study examines the efficacy of these three theories in explaining adolescent cocaine use using data from the 2011 Monitoring the Future survey. The study finds that Hirschi's (2004) revised theory and peer hard drug use predicted the probability of adolescent cocaine use in the previous 30 days. When examining cocaine use in the prior year, all three theoretical perspectives were significant predictor of cocaine use. The implications of the findings are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Adolescent Development](#)
[Social Learning](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Self Control](#)

Source: PsycInfo

7. Testing gene × environment moderation of tobacco and marijuana use trajectories in adolescence and young adulthood.

Citation: Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, Oct 2015, vol. 83, no. 5, p. 866-874, 0022-006X (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Musci, Rashelle J.; Uhl, George; Maher, Brion; Ialongo, Nicholas S.

Abstract: Objective: This study examines the main and interaction effects of known social risk factors for substance use (inadequate parental monitoring and substance using friends) in adolescence and a polygenic score in predicting marijuana and tobacco use in adolescence and young adulthood. Method: Phenotypic and genetic data were derived from a longitudinal study of a cohort of urban, predominately African American youth. Last year substance-use measures were collected annually from 8th grade through age 22. Participant self-reports of substance-using friends and parent monitoring were obtained yearly from Grades 8 to 12. Using longitudinal latent class analysis, the authors identified parallel developmental trajectories of tobacco and marijuana use and parent monitoring and the proportion of substance-using friends. Results: Two trajectories were identified for tobacco and marijuana use, characterized by moderate versus little-to-no use. Additionally, 2 latent profiles were found for the social environment profiles: those characterized by higher parent monitoring and a lower proportion of substance-using friends versus lower parent monitoring and a higher proportion of substance-using friends. Conclusions: We found main and interaction effects for the polygenic score and social environment profile in predicting the longitudinal classes of marijuana and tobacco use. With respect to the interaction effect, membership in the moderate-use classes of marijuana and tobacco use was highest among those in the social environment profile characterized by lower parent monitoring and a higher proportion of substance-using friends. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Adolescent Development](#)
[Monitoring](#)
[Genes](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Marijuana](#)
[Parenting](#)
[Friendship](#)

[Risk Factors](#)
[Social Environments](#)

Source: PsycInfo

8. Transitions in current substance use from adolescence to early-adulthood.

Citation: Journal of Youth and Adolescence, Oct 2015, vol. 44, no. 10, p. 1871-1883, 0047-2891 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Mistry, Ritesh; Heinze, Justin E.; Cordova, David; Heish, Hsing-Fang; Goldstick, Jason E.; Ayer, Sophie M.; Zimmerman, Marc A.

Abstract: Substance use behaviors do not occur in isolation of one another and are not static over time. As adolescents age into early adulthood, there may be dynamic changes in their substance use behaviors, and these changes may be influenced by family and school factors. The current study uses Latent Transition Analysis to examine these changes by measuring transitions among different substance use profiles based on past 30-day alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use, and by estimating associations with demographic, family and school factors. Data were from youth (n = 850; 80 % African American, 17 % white, 3 % mixed race, 50 % female and 50 % male) in grade 10 (Time 1), with 24- (Time 2) and 48-month (Time 3) follow-ups. Substance use profiles included Non-users (54 %), Alcohol and Marijuana Users (20 %), and Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana Users (26 %). There were considerable transitions among profiles from Time 1 to Time 2, and fewer transitions from Time 2 to Time 3. At Time 1, African American race and positive school attitudes were negatively associated with being an Alcohol and Marijuana User, and being an Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana User. Family conflict, parental school involvement, female gender and African American race were associated with transitions among substance use profiles. Implications are discussed for a better understanding of transitions in substance use profiles, and for promoting maintenance of non-use and transitions from substance using profiles to non-use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Adolescent Development](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Life Changes](#)

Source: PsycInfo

9. Muscularity disturbance and methamphetamine use among HIV-infected men who have sex with men.

Citation: Psychology of Men & Masculinity, Oct 2015, vol. 16, no. 4, p. 474-479, 1524-9220 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Jampel, Jonathan D.; Safren, Steven A.; Blashill, Aaron J.

Abstract: Previous research has established a link between methamphetamine use and body dissatisfaction among HIV-infected men who have sex with men (MSM). However, to date, no study has examined the specific role that muscularity disturbance, a key component of body dissatisfaction among men, has in this relationship. Thus, the current study aimed to examine links between muscularity disturbance and methamphetamine use among HIV-infected MSM. Participants were 97 HIV-infected MSM, who completed a number of self-report measures of muscularity disturbance, depressive symptoms, and substance use. Results indicated that after controlling for depression and polysubstance use, elevated muscularity disturbance was associated with increased methamphetamine use. Future interventions may benefit from integrating body image dissatisfaction and methamphetamine use in an approach that encompasses the intertwined psychosocial stressors that HIV-infected MSM face. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Methamphetamine](#)
[Muscles](#)
[HIV](#)

[Bisexuality](#)
[Body Image Disturbances](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[AIDS](#)
[Male Homosexuality](#)
[Dissatisfaction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

10. Initiation of substance use by adolescents after one year in residential youth care.

Citation: Child & Youth Care Forum, Oct 2015, vol. 44, no. 5, p. 597-611, 1053-1890 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Monshouwer, Karin; Kepper, Annelies; van den Eijnden, Regina; Koning, Ina; Vollebergh, Wilma

Abstract: Background: Several studies have shown that substance use levels among adolescents living in residential youth care are high. However, it is not clear to what extent adolescents initiate (heavy) substance during their stay and to what extent these rates are higher than would be expected based on their risk profile. Objective: The aim of the present study is to examine the initiation of (heavy) substance use among adolescents in residential care and to compare these initiation rates with a reference group of non-institutionalized youth, while taking differences in the risk profiles between both groups into account. Methods: Self-report questionnaires were completed by 241 adolescents in residential care (42 % boys; mean age 15.4 years) and 359 adolescents attending mainstream education (54 % boys; mean age 14.8 years). Results: A substantial proportion of adolescents first started to use substances (heavily) during their stay in residential care (1 year incidence of daily tobacco use: 22.6 %, drunkenness: 38.5 %, cannabis use: 27.3 %, hard drug use: 9.4 %. Except for drunkenness, these rates were significantly higher compared to those in mainstream education. Adjusting the analyses for the risk profile showed that the elevated risk for hard drug use remained significant and substantial (IRR = 13.09). Conclusion: A substantial proportion of adolescents started using substances (heavily) during their stay in residential care. Although rates may have been even higher if these adolescents were not placed in residential care, these findings highlight the need for effective preventive interventions and policies in these settings, especially with regard to the use of hard drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings:
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Institutionalization](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Residential Care Institutions](#)

Source: PsycInfo

11. Research article.

Citation: Glia, Oct 2015, vol. 63, no. 10, p. 1840-1849, 0894-1491 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Lee, Hyun Kyoung; Laug, Dylan; Zhu, Wenyi; Patel, Jay M.; Ung, Kevin; Arenkiel, Benjamin R.; Fancy, Stephen P. J.; Mohila, Carrie; Deneen, Benjamin

Abstract: Wnt signaling plays an essential role in developmental and regenerative myelination of the CNS, therefore it is critical to understand how the factors associated with the various regulatory layers of this complex pathway contribute to these processes. Recently, *Apcdd1* was identified as a negative regulator of proximal Wnt signaling, however its role in oligodendrocyte (OL) differentiation and remyelination in the CNS remain undefined. Analysis of *Apcdd1* expression revealed dynamic expression during OL development, where its expression is upregulated during differentiation. Functional studies using *ex vivo* and *in vitro* OL systems revealed that *Apcdd1* promotes OL differentiation, suppresses Wnt signaling, and associates with β -catenin. Application of these findings to white matter injury (WMI) models revealed that *Apcdd1* similarly promotes OL differentiation after gliotoxic injury *in vivo* and acute hypoxia *ex vivo*. Examination of

Apccdd1 expression in white matter lesions from neonatal WMI and adult multiple sclerosis revealed its expression in subsets of oligodendrocyte (OL) precursors. These studies describe, for the first time, the role of Apccdd1 in OLs after WMI and reveal that negative regulators of the proximal Wnt pathway can influence regenerative myelination, suggesting a new therapeutic strategy for modulating Wnt signaling and stimulating repair after WMI. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
[Drug Usage Screening](#)
[White Matter](#)
[Cell Signaling](#)

Source: PsycInfo

12. Alcohol use severity and depressive symptoms among late adolescent Hispanics: Testing associations of acculturation and enculturation in a bicultural transaction model.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Oct 2015, vol. 49, p. 78-82, 0306-4603 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Cano, Miguel Ángel; de Dios, Marcel A.; Castro, Yessenia; Vaughan, Ellen L.; Castillo, Linda G.; Lorenzo-Blanco, Elma I.; Piña-Watson, Brandy; Cardoso, Jodi Berger; Ojeda, Lizette; Cruz, Rick A.; Correa-Fernandez, Virmarie; Ibañez, Gladys; Auf, Rehab; Molleda, Lourdes M.

