Search Results

Table of Contents

Search History

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

1. UK doctor is struck off after drug user dies from overmedication.

Citation:	BMJ, 2014, vol./is. 348/(g1448), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2014)
Author(s):	Dyer C
Institution:	BMJ.
Language:	English
Country of Publication:	England
CAS Registry Number:	UC6VBE7V1Z (Methadone)
Publication Type:	News
Subject Headings:	"*Drug Overdose/di [Diagnosis]" Humans *Malpractice "Methadone/po [Poisoning]" Scotland
Source:	MEDLINE
Full Text:	Available from *Highwire Press* in *The BMJ* Available from *BMJ* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

2. Under the influence: Scotland's battle over alcohol pricing.

Citation:	BMJ, 2014, vol./is. 348/(g1274), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2014)
Author(s):	Gornall J
Institution:	Colchester, Essex, UK.
Language:	English
Country of Publication:	England
Publication Type:	Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings:	"Alcohol-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]" "Alcohol-Related Disorders/pc [Prevention and Control]" "*Alcoholic Beverages/ec [Economics]" Female "Food Industry/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]" Humans *Legislation Food Male Politics "Scotland/ep [Epidemiology]"
Source:	MEDLINE
Full Text:	Available from *Highwire Press* in *The BMJ* Available from *BMJ* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

3. GP who persuaded his wife to try heroin is suspended for nine months.

Citation:	BMJ, 2014, vol./is. 348/(g1332), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2014)
Author(s):	Dyer C
Institution:	BMJ.
Language:	English
Country of Publication:	England
Publication Type:	News
Subject Headings:	Crime Female

"General Practitioners/es [Ethics]"
"*General Practitioners/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
"*Heroin Dependence/et [Etiology]"
Humans
Male
"Physician Impairment/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
Scotland
Spouses

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *The BMJ*
Available from *BMJ* in *Newcomb Library & Information Service*

4. Subsynaptic localization of nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunits: a comparative study in the mouse and rat striatum.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, April 2014, vol./is. 566/(106-10), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2014 Apr 30)

Author(s): Garcao P; Oliveira CR; Cunha RA; Agostinho P

Institution: CNC-Center for Neuroscience and Cell Biology, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; FMUC-Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal.; CNC-Center for Neuroscience and Cell Biology, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; FMUC-Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal.; CNC-Center for Neuroscience and Cell Biology, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; FMUC-Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal.; CNC-Center for Neuroscience and Cell Biology, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; FMUC-Faculty of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal. Electronic address: pagostinho@fmed.uc.pt.

Language: English

Abstract: The striatum is the primary input station of the basal ganglia network, playing an essential role in sensorimotor, cognitive and motivational functions. Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) were identified in nerve terminals of the striatum, where they are known to modulate neurotransmitter release, therefore critically regulating striatal functions. However, the subsynaptic (i.e. pre-, post- and extra-synaptic) localization of the different nAChRs subtypes present in the striatal synapses is still unclear, which might be associated with different roles in the control of synaptic transmission. In the present study we analyzed the subsynaptic distribution of particularly relevant nAChRs subunits, namely alpha7, alpha6, alpha4 and beta2, in rat and mice striatal synapses (synaptosomes). In the rodent striatum we found that the alpha7 subunit, which predominantly forms homomeric nAChRs, was mainly present at the presynaptic active zone. The alpha4 and beta2 subunits displayed a similar distribution, being primarily present at the presynaptic and/or extrasynaptic zones (mice and rats, respectively), which was expected since these two subunits together form heteropentameric nAChRs. In contrast, the alpha6 subunit was mainly present in the postsynaptic fraction, albeit being also present in pre- and extra-synaptic fractions. Altogether, this work details the striatal subsynaptic distribution of some of the main nAChRs subunits, underlining the possible relevance of striatal nAChRs in controlling neurotransmission, with potential relevance for Parkinson's disease, nicotine addiction and other dopaminergic disorders.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Protein Subunits); 0 (Receptors, Nicotinic)

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

Subject Headings: Animals
"*Corpus Striatum/me [Metabolism]"
Male
Mice Inbred C57BL
"Protein Subunits/me [Metabolism]"

Rats Wistar
"*Receptors Nicotinic/me [Metabolism]"
"*Synapses/me [Metabolism]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

5. The trace amine associated receptor 1 agonist RO5263397 attenuates the induction of cocaine behavioral sensitization in rats.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, April 2014, vol./is. 566/(67-71), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2014 Apr 30)

Author(s): Thorn DA; Zhang C; Zhang Y; Li JX

Institution: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, University at Buffalo, the State University of New York, Buffalo, NY 14214, USA.; Department of Neurology, University Hospital of Hubei University for Nationalities, Enshi, Hubei 445000,China.; Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, USA.; Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, University at Buffalo, the State University of New York, Buffalo, NY 14214, USA. Electronic address: junxuli@buffalo.edu.

Language: English

Abstract: The trace amine associated receptor (TAAR) 1 is a new G protein coupled receptor that critically modulates central dopaminergic system. Recently, several selective TAAR 1 ligands have been described to possess antipsychotic and antidepressant-like activities. However, it is unknown of the role of these ligands in modulating psychostimulant-induced neurobehavioral plasticity. This study examined the effects of a selective TAAR 1 agonist, RO5263397, on cocaine induced behavioral sensitization in rats, a rodent model of drug-induced behavioral plasticity. Daily treatment with 15mg/kg cocaine (i.p., 7 days) induced robust locomotor sensitization in rats. RO5263397 (1-10mg/kg, i.p.) alone did not significantly alter the locomotor activity. Acute treatment with RO5263397 (3.2 and 10mg/kg) did not significantly modify cocaine-induced hyperactivity; however, the induction of locomotor sensitization was significantly blocked after 7 days of daily RO5263397 treatment. More importantly, the expression of locomotor sensitization remained significantly attenuated when rats were re-tested 7 days after the last drug treatment. The marked attenuation of cocaine sensitization was also evidenced by the suppression of the dose-effect function (3.2-32mg/kg) of cocaine sensitization. Together, these data represent the first to report a critical modulatory role of TAAR 1 agonists in cocaine-induced behavioral plasticity, which may be indicative of its potential role for altering other long-lasting behavioral maladaptations of cocaine including drug addiction.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Central Nervous System Stimulants); 0 (Receptors, G-Protein-Coupled); 0 (Trace amine-associated receptor 1); I5Y540LHVR (Cocaine)

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

Subject Headings: Animals
"*Central Nervous System Stimulants/pd [Pharmacology]"
"*Cocaine/pd [Pharmacology]"
"Cocaine-Related Disorders/me [Metabolism]"
"Cocaine-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
Dose-Response Relationship Drug
Male
"*Motor Activity/de [Drug Effects]"
Rats Sprague-Dawley
"*Receptors G-Protein-Coupled/ag [Agonists]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

6. Hippocampal volume is inversely related to PTSD duration.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, June 2014, vol./is. 222/3(119-23), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Jun 30)

Author(s): Chao LL; Yaffe K; Samuelson K; Neylan TC

Institution: Department of Radiology and Biomedical Imaging, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; Department of Psychiatry, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases, Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, 4150 Clement Street, 114M, San Francisco, CA 94121, USA. Electronic address: linda.chao@ucsf.edu.; Department of Psychiatry, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; Department of Neurology, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; Mental Health Service, Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, USA.; Mental Health Service, Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, USA; California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University, San Francisco, CA, USA.; Department of Psychiatry, University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; Mental Health Service, Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, USA.

Language: English

Abstract: Numerous imaging studies have reported smaller hippocampal volumes in patients with PTSD. To investigate whether decreased hippocampal volume is associated with PTSD chronicity, independent of age, we used hierarchical linear regression to examine the relationship between PTSD duration (estimated from the amount of time that had elapsed since the traumatic event; mean=17 years; range=6-36 years) and hippocampal volume, adjusting for age and other factors. Freesurfer version 4.5 was used to quantify the volumes of the hippocampus and the caudate nucleus, which served as a "control" region, from the 1.5T Magnetic Resonance Images (MRI) of 55 combat veterans (mean age 45+9 years) with chronic and current PTSD. PTSD duration was significantly associated with right hippocampal volume (beta=-0.34, t=-2.40, P=0.02) after accounting for intracranial volume, age, gender (entered in the first step) and comorbidities (e.g., early life trauma, current major depression, history of substance abuse/dependence, psychotropic medication use, entered in the second step). This finding provides support for the potential neurotoxic effects of PTSD on hippocampal volume. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Subject Headings:
Adult
Afghan Campaign 2001-
"Caudate Nucleus/pa [Pathology]"
Chronic Disease
Comorbidity
Cross-Sectional Studies
"Depressive Disorder Major/pa [Pathology]"
Female
"*Hippocampus/pa [Pathology]"
Humans
Iraq War 2003-2011
Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Male
Middle Aged
Organ Size
"*Stress Disorders Post-Traumatic/pa [Pathology]"

"Stress Disorders Post-Traumatic/px [Psychology]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/pa [Pathology]"
"*Veterans/px [Psychology]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

7. Impulsivity, aggression and brain structure in high and low lethality suicide attempters with borderline personality disorder.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, June 2014, vol./is. 222/3(131-9), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Jun 30)

Author(s): Soloff P; White R; Diwadkar VA

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh, 3811 O'Hara Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA. Electronic address: soloffph@upmc.edu.; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, USA.; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, USA.