Abstract: Research has indicated that Hispanics have high rates of heavy drinking and depressive symptoms during late adolescence. The purpose of this study was to test a bicultural transaction model composed of two ethnocultural orientations (acculturation and enculturation); and stressful cultural transactions with both the U.S. culture (perceived ethnic discrimination) and Hispanic culture (perceived intragroup marginalization) to predict alcohol use severity and depressive symptoms among a sample of 129 (men = 39, women = 90) late adolescent Hispanics (ages 18–21) enrolled in college. Results from a path analysis indicated that the model accounted for 18.2% of the variance in alcohol use severity and 24.3% of the variance in depressive symptoms. None of the acculturation or enculturation domains had statistically significant direct effects with alcohol use severity or depressive symptoms. However, higher reports of ethnic discrimination were associated with higher reports of alcohol use severity and depressive symptoms. Similarly, higher reports of intragroup marginalization were associated with higher depressive symptoms. Further, both ethnic discrimination and intragroup marginalization functioned as mediators of multiple domains of acculturation and enculturation. These findings highlight the need to consider the indirect effects of ethnocultural orientations in relation to health-related outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Adolescent Development](#)
[Stress](#)
[Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Race and Ethnic Discrimination](#)
[Marginalization](#)
[Acculturation](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

13. Adolescent audience segmentation on alcohol attitudes: A further exploration.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, Oct 2015, vol. 20, no. 5, p. 301-309, 1465-9891 (Oct 2015)

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

Abstract: Introduction: In an earlier audience segmentation study, Dutch adolescents aged 12–18 years were segmented into five alcohol attitudes segments: ordinaries, high spirits, consciously sobers, ordinary sobers and socials. The current study explores several aspects of alcohol consumption and leisure activities for these five segments. Methods: Data were used from two studies, i.e. the aforementioned audience segmentation study and a large survey, the Brabant Youth Health Monitor (BYHM). Chi-square analysis was used to investigate overall statistically significant differences between segments per research question. Results: Results showed that high spirits bought alcohol themselves significantly more often than the other segments. Ordinary sobers got alcohol significantly more often from parents than high spirits, and socials more often than ordinaries and high spirits. The ordinaries and high spirits preferred to drink alcohol outside their own home, whereas the other three segments also drank at home with others. Finally, all segments preferred to drink alcohol with friends. Conclusions: The results of this study showed similarities and differences in the aspects of alcohol consumption and leisure activities between the five segments. This deeper insight offers starting points for developing tailored interventions for the different segments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Health](#)
[Audiences](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)

Source: PsycInfo

14. Changes in use of cigarettes and non-cigarette alternative products among college students.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Oct 2015, vol. 49, p. 46-51, 0306-4603 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Loukas, Alexandra; Batanova, Milena; Fernandez, Alejandra; Agarwal, Deepti

Abstract: Introduction: The present study examined change in use of various smoked and smokeless non-cigarette alternative products in a sample of college students, stratified by current, or past 30-day, cigarette smoking status. Methods: Participants were 698 students from seven four-year colleges in Texas. Participants completed two waves of online surveys regarding tobacco use, knowledge, and attitudes, with 14 months between each wave. Results: The most prevalent products used by the entire sample at Wave 1 were cigarettes, followed by hookah, cigars/cigarillos/little cigars, and electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes). At Wave 2, prevalence of e-cigarette use surpassed use of cigars/cigarillos/little cigars. Snus and chew/snuff/dip were relatively uncommon at both waves. Examination of change in use indicated that e-cigarette use increased across time among both current cigarette smokers and non-cigarette smokers. Prevalence of current e-cigarette use doubled across the 14-month period to 25% among current smokers and tripled to 3% among non-cigarette smokers. Hookah use also increased across time, but only among non-cigarette smokers, whereas it decreased among current cigarette smokers. Use of all other non-cigarette alternatives remained unchanged across time. Logistic regression analysis was used to examine the socio-demographic predictors of Wave 2 e-cigarette use, the only product that increased in use among both current cigarette smokers and non-cigarette smokers. Results indicated that Wave 1 current cigarette use and Wave 1 current e-cigarette use, but not gender, age, or race/ethnicity, were significantly associated with Wave 2 e-cigarette use. Conclusions: Findings underscore the need to track changes in the use of non-cigarette alternatives and call for additional research examining the factors contributing to change in use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[College Students](#)
[Smokeless Tobacco](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

15. Assessing the overlap between tobacco and marijuana: Trends in patterns of co-use of tobacco and marijuana in adults from 2003–2012.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, Oct 2015, vol. 49, p. 26-32, 0306-4603 (Oct 2015)
- Author(s):** Schauer, Gillian L.; Berg, Carla J.; Kegler, Michelle C.; Donovan, Dennis M.; Windle, Michael
- Abstract:** Background: As marijuana legalization and acceptability increase in the U.S., it is important to understand the potential impact on tobacco use. Accordingly, we assessed prevalence, correlates, and ten-year trends in co-use of marijuana and tobacco among U.S. adults. Methods: Data came from 378,459 adults participating in the 2003–2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, an annual, cross-sectional, household survey. Data from 2011–2012 were used to compute the most recent prevalence of past 30-day marijuana and tobacco use (co-use). Data from 2003–2012 were used to compute demographic correlates of co-use, overall trends in co-use, and trends by age, race, and sex. We also assessed trends in tobacco use among marijuana users and marijuana use among tobacco users. Results: From 2011 to 2012, 5.2% of participants were past month co-marijuana and tobacco users, 24.0% were tobacco-only users, and 2.3% were marijuana-only users. From 2003 to 2012, prevalence of co-use increased overall ($p < .0001$), and among males and females ($p < .001$, $p < .05$), those ages 26–34 ($p < .001$) and 50 + years ($p < .0001$), and Whites ($p < .01$), Blacks ($p < .05$), and Hispanics ($p < .01$); there were no changes among adults 18–25 years. Tobacco use among marijuana users decreased between 2003 and 2012 (from 74.3% to 69.6%, $p < .0001$), while marijuana use increased among tobacco users (from 14.2% to 17.8%, $p < .0001$). Conclusions: Co-use of tobacco and marijuana increased from 2003–2012, with marijuana use increasing among past-month tobacco users and tobacco use declining among past-month marijuana users. Improved surveillance of co-use is needed as marijuana legalization policies expand and become more integrated in communities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Trends](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

16. An event-level investigation of hangovers' relationship to age and drinking.

- Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Oct 2015, vol. 23, no. 5, p. 314-323, 1064-1297 (Oct 2015)
- Author(s):** Huntley, Geoffrey; Treloar, Hayley; Blanchard, Alexander; Monti, Peter M.; Carey, Kate B.; Rohsenow, Damaris J.; Miranda, Robert, Jr.
- Abstract:** Animal and human data suggest that adolescents experience hangover effects that are distinct from adults. The present study used ecological momentary assessment (EMA) methods to examine the temporal relationships between drinking and hangovers, and how this varied by age and sex. We hypothesized that alcohol's dose-dependent effects on hangover severity are more pronounced among adolescents and young adults than older drinkers. We also explored whether greater hangover severity would lead to a lower likelihood and volume of alcohol use later the same day. Data were pooled from 4 studies of drinkers ($N = 274$; ages 15 to 66 years) who completed a 4- to 14-day ($M = 7.46$, $SD = 1.13$) EMA monitoring period. Each morning, participants recorded how much alcohol they consumed the day before and rated their hangover severity. Participants who consumed a greater quantity of alcohol the prior day reported more severe hangover symptoms; however, there was an interaction between drinking volume and age, such that hangover was more severe among younger drinkers, especially at higher drinking levels. More severe hangover symptoms did not predict the likelihood of drinking later that day; however, on drinking days, more severe hangover symptoms predicted lower quantities of alcohol use later that day. This event-level effect did not vary as a function of age. Study

outcomes did not vary by sex. Our findings suggest that younger drinkers experience more severe hangovers, and that greater hangover results in lighter drinking later that same day regardless of age. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Symptoms](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Alcohol Intoxication](#)

Source: PsycInfo

17. Individual variables related to craving reduction in cue exposure treatment.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Oct 2015, vol. 49, p. 59-63, 0306-4603 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Pericot-Valverde, Irene; García-Rodríguez, Olaya; Gutiérrez-Maldonado, José; Secades-Villa, Roberto

Abstract: Introduction: Although extensive research has demonstrated that cigarette craving can be effectively attenuated, very few studies have explored associations between individual variables and craving reduction. This study explored whether individual characteristics predict craving decreases during virtual reality cue exposure treatment (VR-CET). Method: Participants were 41 treatment-seeking smokers (73% women) with a mean age of 39.4 (SD = 13.2), who had been smoking 15.0 (SD = 7.1) cigarettes per day for 20.0 (SD = 10.7) years. Their mean score on the Fagerström Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND) was 4.8 (SD = 2.3). Participants completed five cue exposure sessions using virtual reality for smoking cessation over a five-week period. The percentage of reduction in craving was calculated by comparing self-reported craving after the first and last exposure sessions. Sociodemographic characteristics (gender, age, years of education and marital status), tobacco-related [duration of daily smoking, cigarettes per day, FTND and Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS)] and psychological characteristics [depressive symptoms (Beck's Depression Inventory-Second Edition, BDI-II), impulsiveness (delay discounting) and anxiety (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, STAI)] were examined as possible predictors for craving reductions. Results: Multiple regression revealed that greater decreases in craving were associated with younger age ($\beta = -.30$, $p = .043$), cigarettes smoked per day ($\beta = .30$, $p = .042$), higher values on delay discounting ($\beta = .34$, $p = .020$) and higher BDI-II scores ($\beta = .30$, $p = .035$). Conclusion: These findings suggest that smokers with certain individual characteristics may benefit most from interventions aimed at reducing craving through VR-CET. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Virtual Reality](#)
[Cues](#)
[Craving](#)
[Exposure](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

18. A randomized controlled trial of a behavioral economic intervention for alcohol and marijuana use.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Oct 2015, vol. 23, no. 5, p. 332-338, 1064-1297 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Yurasek, Ali M.; Dennhardt, Ashley A.; Murphy, James G.

Abstract: A recent study demonstrated that a single 50-min supplemental session that targeted the behavioral economic mechanisms of substance-free reinforcement and delayed reward discounting (Substance-Free Activity Session: SFAS) enhanced the efficacy of a standard alcohol brief motivational intervention (BMI) for college drinkers. The purpose of the current study was to conduct a randomized controlled trial intended to replicate and extend the aforementioned study by focusing on both drug and alcohol misuse and reducing session length in order to enhance dissemination potential. Participants were 97

college students (58.8% women; 59.8% White/Caucasian, and 30.9% African American; M age = 20.01, SD = 2.23) who reported at least 1 heavy drinking episode in the past month (M = 4.01 episodes). Most participants (62%) reported recent marijuana use (M = 12.22 days of past-month use). After completing a baseline assessment and an individual 30-min alcohol-focused BMI, participants were randomized to either the 30-min SFAS session or an education control session. A series of mixed model intent-to-treat analyses revealed that both groups reported drinking reductions and that participants in the BMI + SFAS group reported fewer days using marijuana at the 6-month follow-up. These results do not support the incremental efficacy of the briefer SFAS for reducing drinking but suggest that it may improve marijuana outcomes. Future research is needed to identify the ideal length and timing of the SFAS supplement to BMIs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Motivation](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Behavioral Economics](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycInfo

19. Unfazed or dazed and confused: Does early adolescent marijuana use cause sustained impairments in attention and academic functioning?