Language: English

Abstract: Impulsivity and aggressiveness are trait dispositions associated with the vulnerability to suicidal behavior across diagnoses. They are associated with structural and functional abnormalities in brain networks involved in regulation of mood, impulse and behavior. They are also core characteristics of borderline personality disorder (BPD), a disorder defined, in part, by recurrent suicidal behavior. We assessed the relationships between personality traits, brain structure and lethality of suicide attempts in 51 BPD attempters using multiple regression analyses on structural MRI data. BPD was diagnosed by the Diagnostic Interview for Borderline Patients-revised, impulsivity by the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS), aggression by the Brown-Goodwin Lifetime History of Aggression (LHA), and high lethality by a score of 4 or more on the Lethality Rating Scale (LRS). Sixteen High Lethality attempters were compared to 35 Low Lethality attempters, with no significant differences noted in gender, co-morbidity, childhood abuse, BIS or LHA scores. Degree of medical lethality (LRS) was negatively related to gray matter volumes across multiple fronto-temporal-limbic regions. Effects of impulsivity and aggression on gray matter volumes discriminated High from Low Lethality attempters and differed markedly within lethality groups. Lethality of suicide attempts in BPD may be related to the mediation of these personality traits by specific neural networks.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings:
Adult
*Aggression
"*Borderline Personality Disorder/pa [Pathology]"
"*Borderline Personality Disorder/px [Psychology]"
"*Brain/pa [Pathology]"
Comorbidity
Female
Humans
*Impulsive Behavior
"Limbic System/pa [Pathology]"
Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Male
Middle Aged
"Substance-Related Disorders/pa [Pathology]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
Suicide
*Suicide Attempted
"Temporal Lobe/pa [Pathology]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

8. Involvement of amygdaloid neuropeptide Y in the anxiolytic effects of acupuncture during ethanol withdrawal in rats.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, May 2014, vol./is. 567/(19-23), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Zhao Z; Kim SC; Wu Y; Zhang J; Xu Y; Cho IJ; Yang CH; Lee BH; Zhao R

Institution: Department of Pharmacology, Mudanjiang Medical University, Mudanjiang, China.; College of Oriental Medicine, Daegu Haany University, Daegu, Republic of Korea.; Department of Pharmacology, Mudanjiang Medical University, Mudanjiang, China.; Department of Pharmacology, Mudanjiang Medical University, Mudanjiang, China.; Department of Preventive Medicine, Hygiene, Yanbian University, Yanji, China.; College of Oriental Medicine, Daegu Haany University, Daegu, Republic of Korea.; College of Oriental Medicine, Daegu Haany University, Daegu, Republic of Korea.; College of Oriental Medicine, Daegu Haany University, Daegu, Republic of Korea. Electronic address: dlqhdgy@dhu.ac.kr.; Department of Pharmacology, Mudanjiang Medical University, Mudanjiang, China; College of Oriental Medicine, Daegu Haany University, Daegu, Republic of Korea. Electronic address: zhao_rongjie@yahoo.com.

Language: English

Abstract: The role of neuropeptide Y (NPY) in the central nucleus of amygdala (CeA) in the preventive effects of acupuncture against ethanol withdrawal-induced anxiety was investigated. Rats were treated with 3g/kg/day of ethanol for 28 days, followed by 3 days of withdrawal. Bilateral acupuncture treatment at HT7 (Shen-Men), PC6 (Nei-Guan) or a non-acupoint was respectively added to the rats during the withdrawal once a day for three days. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays and real-time polymerase chain reaction analyses showed there was a significant decrease in NPY protein and mRNA expression in the CeA during ethanol withdrawal, which was reversed by acupuncture at HT7 but neither at PC6 nor at a non-acupoint. Acupuncture at HT7 also greatly inhibited the decrease in cAMP response element-binding protein (CREB) phosphorylation in the CeA. In elevated plus maze tests, a selective NPY Y1 receptor antagonist BIBP 3226 into the CeA before the acupuncture abolished almost completely the anxiolytic effect of acupuncture at HT7. These results suggest that acupuncture at HT7 rescues the depletion of amygdaloid NPY and reverses the decrease in CREB phosphorylation to produce anxiolytic effects during ethanol withdrawal.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (BIBP 3226); 0 (BIIE 0246); 0 (Benzazepines); 0 (Cyclic AMP Response Element-Binding Protein); 0 (Neuropeptide Y); 0 (RNA, Messenger); 0 (Receptors, Neuropeptide Y); 0 (neuropeptide Y-Y1 receptor); 3K9958V90M (Ethanol); 94ZLA3W45F (Arginine)

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

Subject Headings:
*Acupuncture Therapy
"*Amygdala/me [Metabolism]"
Animals
"Anxiety/px [Psychology]"
"*Anxiety/th [Therapy]"
"Arginine/aa [Analogs and Derivatives]"
"Arginine/pd [Pharmacology]"
"Benzazepines/pd [Pharmacology]"
"Cyclic AMP Response Element-Binding Protein/me [Metabolism]"
"*Ethanol/ae [Adverse Effects]"
Male
Maze Learning
"Neuropeptide Y/ge [Genetics]"

"*Neuropeptide Y/me [Metabolism]"
Phosphorylation
"RNA Messenger/me [Metabolism]"
Rats Sprague-Dawley
"Receptors Neuropeptide Y/ai [Antagonists and Inhibitors]"
"Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/px [Psychology]"
"*Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/th [Therapy]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

9. Illicit and pharmaceutical drug consumption estimated via wastewater analysis. Part B: placing back-calculations in a formal statistical framework.

Citation: Science of the Total Environment, July 2014, vol./is. 487/(642-50), 0048-9697;1879-1026 (2014 Jul 15)

Author(s): Jones HE; Hickman M; Kasprzyk-Hordern B; Welton NJ; Baker DR; Ades AE

Institution: School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Canynge Hall, 39 Whatley Road, Bristol BS8 2PS, UK. Electronic address: hayley.jones@bristol.ac.uk.; School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Canynge Hall, 39 Whatley Road, Bristol BS8 2PS, UK.; Department of Chemistry, University of Bath, Faculty of Science, Bath BA2 7AY, UK.; School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Canynge Hall, 39 Whatley Road, Bristol BS8 2PS, UK.; Mass Spectrometry Business Unit, Shimadzu, Wharfside, Manchester M17 1GP, UK.; School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Canynge Hall, 39 Whatley Road, Bristol BS8 2PS, UK.

Language: English

Abstract: Concentrations of metabolites of illicit drugs in sewage water can be measured with great accuracy and precision, thanks to the development of sensitive and robust analytical methods. Based on assumptions about factors including the excretion profile of the parent drug, routes of administration and the number of individuals using the wastewater system, the level of consumption of a drug can be estimated from such measured concentrations. When presenting results from these 'back-calculations', the multiple sources of uncertainty are often discussed, but are not usually explicitly taken into account in the estimation process. In this paper we demonstrate how these calculations can be placed in a more formal statistical framework by assuming a distribution for each parameter involved, based on a review of the evidence underpinning it. Using a Monte Carlo simulations approach, it is then straightforward to propagate uncertainty in each parameter through the back-calculations, producing a distribution for instead of a single estimate of daily or average consumption. This can be summarised for example by a median and credible interval. To demonstrate this approach, we estimate cocaine consumption in a large urban UK population, using measured concentrations of two of its metabolites, benzoylecgonine and norbenzoylecgonine. We also demonstrate a more sophisticated analysis, implemented within a Bayesian statistical framework using Markov chain Monte Carlo simulation. Our model allows the two metabolites to simultaneously inform estimates of daily cocaine consumption and explicitly allows for variability between days. After accounting for this variability, the resulting credible interval for average daily consumption is appropriately wider, representing additional uncertainty. We discuss possibilities for extensions to the model, and whether analysis of wastewater samples has potential to contribute to a prevalence model for illicit drug use.