Citation: Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, Oct 2015, vol. 43, no. 7, p. 1203-1217, 0091-0627 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Pardini, Dustin; White, Helene R.; Xiong, Shuangyan; Bechtold, Jordan; Chung, Tammy; Loeber, Rolf; Hipwell, Alison

Abstract: There is some suggestion that heavy marijuana use during early adolescence (prior to age 17) may cause significant impairments in attention and academic functioning that remain despite sustained periods of abstinence. However, no longitudinal studies have examined whether both male and female adolescents who engage in low (less than once a month) to moderate (at least once a monthly) marijuana use experience increased problems with attention and academic performance, and whether these problems remain following sustained abstinence. The current study used within-individual change models to control for all potential pre-existing and time-stable confounds when examining this potential causal association in two gender-specific longitudinal samples assessed annually from ages 11 to 16 (Pittsburgh Youth Study N = 479; Pittsburgh Girls Study N = 2296). Analyses also controlled for the potential influence of several pertinent time-varying factors (e.g., other substance use, peer delinquency). Prior to controlling for time-varying confounds, analyses indicated that adolescents tended to experience an increase in parent-reported attention and academic problems, relative to their pre-onset levels, during years when they used marijuana. After controlling for several time-varying confounds, only the association between marijuana use and attention problems in the sample of girls remained statistically significant. There was no evidence indicating that adolescents who used marijuana experienced lingering attention and academic problems, relative to their pre-onset levels, after abstaining from use for at least a year. These results suggest that adolescents who engage in low to moderate marijuana use experience an increase in observable attention and academic problems, but these problems appear to be minimal and are eliminated following sustained abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Academic Achievement](#)
[Mental Confusion](#)
[Attention](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
[Marijuana Usage](#)

Source: PsycInfo

20. The evaluation of sexual dysfunction among male patients with methamphetamine abuse and withdrawal.

- Citation:** Journal of Substance Use, Oct 2015, vol. 20, no. 5, p. 363-366, 1465-9891 (Oct 2015)
- Author(s):** Farnia, Vahid; Shakeri, Jalal; Tatari, Faezeh; AhmadiJuibari, Toraj; Yazdchi, Katayoun; Abdoli, Nasrin
- Abstract:** Background: Although sexual dysfunction is a common problem among methamphetamine (MA) abusers, the prevalence and features of this disorder are not well known. Objectives: To evaluate sexual dysfunction in patients during MA abuse and withdrawal. Methods: This is a cross-sectional study conducted during March 2012 to April 2013. Ninety three subjects were studied within three groups. Group 1 and 2 consisted of participants who were abused MA for less than and more than 1 month, respectively. Participants in group 3 were in first month of MA withdrawal. All of the subjects evaluated with the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV disorders (SCID-IV) and the International Index of Erectile Function-5 (IIEF-5). Results: Mean age of the patients was 25.86 ± 9.10 , 28.96 ± 8.10 and 29.96 ± 9.30 year in group 1, 2 and 3, respectively ($p = 0.09$). Mean IIEF-5 scores was 22.12 ± 2.70 , 16.43 ± 3.10 and 12.86 ± 6.30 in group 1, 2 and 3, respectively. There was significant difference in mean IIEF-5 scores between study groups ($p = 0.02$). Conclusion: Although MA can increase libido and sexual excitement in short-term usage, but may induce sexual dysfunction in long-term abuse and leading severe sexual dysfunction during withdrawal. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Drug Withdrawal](#)
[Symptoms](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Sexual Function Disturbances](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

21. Flourishing after addiction: An invited commentary on the McGaffin et al. (2015) study.

- Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, Oct 2015, vol. 23, no. 5, p. 361-363, 1606-6359 (Oct 2015)
- Author(s):** Keyes, Corey L. M.
- Abstract:** Comments on an article by Breanna Joy McGaffin et al. (see record 2015-35390-001). The McGaffin et al. paper represents another important study that contributes to the growing literature on the effectiveness of the inclusion of a 12-step components to the Australian Salvation Army residential substance abuse treatment program. However, the paper by McGaffin et al. also represents a very important exception to the studies of the effectiveness of 12-step programs because it includes positive mental health as the outcome. Treatment effectiveness is typically assessed, in part, by rate and duration of abstinence from alcohol use. In my opinion, abstinence should remain the first and foremost outcome of treatment effectiveness. McGaffin et al. showed that individuals who completed the treatment program and who abstained from substance use after discharge were much more likely to be flourishing than individuals who used substances after completing the program. While the McGaffin et al. study supported the mental health as a consequence model, there is a tantalizing finding in their baseline data suggesting that flourishing at the time of intake may influence treatment effectiveness. McGaffin et al. has prompted more personal hope to the author in his personal journey of recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)
- Subject Headings:** [Mental Health](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Clients](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

22. Cognitive failures in daily life: Exploring the link with Internet addiction and problematic mobile phone use.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 51, no. Pt A, p. 75-81, 0747-5632 (Oct 2015)
- Author(s):** Hadlington, L. J.
- Abstract:** A questionnaire-based study aimed to explore the link between Internet addiction, problematic mobile phone use and the occurrence of cognitive failures in daily life. Previous research has suggested that individuals who have lower working memory capacity (WMC) and poorer attentional control (AC) maybe poorer at limiting the distraction effect posed by access to communicative digital media such as the Internet and mobile phones (Unsworth, McMillan, Brewer, & Spillers, 2012). 210 participants completed an online questionnaire which comprised of the Online Cognition Scale (OCS; Davis, Flett, & Besser, 2002), the Problematic Mobile Phone Use Scale (MPPUS; Bianchi & Phillips, 2005) and the Cognitive Failures Questionnaire (CFQ; Broadbent, Cooper, FitzGerald, & Parkes, 1982). Both the OCS and MPPUS were significantly positively correlated to scores on the CFQ. Further analysis revealed a significant difference between high and low scoring groups for both the MPPUS and the OCS and scores on the CFQ, with those in the higher groups presenting greater self reported cognitive failures. The results are interpreted as being symptomatic of individuals in the higher OCS and MPPUS groups as being less resilient to the distractions posed by digital media and technology with a suggested link to lower WMC and AC. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Internet Addiction](#)
[Distraction](#)
[Short Term Memory](#)
[Cellular Phones](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

23. Can the Problematic Internet Use evolve in a pre-psychotic state? A single case study with the Wartegg.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 51, no. Pt A, p. 532-538, 0747-5632 (Oct 2015)
- Author(s):** Rizzo, Amelia; Villa, Lucia Della; Crisi, Alessandro
- Abstract:** This study consists in a single case report. A 17 year old boy was hospitalized for 80 days at the Psychiatric Service of Diagnosis and Treatment (SPDC), due to his overwhelming anxiety of going mad. From the anamnesis results that around the age of 13 begun a slow but progressive retirement in the virtual world. For his psychological evaluation, during hospitalization, were used: the Social Adaptation Self-evaluation Scale (SASS), the Scale for rapid dimensional assessment (SVARAD), the Base-Symptom Questionnaire (FBF), the Kleinian Psychoanalytic Diagnostic Scale (KPDS) and the Wartegg projective method, analyzed with the Crisi's Wartegg System (CWS). The analysis of the questionnaires and the psychological interpretations – in the light of the individual clinical history – suggest that the withdrawal in cyber dependence could have represent a first sign of the pre-psychotic state. The implications for clinical practice and research are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Internet Addiction](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Virtual Reality](#)
[Psychosis](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

24. Understanding spirituality in recovery from addiction: Reintegrating the psyche to release the human spirit.

- Citation:** Addiction Research & Theory, Oct 2015, vol. 23, no. 5, p. 364-371, 1606-6359 (Oct 2015)
- Author(s):** Mustain, Joshua R.; Helminiak, Daniel A.

Abstract: We examine the psychodynamic processes at play in recovery from addiction and give particular attention to Bernard Lonergan's tripartite model of human beings, which differentiates within the mind two distinct dimensions—psyche and spirit. Our goal is to show that the changes that occur during recovery are a direct result of psychic restructuring and are not necessarily, vice versa, due to spiritual growth via relationship with some Higher Power, which some popular recovery programs emphasize as a requisite for recovery. To exemplify this claim, we examine in detail three key aspects of psychic restructuring that may result in subsequent spiritual integration: the reestablishment of a sense of self, the development of a sense of connectedness to others, and the ability to regulate emotions. In this article we do not intend to aggrandize or disparage popular recovery programs, but to elucidate the process of psychic reintegration and to clarify the genuine spiritual foundation of recovery, and to advocate a mature, self-responsible spirituality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Psychodynamics](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Mind](#)
[Spirituality](#)

Source: PsycInfo

25. Kappa opioid receptor signaling in the brain: Circuitry and implications for treatment.

Citation: Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry, Oct 2015, vol. 62, p. 51-60, 0278-5846 (Oct 1, 2015)

Author(s): Crowley, Nicole A.; Kash, Thomas L.

Abstract: Kappa opioid receptors (KORs) in the central nervous system have been known to be important regulators of a variety of psychiatry illnesses, including anxiety and addiction, but their precise involvement in these disorders is complex and has yet to be fully elucidated. Here, we briefly review the pharmacology of KORs in the brain, including KOR's involvement in anxiety, depression, and drug addiction. We also review the known neuronal circuitry impacted by KOR signaling, and interactions with corticotrophin-releasing factor (CRF), another key peptide in anxiety-related illnesses, as well as the role of glucocorticoids. We suggest that KORs are a promising therapeutic target for a host of neuropsychiatric conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Neurotransmission](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Dynorphins](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Central Nervous System](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Neural Receptors](#)

Source: PsycInfo

26. Race, inequality and the medicalization of drug addiction: An analysis of documentary films.

Citation: Journal of Substance Use, Oct 2015, vol. 20, no. 5, p. 319-332, 1465-9891 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Anderson, Tammy L.; Scott, Brittany Lynn; Kavanaugh, Philip R.