Country of Publication: Netherlands

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Pharmaceutical Preparations); 0 (Sewage); 0 (Street Drugs); 0 (Waste Water); 0 (Water Pollutants, Chemical)

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

Subject Headings: Bayes Theorem

"Drug Utilization/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
"*Environmental Monitoring/mt [Methods]"
Monte Carlo Method
"*Pharmaceutical Preparations/an [Analysis]"
Sewage
"*Street Drugs/an [Analysis]"
"Substance Abuse Detection/mt [Methods]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
Waste Disposal Fluid
"*Waste Water/ch [Chemistry]"
"Waste Water/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
"*Water Pollutants Chemical/an [Analysis]"

Source: MEDLINE

10. Illicit and pharmaceutical drug consumption estimated via wastewater analysis. Part A: chemical analysis and drug use estimates.

Citation: Science of the Total Environment, July 2014, vol./is. 487/(629-41), 0048-9697;1879-1026 (2014 Jul 15)

Author(s): Baker DR; Barron L; Kasprzyk-Hordern B

Institution: Mass Spectrometry Business Unit, Shimadzu, Wharfside, Manchester M17 1GP, UK.; Analytical & Environmental Sciences Division, King's College London, 150 Stamford St., London SE1 9NH, UK.; University of Bath, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Bath BA2 7AY, UK. Electronic address: b.kasprzyk-hordern@bath.ac.uk.

Language: English

Abstract: This paper presents, for the first time, community-wide estimation of drug and pharmaceuticals consumption in England using wastewater analysis and a large number of compounds. Among groups of compounds studied were: stimulants, hallucinogens and their metabolites, opioids, morphine derivatives, benzodiazepines, antidepressants and others. Obtained results showed the usefulness of wastewater analysis in order to provide estimates of local community drug consumption. It is noticeable that where target compounds could be compared to NHS prescription statistics, good comparisons were apparent between the two sets of data. These compounds include oxycodone, dihydrocodeine, methadone, tramadol, temazepam and diazepam. Whereas, discrepancies were observed for propoxyphene, codeine, dosulepin and venlafaxine (over-estimations in each case except codeine). Potential reasons for discrepancies include: sales of drugs sold without prescription and not included within NHS data, abuse of a drug with the compound trafficked through illegal sources, different consumption patterns in different areas, direct disposal leading to over estimations when using parent compound as the drug target residue and excretion factors not being representative of the local community. It is noticeable that using a metabolite (and not a parent drug) as a biomarker leads to higher certainty of obtained estimates. With regard to illicit drugs, consistent and logical results were reported. Monitoring of these compounds over a one week period highlighted the expected recreational use of many of these drugs (e.g. cocaine and MDMA) and the more consistent use of others (e.g. methadone).

Country of Publication: Netherlands

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Pharmaceutical Preparations); 0 (Street Drugs); 0 (Waste Water); 0 (Water Pollutants, Chemical)

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

Subject Headings:
"*Environmental Monitoring/mt [Methods]"
"*Pharmaceutical Preparations/an [Analysis]"
"*Street Drugs/an [Analysis]"
"Substance Abuse Detection/mt [Methods]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
"*Waste Water/ch [Chemistry]"

"*Water Pollutants Chemical/an [Analysis]"
"Water Pollution Chemical/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"

Source: MEDLINE

11. Social network support for individuals receiving opiate substitution treatment and its association with treatment progress.

Citation: European Addiction Research, 2013, vol./is. 19/4(211-21), 1022-6877;1421-9891 (2013)

Author(s): Day E; Copello A; Karia M; Roche J; Grewal P; George S; Haque S; Chohan G

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2FG, UK. e.j.day@bham.ac.uk

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND/AIMS: Social networks have been hypothesized to protect people from the harmful effects of stress, but may also provide dysfunctional role models and provide cues associated with drug use. This study describes the range, type and level of social support available to patients engaged in UK opiate substitution treatment (OST) programmes, and explores the association between network factors and continued use of illicit heroin.METHODS: A cross-sectional survey of a randomly selected sample of OST patients (n = 118) utilised measures of current substance use and social network structure and support.RESULTS: More than half of the participants had used heroin in the previous month, and most described networks that were both supportive and positive about treatment. Multivariate analysis showed that the substance use involvement of network members was higher in those patients still using heroin, even when other treatment factors were controlled for.CONCLUSION: There was a strong association between ongoing contact with other drug users and continued use of illicit heroin in this treatment sample. Whilst there is potential for the involvement of social networks in treatment, future research needs to ascertain the exact nature of the relationship between social support and drug use. Copyright 2013 S. Karger AG, Basel.

Country of Publication: Switzerland

CAS Registry Number: 40D3SCR4GZ (Buprenorphine); UC6VBE7V1Z (Methadone)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings:
Adult
"Buprenorphine/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
Cross-Sectional Studies
"England/ep [Epidemiology]"
Female
"*Heroin Dependence/dt [Drug Therapy]"
"*Heroin Dependence/px [Psychology]"
Humans
Male
"Methadone/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
Middle Aged
"*Opiate Substitution Treatment/px [Psychology]"
*Social Support
"Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
Treatment Outcome

Source: MEDLINE

12. Dopamine transporter dysfunction in Han Chinese people with chronic methamphetamine dependence after a short-term abstinence.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, January 2014, vol./is. 221/1(92-6), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Jan 30)

Author(s): Yuan J; Lv R; Robert Brasic J; Han M; Liu X; Wang Y; Zhang G; Liu C; Li Y; Deng Y

Institution: Department of Nuclear Medicine, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China.; Department of Nuclear Medicine, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China.; Division of Nuclear Medicine, The Russell H. Morgan Department of Radiology and Radiological Science, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA.; College of Chemistry, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China.; Department of Nuclear Medicine, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China. Electronic address: xingdliu@yahoo.com.; Department of Nuclear Medicine, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China.; Department of Nuclear Medicine, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China.; Drug Rehabilitation Centre, Shanghai, China.; Department of Clinical Pharmacology National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China.

Language: English

Abstract: Single-photon emission-computed tomography (SPECT) after the administration of (99m)Tc-TRODAT-1 was performed on healthy subjects and subjects with methamphetamine (METH)dependence at time 1 (T1) after 24-48 h of abstinence, time 2 (T2) after 2 weeks of abstinence, and time 3 (T3) after 4 weeks of abstinence. In contrast to values in controls, the values of the striatal DAT specific uptake ratios (SURs) in subjects with METH dependence were significantly lower at T1 (n=25), T2 (n=9), and T3 (n=8); a mild increase in SURs was observed at T2 and T3, but values were still significantly lower than those in controls. In subjects with METH dependence, there was a trend for a negative correlation of striatal DAT SURs and craving for METH at T1. METH craving, anxiety and depression scores significantly decreased from T1 to T2 to T3. We conclude that Han Chinese people with METH dependence experience significant striatal DAT dysfunction, and that these changes may be mildly reversible after 4 weeks of abstinence, but that DAT levels still remain significantly lower than those in healthy subjects. The mild recovery of striatal DAT may parallel improvements in craving, anxiety and depression. 2013 Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Dopamine Plasma Membrane Transport Proteins); 0 (Dopamine Uptake Inhibitors); 0 (Organotechnetium Compounds); 44RAL3456C (Methamphetamine)

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

Subject Headings:

Adult
"*Amphetamine-Related Disorders/eh [Ethnology]"
"Amphetamine-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
"Amphetamine-Related Disorders/ri [Radionuclide Imaging]"
"Anxiety/eh [Ethnology]"
"Anxiety/px [Psychology]"
"Anxiety/ri [Radionuclide Imaging]"
"Asian Continental Ancestry Group/px [Psychology]"
"Asian Continental Ancestry Group/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
Brain Mapping
Case-Control Studies
"Corpus Striatum/ri [Radionuclide Imaging]"
"Depression/eh [Ethnology]"
"Depression/px [Psychology]"
"Depression/ri [Radionuclide Imaging]"
"*Dopamine Plasma Membrane Transport Proteins/me [Metabolism]"
"*Dopamine Uptake Inhibitors/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
Female
Humans
Male
"*Methamphetamine/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
"Methamphetamine/ae [Adverse Effects]"
"Organotechnetium Compounds/du [Diagnostic Use]"
"Organotechnetium Compounds/me [Metabolism]"

Time Factors
"*Tomography Emission-Computed Single-Photon/mt [Methods]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

13. Cognitive processes associated with compulsive buying behaviours and related EEG coherence.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, January 2014, vol./is. 221/1(97-103), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Jan 30)

Author(s): Lawrence LM; Ciorciari J; Kyrios M

Institution: Brain and Psychological Sciences Research Centre, Faculty of Life & Social Sciences, Swinburne University of Technology, PO. Box 218, Hawthorn Melbourne 3122, Australia.; Brain and Psychological Sciences Research Centre, Faculty of Life & Social Sciences, Swinburne University of Technology, PO. Box 218, Hawthorn Melbourne 3122, Australia. Electronic address: jciorciari@swin.edu.au.; Brain and Psychological Sciences Research Centre, Faculty of Life & Social Sciences, Swinburne University of Technology, PO. Box 218, Hawthorn Melbourne 3122, Australia.

Language: English

Abstract: The behavioural and cognitive phenomena associated with Compulsive Buying (CB) have been investigated previously but the underlying neurophysiological cognitive process has received less attention. This study specifically investigated the electrophysiology of CB associated with executive processing and cue-reactivity in order to reveal differences in neural connectivity (EEG Coherence) and distinguish it from characteristics of addiction or mood disorder. Participants (N=24, M=25.38 yrs, S.D.=7.02 yrs) completed the Sensitivity to Punishment Sensitivity to Reward Questionnaire and a visual memory task associated with shopping items. Sensitivities to reward and punishment were examined with EEG coherence measures for preferred and non-preferred items and compared to CB psychometrics. Widespread EEG coherence differences were found in numerous regions, with an apparent left shifted lateralisation for preferred and right shifted lateralisation for non-preferred items. Different neurophysiological networks presented with CB phenomena, reflecting cue reactivity and episodic memory, from increased arousal and attachment to items. 2013 Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings:
Adult
"Attention/ph [Physiology]"
Brain Mapping
"*Cognition/ph [Physiology]"
"*Commerce/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
"*Compulsive Behavior/px [Psychology]"
"*Electroencephalography/mt [Methods]"
Female
Humans
Male
*Memory Episodic
Multivariate Analysis
"Personality/ph [Physiology]"
Personality Tests
Psychiatric Status Rating Scales
Psychometrics
Questionnaires
Reward
Severity of Illness Index

Source: MEDLINE

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

14. Alcohol dependence in the Naval Service.

Citation: Journal of the Royal Naval Medical Service, 2014, vol./is. 100/2(166-73), 0035-9033;0035-9033 (2014)

Author(s): Dickie AK; Coetzee RH

Language: English

Abstract: Alcohol misuse is a significant occupational health issue in the United Kingdom Armed Forces. Dependence associated with alcohol misuse represents the severe end of the clinical and occupational consequences of sustained alcohol misuse. This article aims to explore the diagnosis, management and occupational considerations of alcohol dependence in the Naval Service environment.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Alcohol Deterrents)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings:
"Alcohol Deterrents/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
"Alcohol Withdrawal Delirium/co [Complications]"
"Alcohol Withdrawal Delirium/di [Diagnosis]"
"Alcohol Withdrawal Delirium/dt [Drug Therapy]"
"*Alcoholism/di [Diagnosis]"
"*Alcoholism/th [Therapy]"
Cognitive Therapy
Great Britain
Humans
"*Military Personnel/px [Psychology]"
Motivational Interviewing
Occupations
Primary Health Care
Questionnaires
Return to Work
Ships

Source: MEDLINE

15. Urological complications of illicit drug use.

Citation: Nature Reviews Urology, March 2014, vol./is. 11/3(169-77), 1759-4812;1759-4820 (2014 Mar)

Author(s): Skeldon SC; Goldenberg SL

Institution: Department of Urologic Sciences, University of British Columbia, Level 6, 2775 Laurel Street, Vancouver, BC V5Z 1M9, Canada.; Department of Urologic Sciences, University of British Columbia, Level 6, 2775 Laurel Street, Vancouver, BC V5Z 1M9, Canada.

Language: English

Abstract: Illicit drug use is prevalent worldwide; over 24 million people are estimated to have used recreational drugs during the past month in the UK and USA alone. Illicit drug use can result in a wide spectrum of potential medical complications that include many urological manifestations. To ensure optimal care and treatment, urologists need to be cognizant of these complications in their patients, particularly among youths. Ketamine uropathy is thought to affect over one-quarter of ketamine users and can lead to severe lower urinary tract symptoms, as well as upper tract obstruction. Cannabis use has been associated with an increased risk of bladder cancer, prostate cancer and nonseminomatous germ cell tumours in case-control studies. Fournier's gangrene has been reported following injection of heroin and cocaine into the penis. Excessive use of cough medicines can lead to the development of radiolucent stones composed of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and guaifenesin. As the current evidence is mostly limited to case reports and case series, future epidemiological studies are needed to fully address this issue.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Street Drugs)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Review

Subject Headings:
"Fournier Gangrene/ci [Chemically Induced]"
"Fournier Gangrene/di [Diagnosis]"
"Fournier Gangrene/th [Therapy]"
Humans
"Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms/ci [Chemically Induced]"
"Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms/di [Diagnosis]"
"Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms/th [Therapy]"
Male
"Prostatic Neoplasms/ci [Chemically Induced]"
"Prostatic Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]"
"Prostatic Neoplasms/th [Therapy]"
"*Street Drugs/ae [Adverse Effects]"
"*Substance-Related Disorders/co [Complications]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/th [Therapy]"
"Urinary Bladder Neoplasms/ci [Chemically Induced]"
"Urinary Bladder Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]"
"Urinary Bladder Neoplasms/th [Therapy]"
"*Urologic Diseases/ci [Chemically Induced]"
"Urologic Diseases/di [Diagnosis]"
"Urologic Diseases/th [Therapy]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Nature Publishing Group NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Nature Reviews Urology*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License

16. Steroids or pentoxifylline for alcoholic hepatitis (STOPAH): study protocol for a randomised controlled trial.

Citation: Trials [Electronic Resource], 2013, vol./is. 14/(262), 1745-6215;1745-6215 (2013)

Author(s): Forrest E; Mellor J; Stanton L; Bowers M; Ryder P; Austin A; Day C; Gleeson D; O'Grady J; Masson S; McCune A; Patch D; Richardson P; Roderick P; Ryder S; Wright M; Thursz M

Institution: Hepatology Section, Imperial College, Norfolk Place, London, Paddington W2 1NY, UK. m.thursz@imperial.ac.uk.

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Alcoholic hepatitis is the most florid presentation of alcohol-related liver disease. In its severe form, defined by a Maddrey's discriminant function (DF) >32, the 28-day mortality rate is approximately 35%. A number of potential treatments have been subjected to clinical trials, of which two, corticosteroids and pentoxifylline, may have therapeutic benefit. The role of corticosteroids is controversial as trial results have been inconsistent, whereas the role of pentoxifylline requires confirmation as only one previous placebo-controlled trial has been published.METHODS/DESIGN: STOPAH is a multicentre, double-blind, factorial (2 x 2) trial in which patients are randomised to one of four groups:1. Group A: placebo / placebo2. Group B: placebo / prednisolone3. Group C: pentoxifylline / placebo4. Group D: pentoxifylline / prednisoloneThe trial aims to randomise 1,200 patients with severe alcoholic hepatitis, in order to provide sufficient power to determine whether either of the two interventions is effective. The primary endpoint of the study is mortality at 28 days, with secondary endpoints being mortality at 90 days and 1 year.DISCUSSION: STOPAH aims to be a definitive study to resolve controversy around the existing treatments for alcoholic hepatitis. Eligibility criteria are based on clinical parameters rather than liver biopsy, which are aligned with standard clinical practice in most hospitals. The use of a factorial design will allow two treatments to be evaluated in parallel, with efficient use of patient numbers to achieve high statistical

power.TRIAL REGISTRATION: EudraCT reference number: 2009-013897-42 ISRCTN reference number: ISRCTN88782125.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Glucocorticoids); 9PHQ9Y1OLM (Prednisolone); SD6QCT3TSU (Pentoxifylline)

Publication Type: Comparative Study; Journal Article; Multicenter Study; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings:
Clinical Protocols
Double-Blind Method
"Fatty Liver Alcoholic/di [Diagnosis]"
"*Fatty Liver Alcoholic/dt [Drug Therapy]"
"Fatty Liver Alcoholic/mo [Mortality]"
"*Glucocorticoids/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
Great Britain
Humans
Kaplan-Meier Estimate
"*Pentoxifylline/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
"*Prednisolone/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
*Research Design
Risk Factors
Severity of Illness Index
Time Factors
Treatment Outcome

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Springer NHS Pilot 2014 (NESLi2)* in *Trials*; Note: ; Collection notes: Academic-License. Please when asked to pick an institution please pick NHS. Please also note access is from 1997 to date only.
Available from *BioMedCentral* in *Trials*
Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Trials*

17. Older people and alcohol use.

Citation: British Journal of Community Nursing, August 2014, vol./is. 19/8(370-4), 1462-4753;1462-4753 (2014 Aug)

Author(s): Bakhshi S; While AE

Institution: Research Associate, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery, King's College London.