Abstract: The increased medicalization of traits and behaviors signifies a society eager for more humane approaches to social problems such as drug addiction. Yet, scholars have only begun to understand how medicalization processes might perpetuate inequality. One type of disparity could be symbolic if media campaigns represent people differently. For

example, to what extent does the neuroscience approach define all addicts as patients suffering a brain disease? Our paper begins to address this question by analyzing documentary films between 1991 and 2008. We found evidence of symbolic inequality by race in both the representation of addicts and explanations of their addictions. White addicts were portrayed as patients suffering disease and in need of treatment despite their heavy criminal involvement. Overall, minorities were under-represented in medicalized narratives. When depicted, minority addicts were discussed with criminal narratives, highlighting personal choice, deviance and state control. We end by linking our work to debates on the medicalization of drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Social Issues](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Society](#)
[Race and Ethnic Discrimination](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Films](#)
[Stigma](#)

Source: PsycInfo

27. Implicit associations in cybersex addiction: Adaption of an Implicit Association Test with pornographic pictures.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, Oct 2015, vol. 49, p. 7-12, 0306-4603 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Snagowski, Jan; Wegmann, Elisa; Pekal, Jaro; Laier, Christian; Brand, Matthias

Abstract: Recent studies show similarities between cybersex addiction and substance dependencies and argue to classify cybersex addiction as a behavioral addiction. In substance dependency, implicit associations are known to play a crucial role, and such implicit associations have not been studied in cybersex addiction, so far. In this experimental study, 128 heterosexual male participants completed an Implicit Association Test (IAT; Greenwald, McGhee, & Schwartz, 1998) modified with pornographic pictures. Further, problematic sexual behavior, sensitivity towards sexual excitation, tendencies towards cybersex addiction, and subjective craving due to watching pornographic pictures were assessed. Results show positive relationships between implicit associations of pornographic pictures with positive emotions and tendencies towards cybersex addiction, problematic sexual behavior, sensitivity towards sexual excitation as well as subjective craving. Moreover, a moderated regression analysis revealed that individuals who reported high subjective craving and showed positive implicit associations of pornographic pictures with positive emotions, particularly tended towards cybersex addiction. The findings suggest a potential role of positive implicit associations with pornographic pictures in the development and maintenance of cybersex addiction. Moreover, the results of the current study are comparable to findings from substance dependency research and emphasize analogies between cybersex addiction and substance dependencies or other behavioral addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Pornography](#)
[Implicit Learning](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Sexual Arousal](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

28. Exploring the Online Cognition Scale in a Polish sample.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 51, no. Pt A, p. 470-475, 0747-5632 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Błachnio, Agata; Przepiórka, Aneta; Hawi, Nazir S.

Abstract: Internet use is increasing every year and it involves a risk of pathological use that worsens users' quality of life in every aspect. A good instrument to diagnose this problem is essential. The first purpose of this paper is to present the Polish version of Davis's Online Cognition Scale (OCS). The second purpose is to discuss the gender differences in OCS scores that were found in the study. A sample of 626 individuals aged 11–84 years, M age = 21.68 years, SD = 5.15, 40.3% males took part in the study. On this sample, the psychometric properties of the Polish version of the OCS were investigated. The Corrected Item-Total Correlation values ranged from .377 to .679, indicating that the scale's items measured the same construct: pathological Internet use. Also, the internal consistency was very good (α = .817). Consonant with the original version, we obtained a four-factor model comprising impulsivity, loneliness/depression, distraction, and social comfort. Our conclusion is that the Polish version of the OCS is a valid instrument for measuring Internet addiction. Gender differences were discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Rating Scales](#)
[Test Validity](#)
[Cognition](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Foreign Language Translation](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Diagnosis](#)

Source: PsycInfo

29. Sex differences in spiritual coping, forgiveness, and gratitude before and after a basic alcohol addiction treatment program.

Citation: Journal of Religion and Health, Oct 2015, vol. 54, no. 5, p. 1931-1949, 0022-4197 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Charzyńska, Edyta

Abstract: The aim of the study was to examine the sex differences in the initial level of spiritual coping, forgiveness, and gratitude and changes occurring in these areas during a basic alcohol addiction treatment program. The study involved 112 persons, including 56 women and 56 men, who started and completed a basic alcohol addiction treatment program at day care units of 11 treatment centers. Two measurements were taken: one in the first week of the treatment, and one in the last week (5th–7th week after baseline). The Spiritual Coping Questionnaire, the Forgiveness Scale, and Gratitude Questionnaire were used. When starting the therapy, women had a higher level of negative spiritual coping (p = .024) and a lower level of forgiveness of others (p = .041) than men. During the therapy, positive changes in spiritual coping occurred in both sex groups, although in the case of women they involved improvements in more domains and they were stronger. The increase in the level of moral values (except for self-forgiveness) was noted solely in women. The study reveals the need to take sex differences into consideration when introducing spiritual elements into the therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Gratitude](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Coping Behavior](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Spirituality](#)
[Alcohol Abuse](#)
[Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Forgiveness](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycInfo

30. Identification and management of nonsystematic purchase task data: Toward best practice.

- Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Oct 2015, vol. 23, no. 5, p. 377-386, 1064-1297 (Oct 2015)
- Author(s):** Stein, Jeffrey S.; Koffarnus, Mikhail N.; Snider, Sarah E.; Quisenberry, Amanda J.; Bickel, Warren K.
- Abstract:** Experimental assessments of demand allow the examination of economic phenomena relevant to the etiology, maintenance, and treatment of addiction and other pathologies (e.g., obesity). Although such assessments have historically been resource intensive, development and use of purchase tasks—in which participants purchase 1 or more hypothetical or real commodities across a range of prices—have made data collection more practical and have increased the rate of scientific discovery. However, extraneous sources of variability occasionally produce nonsystematic demand data, in which price exerts either no or inconsistent effects on the purchases of individual participants. Such data increase measurement error, can often not be interpreted in light of research aims, and likely obscure effects of the variable(s) under investigation. Using data from 494 participants, we introduce and evaluate an algorithm (derived from prior methods) for identifying nonsystematic demand data, wherein individual participants' demand functions are judged against 2 general, empirically based assumptions: (a) global, price-dependent reduction in consumption and (b) consistency in purchasing across prices. We also introduce guidelines for handling nonsystematic data, noting some conditions in which excluding such data from primary analyses may be appropriate and others in which doing so may bias conclusions. Adoption of the methods presented here may serve to unify the research literature and facilitate discovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Drugs](#)
[Consumer Behavior](#)
[Algorithms](#)
[Treatment](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Behavioral Economics](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

31. Alcohol craving and demand mediate the relation between posttraumatic stress symptoms and alcohol-related consequences.

- Citation:** Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Oct 2015, vol. 23, no. 5, p. 324-331, 1064-1297 (Oct 2015)
- Author(s):** Tripp, Jessica C.; Meshesha, Lidia Z.; Teeters, Jenni B.; Pickover, Alison M.; McDevitt-Murphy, Meghan E.; Murphy, James G.
- Abstract:** Posttraumatic stress (PTS) symptoms are associated with alcohol-related consequences, but there is a need to understand mediators that may help explain the reasons for this relationship. Individuals with PTS may experience elevated craving and alcohol reward value (demand), which may contribute to risk for alcohol-related consequences. We examined relationships between PTS status, craving, alcohol demand, and alcohol-related consequences in PTS-positive (n = 64) and PTS-negative (n = 200) college students (M age = 21.7; 77% women; 54% Caucasian; 34% African American) who endorsed past-month alcohol use. We tested craving and alcohol demand as mediators of the relation between PTS status and alcohol-related consequences. Craving (B = .04, SE = .02, 95% CI [.01, .10]), demand intensity (B = .02, SE = .02, 95% CI [.001, .07]), and demand elasticity (B = .05, SE = .03, 95% CI [.006, .12]) significantly mediated the association between PTS symptoms and alcohol-related consequences. Craving remained a significant mediator in a multiple mediators model (B = .08, SE = .04, 95% CI [.03, .19]). Craving and alcohol demand may partially explain the relation between PTS status and alcohol-related consequences. Craving may be especially salient for individuals with PTS symptoms, as it may lead to more severe alcohol-related consequences even in the absence of elevated alcohol consumption. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Craving](#)

Alcohol Drinking Attitudes
 Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
 Alcohols
 Symptoms
 Stress
 Behavioral Economics
 Alcoholism

Source: PsycInfo

32. Depression in patients with alcohol use disorders: Systematic review and meta-analysis of outcomes for independent and substance-induced disorders.

Citation: Journal of Affective Disorders, Oct 2015, vol. 185, p. 47-59, 0165-0327 (Oct 1, 2015)

Author(s): Foulds, James A.; Adamson, Simon J.; Boden, Joseph M.; Williman, Jonathan A.; Mulder, Roger T.

Abstract: Background: In patients with an alcohol use disorder, depression is commonly categorised as independent (ID) or substance-induced (SID). It is not established whether these conditions respond differently to treatment. Methods: MEDLINE, Embase and Cochrane databases from 1980 to 2014 were searched for studies on alcohol use disorders with coexisting depressive symptoms. Meta-analyses were conducted using random effects models, to derive pooled effect estimates of the change in depression during treatment and the effect of antidepressant therapy. Results: Twenty-two studies met inclusion criteria for the review, of which 11/22 were included in the meta-analysis. All studies reported a large improvement in depression symptom score, most of which occurred within the first 3–6 weeks of treatment. The amount of improvement during follow up was similar in studies on ID in comparison to those in undifferentiated depression. Evidence on the outcome for SID was limited. The effect size of antidepressant therapy compared to placebo was 0.25 (0.06, 0.44) for ID and 0.08 (–0.31, 0.47) for SID or undifferentiated depression. Limitations: Few studies examined the natural history and treatment response of SID. There was heterogeneity between studies, which was partly explained by baseline depression severity. Conclusions: Treatment for depression co-occurring with an alcohol use disorder is associated with a large early improvement in depression, even if depression is believed to be independent of drinking. The effect of antidepressant therapy on depression in patients with alcohol use disorders is modest, with stronger evidence in ID. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: Drug Abuse
 Antidepressant Drugs
 Major Depression
 Alcohol Abuse
 Treatment Outcomes
 Alcoholism
 Drug Therapy

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Elsevier Science in *Journal of Affective Disorders*

33. Effects of continuous nicotine treatment and subsequent termination on cocaine versus food choice in male rhesus monkeys.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Oct 2015, vol. 23, no. 5, p. 395-404, 1064-1297 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Schwienteck, Kathryn L.; Negus, S. Stevens; Poklis, Justin L.; Banks, Matthew L.