Language: English

Abstract: The proportion of older people drinking alcohol above the recommended levels has been increasing in the UK. Alcohol dependency and misuse can lead to various physical and psychological problems for older people. A range of factors can influence alcohol dependency and misuse among older adults, which need careful consideration when interventions are being developed to reduce consumption. Interventions to reduce alcohol consumption among older people can include: home visits, telephone support, mentoring, one-to-one and group programmes, family and community engagement programmes, outreach programmes, and targeted support groups focused on education and social activities. There is a need for the training of community nurses focused on improving the detection (screening and assessment), treatment and service provision for older people.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings:
Aged
Aged 80 and over
"Alcoholism/co [Complications]"
"*Alcoholism/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Alcoholism/nu [Nursing]"
*Community Health Nursing

Female
"Great Britain/ep [Epidemiology]"
Humans
Male
Prevalence
Risk Factors

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *British Journal of Community Nursing*

18. The national vice.

Citation: British Journal of Community Nursing, August 2014, vol./is. 19/8(369), 1462-4753;1462-4753 (2014 Aug)

Author(s): Dennison R

Language: English

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 3G6A5W338E (Caffeine)

Publication Type: Editorial; Introductory Journal Article

Subject Headings:
"*Alcohol Drinking/ep [Epidemiology]"
"*Caffeine/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
Cost of Illness
"Great Britain/ep [Epidemiology]"
Humans
"*Substance-Related Disorders/ec [Economics]"
"*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in *British Journal of Community Nursing*

19. Pi*Z heterozygous alpha-1 antitrypsin states accelerate parenchymal but not biliary cirrhosis.

Citation: European Journal of Gastroenterology & Hepatology, April 2014, vol./is. 26/4(412-7), 0954-691X;1473-5687 (2014 Apr)

Author(s): Cacciottolo TM; Gelson WT; Maguire G; Davies SE; Griffiths WJ

Institution: Departments of aHepatology bBiochemistry cPathology, Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, UK.

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: The degree to which heterozygous forms of alpha-1 antitrypsin (A1AT), principally MZ, causes liver disease is uncertain. If heterozygosity is a relevant cofactor, over-representation in patients with end-stage liver disease would be predicted. We therefore assessed the prevalence and disease-related distribution of A1AT heterozygosity in the largest cohort to date for this purpose.METHODS: We retrospectively analysed 1036 patients assessed for liver transplantation at our unit between 2003 and 2010. A1AT heterozygotes were identified on the basis of isoelectric focusing and/or histology, showing A1AT globule deposition consistent with an abnormal phenotype.RESULTS: Z-allele frequency was the highest in patients with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) cirrhosis (20.3%), followed by patients with 'other parenchymal' diseases (11.9%), alcohol-related liver disease (9.9%), autoimmune disease (8.6%), hepatitis C (6.1%), hepatitis B (3.0%) and biliary disease (1.9%). Compared with the heterozygote frequency in the general European population of 9.0%, the heterozygote frequency was significantly higher among patients with NASH cirrhosis (P<0.0001) and lower in the biliary subgroup (P=0.004). The prevalence of MZ heterozygosity was significantly increased in cirrhosis because of both alcohol (9.9%) and NASH (17.3%) compared with the general European population (2.8%; P<0.0001).CONCLUSION: Accumulation of misfolded A1AT aggregates appears to accelerate progression, in which the hepatocyte is the key injured

cell. Heterozygous A1AT states worsen prognosis, particularly in NASH and alcohol-related cirrhosis, and should be identified at presentation. In cases in which genetic screening is not readily available, a low threshold for isoelectric focusing and routine specific histochemical staining of liver biopsy specimens are warranted to identify these patients.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (SERPINA1 protein, human); 0 (alpha 1-Antitrypsin)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings:
Biopsy
Disease Progression
"England/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Fatty Liver/di [Diagnosis]"
"Fatty Liver/en [Enzymology]"
"Fatty Liver/ep [Epidemiology]"
"*Fatty Liver/ge [Genetics]"
Gene Frequency
Genetic Predisposition to Disease
Genetic Testing
*Heterozygote
Humans
"*Liver/en [Enzymology]"
"Liver/pa [Pathology]"
"Liver Cirrhosis/di [Diagnosis]"
"Liver Cirrhosis/en [Enzymology]"
"Liver Cirrhosis/ep [Epidemiology]"
"*Liver Cirrhosis/ge [Genetics]"
"Liver Cirrhosis Alcoholic/en [Enzymology]"
"Liver Cirrhosis Alcoholic/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Liver Cirrhosis Alcoholic/ge [Genetics]"
"Liver Cirrhosis Biliary/di [Diagnosis]"
"Liver Cirrhosis Biliary/en [Enzymology]"
"Liver Cirrhosis Biliary/ep [Epidemiology]"
"*Liver Cirrhosis Biliary/ge [Genetics]"
Phenotype
Predictive Value of Tests
Prevalence
Protein Folding
Retrospective Studies
Risk Factors
Time Factors
"alpha 1-Antitrypsin/ch [Chemistry]"
"*alpha 1-Antitrypsin/ge [Genetics]"
"alpha 1-Antitrypsin/me [Metabolism]"

Source: MEDLINE

20. Subtotal hepatectomy and whole graft auxiliary transplantation for acetaminophen-associated acute liver failure.

Citation: HPB, March 2014, vol./is. 16/3(220-8), 1365-182X;1477-2574 (2014 Mar)

Author(s): Rajput I; Prasad KR; Bellamy MC; Davies M; Attia MS; Lodge JP

Institution: HPB and Transplant Unit, St. James's University Hospital, Leeds, UK.

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: An acetominophen overdose (AOD) is the leading cause of acute liver failure (ALF) in the UK and USA. For patients who meet the King's College Hospital criteria, (mortality risk > 85%), an emergency orthotopic liver transplantation (OLT) is conventionally performed with subsequent life-long immunosuppression. A new technique was developed in 1998 for AOD-induced ALF where a subtotal hepatectomy (right hepatic trisectionectomy) and whole graft auxiliary liver transplant (WGALT) was

performed with complete withdrawal of immunosupression during the first year post-operatively.RESULTS: During 1998-2010, 68 patients were listed for an emergency transplantation for AOD ALF at our institution: 28 died waiting, 16 underwent OLT and 24 a subtotal hepatectomy with WGALT. Eight OLT (50%) and 16 WGALT remain alive (67%); actuarial survival at 5 years OLT 50%, WGALT 63%, P = 0.37. All patients who had successful WGALT are off immunosuppression. Poor prognostic factors in the WGALT group included higher donor age (40.4 versus 53.9, P = 0.043), requirements for a blood transfusion (4.3 versus 7.6, P = 0.0043) and recipient weight (63.1 versus 54kg, P = 0.036).CONCLUSION: Although OLT remains standard practice for AOD-induced ALF, life-long immunosuppression is required. A favourable survival rate using a subtotal hepatectomy and WGALT has been demonstrated, and importantly, all successful patients have undergone complete immunosuppression withdrawal. This technique is advocated for patients who have acetominophen hepatotoxicity requiring liver transplantation. 2013 International Hepato-Pancreato-Biliary Association.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Analgesics, Non-Narcotic); 0 (Immunosuppressive Agents); 362O9ITL9D (Acetaminophen)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings:
"*Acetaminophen/po [Poisoning]"
Adolescent
Adult
"*Analgesics Non-Narcotic/po [Poisoning]"
Drug Overdose
"Drug-Induced Liver Injury/di [Diagnosis]"
"Drug-Induced Liver Injury/et [Etiology]"
"Drug-Induced Liver Injury/mo [Mortality]"
"*Drug-Induced Liver Injury/su [Surgery]"
Emergencies
Female
"Hepatectomy/ae [Adverse Effects]"
"Hepatectomy/mo [Mortality]"
*Hepatectomy
Humans
"Immunosuppressive Agents/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
Kaplan-Meier Estimate
"Liver Failure Acute/ci [Chemically Induced]"
"Liver Failure Acute/di [Diagnosis]"
"Liver Failure Acute/mo [Mortality]"
"*Liver Failure Acute/su [Surgery]"
Liver Regeneration
"Liver Transplantation/ae [Adverse Effects]"
"Liver Transplantation/mo [Mortality]"
*Liver Transplantation
Male
Middle Aged
Risk Factors
Time Factors
Tomography X-Ray Computed
Treatment Outcome
"Waiting Lists/mo [Mortality]"
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *HPB*

21. Anorexia nervosa, best interests, and the patient's human right to 'a wholesale overwhelming of her autonomy': a local authority v. E [2012] EWHC 1639 (COP) [2012] HRLR 29.

Citation: Medical Law Review, 2014, vol./is. 22/1(119-30), 0967-0742;1464-3790 (2014)

Author(s): Coggon J

Institution: Reader in Law, Southampton Law School, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK.

Language: English

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Case Reports; Journal Article; Legal Cases

Subject Headings:
Adult
"Adult Survivors of Child Abuse/px [Psychology]"
"*Advance Directive Adherence/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
"Anorexia Nervosa/co [Complications]"
"*Anorexia Nervosa/px [Psychology]"
"Anorexia Nervosa/th [Therapy]"
Comorbidity
Enteral Nutrition
Female
Great Britain
Humans
"*Mental Competency/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
"*Mentally Ill Persons/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
Personality Disorders
"*Right to Die/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
Substance-Related Disorders
"*Treatment Refusal/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Medical Law Review*

22. Chronic cocaine administration causes extensive white matter damage in brain: diffusion tensor imaging and immunohistochemistry studies.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, March 2014, vol./is. 221/3(220-30), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Mar 30)

Author(s): Narayana PA; Herrera JJ; Bockhorst KH; Esparza-Coss E; Xia Y; Steinberg JL; Moeller FG

Institution: Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Imaging, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX 77030, USA. Electronic address: Ponnada.a.narayana@uth.tmc.edu.; Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Imaging, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX 77030, USA.; Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Imaging, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX 77030, USA.; Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Imaging, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX 77030, USA.; Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Imaging, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX 77030, USA.; Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA, USA.; Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine, Richmond, VA, USA.

Language: English

Abstract: The effect of chronic cocaine exposure on multiple white matter structures in rodent brain was examined using diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), locomotor behavior, and end point histology. The animals received either cocaine at a dose of 100mg/kg (N=19), or saline (N=17) for 28 days through an implanted osmotic minipump. The animals underwent serial DTI scans, locomotor assessment, and end point histology for determining the expressions of myelin basic protein (MBP), neurofilament-heavy protein (NF-H), proteolipid protein (PLP), Nogo-A, aquaporin-4 (AQP-4), and growth associated protein-43 (GAP-43). Differences in the DTI measures were observed in the splenium (scc) and genu (gcc) of the corpus callosum (cc), fimbria (fi), and the internal capsule (ic). A significant increase in the activity in the fine motor movements and a significant

decrease in the number of rearing events were observed in the cocaine-treated animals. Reduced MBP and Nogo-A and increased GAP-43 expressions were most consistently observed in these structures. A decrease in the NF-H expression was observed in fi and ic. The reduced expression of Nogo-A and the increased expression of GAP-43 may suggest destabilization of axonal connectivity and increased neurite growth with aberrant connections. Increased GAP-43 suggests drug-induced plasticity or a possible repair mechanism response. The findings indicated that multiple white matter tracts are affected following chronic cocaine exposure.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Aqp4 protein, rat); 0 (Aquaporin 4); 0 (Biological Markers); 0 (GAP-43 Protein); 0 (Mbp protein, rat); 0 (Myelin Basic Protein); 0 (Myelin Proteins); 0 (Myelin Proteolipid Protein); 0 (Neurofilament Proteins); 0 (Nogo protein); I5Y540LHVR (Cocaine)

Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Subject Headings:
Animals
"Aquaporin 4/me [Metabolism]"
Axons
"*Behavior Animal/de [Drug Effects]"
"*Biological Markers/me [Metabolism]"
"*Brain/de [Drug Effects]"
"Brain/me [Metabolism]"
"*Brain/pa [Pathology]"
"Cocaine/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
"*Cocaine/to [Toxicity]"
"Cocaine-Related Disorders/me [Metabolism]"
"Cocaine-Related Disorders/pa [Pathology]"
"Corpus Callosum/de [Drug Effects]"
"Corpus Callosum/pa [Pathology]"
*Diffusion Tensor Imaging
Down-Regulation
"GAP-43 Protein/me [Metabolism]"
Humans
Immunohistochemistry
"Internal Capsule/de [Drug Effects]"
"Internal Capsule/pa [Pathology]"
Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Male
"Myelin Basic Protein/me [Metabolism]"
"Myelin Proteins/me [Metabolism]"
"Myelin Proteolipid Protein/me [Metabolism]"
"*Nerve Fibers Myelinated/de [Drug Effects]"
"Nerve Fibers Myelinated/me [Metabolism]"
"*Nerve Fibers Myelinated/pa [Pathology]"
"Neurofilament Proteins/me [Metabolism]"
"Neuronal Plasticity/de [Drug Effects]"
Rats
Rats Sprague-Dawley

Source: MEDLINE

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

23. Resting state functional connectivity of the nucleus accumbens in youth with a family history of alcoholism.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, March 2014, vol./is. 221/3(210-9), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Mar 30)

Author(s): Cservenka A; Casimo K; Fair DA; Nagel BJ

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Oregon Health & Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, DC7P, Portland, OR, USA.; Graduate Program of Neurobiology and

Behavior, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA.; Department of Psychiatry, Oregon Health & Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, DC7P, Portland, OR, USA; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, L470, Portland, OR, USA; Advanced Imaging Research Center, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, USA.; Department of Psychiatry, Oregon Health & Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, DC7P, Portland, OR, USA; Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health & Science University, 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road, L470, Portland, OR, USA. Electronic address: nagelb@ohsu.edu.

Language: English

Abstract: Adolescents with a family history of alcoholism (FHP) are at heightened risk for developing alcohol use disorders (AUDs). The nucleus accumbens (NAcc), a key brain region for reward processing, is implicated in the development of AUDs. Thus, functional connectivity of the NAcc may be an important marker of risk in FHP youth. Resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging (rs-fcMRI) was used to examine the intrinsic connectivity of the NAcc in 47 FHP and 50 family history negative (FHN) youth, ages 10-16 years old. FHP and FHN adolescents showed significant group differences in resting state synchrony between the left NAcc and bilateral inferior frontal gyri and the left postcentral gyrus (PG). Additionally, FHP youth differed from FHN youth in right NAcc functional connectivity with the left orbitofrontal cortex (OFC), left superior temporal gyrus, right cerebellum, left PG, and right occipital cortex. These results indicate that FHP youth have less segregation between the NAcc and executive functioning brain regions, and less integration with reward-related brain areas, such as the OFC. The findings of the current study highlight that premorbid atypical connectivity of appetitive systems, in the absence of heavy alcohol use, may be a risk marker in FHP adolescents. Copyright 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings:
Adolescent
"Alcohol-Related Disorders/pp [Physiopathology]"
"Alcoholism/pp [Physiopathology]"
*Alcoholism
"*Brain/pp [Physiopathology]"
"Cerebellum/pp [Physiopathology]"
Child
Female
"Frontal Lobe/pp [Physiopathology]"
Humans
Male
"*Nucleus Accumbens/pp [Physiopathology]"
"Parietal Lobe/pp [Physiopathology]"
Research Design
*Reward

Source: MEDLINE

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

24. Impact of reducing the threshold for acetylcysteine treatment in acute paracetamol poisoning: the recent United Kingdom experience.

Citation: Clinical Toxicology: The Official Journal of the American Academy of Clinical Toxicology & European Association of Poisons Centres & Clinical Toxicologists, September 2014, vol./is. 52/8(868-72), 1556-3650;1556-9519 (2014 Sep-Oct)

Author(s): Bateman DN; Dear JW; Carroll R; Pettie J; Yamamoto T; Elamin ME; Peart L; Dow M; Coyle J; Gray A; Dargan PI; Wood DM; Eddleston M; Thomas SH

Institution: National Poisons Information Service (Edinburgh) & Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh , Edinburgh , UK.