Abstract: One complicating factor in cocaine addiction may be concurrent exposure and potential dependence on nicotine. The aim of the present study was to determine the effects of continuous nicotine treatment and subsequent termination on cocaine versus food choice in rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*). For comparison, we also determined effects of the nicotinic receptor antagonist mecamylamine on cocaine versus food choice during continuous saline and nicotine treatment. Rhesus monkeys (N = 3) responded under a

concurrent schedule of food pellet (1 g) and intravenous cocaine (0–0.1 mg/kg/injection) availability. Saline and ascending nicotine doses (0.1–1.0 mg/kg/hr, intravenous) were continuously infused for 7-day treatment periods and separated by 24-hr saline treatment periods. Acute effects of mecamylamine (0.32–1.8 mg/kg, intramuscular, 15 min pretreatment) were determined during continuous saline and 0.32-mg/kg/hr nicotine treatments. During saline treatment, cocaine maintained a dose-dependent increase in cocaine choice. Nicotine treatment did not alter cocaine versus food choice. In contrast, preference of 0.032 mg/kg/injection cocaine was attenuated 24 hr following termination of 0.32-mg/kg/hr nicotine treatment, despite no somatic abstinence signs being observed. Acute mecamylamine enhanced cocaine choice during saline treatment and mainly suppressed rates of behavior during nicotine treatment. Overall, continuous nicotine exposure, up to 1 mg/kg/hr, does not enhance cocaine choice and does not produce nicotine dependence, as demonstrated by the lack of abstinence signs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nicotine](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Food](#)
[Mecamylamine](#)
[Choice Behavior](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Monkeys](#)

Source: PsycInfo

34. "'Food addiction' and its association with a dopaminergic multilocus genetic profile": Corrigendum.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 149, p. 340., 0031-9384 (Oct 1, 2015)

Author(s): Davis, Caroline; Loxton, Natalie J.; Levitan, Robert D.; Kaplan, Allan S.; Carter, Jacqueline C.; Kennedy, James L.

Abstract: Reports an error in "'Food addiction' and its association with a dopaminergic multilocus genetic profile" by Caroline Davis, Natalie J. Loxton, Robert D. Levitan, Allan S. Kaplan, Jacqueline C. Carter and James L. Kennedy (Physiology & Behavior, 2013[Jun][13], Vol 118, 63-69). In the original article, Table 1 and the text immediately above and below the table was mislabelled. The corrections are given in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2013-26532-012). Background: Our objective was to employ a novel genetic methodology—whereby functional variants of the dopamine pathway were aggregated to reflect a polygenic liability—in the study of food addiction. We anticipated that the composite index of elevated dopamine signaling (a multilocus genetic profile score [MLGP]) would distinguish those with a designation of food addiction (according to the Yale Food Addiction Scale [YFAS] criteria), and age and weight equivalent controls. Our second aim was to assess whether this index was positively associated with eating-related sub-phenotypes of food addiction (e.g. binge eating and food cravings). Methods: Adults (n = 120) recruited from the community were solicited for an overeating/overweight study. Eating-behavior questionnaires were completed and a blood sample was taken for genotyping. Results and conclusions: The YFAS identified 21 participants with food addiction. As predicted, the MLGP score was higher in those with YFAS-diagnosed food addiction, and it correlated positively with binge eating, food cravings, and emotional overeating. We then tested a multiple-mediation model proposing that reward-driven overeating facilitates the relationship between the MLGP score and food addiction. The model was statistically significant, supporting the view that the relationship between a composite genetic index of dopamine signaling and food addiction is mediated by certain aspects of reward-responsive overeating. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)

Subject Headings: [Food](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Eating Behavior](#)
[Genetics](#)
[Dopamine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Physiology and Behavior](#)

35. Predicting adolescent Internet addiction: The roles of demographics, technology accessibility, unwillingness to communicate and sought Internet gratifications.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 51, no. Pt A, p. 24-33, 0747-5632 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Dhir, Amandeep; Chen, Sufen; Nieminen, Marko

Abstract: Although research examining Internet addiction is as old as the Internet itself, the roles of Internet users' background characteristics and sought Internet gratifications in predicting Internet addiction (IA) are still unclear. Previous literature has pointed out the urgent need to identify how Internet addicts differ from non-addicts with regard to their background characteristics and Internet gratifications. In order to provide conceptual links among IA, background characteristics and Internet gratifications, a cross-sectional survey-based research study was conducted with 1914 adolescent Internet users from India. The data were gathered from 10 junior and senior high schools from four cities in northwestern India. The data were analyzed using exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, Pearson correlations, independent sample t-tests, logistic regression and hierarchical multiple regression. The study results suggest that gender (male), daily time spent on Internet use, reward seeking, and connecting and social influence gratifications dichotomize the Internet addict and non-addict cohorts. Besides these study variables, academic performance, parental attitudes towards Internet use, approach avoidance, information seeking, and exposure and coordination gratifications were found to lead to the conditioning of IA among adolescent Internet users. The practical as well as theoretical implications for IA research and other stakeholders are also discussed and presented. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Adolescent Development](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Information Technology](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Communication](#)

Source: PsycInfo

36. Relationships among adaptive and maladaptive emotion regulation strategies and psychopathology during the treatment of comorbid anxiety and alcohol use disorders.

Citation: Behaviour Research and Therapy, Oct 2015, vol. 73, p. 124-130, 0005-7967 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Conklin, Laren R.; Cassiello-Robbins, Clair; Brake, C. Alex; Sauer-Zavala, Shannon; Farchione, Todd J.; Ciraulo, Domenic A.; Barlow, David H.

Abstract: Both maladaptive and adaptive emotion regulation strategies have been linked with psychopathology. However, previous studies have largely examined them separately, and little research has examined the interplay of these strategies cross-sectionally or longitudinally in patients undergoing psychological treatment. This study examined the use and interplay of adaptive and maladaptive emotion regulation strategies in 81 patients receiving cognitive-behavioral interventions for comorbid alcohol use and anxiety disorders. Patients completed measures of emotion regulation strategy use and symptoms of psychopathology pre- and post-treatment. Cross-sectionally, higher use of maladaptive strategies (e.g., denial) was significantly related to higher psychopathology pre- and post-treatment, whereas higher use of adaptive strategies (e.g., acceptance) only significantly related to lower psychopathology post-treatment. Prospectively, changes in maladaptive strategies, but not changes in adaptive strategies, were significantly associated with post-treatment psychopathology. However, for patients with higher pre-treatment maladaptive strategy use, gains in adaptive strategies were significantly associated with lower post-treatment psychopathology. These findings suggest that psychological treatments may maximize efficacy by considering patient skill use at

treatment outset. By better understanding a patient's initial emotion regulation skills, clinicians may be better able to optimize treatment outcomes by emphasizing maladaptive strategy use reduction predominately, or in conjunction with increasing adaptive skill use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Psychopathology](#)
[Anxiety Disorders](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Emotional Regulation](#)
[Alcoholism](#)

Source: PsycInfo

37. Flourishing, languishing and moderate mental health: Prevalence and change in mental health during recovery from drug and alcohol problems.

Citation: Addiction Research & Theory, Oct 2015, vol. 23, no. 5, p. 351-360, 1606-6359 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): McGaffin, Breanna Joy; Deane, Frank P.; Kelly, Peter J.; Ciarrochi, Joseph

Abstract: The aim was to explore the utility of Keyes' concept of mental health in a substance addiction context. Mental health is considered the presence of emotional wellbeing in conjunction with high levels of social and psychological functioning. Using Keyes' measure, the frequency of languishing and flourishing is compared between clients who became abstinent and those continuing to use substances following treatment. It was hypothesised that there would be a significant interaction between substance use and levels of mental health over time. Participants were 794 individuals (79.5% male) attending residential substance abuse treatment provided by The Australian Salvation Army. The current sample was drawn from a larger longitudinal study evaluating routine client outcomes. At entry to treatment there were higher rates of languishing compared to population estimates, yet greater rates of flourishing at all time points compared to community normative data. There was a significant interaction between continuous mental health and substance use status. Mental health was rated significantly higher by individuals who were abstinent than those who had used substances at 3-month post-discharge follow-up. The comorbidity of mental illness and substance misuse has previously been investigated, but this is the first study to investigate the prevalence of mental health. While participants who remained abstinent achieved the highest levels of flourishing, at follow-up there were lower rates of languishing than found in a general community sample. Additionally, results suggested that improved mental health was a consequence of reduced severity of alcohol and other drug abuse, and followed reductions in cravings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Mental Health](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Clients](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)

Source: PsycInfo

38. Assessing maladaptive cognitions related to online gaming: Proposing an adaptation of online cognitions scale.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 51, no. Pt A, p. 131-139, 0747-5632 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Komnениć, Darko; Filipović, Severina; Vukosavljević-Gvozden, Tatjana

Abstract: In light of the recent research indicating differences between Internet addiction and online gaming addiction, in this study, we propose an adaptation of Online Cognitions Scale (OCS) developed by Davis, Flett, and Besser (2002), with the purpose of assessing maladaptive cognitions specifically related to online gaming. The aim was to determine the psychometric properties of the modified version of OCS. Unlike other instruments measuring online gaming addiction, the focus of this scale is the cognitive aspect of online gaming, instead of the behavioural one. We administered the modified scale to adolescent and young adult online game players from Serbia (N =254). In order to determine the concurrent validity, we administered a previously established measure of online gaming addiction and a measure of a wide range of psychopathological symptoms. The modified scale was shown to be highly reliable. Exploratory factor analysis yielded six factors, unlike the original four factor structure, which were labelled as Diminished Impulse Control, Distraction, Immersion/Escapism, Social Comfort, General Sense of Comfort, and Online Games Appreciation. As expected, the modified OCS correlated highly with the measures of online gaming addiction and psychopathology. The findings suggest potential applicability of this instrument in domains of research, clinical assessment, therapy and treatment evaluation. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Rating Scales](#)
[Test Validity](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Adaptation](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Cognitions](#)
[Computer Games](#)

Source: PsycInfo

39. Effects of spatial memory on morphine CPP and locomotor sensitization in mice.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 149, p. 187-191, 0031-9384 (Oct 1, 2015)

Author(s): Zhu, Xiaolin; Sun, Wei; Li, Xinwang; Tan, Shuping; Zhang, Xiangyang

Abstract: Drug addiction is associated with memory processes. We simultaneously measured conditioned place preference (CPP) and locomotor sensitization to investigate the influence of spatial memory retrieval on morphine reward and psychomotor excitement. According to their performance in space probe trial involving the Morris water maze mice were assigned to high (including morphine and saline subgroups, H-Mor and H-Sal) and low spatial memory retrieval ability groups (L-Mor and L-Sal). Morphine (10mg/kg) produced significant CPP in L-Mor and H-Mor mice, although, L-Mor mice showed a significantly greater response to morphine. During the development period of behavior sensitization, no significant group-by-day interaction was found. However, locomotor activities of L-Mor mice were also significantly higher than H-Mor mice during the expression period of behavior sensitization. Our findings suggested that the spatial memory retrieval ability of mice influences morphine CPP, as well as behavioral sensitization. Thus, spatial memory might be implicated in drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Spatial Memory](#)
[Mice](#)
[Sensitization](#)
[Morphine](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Physiology and Behavior](#)

40. Effects of repeated morphine on intracranial self-stimulation in male rats in the absence or presence of a noxious pain stimulus.