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: On 3 September 2012, the licensed indication for acetylcysteine was changed in the United Kingdom (UK) so that all patients with a plasma paracetamol concentration above a "100 mg/L" (4 h post ingestion) nomogram treatment line after an acute paracetamol (acetaminophen) overdose should be treated. This is a lower threshold than that used in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Here we report the impact of this change in the UK on the management of patients with acute overdose in different paracetamol concentration ranges.METHODS: This is a cohort study, consisting of a retrospective analysis conducted on prospectively collected audit data in three UK hospitals. Following appropriate ethical and data protection authority approval, data for patients presenting within 24 h of an acute timed single paracetamol overdose were extracted. Numbers of admissions and use of antidote in relation to different paracetamol concentration bands (< 100 mg/L; 100-149 mg/L; 150-199 mg/L; and > 200 mg/L at 4 h) were analyzed for one-year periods before and after the change.RESULTS: Comparing the year before with the year after the change, there was no change in the numbers of patients presenting to hospital within 24 h of acute timed paracetamol overdose (1246 before and 1251 after), but more patients were admitted (759 before and 849 after) and treated with acetylcysteine (389 before and 539 after). Of the 150 additional patients treated with acetylcysteine in the year following the change, 114 (76%, 95% CI: 68.4-82.6) were in the 100-149 group and 9 (6.0%, 95% CI: 2.8-11.1) in the 150-199 group.CONCLUSIONS: Changes to national guidelines for managing paracetamol poisoning in the UK have increased the numbers of patients with acute overdose treated with acetylcysteine, with most additional treatments occurring in patients in the 100-149 mg/L dose range, a group at low risk of hepatotoxicity and higher risk of adverse reactions.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Antidotes); 362O9ITL9D (Acetaminophen); WYQ7N0BPYC (Acetylcysteine)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings:
"*Acetaminophen/po [Poisoning]"
"*Acetylcysteine/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
"Antidotes/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
"*Drug Overdose/dt [Drug Therapy]"
"Drug-Induced Liver Injury/dt [Drug Therapy]"
"Drug-Induced Liver Injury/pa [Pathology]"
Great Britain
Hospitalization
Humans
"Liver/de [Drug Effects]"
"Liver/pa [Pathology]"
Nomograms
Practice Guidelines as Topic
Retrospective Studies
Risk Factors

Source: MEDLINE

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

25. Participatory research with an online drug forum: a survey of user characteristics, information sharing, and harm reduction views.

Citation: Substance Use & Misuse, June 2013, vol./is. 48/8(661-70), 1082-6084;1532-2491 (2013 Jun)

Author(s): Chiauzzi E; Dasmahapatra P; Lobo K; Barratt MJ

Institution: Inflexxion, Inc. , Newton, MA 02464 USA. echiauzzi@inflexxion.com

Language: English

Abstract: Visitors to a popular online drug forum completed an online survey between November 2011 and January 2012, which covered (1) demographic characteristics, (2) substance use (including nonmedical prescription opioid use), (3) forum activity, and (4) harm reduction beliefs. The study sample (N = 897) primarily included Caucasian males in their twenties from the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada. The practice of harm reduction was overwhelmingly endorsed by participants. Current nonmedical prescription opioid users reported more activity in forums and past substance abuse treatment. The study's implications and limitations are noted and future research is suggested.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings:
Adult
*Community-Based Participatory Research
"*Drug Users/px [Psychology]"
Female
*Harm Reduction
Humans
*Information Dissemination
Male
"Opioid-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
"*Social Media/ut [Utilization]"
"*Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Substance Use and Misuse*

26. Development of an in vitro cytochrome P450 cocktail inhibition assay for assessing the inhibition risk of drugs of abuse.

Citation: Toxicology Letters, October 2014, vol./is. 230/1(28-35), 0378-4274;1879-3169 (2014 Oct 1)

Author(s): Dinger J; Meyer MR; Maurer HH

Institution: Department of Experimental and Clinical Toxicology, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Saarland University, D-66421 Homburg (Saar), Germany.; Department of Experimental and Clinical Toxicology, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Saarland University, D-66421 Homburg (Saar), Germany.; Department of Experimental and Clinical Toxicology, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Saarland University, D-66421 Homburg (Saar), Germany. Electronic address: hans.maurer@uks.eu.

Language: English

Abstract: Drugs of abuse are not tested for cytochrome P450 (CYP) inhibition potential before distribution. Therefore, a cocktail assay should be developed for testing the inhibition potential for all relevant CYPs. The following CYP test substrates and selective inhibitors were incubated in pooled human liver microsomes: phenacetin (alpha-naphthoflavone for CYP1A2), coumarin (tranylcypromine, CYP2A6), bupropion (sertraline, CYP2B6), amodiaquine (trimethoprim, CYP2C8), diclofenac (sulfaphenazole, CYP2C9), omeprazole (fluconazole, CYP2C19), dextromethorphan (quinidine, CYP2D6), chlorzoxazone (clomethiazole, CYP2E1), testosterone (verapamil, CYP3A). Samples were analyzed after protein precipitation using a Thermo Fisher Q-Exactive LC-high-resolution-MS/MS. The IC50 values were calculated by plotting the concentration of the formed metabolite, relative to the control sample, over the logarithm of the inhibitor concentration. They were determined either for single substrate or the cocktail incubation. Unfortunately, the cocktail assay had to be split because of interferences during incubation caused by substrates or metabolites, but the mixture of both incubates could be analyzed in one analytical run. The IC50 values determined in the single substrate or both cocktail incubations were comparable among themselves and with published data. In conclusion, the new inhibition cocktail assay was reproducible and

applicable for testing the inhibition potential of drugs of abuse as exemplified for 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodo-amfetamine (DOI).

Country of Publication: Netherlands

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Enzyme Inhibitors); 9035-51-2 (Cytochrome P-450 Enzyme System)

Publication Type: In Vitro; Journal Article

Subject Headings:
"*Biological Assay/mt [Methods]"
Biotransformation
Chemical Precipitation
Chromatography Liquid
"*Cytochrome P-450 Enzyme System/ai [Antagonists and Inhibitors]"
"Cytochrome P-450 Enzyme System/me [Metabolism]"
Dose-Response Relationship Drug
"*Enzyme Inhibitors/to [Toxicity]"
Humans
Kinetics
"*Microsomes Liver/de [Drug Effects]"
"Microsomes Liver/en [Enzymology]"
Reproducibility of Results
Risk Assessment
"Substance-Related Disorders/co [Complications]"
"*Substance-Related Disorders/en [Enzymology]"
Substrate Specificity
Tandem Mass Spectrometry

Source: MEDLINE

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

27. Anhedonia in obsessive-compulsive disorder: beyond comorbid depression.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, May 2014, vol./is. 216/2(223-9), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 May 15)

Author(s): Abramovitch A; Pizzagalli DA; Reuman L; Wilhelm S

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA. Electronic address: aabramovitch@mgh.harvard.edu.; Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; Center for Depression, Anxiety and Stress Research, McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, USA.; Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA.; Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA.

Language: English

Abstract: Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) has been linked to reward dysfunctions, highlighting a possible role of anhedonia in OCD. Surprisingly, anhedonia in OCD has never been evaluated. Moreover, although nicotine typically has anti-anhedonic effects, anecdotal reports suggest low prevalence rates of smoking in OCD. To address these two phenomena, 113 individuals with OCD completed a battery of questionnaires assessing symptom severity, anhedonia, and smoking. 28.3% of the sample met criteria for clinically significant anhedonia, which correlated with Y-BOCS scores (r=0.44), even when controlling for depressive symptoms. 13.3% of the sample endorsed current smoking, a lower rate than seen in psychiatric disorders (40-90%) and the general adult population (19%). Results highlight high rates of anhedonia and yet reduced prevalence of smoking in OCD. In contrast to the known positive association between anhedonia and smoking, a negative association emerged. Future research is needed to address the unique interface between anhedonia and reward responsiveness in OCD. Potential clinical implications are discussed.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 54-11-5 (Nicotine)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent
Adult
*Anhedonia
Comorbidity
"Depression/ep [Epidemiology]"
*Depression
Female
Humans
Male
Middle Aged
"Nicotine/pd [Pharmacology]"
"Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder/ep [Epidemiology]"
"*Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder/px [Psychology]"
"Pleasure/de [Drug Effects]"
Prevalence
Questionnaires
Reward
"Smoking/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

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

28. Bilateral middle cerebral artery infarction associated with traumatic common carotid artery dissection: a case report and review of literature.

Citation: Forensic Science International, March 2014, vol./is. 236/(e1-4), 0379-0738;1872-6283 (2014 Mar)

Author(s): Chiba F; Makino Y; Motomura A; Inokuchi G; Ishii N; Torimitsu S; Sakuma A; Nagasawa S; Saito H; Yajima D; Hayakawa M; Iwase H

Institution: Department of Legal Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan. Electronic address: chibafumico@chiba-u.jp.; Department of Legal Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan; Department of Radiology, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan.; Department of Legal Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan.; Department of Legal Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan.; Department of Legal Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan.; Department of Legal Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan.; Department of Legal Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan.; Department of Legal Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan.; Department of Legal Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan.; Department of Legal Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan.; Department of Legal Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan.; Department of Legal Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Chiba University, Inohana 1-8-1, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba Prefecture 260-8670, Japan.

Language: English

Abstract: Traumatic common carotid artery dissection is very rare, and although it is associated with mild symptoms, it can sometimes be fatal. Therefore, careful examination of common carotid artery dissection and additional pathological examination as appropriate are important during the autopsy of traumatic death patients. A 60-year-old previously healthy drunken woman was run over. She had remained unconscious shortly after the accident, and 15 h later, emerging bilateral cerebral infarction was confirmed using brain computed tomography. Despite conservative management, she died 4 days after the injury due to multiple chest traumas and broad cerebral infarction. A medico-legal autopsy was conducted. According to the autopsy results, microscopically identified common carotid artery dissections with thrombus formation were considered the cause of infarction. In the present case, macroscopic common carotid artery lesions were relatively mild, and this made diagnosis difficult. However, the correct diagnosis was achieved by a combined analysis of the antemortem images and autopsy results. Thus, in such cases, a combined comprehensive analysis of autopsy results and antemortem clinical images is important to determine the exact cause of death. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Case Reports; Journal Article; Review

Subject Headings:
Accidents Traffic
"Alcoholic Intoxication/co [Complications]"
"*Carotid Artery Injuries/pa [Pathology]"
"Carotid Artery Thrombosis/pa [Pathology]"
"*Carotid Artery Common/pa [Pathology]"
"Carotid Artery Common/ra [Radiography]"
Female
Forensic Pathology
Humans
"*Infarction Middle Cerebral Artery/pa [Pathology]"
"Infarction Middle Cerebral Artery/ra [Radiography]"
Middle Aged
Tomography X-Ray Computed
"Tunica Intima/pa [Pathology]"
"Tunica Media/pa [Pathology]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

29. Which alcohol control strategies do young people think are effective?.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Review, March 2014, vol./is. 33/2(144-51), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (2014 Mar)

Author(s): de Visser RO; Hart A; Abraham C; Memon A; Graber R; Scanlon T

Institution: School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Falmer, UK.

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION AND AIMS: The aims of this study were to examine young people's belief in the effectiveness of various alcohol control strategies and to identify demographic, attitudinal and behavioural correlates of perceived effectiveness.DESIGN AND METHODS: An online questionnaire hosted on a secure server was completed by 1418 men and women aged 16-21years living in South-East England. It assessed the perceived effectiveness of various alcohol control strategies. Key correlates included sensation seeking, impulsivity, conscientiousness, alcohol outcome expectancies, drink refusal self-efficacy, perceived peer alcohol use and Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test scores.RESULTS: The most effective strategies were perceived to be enforcing

responsible service legislation, strictly monitoring late-night licensed premises and teaching alcohol refusal skills. Greater belief in the effectiveness of alcohol control strategies was expressed by older participants, those who consumed less alcohol and those who expected more negative outcomes from alcohol consumption.DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: The data suggest that in order to increase the perceived effectiveness of alcohol control strategies, we may need to address young people's beliefs about the negative outcomes of alcohol use. Strategies that young people believe are effective may be easier to implement, but this does not imply that unpopular but effective strategies should not be tried. 2014 Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs.

Country of Publication: Australia

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

Subject Headings:
Adolescent
"*Alcohol Drinking/pc [Prevention and Control]"
"Alcohol Drinking/px [Psychology]"
"*Alcoholic Intoxication/pc [Prevention and Control]"
"Alcoholic Intoxication/px [Psychology]"
Culture
England
Female
*Health Knowledge Attitudes Practice
Humans
Male
Peer Group
Questionnaires
*Self Efficacy
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*

30. Associations between alcohol, smoking, socioeconomic status and comorbidities: evidence from the 45 and Up Study.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Review, March 2014, vol./is. 33/2(169-76), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (2014 Mar)

Author(s): Bonevski B; Regan T; Paul C; Baker AL; Bisquera A

Institution: Faculty of Health and Medicine, School of Medicine and Public Health, The University of Newcastle, Newcastle, Australia.

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION AND AIMS: Understanding how tobacco, alcohol and mental health are related is important for developing population-level policies and individual-level treatments that target comorbidities. The current study aimed to examine sociodemographic characteristics and mental health comorbidities associated with the odds of using tobacco and harmful levels of alcohol concurrently.DESIGN AND METHODS: Data were drawn from the 45 and Up Study, a large cohort study with 267153 adults aged 45 years and over in New South Wales, Australia. Participants completed a survey assessing alcohol, smoking, psychological distress, treatment for depression and anxiety, and a range of socioeconomic status indicators. Univariate analyses and three multiple-logistic regression models were used to determine associations with (i) tobacco but not alcohol use; (ii) alcohol but not tobacco use; and (iii) concurrent tobacco and risky levels of alcohol use.RESULTS: Being female, younger, lower individual and area-level socioeconomic status (SES) and depression and psychological distress were associated with tobacco use alone. Factors associated with alcohol use alone were older age, male gender, higher SES, and lower psychological distress and no recent depression treatment. Factors associated with concurrent risky alcohol consumption and tobacco use included being 45-64, being male, less education, earning <$30000, being employed, and living in lower-SES areas, treatment for depression, and high distress on the Kessler-10.DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:

Results suggest strong links between SES, treatment for depression, psychological distress, and concurrent tobacco and alcohol use. This has implications for public health policies and clinical treatment for tobacco and alcohol use, suggesting greater emphasis on addressing multiple health and social concerns. [Bonevski B, Regan T, Paul C, Baker AL, Bisquera A. Associations between alcohol, smoking, socioeconomic status and comorbidities: Evidence from the 45 and Up Study. Drug Alcohol Rev 2014;33:169-176]. 2013 Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs.

Country of Publication: Australia

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

Subject Headings:
Age Factors
Aged
Aged 80 and over
"*Alcohol Drinking/ep [Epidemiology]"
Comorbidity
Female
Health Surveys
Humans
Male
Mental Health
Middle Aged
New South Wales
Sex Factors
"*Smoking/ep [Epidemiology]"
Social Class
"*Stress Psychological/ep [Epidemiology]"
"*Tobacco Use Disorder/ep [Epidemiology]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Drug and Alcohol Review*

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

Citation: Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, July 2014, vol./is. 46/3(208-14), 0279-1072;0279-1072 (2014 Jul-Aug)

Author(s): Chadwick JJ; Andrade LF; Altice FL; Petry NM

Institution: a Assistant Professor, Biology Department , Eastern Connecticut State University , Willimantic , CT.

Language: English

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

Country of Publication: United States

Publication Type: Journal Article; Multicenter Study

Subject Headings:
Adult
Chi-Square Distribution
"*Drug Users/px [Psychology]"

Employment
Female
"HIV Infections/co [Complications]"
"*HIV Infections/di [Diagnosis]"
"HIV Infections/px [Psychology]"
*Health Knowledge Attitudes Practice
Health Status
Humans
Logistic Models
Male
Middle Aged
New England
Odds Ratio
*Patient Acceptance of Health Care
Predictive Value of Tests
Risk Factors
*Serologic Tests
Sex Factors
*Substance Abuse Treatment Centers
"Substance-Related Disorders/co [Complications]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
"*Substance-Related Disorders/rh [Rehabilitation]"

Source: MEDLINE

32. The N2 ERP component as an index of impaired cognitive control in smokers.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, March 2014, vol./is. 563/(61-5), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2014 Mar 20)

Author(s): Buzzell GA; Fedota JR; Roberts DM; McDonald CG

Institution: George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, USA. Electronic address: gbuzzell@gmu.edu.; George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, USA. Electronic address: john.fedota@nih.gov.; George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, USA. Electronic address: drobertc@gmu.edu.; George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, USA. Electronic address: cmcdona3@gmu.edu.

Language: English

Abstract: Impaired cognitive control has been proposed as a hallmark of nicotine dependence and is thought to arise, in part, from synaptic alterations in anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), a primary component of the dopamine reward pathway. The N2 component of the event-related potential (ERP) appears to index a cognitive control process in paradigms such as the visual go/no-go task. Moreover, as dipole-modeling has suggested that the neural generator of the N2 component can be localized to the ACC, this component may prove useful for investigating impairments of cognitive control in smokers. Given conflicting reports of whether the N2 is reduced in smokers (as compared to non-smoker controls), the current study further examined the suitability of this component as an index for impaired cognitive control in smokers. Smokers and non-smokers performed a visual go/no-go task while electroencephalogram (EEG) was recorded. As predicted, the no-go N2 of smokers was significantly smaller than that of non-smoker controls, while the no-go P3 did not differ between groups. Importantly, behavioral performance (reaction time and accuracy) did not differ between smokers and nonsmokers, which might reflect the low levels of nicotine dependence (assessed by the Fagerstrom test) in our sample. The observed N2 modulation in the absence of behavioral impairments provides evidence for the utility of the N2 component as a sensitive measure of impaired cognitive control in smokers, even in those with low levels of nicotine dependence.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: Adolescent

Adult
Brain Mapping
Case-Control Studies
Cognition
Electroencephalography
*Evoked Potentials
Female
Humans
Male
Task Performance and Analysis
"*Tobacco Use Disorder/pp [Physiopathology]"
"Tobacco Use Disorder/px [Psychology]"
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

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