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, Oct 2015, vol. 23, no. 5, p. 405-414, 1064-1297 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Miller, Laurence L.; Altarifi, Ahmad A.; Negus, S. Stevens

Abstract: Research on opioid analgesics such as morphine suggests that expression of abuse-related effects increases with repeated exposure. Repeated exposure to opioids often occurs clinically in the context of pain management, and a major concern for clinicians is the risk of iatrogenic addiction and dependence in patients receiving opioids for treatment of pain. This study compared abuse-related morphine effects in male rats in an intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) procedure after repeated treatment either with morphine alone or with morphine in combination with a repeated noxious stimulus (intraperitoneal administration of dilute acid). The study also permitted comparison of morphine potency and effectiveness to block acid-induced depression of ICSS (antinociception) and to produce enhanced facilitation of ICSS (abuse-related effect). There were 3 main findings. First, initial morphine exposure to drug naïve rats did not produce abuse-related ICSS facilitation. Second, repeated daily treatment with 3.2 mg/kg/day morphine for 6 days increased expression of ICSS facilitation. This occurred whether morphine was administered in the absence or presence of the noxious stimulus. Finally, a lower dose of 1.0 mg/kg/day morphine was sufficient to produce antinociception during repeated acid treatment, but this lower dose did not reliably increase abuse-related morphine effects. Taken together, these results suggest that prior morphine exposure can increase abuse liability of subsequent morphine treatments even when that morphine exposure occurs in the context of a pain state. However, it may be possible to relieve pain with relatively low morphine doses that do not produce increases in abuse-related morphine effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Rats](#)
[Pain](#)
[Brain Self Stimulation](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Morphine](#)
[Opiates](#)

Source: PsycInfo

41. Phantom phone signals: An investigation into the prevalence and predictors of imagined cell phone signals.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 51, no. Pt A, p. 356-362, 0747-5632 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Tanis, Martin; Beukeboom, Camiel J.; Hartmann, Tilo; Vermeulen, Ivar E.

Abstract: This paper aims to elucidate the peculiar phenomenon of imagined cell phone signals, or Phantom Phone Signals (PPS), which is defined as an individual's perception of a phone signal, indicating an incoming call, message, or social media notification, when in fact no such signal was transmitted. A survey among 408 US citizens confirmed that PPS is a highly prevalent phenomenon: Almost 50% of all respondents indicated to experience some form of PPS at least once a week, and 63% at least once a month. Further results show that intensity of phone use, self-reported excessive use, and phone addiction are positively related to the frequency of experiencing PPS. The explanation for these findings might be that chronically accessible schemas resulting from intensive phone use may result in misinterpretations of other signals, or in benign hallucinations, and that the perceived importance of phone use makes people more vigilant to potential phone signals. Need for popularity (NFP) proved to be a stronger predictor of PPS than need to belong, supporting the assumption that NFP is a good predictor for socially induced behavior. Finally, the injunctive and descriptive norms about being accessible on the phone only approached significance in their positive relation to experiencing PPS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Human Computer Interaction](#)
[Social Media](#)
[Cellular Phones](#)
[Perception](#)

[Compulsions](#)
[Messages](#)
[Mobile Devices](#)
[Auditory Hallucinations](#)

Source: PsycInfo

42. Aberrant approach-avoidance conflict resolution following repeated cocaine pre-exposure.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Oct 2015, vol. 232, no. 19, p. 3573-3583, 0033-3158 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Nguyen, David; Schumacher, Anett; Erb, Suzanne; Ito, Rutsuko

Abstract: Rationale: Addiction is characterized by persistence to seek drug reinforcement despite negative consequences. Drug-induced aberrations in approach and avoidance processing likely facilitate the sustenance of addiction pathology. Currently, the effects of repeated drug exposure on the resolution of conflicting approach and avoidance motivational signals have yet to be thoroughly investigated. Objective: The present study sought to investigate the effects of cocaine pre-exposure on conflict resolution using novel approach-avoidance paradigms. Methods: We used a novel mixed-valence conditioning paradigm to condition cocaine-pre-exposed rats to associate visuo-tactile cues with either the delivery of sucrose reward or shock punishment in the arms in which the cues were presented. Following training, exploration of an arm containing a superimposition of the cues was assessed as a measure of conflict resolution behavior. We also used a mixed-valence runway paradigm wherein cocaine-pre-exposed rats traversed an alleyway toward a goal compartment to receive a pairing of sucrose reward and shock punishment. Latency to enter the goal compartment across trials was taken as a measure of motivational conflict. Results: Our results reveal that cocaine pre-exposure attenuated learning for the aversive cue association in our conditioning paradigm and enhanced preference for mixed-valence stimuli in both paradigms. Conclusions: Repeated cocaine pre-exposure allows appetitive approach motivations to gain greater influence over behavioral output in the context of motivational conflict, due to aberrant positive and negative incentive motivational processing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Rats](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Approach Avoidance](#)
[Chemical Exposure](#)
[Conflict Resolution](#)

Source: PsycInfo

43. Ceftriaxone attenuates acquisition and facilitates extinction of cocaine-induced suppression of saccharin intake in C57BL/6J mice.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 149, p. 174-180, 0031-9384 (Oct 1, 2015)

Author(s): Freet, Christopher S.; Lawrence, Antoneal L.

Abstract: Growing evidence implicates glutamate homeostasis in a number of behaviors observed in addiction such as acquisition of drug taking, motivation, and reinstatement. To date, however, the role of glutamate homeostasis in the avoidance of natural rewards due to exposure to drugs of abuse has received little attention. The aim of the current study was to evaluate the beta-lactam antibiotic, ceftriaxone, which has been shown to normalize disrupted glutamate homeostasis associated with exposure to drugs of abuse, in cocaine-induced suppression of saccharin intake in C57BL/6J mice. Briefly, C57BL/6J mice received daily injections of either 200mg/kg ceftriaxone or saline. Mice were then given access to 0.15% saccharin for 1h and immediately injected intraperitoneally with either saline or 30mg/kg cocaine; taste-drug pairings occurred every 24h for 5 trials followed by a final CS only trial. One week following taste-drug pairings, extinction was evaluated in a series of one- and two-bottle saccharin intake tests. Individual differences in cocaine-induced suppression were observed (i.e., low and high suppressors) with differential effects of ceftriaxone. Ceftriaxone delayed suppression of saccharin intake in high suppressors but prevented suppression in low suppressors. In addition, ceftriaxone

history facilitated extinction in the high suppressors. These data suggest that changes in glutamate homeostasis may be involved in the formation and expression of cocaine-induced suppression of saccharin intake in mice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Motivation](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Reinstatement](#)
[Mice](#)
[Saccharin](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Physiology and Behavior](#)

44. Multidimensional approach toward spiritual coping: Construction and validation of the Spiritual Coping Questionnaire (SCQ).

Citation: Journal of Religion and Health, Oct 2015, vol. 54, no. 5, p. 1629-1646, 0022-4197 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Charzyńska, Edyta

Abstract: The aim of the research was to construct the Spiritual Coping Questionnaire (SCQ). Two studies have been carried out: the first on the sample of 1,296 persons facing stressful situations, and the second, on 352 persons undergoing alcohol addiction therapy. The first study provided data for PCA and CFA, calculation of internal consistency, test-retest reliability and descriptive statistics of the questionnaire. The second study allowed the author to verify the construct and criterion validity of the tool. The final version of the SCQ is composed of 32 items constituting two scales: positive and negative spiritual coping. The scale of positive spiritual coping includes four subscales—domains (personal, social, environmental and religious), and the scale of negative spiritual coping, three subscales (personal, social and religious). The validity and reliability of the tool are satisfactory. The questionnaire can be used to measure spiritual coping, both among religious and non-religious people. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Coping Behavior](#)
[Test Construction](#)
[Test Validity](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Spirituality](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Questionnaires](#)

Source: PsycInfo

45. Individual differences in anticipatory activity to food rewards predict cue-induced appetitive 50-kHz calls in rats.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 149, p. 107-118, 0031-9384 (Oct 1, 2015)

Author(s): Brenes, Juan C.; Schwarting, Rainer K. W.

Abstract: Reward-related stimuli come to acquire incentive salience through Pavlovian learning and become capable of controlling reward-oriented behaviors. Here, we examined individual differences in anticipatory activity elicited by reward-related cues as indicative of how animals attribute incentive salience to otherwise neutral stimuli. Since adult rats can signal incentive motivation states through ultrasonic vocalizations (USVs) at around 50-kHz, such calls were recorded in food-deprived rats trained to associate cues with food rewards, which were subsequently devalued by satiation. We found that the extent to which animals developed conditioned anticipatory activity to food cues while food deprived determined the level of cue-induced appetitive USVs while sated. Re-exposure to reward cues after a free-testing period reinstated USVs, invigorated reward seeking and consumption, and again, increases in calling occurred only in animals with high levels of cue-induced anticipatory activity. Reward-experienced rats systemically challenged with the catecholamine agonist amphetamine or with the dopamine receptor antagonist

flupenthixol showed attenuated responses to these drugs, especially for USVs and in subjects with high levels of cue-induced anticipatory activity. Our results suggest that individuals prone to attribute incentive salience to reward cues showed heightened reward-induced USVs which were reliably expressed over time and persisted despite physiological needs being fulfilled. Also, prone subjects seemed to undergo particular adaptations in their dopaminergic system related with incentive learning. Our findings may have translational relevance in preclinical research modeling compulsive disorders, which may be due to excessive attribution of incentive salience to reward cues, such as overeating, pathological gambling, and drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Food](#)
[Animal Learning](#)
[Rewards](#)
[Individual Differences](#)
[Cues](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Physiology and Behavior](#)

46. Deconstructing pathology: A narrative view of the intake process.

Citation: Journal of Constructivist Psychology, Oct 2015, vol. 28, no. 4, p. 316-328, 1072-0537 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Timm, Maria

Abstract: Many intake interviews begin, explicitly or implicitly, with the expectation that there is something “wrong” with the client. The structure of many psychological assessments supports this dominant pathogenic belief. They are often composed of checklists in which the client is asked to note any past illnesses, addictions, suicidal behavior, and so on. This emphasis on pathology from the beginning may cause an already vulnerable client to feel further destabilized. Moving away from a pathology-focused intake assessment can instead be viewed as an excavation of the client's often problematic dominant story and of the implicit endorsement of the client as “fused” with his or her problem. A narrative approach is uniquely situated to assist the client in excavating hope in the intake interview by inspiring use of questions that are attuned to gathering stories of strength alongside stories of difficulty. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Narratives](#)
[Pathology](#)
[Clients](#)
[Expectations](#)
[Intake Interview](#)

Source: PsycInfo

47. Video games from the perspective of adults with autism spectrum disorder.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 51, no. Pt A, p. 122-130, 0747-5632 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Mazurek, Micah O.; Engelhardt, Christopher R.; Clark, Kelsey E.

Abstract: Individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) experience significant challenges in community engagement and social activities, yet they have strong interests in video games. Thus, there has been increasing interest in understanding potentially positive and negative effects of video games in this population. However, research has not yet examined the perspectives of individuals with ASD themselves on this topic. The purpose of this study was to use qualitative methods to examine the preferences and motivations for video game play among adults with ASD. Individual interviews were conducted with 58 adults with ASD, and responses were coded through an iterative and collaborative process. Several themes were identified, including perceived benefits of video game use (e.g., social connection, stress reduction) as well as perceived negative effects (e.g., time

use, addictive potential). Participants also noted both positive and negative aspects of game design that affect their overall enjoyment. The most frequent all-time favorite video game genres were Role-Playing (31%) and Action-Adventure (19%). These qualitative findings enhance our understanding of video game use from the direct perspectives of individuals with ASD, and suggest a need for incorporating these perspectives in future quantitative studies on positive and negative aspects of game use in this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Motivation](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Preferences](#)
[Pervasive Developmental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycInfo

48. Chronic methamphetamine regulates the expression of MicroRNAs and putative target genes in the nucleus accumbens of mice.

Citation: Journal of Neuroscience Research, Oct 2015, vol. 93, no. 10, p. 1600-1610, 0360-4012 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Zhu, Li; Zhu, Jie; Liu, Yufeng; Chen, Yanjiong; Li, Yanlin; Chen, Sisi; Li, Tao; Dang, Yonghui; Chen, Teng

Abstract: MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are modulators of gene expression that play key regulatory roles in distinct cellular processes. Methamphetamine (METH) induces various aberrant changes in the limbic system by affecting a complex gene regulatory mechanism, yet the involvement of miRNAs in the effects of METH exposure remains unclear. This study identifies METH-responsive miRNAs and their potential effects in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) of mice. Using miRNA sequencing, we examined the expression of miRNAs in the NAc of saline- and METH-treated mice and identified 45 known miRNAs to be METH responsive. Additionally, we identified two novel miRNA candidates that were METH responsive (novel miR-m002C and novel miR-m009C). Our target prediction analysis suggested that the known METH-regulated miRNAs might target genes that are involved in cellular autophagy, cellular metabolism, and immune responses and that the novel METH-regulated miRNA candidates might target genes that are related to drug addiction. We also matched the predicted targets of METH-regulated miRNAs with the NAc messenger RNA expression profile, revealing eight putative METH-regulated target genes (*Arc*, *Capn9*, *Gbp5*, *Lefty1*, *Patl2*, *Pde4c*, *Strc*, and *Vmn1r58*). Thus, METH triggers an alteration in NAc miRNA expression, which could contribute to METH-induced changes in neuron autophagy, metabolism, and immune responses. The differential expression of putative target genes suggests their involvement following exposure to METH. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Methamphetamine](#)
[Ribonucleic Acid](#)
[Genes](#)
[Mice](#)
[Gene Expression](#)

Source: PsycInfo

49. Maternal nicotine exposure during lactation alters food preference, anxiety-like behavior and the brain dopaminergic reward system in the adult rat offspring.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 149, p. 131-141, 0031-9384 (Oct 1, 2015)

Author(s): Pinheiro, C. R.; Moura, E. G.; Manhães, A. C.; Fraga, M. C.; Claudio-Neto, S.; Younes-Rapozo, V.; Santos-Silva, A. P.; Lotufo, B. M.; Oliveira, E.; Lisboa, P. C.

Abstract: The mesolimbic reward pathway is activated by drugs of abuse and palatable food, causing a sense of pleasure, which promotes further consumption of these substances. Children whose parents smoke are more vulnerable to present addictive-like behavior to

drugs and food. We evaluated the association between maternal nicotine exposure during lactation with changes in feeding, behavior and in the dopaminergic reward system. On postnatal day (PN) 2, Wistar rat dams were implanted with minipumps releasing nicotine (N; 6mg/kg/day, s.c.) or saline (C) for 14days. On PN150 and PN160, offspring were divided into 4 groups for a food challenge: N and C that received standard chow (SC); and N and C that could freely self-select (SSD) between high-fat and high-sugar diets (HFD and HSD, respectively). Offspring were tested in the elevated plus maze (EPM) and open field (OF) arena on PN152–153. On PN170, offspring were euthanized for central dopaminergic analysis. SSD animals showed an increased food intake compared to SC ones and a preference for HFD. However, N-SSD animals consumed relatively more HSD than C-SSD ones. Regarding behavior, N animals showed an increase in the time spent in the EPM center and a reduction in relative activity in the OF center. N offspring presented lower dopamine receptor (D2R) and transporter (DAT) contents in the nucleus accumbens, and lower D2R in the arcuate nucleus. Postnatal exposure to nicotine increases preference for sugar and anxiety levels in the adult progeny possibly due to a decrease in dopaminergic action in the nucleus accumbens and arcuate nucleus. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Brain](#)
[Food Preferences](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Physiology and Behavior](#)

50. The role of chromatin repressive marks in cognition and disease: A focus on the repressive complex GLP/G9a.

Citation: Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, Oct 2015, vol. 124, p. 88-96, 1074-7427 (Oct 2015)

Author(s): Benevento, Marco; van de Molengraft, Marise; van Westen, Rhode; van Bokhoven, Hans; Nadif Kasri, Nael

Abstract: Histone post-translational modifications are key epigenetic processes controlling the regulation of gene transcription. In recent years it has become apparent that chromatin modifications contribute to cognition through the modulation of gene expression required for the expression and consolidation of memories. In this review, we focus on the role of histone methylation in the nervous system. Histone methylation is involved in a number of cognitive disturbances, such as intellectual disability, cocaine addiction and age-related cognitive decline. We provide an overview of the dynamic changes in methylation of histone lysine residues during learning and memory. With a special focus on H3K9 histone methyltransferases GLP and G9a, we summarize the effects of deficiencies in writer and eraser enzymes on neuronal plasticity and cognition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Genetic Transcription](#)
[Cognition](#)
[Epigenetics](#)
[Gene Expression](#)

Source: PsycInfo

51. The glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist exendin-4 reduces cocaine self-administration in mice.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 149, p. 262-268, 0031-9384 (Oct 1, 2015)

Author(s): Sørensen, Gunnar; Reddy, India A.; Weikop, Pia; Graham, Devon L.; Stanwood, Gregg D.; Wortwein, Gitta; Galli, Aurelio; Fink-Jensen, Anders

Abstract: Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) analogues are used for the treatment of type 2 diabetes. The ability of the GLP-1 system to decrease food intake in rodents has been well described and parallels results from clinical trials. GLP-1 receptors are expressed in the brain, including within the ventral tegmental area (VTA) and the nucleus accumbens

(NAc). Dopaminergic neurons in the VTA project to the NAc, and these neurons play a pivotal role in the rewarding effects of drugs of abuse. Based on the anatomical distribution of GLP-1 receptors in the brain and the well-established effects of GLP-1 on food reward, we decided to investigate the effect of the GLP-1 analogue exendin-4 on cocaine- and dopamine D1-receptor agonist-induced hyperlocomotion, on acute and chronic cocaine self-administration, on cocaine-induced striatal dopamine release in mice and on cocaine-induced c-fos activation. Here, we report that GLP-1 receptor stimulation reduces acute and chronic cocaine self-administration and attenuates cocaine-induced hyperlocomotion. In addition, we show that peripheral administration of exendin-4 reduces cocaine-induced elevation of striatal dopamine levels and striatal c-fos expression implicating central GLP-1 receptors in these responses. The present results demonstrate that the GLP-1 system modulates cocaine's effects on behavior and dopamine homeostasis, indicating that the GLP-1 receptor may be a novel target for the pharmacological treatment of drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Dopamine](#)
[Glucagon](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Mice](#)
[Diabetes](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Physiology and Behavior](#)

52. Sex and strain influence attribution of incentive salience to reward cues in mice.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, Oct 2015, vol. 292, p. 305-315, 0166-4328 (Oct 1, 2015)

Author(s): Dickson, Price E.; McNaughton, Kathryn A.; Hou, Lingfeng; Anderson, Laura C.; Long, Katie H.; Chesler, Elissa J.

Abstract: The propensity to attribute incentive salience to reward cues, measured by Pavlovian sign-tracking, is strongly associated with addiction-related traits including cocaine self-administration, impulsivity, novelty reactivity, and novelty preference. Despite its critical role in addiction, the genetic underpinnings of incentive salience attribution and its relationship to drug addiction are unknown. Mouse genetics can be a powerful means to discover genetic mechanisms underlying this relationship. However, feasibility of genetic dissection of sign-tracking in mice is unknown as only a single study limited to male C57BL/6J mice has rigorously examined this behavior, and limited sign-tracking was observed. Highly diverse mouse populations such as the Collaborative Cross (CC) and Diversity Outbred population (DO) possess a greater range of behavioral and genetic variation than conventional laboratory strains. In the present study, we evaluated sign-tracking and the related phenotype goal-tracking in mice of both sexes from five inbred CC and DO founder strains. Male CAST/EiJ mice exhibited robust sign-tracking; male NOD, male C57BL/6J, and female A/J mice also exhibited significant sign-tracking. Male and female mice from all strains exhibited significant goal-tracking, and significant strain and sex differences were observed. Sign-tracking in males was genetically correlated with exploration of a novel environment, and heritability of sign-tracking and goal-tracking ranged from .32 to .41. These data highlight the importance of considering genetic diversity when evaluating the occurrence of specific behavioral traits in the laboratory mouse and demonstrate that the CC and DO mouse populations can be used to discover mechanisms underlying genetic relationships among sign-tracking and addiction-related behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Rewards](#)
[Cues](#)
[Stimulus Salience](#)
[Phenotypes](#)
[Animal Sex Differences](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycInfo

53. Spatial learning in men undergoing alcohol detoxification.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, Oct 2015, vol. 149, p. 324-330, 0031-9384 (Oct 1, 2015)

Author(s): Ceccanti, Mauro; Hamilton, Derek; Coriale, Giovanna; Carito, Valentina; Aloe, Luigi; Chaldakov, George; Romeo, Marina; Ceccanti, Marco; Iannitelli, Angela; Fiore, Marco

Abstract: Alcohol dependence is a major public health problem worldwide. Brain and behavioral disruptions including changes in cognitive abilities are common features of alcohol addiction. Thus, the present study was aimed to investigate spatial learning and memory in 29 alcoholic men undergoing alcohol detoxification by using a virtual Morris maze task. As age-matched controls we recruited 29 men among occasional drinkers without history of alcohol dependence and/or alcohol related diseases and with a negative blood alcohol level at the time of testing. We found that the responses to the virtual Morris maze are impaired in men undergoing alcohol detoxification. Notably they showed increased latencies in the first movement during the trials, increased latencies in retrieving the hidden platform and increased latencies in reaching the visible platform. These findings were associated with reduced swimming time in the target quadrant of the pool where the platform had been during the 4 hidden platform trials of the learning phase compared to controls. Such increasing latency responses may suggest motor control, attentional and motivational deficits due to alcohol detoxification. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Public Health](#)
[Detoxification](#)
[Alcohols](#)
[Spatial Learning](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier Science* in [Physiology and Behavior](#)

54. Chronic treatment with the vasopressin 1b receptor antagonist SSR149415 prevents the dysphoria associated with nicotine withdrawal in rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, Oct 2015, vol. 292, p. 259-265, 0166-4328 (Oct 1, 2015)

Author(s): Qi, Xiaoli; Guzhva, Lidia; Ji, Yue; Bruijnzeel, Adriaan W.

Abstract: Nicotine addiction is a chronic brain disorder that is characterized by dysphoria upon smoking cessation and relapse after brief periods of abstinence. It has been hypothesized that the negative mood state associated with nicotine withdrawal is partly mediated by a heightened activity of brain stress systems. Animal studies suggest that blockade of vasopressin 1b (V1b) receptors diminishes high levels of drug intake in dependent animals and attenuates the emotional response to stressors. The goal of the present studies was to investigate the effect of acute and chronic treatment with the V1b receptor antagonist SSR149415 on the negative mood state associated with nicotine withdrawal in rats. An intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS) procedure was used to assess mood states and nicotine dependence was induced using minipumps. The nicotinic receptor antagonist mecamylamine was used to precipitate withdrawal. Mecamylamine elevated the brain reward thresholds of the nicotine dependent rats, which reflects a negative mood state. Mecamylamine did not affect the brain reward thresholds of the saline-treated control rats. Chronic treatment with SSR149415 completely prevented the elevations in brain reward thresholds associated with nicotine withdrawal while acute treatment only partly prevented nicotine withdrawal. These data suggest that chronic treatment with V1b receptor antagonists may prevent the dysphoria associated with smoking cessation and thereby improve relapse rates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Rats](#)
[Emotional States](#)
[Vasopressin](#)

Major Depression
Side Effects (Treatment)
Nicotine Withdrawal

Source: PsycInfo

55. Treatment outcomes in opioid dependent patients with different buprenorphine/naloxone induction dosing patterns and trajectories.

Citation: The American Journal on Addictions, Sep 2015, (Sep 24, 2015), 1055-0496 (Sep 24, 2015)

Author(s): Jacobs, Petra; Ang, Alfonso; Hillhouse, Maureen P.; Saxon, Andrew J.; Nielsen, Suzanne; Wakim, Paul G.; Mai, Barbara E.; Mooney, Larissa J.; S. Potter, Jennifer; Blaine, Jack D.

Abstract: Background and Objectives Induction is a crucial period of opioid addiction treatment. This study aimed to identify buprenorphine/naloxone (BUP) induction patterns and examine their association with outcomes (opioid use, retention, and related adverse events [AEs]). Methods The secondary analysis of a study of opioid dependent adults seeking treatment in eight treatment settings included 740 participants inducted on BUP with flexible dosing. Results Latent class analysis models detected six distinctive induction trajectories: bup1 started and remained on low; bup2 started low, shifted slowly to moderate; bup3 started low, shifted quickly to moderate; bup4 started high, shifted to low; bup5 started and remained on moderate; bup6 started moderate, shifted to high dose (Fig. 1). Baseline characteristics, including Clinical Opioid Withdrawal Scale (COWS), were important predictors of retention. When controlled for the baseline characteristics, bup6 participants were three times less likely to drop out the first 7 days than bup1 participants (adjusted hazard ratio (aHR) = .28, p = .03). Opioid use and AEs were similar across trajectories. Participants on ≥ 16 mg BUP compared to those on < 16 mg at Day 28 were less likely to drop out (aHR = .013, p = .001) and less likely to have AEs during the first 28 days (aOR = .57, p = .03). Discussion and Conclusions BUP induction dosing was guided by an objective measure of opioid withdrawal. Participants with higher baseline COWS whose BUP doses were raised more quickly were less likely to drop out in the first 7 days than those whose doses were raised slower. Scientific Significance This study supports the use of an objective measure of opioid withdrawal (COWS) during BUP induction to improve retention early in treatment. (Am J Addict 2015;XX:XX-XX) (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: No terms assigned

Source: PsycInfo

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

56. Interrelationships among parental family history of substance misuse, delay discounting, and personal substance use.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Sep 2015, (Sep 23, 2015), 0033-3158 (Sep 23, 2015)

Author(s): VanderBroek, Lauren; Acker, John; Palmer, Abraham A.; de Wit, Harriet; MacKillop, James

Abstract: Rationale: Despite consistent evidence of the familiarity of substance misuse, the mechanisms by which family history (FH) increases the risk of addiction are not well understood. One behavioral trait that may mediate the risk for substance use and addiction is delay discounting (DD), which characterizes an individual's preferences for smaller immediate rewards compared to larger future rewards. Objectives: The aim of this study is to examine the interrelationships among FH, DD, and diverse aspects of personal substance use, and to test DD as a mediator of the relationship between FH and personal substance use. Methods: The study used crowdsourcing to recruit a community sample of adults (N = 732). Family history was assessed using a brief assessment of perceived parental substance use problems, personal substance use was assessed using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test and a measure of frequency of use, and delay discounting was assessed using a latent index of discounting preferences across six

reward magnitudes. Results: Steeper discounting was significantly associated with personal alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use, and level of substance experimentation. Steeper DD was also associated with a denser parental FH of alcohol, tobacco, and overall substance misuse. Parental FH density was significantly associated with several aspects of personal substance use, and these relationships were partially mediated by DD. Conclusions: The current study suggests that impulsivity, as measured by DD, is one proximal mechanism by which parental FH increases substance use later in life. The causal role of DD in this relationship will need to be established in future longitudinal studies. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

57. The primitive state of quality measures in addiction treatment and their application.

Citation: *Addiction*, Sep 2015, (Sep 23, 2015), 0965-2140 (Sep 23, 2015)

Author(s): Harris, Alex H. S.

Abstract: Developing quality measures in addiction treatment and implementing them is easy. Developing ones that are valid, interpretable, that motivate real improvements in quality and do not have adverse unintended consequences is very difficult. One serious, but mostly unacknowledged, threat to the validity of quality measures is poor estimates of the true prevalence of substance use disorder in a target population, leading to errors in estimates of treatment coverage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *John Wiley and Sons* in [Addiction](#)

58. Prevalence and predictors of video game addiction: A study based on a national representative sample of gamers.

Citation: *International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction*, Sep 2015, (Sep 23, 2015), 1557-1874 (Sep 23, 2015)

Author(s): Wittek, Charlotte Thoresen; Finserås, Turi Reiten; Pallesen, Ståle; Mentzoni, Rune Aune; Hanss, Daniel; Griffiths, Mark D.; Molde, Helge

Abstract: Video gaming has become a popular leisure activity in many parts of the world, and an increasing number of empirical studies examine the small minority that appears to develop problems as a result of excessive gaming. This study investigated prevalence rates and predictors of video game addiction in a sample of gamers, randomly selected from the National Population Registry of Norway (N = 3389). Results showed there were 1.4 % addicted gamers, 7.3 % problem gamers, 3.9 % engaged gamers, and 87.4 % normal gamers. Gender (being male) and age group (being young) were positively associated with addicted-, problem-, and engaged gamers. Place of birth (Africa, Asia, South- and Middle America) were positively associated with addicted- and problem gamers. Video game addiction was negatively associated with conscientiousness and positively associated with neuroticism. Poor psychosomatic health was positively associated with problem- and engaged gaming. These factors provide insight into the field of video game addiction, and may help to provide guidance as to how individuals that are at risk of becoming addicted gamers can be identified. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

59. Problematic internet use is associated with structural alterations in the brain reward system in females.

Citation: *Brain Imaging and Behavior*, Sep 2015, (Sep 23, 2015), 1931-7557 (Sep 23, 2015)

- Author(s):** Altbäcker, Anna; Plózer, Enikő; Darnai, Gergely; Perlaki, Gábor; Horváth, Réka; Orsi, Gergely; Nagy, Szilvia Anett; Bogner, Péter; Schwarcz, Attila; Kovács, Norbert; Komoly, Sámuel; Clemens, Zsófia; Janszky, József
- Abstract:** Neuroimaging findings suggest that excessive Internet use shows functional and structural brain changes similar to substance addiction. Even though it is still under debate whether there are gender differences in case of problematic use, previous studies by-passed this question by focusing on males only or by using gender matched approach without controlling for potential gender effects. We designed our study to find out whether there are structural correlates in the brain reward system of problematic Internet use in habitual Internet user females. T1-weighted Magnetic Resonance (MR) images were collected in 82 healthy habitual Internet user females. Structural brain measures were investigated using both automated MR volumetry and voxel based morphometry (VBM). Self-reported measures of problematic Internet use and hours spent online were also assessed. According to MR volumetry, problematic Internet use was associated with increased grey matter volume of bilateral putamen and right nucleus accumbens while decreased grey matter volume of orbitofrontal cortex (OFC). Similarly, VBM analysis revealed a significant negative association between the absolute amount of grey matter OFC and problematic Internet use. Our findings suggest structural brain alterations in the reward system usually related to addictions are present in problematic Internet use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2015 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [No terms assigned](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo