

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Review of international drugs policies is unlikely to change UK stance on criminality.

Citation: BMJ, 2014, vol./is. 349/(g6574), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2014)

Author(s): Kmietowicz Z

Language: English

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Street Drugs)

Publication Type: News

Subject Headings: ["*Crime/lj \[Legislation and Jurisprudence\]"](#)
["Crime/pc \[Prevention and Control\]"](#)
[Great Britain](#)
[Humans](#)
[International Cooperation](#)
["*Street Drugs/lj \[Legislation and Jurisprudence\]"](#)
["*Substance-Related Disorders/pc \[Prevention and Control\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

2. Clinical and social outcomes of adolescent self harm: population based birth cohort study.

Citation: BMJ, 2014, vol./is. 349/(g5954), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2014)

Author(s): Mars B; Heron J; Crane C; Hawton K; Lewis G; Macleod J; Tilling K; Gunnell D

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To investigate the mental health, substance use, educational, and occupational outcomes of adolescents who self harm in a general population sample, and to examine whether these outcomes differ according to self reported suicidal intent. DESIGN: Population based birth cohort study. SETTING: Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC), a UK birth cohort of children born in 1991-92. PARTICIPANTS: Data on lifetime history of self harm with and without suicidal intent were available for 4799 respondents who completed a detailed self harm questionnaire at age 16 years. Multiple imputation was used to account for missing data. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Mental health problems (depression and anxiety disorder), assessed using the clinical interview schedule-revised at age 18 years, self reported substance use (alcohol, cannabis, cigarette smoking, and illicit drugs) at age 18 years, educational attainment at age 16 and 19 years, occupational outcomes at age 19 years, and self harm at age 21 years. RESULTS: Participants who self harmed with and without suicidal intent at age 16 years were at increased risk of developing mental health problems, future self harm, and problem substance misuse, with stronger associations for suicidal self harm than for non-suicidal self harm. For example, in models adjusted for confounders the odds ratio for depression at age 18 years was 2.21 (95% confidence interval 1.55 to 3.15) in participants who had self harmed without suicidal intent at age 16 years and 3.94 (2.67 to 5.83) in those who had self harmed with suicidal intent. Suicidal self harm, but not self harm without suicidal intent, was also associated with poorer educational and employment outcomes. CONCLUSIONS: Adolescents who self harm seem to be vulnerable to a range of adverse outcomes in early adulthood. Risks were generally stronger in those who had self harmed with suicidal intent, but outcomes were also poor among those who had self harmed without suicidal intent. These findings emphasise the need for early identification and treatment of adolescents who self harm. Mars et al 2014.

Country of Publication: England

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)

"Anxiety Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Depressive Disorder/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Educational Status
 "Employment/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "Great Britain/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Humans
 Longitudinal Studies
 Prognosis
 Risk Factors
 "*Self-Injurious Behavior/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Self-Injurious Behavior/px [Psychology]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Suicidal Ideation
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

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

3. Implementation and effectiveness of a hospital smoking cessation service in Germany.

Citation: Patient Education & Counseling, January 2014, vol./is. 94/1(103-9), 0738-3991;1873-5134 (2014 Jan)

Author(s): Balmford J; Leifert JA; Schulz C; Elze M; Jaehne A

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Hospitalized smokers are often highly motivated to quit and receptive to assistance. There are few published accounts of hospital-based smoking cessation programmes implemented outside of a trial setting, particularly outside North America. We describe the implementation and effectiveness of a dedicated smoking cessation service in Freiburg, Germany. METHODS: Measures of implementation (e.g. number of patients referred and consenting to participate, receipt of post-discharge support) and effectiveness are presented. RESULTS: In the first 2 years of the service, 1432 patients were referred. Over half (55.3%) of counselled smokers agreed to participate. Sustained abstinence for 6 months was achieved by 28.0% (missing cases coded as smokers), whereas 7-day point prevalence rates were between 30 and 35% at 3, 6 and 12 months. Those who received 4+ post-discharge calls were more likely to achieve sustained abstinence, as were older smokers, those with higher self-efficacy, and cardiovascular patients. CONCLUSION: Hospitalized patients in Germany are receptive to the offer of bedside counselling and to phone support post-discharge, and success rates are comparable to those achieved in other countries. PRACTICE IMPLICATIONS: The findings argue strongly for the routine identification of smokers upon hospital admission, and the availability of cessation support both during hospitalization and following discharge. Copyright 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: Adult
 Aged
 Counseling
 Germany
 Hospitalization
 Humans
 *Inpatients
 Male
 Middle Aged
 Motivation
 *Outcome and Process Assessment (Health Care)
 Prevalence
 Program Development

Program Evaluation
 "*Referral and Consultation/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Self Efficacy
 "Smoking/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 "*Smoking Cessation/mt [Methods]"
 "Smoking Cessation/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "Tobacco Use Disorder/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Tobacco Use Disorder/rh [Rehabilitation]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Patient Education and Counselling*

4. Do young people with comorbid mental and alcohol disorders experience worse behavioural problems?.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, October 2014, vol./is. 219/2(372-9), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Oct 30)

Author(s): Salom CL; Betts KS; Williams GM; Najman JM; Scott JG; Alati R

Language: English

Abstract: This article examines whether young individuals in the general population with comorbid alcohol use and mental health disorders experience worse internalizing and externalizing behaviour problems than those with single disorders. A large cohort of women at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital in Brisbane, Australia, was enrolled during pregnancy in a longitudinal study. Mother/offspring dyads were followed over 21 years. At age 21, offspring behaviour problems were examined using the Young Adult Self Report, alcohol and mental health disorders with the Composite International Diagnostic Interview. Associations between comorbidity and behaviour problems were assessed using multinomial logistic regression, accounting for life-course factors. Twelve per cent of young adults had alcohol/mental health DSM-IV disorders with significant temporal overlap. A further 16% had alcohol disorders only and 23% mental health disorders only. The comorbid group scored significantly higher on total and externalizing behaviour problems but not internalizing behaviour problems. Stronger associations of aggression/delinquency with comorbidity were not fully accounted for by factors known to influence separate development of mental health and alcohol disorders. Young adults with comorbid alcohol/mental health disorders experience more, and more severe, behavioural problems than those with single disorder types, indicating an increased burden from comorbidity, with implications for treatment and public order. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 "*Aggression/px [Psychology]"
 "*Alcoholism/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Alcoholism/px [Psychology]"
 "*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity/px [Psychology]"
 "Australia/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Comorbidity
 Female
 Humans
 "Juvenile Delinquency/px [Psychology]"
 "*Juvenile Delinquency/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Longitudinal Studies
 Male
 "*Mental Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Mental Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 Mental Health
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

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

5. The relationship between sleep and drug use characteristics in participants with cocaine or methamphetamine use disorders.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, October 2014, vol./is. 219/2(367-71), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Oct 30)

Author(s): Mahoney JJ 3rd; De La Garza R 2nd; Jackson BJ; Verrico CD; Ho A; Iqbal T; Newton TF

Language: English

Abstract: The goal of this project was to evaluate the relationship between self-reported sleep habits, daytime sleepiness, and drug use variables in individuals with cocaine and methamphetamine (METH) use disorders. Participants with a cocaine or meth use disorder completed questionnaires, including the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS), and a demographic/drug use form. Participants with a cocaine (N=51) or meth use disorder (N=85) were separated into those with either high or low sleep deficits. In participants with a cocaine use disorder, ANOVA revealed significantly higher ESS scores among those defined as "poor sleepers" (with a PSQI score >5) when compared to those defined as "good sleepers" (with a PSQI score <5). In addition, poor sleepers reported using cocaine for more days out of the past 30 when compared to good sleepers. Interestingly, good sleepers reported using more grams of cocaine/day compared to poor sleepers. In participants with a METH use disorder, ANOVA revealed significantly higher ESS scores among poor sleepers when compared to good sleepers. Finally, individuals with a METH use disorder that endorsed elevated daytime sleepiness also had significantly higher PSQI scores when compared to those with normal daytime sleepiness. The results indicate that drug use variables, such as recent and daily use, may affect sleep quality and daytime sleepiness in individuals with stimulant use disorders; however, further investigations (i.e. in cocaine and METH users that do not meet criteria for a cocaine or METH use disorder) must be conducted in order to provide more conclusive evidence of the impact these usage variables may have on these sleep characteristics. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
["Amphetamine-Related Disorders/co \[Complications\]"](#)
["*Amphetamine-Related Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["Cocaine-Related Disorders/co \[Complications\]"](#)
["*Cocaine-Related Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["*Drug Users/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[Questionnaires](#)
[Self Report](#)
[*Sleep](#)
["Sleep Disorders/co \[Complications\]"](#)
["*Sleep Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

6. Prevalence and characteristics of e-cigarette users in Great Britain: Findings from a general population survey of smokers.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, June 2014, vol./is. 39/6(1120-5), 0306-4603;1873-6327 (2014 Jun)

Author(s): Brown J; West R; Beard E; Michie S; Shahab L; McNeill A

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: E-cigarettes may be effective smoking cessation aids and their use by smokers has been growing rapidly. It is important to observe and assess natural patterns in the use of e-cigarettes whilst experimental data accumulates. This paper reports the prevalence of e-cigarette awareness, beliefs and usage, including brand choice, and characterises the socio-demographic and smoking profile associated with current use, among the general population of smokers and recent ex-smokers. METHODS: Data were obtained from 3538 current and 579 recent ex-smokers in a cross-sectional online survey of a national sample of smokers in Great Britain in November and December 2012. Differences between current and recent ex-smokers in the prevalence of e-cigarette awareness, beliefs and usage were examined and the socio-demographic and smoking profile associated with current use of e-cigarettes was assessed in a series of simple and multiple logistic regressions. RESULTS: Ninety-three percent of current and recent ex-smokers (n=3841) were aware of e-cigarettes. Approximately a fifth (n=884) were currently using e-cigarettes, whilst just over a third (n=1507) had ever used them. Sixty-seven percent of the sample (n=2758) believed e-cigarettes to be less harmful than cigarettes; however, almost a quarter (n=994) remained unsure. Among both current and recent ex-smokers, the most popular reasons for using were health, cutting down and quitting (each >80%) and 38% used the brand 'E-lites'. Among current smokers who were aware of but had never used e-cigarettes, approximately half (n=1040) were interested in using them in the future. Among current smokers, their use was associated with higher socio-economic status (OR=1.48, 95%CI=1.25-1.75), smoking more cigarettes (OR=1.02, 95%CI=1.01-1.03) and having a past-year quit attempt (OR=2.82, 95%CI=2.38-3.34). CONCLUSIONS: There is a near universal awareness of e-cigarettes and their use appears to be common among smokers in Great Britain although a quarter of all smokers are unsure as to whether e-cigarettes are less harmful than cigarettes. E-lites - a brand that delivers a low dose of nicotine - is the most popular. E-cigarette users appear to have higher socio-economic status, to smoke more cigarettes per day and to have attempted to quit in the past year. Copyright 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: England

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

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
[Cross-Sectional Studies](#)
[Female](#)
["Great Britain/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[*Health Knowledge Attitudes Practice](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Odds Ratio](#)
[Prevalence](#)
["*Smoking Cessation/mt \[Methods\]"](#)
["*Smoking Cessation/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["Smoking Cessation/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
[Socioeconomic Factors](#)
["Tobacco Use Disorder/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Tobacco Use Disorder/px \[Psychology\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

7. Sizing the cannabis market: a demand-side and user-specific approach in seven European countries.

Citation: Current Drug Abuse Reviews, June 2013, vol./is. 6/2(152-64), 1874-4737;1874-4745 (2013 Jun)

Author(s): van Laar M; Frijns T; Trautmann F; Lombi L

Language: English

Abstract: Demand-based estimates of total cannabis consumption rarely consider differences among different user types and variation across countries. To describe cannabis consumption

patterns and estimate annual consumption for different user types across EU Member States, a web survey in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and United Kingdom (England & Wales) collected data on cannabis use patterns from 3,922 persons who had consumed cannabis at least once in the past year. They were classified into four groups based on their number of use days in the past 12 months: infrequent users or chippers (<11 days), occasional users (11-50 days), regular users (51-250 days) and intensive users (>250 days). User type specific data on typical amounts consumed were matched with data on numbers of users per user type estimated from existing population surveys, taking differences in mode of consumption, age and gender into account. Estimates were supplemented with data from populations of problem users to compensate for under coverage. Results showed remarkably consistent differences among user groups across countries. Both the average number of units consumed per typical use day and the average amount of cannabis consumed per unit increased across user types of increasing frequency of use. In all countries except Portugal, intensive users formed the smallest group of cannabis users but were responsible for the largest part of total annual cannabis consumption. Annual cannabis consumption varied across countries but confidence intervals were wide. Results are compared with previous estimates and discussed in the context of improving estimation methods.

Country of Publication: United Arab Emirates

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Data Collection](#)
["Europe/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
["*Marijuana Abuse/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Marijuana Smoking/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Time Factors](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

8. Incomplete contingency tables with censored cells with application to estimating the number of people who inject drugs in Scotland.

Citation: Statistics in Medicine, April 2014, vol./is. 33/9(1564-79), 0277-6715;1097-0258 (2014 Apr 30)

Author(s): Overstall AM; King R; Bird SM; Hutchinson SJ; Hay G

Language: English

Abstract: Estimating the size of hidden or difficult to reach populations is often of interest for economic, sociological or public health reasons. In order to estimate such populations, administrative data lists are often collated to form multi-list cross-counts and displayed in the form of an incomplete contingency table. Log-linear models are typically fitted to such data to obtain an estimate of the total population size by estimating the number of individuals not observed by any of the data-sources. This approach has been taken to estimate the current number of people who inject drugs (PWID) in Scotland, with the Hepatitis C virus diagnosis database used as one of the data-sources to identify PWID. However, the Hepatitis C virus diagnosis data-source does not distinguish between current and former PWID, which, if ignored, will lead to overestimation of the total population size of current PWID. We extend the standard model-fitting approach to allow for a data-source, which contains a mixture of target and non-target individuals (i.e. in this case, current and former PWID). We apply the proposed approach to data for PWID in Scotland in 2003, 2006 and 2009 and compare with the results from standard log-linear models. 2013 The Authors. Statistics in Medicine published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Country of Publication: England

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

Subject Headings: [*Bias \(Epidemiology\)](#)
[Data Interpretation Statistical](#)
["Databases Factual/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
["Hepatitis C/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[*Models Statistical](#)
["Scotland/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Statistics as Topic/mt \[Methods\]"](#)
["*Substance Abuse Intravenous/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

9. A qualitative study of how young Scottish smokers living in disadvantaged communities get their cigarettes.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, December 2013, vol./is. 15/12(2053-9), 1462-2203;1469-994X (2013 Dec)

Author(s): Donaghy E; Bauld L; Eadie D; McKell J; Pringle B; Amos A

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Reducing access to cigarettes is an important element of youth smoking prevention strategies. This is particularly so in disadvantaged communities that have high rates of youth smoking. In 2010, Scotland banned proxy sales of tobacco products to under 18-year-olds who were getting older people to purchase cigarettes on their behalf.METHODS: A qualitative study using 24 small single-sex friendship groups. Eighty young people, mostly aged 14-16, of whom 57 were smokers, were recruited in 2012 from community youth groups in 3 socially disadvantaged areas of Scotland.RESULTS: Participants' main sources of cigarettes were proxy sales, family, and peers and friends. Younger smokers were more likely to purchase single cigarettes from older smokers at school and to steal cigarettes from family members. Older and regular smokers were more likely to obtain cigarettes through proxy purchases. Proxy purchases were often facilitated by problem drug users who were willing to buy cigarettes for a small monetary reward. Direct purchases in shops were less commonly reported but appeared to involve complicit action by some retailers. Few reported that they bought blackmarket cigarettes, although they were available in these communities.CONCLUSIONS: Young people in areas of deprivation are still able to circumvent the age-of-sale legislation on selling cigarettes. Even though proxy sales have been banned, they are an important source of cigarettes for disadvantaged young smokers.

Country of Publication: England

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adolescent Behavior](#)
[Age Factors](#)
["Commerce/lj \[Legislation and Jurisprudence\]"](#)
[Family](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Qualitative Research](#)
[Residence Characteristics](#)
["Scotland/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Smoking/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Smoking/lj \[Legislation and Jurisprudence\]"](#)
["*Smoking/pc \[Prevention and Control\]"](#)
["*Tobacco Products/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
["Tobacco Products/sd \[Supply and Distribution\]"](#)
["Tobacco Use Disorder/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Tobacco Use Disorder/pc \[Prevention and Control\]"](#)
[Vulnerable Populations](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

10. Prevalence and predictors of water pipe and cigarette smoking among secondary school students in London.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, December 2013, vol./is. 15/12(2069-75), 1462-2203;1469-994X (2013 Dec)

Author(s): Jawad M; Wilson A; Lee JT; Jawad S; Hamilton FL; Millett C

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Water pipe tobacco smoking appears to be an increasing public health concern, with anecdotal reports of higher prevalence than cigarette smoking among young people in some high-income countries. We examined the prevalence and predictors of water pipe and cigarette smoking among students attending secondary schools in a deprived, ethnically diverse part of inner London. METHODS: We conducted a 96-item, validated smoking habits questionnaire with 2,399 students from Years 8, 10, and 12/13 from 15 secondary schools in Brent, northwest London. Multilevel logistic regression models were used to examine predictors of current and ever cigarette and water pipe smoking. RESULTS: Current water pipe smoking prevalence was more than double that of cigarette smoking prevalence (7.6% vs. 3.4%, $p < .001$). One in 4 students had tried water pipe compared with 1 in 6 who had tried cigarette smoking (24.0% vs. 15.8%, $p < .001$). Significant predictors of ever water pipe use include being in a higher age group, South Asian or Middle Eastern ethnicity, and personal, family, or friends tobacco use. Significant predictors of ever cigarette use include being in a higher age group, White ethnicity, and personal, family, or friends tobacco use. Students attending schools with more water pipe cafes within 0.5 miles were more likely to be current water pipe users (AOR = 2.43, 95% CI = 1.33-4.42). CONCLUSIONS: Water pipe smoking may be more prevalent than cigarette smoking among young people in some high-income countries. Improved surveillance and dedicated tobacco control interventions are required to better understand the epidemiology of water pipe use and address its growing use.

Country of Publication: England

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adolescent Behavior](#)
[Age Factors](#)
[Child](#)
[Cross-Sectional Studies](#)
[Developed Countries](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
["London/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Male](#)
[Prevalence](#)
[Questionnaires](#)
[Schools](#)
["*Smoking/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Students/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
["*Tobacco Use Disorder/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in [Nicotine and Tobacco Research](#)

11. Overview. Time to reach out.

Citation: Health Service Journal, August 2014, vol./is. 124/6410(suppl 3-5), 0952-2271;0952-2271 (2014 Aug 8)

Author(s): Moore A

Language: English

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Great Britain
 *Health Services Accessibility
 "Hepatitis C Chronic/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "Hepatitis C Chronic/et [Etiology]"
 *Hepatitis C Chronic
 Humans
 "*Substance Abuse Intravenous/co [Complications]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

12. Methoxetamine--a novel recreational drug with potent hallucinogenic properties.

Citation: Toxicology Letters, November 2014, vol./is. 230/3(402-7), 0378-4274;1879-3169 (2014 Nov 4)

Author(s): Zawilska JB

Language: English

Abstract: Methoxetamine is one of the constantly growing group of novel psychoactive substances that has emerged in recent years. The compound belongs to the arylcyclohexylamine class, which is used for its recreational and psychedelic effects. Methoxetamine is a structural analogue of ketamine, with a much longer duration of action and intensity of effects, and has been extensively advertised as its 'legal' and 'bladder friendly' alternative. This review surveys the current state of knowledge regarding the metabolism, pharmacology, prevalence and pattern of methoxetamine use, and analytical methods of its detection. Consumption of methoxetamine bears a significant health risk and may even lead to fatal intoxication. A significant amount of research is still needed in order to fully quantify the short- and long-term effects of methoxetamine and its interaction with other drugs of abuse. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Netherlands

CAS Registry Number: 0 (2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(ethylamino)cyclohexanone); 0 (Cyclohexanones); 0 (Cyclohexylamines); 0 (Hallucinogens); 0 (Street Drugs); 690G0D6V8H (Ketamine)

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

Subject Headings: "Cyclohexanones/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "Cyclohexanones/ch [Chemistry]"
 "*Cyclohexanones/to [Toxicity]"
 "Cyclohexylamines/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "Cyclohexylamines/ch [Chemistry]"
 "*Cyclohexylamines/to [Toxicity]"
 "Hallucinogens/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "*Hallucinogens/to [Toxicity]"
 Humans
 "Ketamine/ch [Chemistry]"
 "Ketamine/to [Toxicity]"
 "Street Drugs/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "*Street Drugs/to [Toxicity]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/et [Etiology]"

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

13. Decision to recommend drug to cut drink dependence proves controversial.

Citation: BMJ, 2014, vol./is. 349/(g6054), 0959-535X;1756-1833 (2014)

Author(s): Wise J

Language: English

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Narcotic Antagonists); 5S6W795CQM (Naltrexone); TOV02TDP9I (nalmefene)

Publication Type: News

Subject Headings: [Administration Oral](#)
[Adult](#)
["*Alcoholism/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)
["Alcoholism/pc \[Prevention and Control\]"](#)
[*Decision Making](#)
[Dose-Response Relationship Drug](#)
[Drug Administration Schedule](#)
[Female](#)
[Great Britain](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
["Naltrexone/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)
["*Naltrexone/aa \[Analog and Derivatives\]"](#)
["Naltrexone/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
["Narcotic Antagonists/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)
["*Narcotic Antagonists/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[Patient Selection](#)
[Practice Guidelines as Topic](#)
[Risk Assessment](#)
["State Medicine/st \[Standards\]"](#)
[Treatment Outcome](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

14. Urban overdose hotspots: a 12-month prospective study in Dublin ambulance services.

Citation: American Journal of Emergency Medicine, October 2014, vol./is. 32/10(1168-73), 0735-6757;1532-8171 (2014 Oct)

Author(s): Klimas J; O'Reilly M; Egan M; Tobin H; Bury G

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Opioid overdose (OD) is the primary cause of death among drug users globally. Personal and social determinants of overdose have been studied before, but the environmental factors lacked research attention. Area deprivation or presence of addiction clinics may contribute to overdose.OBJECTIVES: The objective of the study is to examine the baseline incidence of all new ODs in an ambulance service and their relationship with urban deprivation and presence of addiction services.METHODS: A prospective chart review of prehospital advanced life support patients was performed on confirmed OD calls. Demographic, geographic, and clinical information, that is, presentation, treatment, and outcomes, was collected for each call. The census data were used to calculate deprivation. Geographical information software mapped the urban deprivation and addiction services against the overdose locations.RESULTS: There were 469 overdoses, 13 of which were fatal; most were male (80%), of a young age (32 years), with a high rate of repeated overdoses (26%) and common polydrug use (9.6%). Most occurred in daytime (275) and on the streets (212). Overdoses were more likely in more affluent areas ($r = .15$; $P < .05$) and in a 1000-m radius of addiction services. Residential overdoses were in more deprived areas than street overdoses (mean difference, 7.8; $t170 =$

3.99; $P < .001$). Street overdoses were more common in the city center than suburbs ($\chi^2(1) = 33.04$; $P < .001$). CONCLUSIONS: The identified clusters of increased incidence-urban overdose hotspots-suggest a link between environment characteristics and overdoses. This highlights a need to establish overdose education and naloxone distribution in the overdose hotspots. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: United States

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Analgesics, Opioid); 0 (Antidepressive Agents); 0 (Central Nervous System Depressants); 12794-10-4 (Benzodiazepines); 3K9958V90M (Ethanol)

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

Subject Headings: Adolescent
Adult
Age Distribution
Aged
"*Ambulances/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
"Analgesics Opioid/po [Poisoning]"
"Antidepressive Agents/po [Poisoning]"
"Benzodiazepines/po [Poisoning]"
"Central Nervous System Depressants/po [Poisoning]"
Child
Child Preschool
Cohort Studies
"*Drug Overdose/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Drug Overdose/et [Etiology]"
"*Emergency Medical Services/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
"Ethanol/po [Poisoning]"
Female
*Geographic Information Systems
Geographic Mapping
"*Health Services Accessibility/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
Humans
"Ireland/ep [Epidemiology]"
Male
Middle Aged
"*Opioid-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Opioid-Related Disorders/rh [Rehabilitation]"
Prospective Studies
Sex Distribution
"Substance Abuse Treatment Centers/sd [Supply and Distribution]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/rh [Rehabilitation]"
"*Urban Population/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

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

15. Alcohol misuse disorders and multiple sclerosis risk.

Citation: JAMA Neurology, September 2014, vol./is. 71/9(1188-9), 2168-6149;2168-6157 (2014 Sep)

Author(s): Pakpoor J; Goldacre R; Disanto G; Giovannoni G; Goldacre MJ

Language: English

Country of Publication: United States

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

Subject Headings: Adult
 "*Alcoholism/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Comorbidity
 Databases Factual
 "England/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Female
 Humans
 Longitudinal Studies
 Male
 Medical Record Linkage
 "*Multiple Sclerosis/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Sex Factors

Source: MEDLINE

16. Abnormal white matter integrity in long-term abstinent alcohol dependent patients.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, October 2014, vol./is. 224/1(42-8), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Oct 30)

Author(s): Zorlu N; Karavul Ucman T; Gelal F; Colak Kalayci C; Polat S; Saricicek A; Kurtgoz Zorlu P; Gulseren S

Language: English

Abstract: A number of diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) studies have reported substantial white matter (WM) abnormalities in alcohol-dependent patients. These studies were usually performed in recovering alcohol-dependent patients who had been abstinent for days to several weeks. The current study was designed to examine WM microstructure and decision-making in a sample of long-term abstinent alcohol-dependent patients. The study included 12 subjects with alcohol dependence who had been abstinent for at least 6 months before testing and scanning and 13 healthy control subjects. The Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) was used to measure decision-making. We found that the long-term abstinent alcohol-dependent group had significantly higher radial and axial diffusivity (RD and AD, respectively) values in frontal, temporal and parietal WM than was found in the healthy control group despite showing no difference in fractional anisotropy (FA) values in comparison to controls. In conclusion, we found widespread WM changes in long-term abstinent alcohol-dependent patients compared with healthy controls. Our findings suggested that AD and RD should be included in analyses of DTI data in addition to the more commonly studied FA. In the current study, FA values of the detoxified alcoholics had recovered and were comparable to those of the controls, whereas significant changes in AD and RD were still observed in some clusters in the frontal, parietal and temporal lobes of detoxified alcoholics even after 27.8 months. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adult
 Aged
 *Alcohol Abstinence
 "*Alcoholism/pa [Pathology]"
 Anisotropy
 "*Cerebral Cortex/pa [Pathology]"
 *Decision Making
 Diffusion Tensor Imaging
 Female
 "Frontal Lobe/pa [Pathology]"
 Humans
 Male
 Middle Aged
 "Parietal Lobe/pa [Pathology]"

["Temporal Lobe/pa \[Pathology\]"](#)
[Time Factors](#)

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

17. Increased serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor levels during opiate withdrawal.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, June 2014, vol./is. 571/(61-5), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2014 Jun 13)
Author(s): Zhang J; Zhang X; Su H; Tao J; Xie Y; Han B; Lu Y; Wei Y; Sun H; Wang Y; Wu W; Zou S; Liang H; Zoghbi AW; Tang W; He J

Language: English

Abstract: Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) has been implicated in the pathophysiology of opiate addiction. Both increased and decreased serum BDNF levels have been reported in heroin addicts. Moreover, the role of BDNF in heroin-dependent patients during withdrawal has not been studied. This study aimed to explore the differences in serum BDNF levels of heroin addicts and healthy controls, and investigate the changes of serum BDNF levels in heroin addicts at baseline and at one month after heroin cessation. Seventy-two heroin-dependent patients and ninety age- and gender-matched healthy controls were enrolled in this study. We measured serum BDNF levels at baseline (both heroin addicts and healthy controls) and one month after heroin cessation (heroin addicts only). A total of 37 (51.4%) heroin addicts completed the one-month study. We found that baseline serum BDNF levels were significantly higher in heroin addicts compared to controls ($F=36.5$, $p=0.001$). There was no difference in serum BDNF levels among heroin addicts at baseline and one month after heroin cessation ($F=1.101$, $p=0.301$). These results indicate that BDNF may play a critical role in the course of opiate addiction and withdrawal. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor); 70D95007SX (Heroin)

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

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
["*Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor/bl \[Blood\]"](#)
[Case-Control Studies](#)
[Female](#)
["*Heroin/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)
["*Heroin Dependence/bl \[Blood\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
["Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/bl \[Blood\]"](#)

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

18. The effects of paradoxical sleep deprivation on amphetamine-induced behavioral sensitization in adult and adolescent mice.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, August 2014, vol./is. 218/3(335-40), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Aug 30)

Author(s): Kameda SR; Fukushiro DF; Trombin TF; Sanday L; Wuo-Silva R; Saito LP; Tufik S; D'Almeida V; Frussa-Filho R

Language: English

Abstract: Drug-induced behavioral sensitization (BS), paradoxical sleep deprivation (PSD) and adolescence in rodents are associated with changes in the mesolimbic dopaminergic system. We compared the effects of PSD on amphetamine-induced BS in adult and adolescent mice. Adult (90 days old) and adolescent (45 days old) Swiss mice were subjected to PSD for 48h. Immediately after PSD, mice received saline or 2.0mg/kg

amphetamine intraperitoneally (i.p.), and their locomotion was quantified in activity chambers. Seven days later, all the animals were challenged with 2.0mg/kg amphetamine i.p., and their locomotion was quantified again. Acute amphetamine enhanced locomotion in both adult and adolescent mice, but BS was observed only in adolescent mice. Immediately after its termination, PSD decreased locomotion of both saline- and amphetamine-treated adolescent mice. Seven days later, previous PSD potentiated both the acute stimulatory effect of amphetamine and its sensitization in adolescent mice. In adult animals, previous PSD revealed BS. Our data suggest that adolescent mice are more vulnerable to both the immediate and long-term effects of PSD on amphetamine-induced locomotion. Because drug-induced BS in rodents shares neuroplastic changes with drug craving in humans, our findings also suggest that both adolescence and PSD could facilitate craving-related mechanisms in amphetamine abuse. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Central Nervous System Stimulants); CK833KGX7E (Amphetamine)

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

Subject Headings: [Age Factors](#)
[Amphetamine](#)
["Amphetamine-Related Disorders/pp \[Physiopathology\]"](#)
[Animals](#)
["Behavior Animal/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
["*Behavior Animal/ph \[Physiology\]"](#)
["*Central Nervous System Stimulants/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
[Disease Models Animal](#)
["Locomotion/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
[Male](#)
[Mice](#)
[Mice Inbred C57BL](#)
["Motor Activity/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
["Motor Activity/ph \[Physiology\]"](#)
["*Sleep Deprivation/pp \[Physiopathology\]"](#)
["Sleep REM/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
["*Sleep REM/ph \[Physiology\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

19. Investigating biases of attention and memory for alcohol-related and negative words in alcohol-dependents with and without major depression after day-clinic treatment.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, August 2014, vol./is. 218/3(311-8), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Aug 30)

Author(s): Fridrici C; Driessen M; Wingefeld K; Kremer G; Kissler J; Beblo T

Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to investigate attentional and memory biases in alcohol-dependents with and without major depression compared to healthy controls. We assumed that both groups of alcohol-dependents would show attentional and memory biases for alcohol-related words. For the alcohol-dependents with depression, we additionally expected both types of biases for negative words. Alcohol-dependents without co-morbidity (Alc) and alcohol-dependents with major depression (D-Alc) as well as control participants with a moderate consumption of alcohol (Con) completed an alcohol Stroop task and a directed forgetting paradigm using word stimuli from three categories: neutral, negative, and alcohol-related. Stroop effects showed that not only alcohol-dependents but also control participants were more distracted by alcohol-related than by negative words. In the directed forgetting procedure, all participants showed a significant effect for each word-category, including alcohol-related and negative words. The D-Alc-group memorized more alcohol-related than negative to-be-remembered words. The results do not corroborate the hypothesis of more pronounced attentional and memory biases in

alcohol-dependents. However, in alcohol-dependents with depression a memory bias for alcohol-related material was found, suggesting that this group may be more pre-occupied with alcohol than patients without such co-morbidity. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Comparative Study; Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adult
Aged
"*Alcoholism/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Alcoholism/px [Psychology]"
*Attention
Comorbidity
*Cues
"*Depressive Disorder Major/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Depressive Disorder Major/px [Psychology]"
Female
Germany
Humans
Male
*Memory
Middle Aged
Neuropsychological Tests
Photic Stimulation
Recognition (Psychology)
Stroop Test

Source: MEDLINE

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

20. The role of 5-HTTLPR polymorphism in alcohol craving experience.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, August 2014, vol./is. 218/1-2(174-9), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Aug 15)

Author(s): Pombo S; Ferreira J; Cardoso JM; Ismail F; Levy P; Bicho M

Language: English

Abstract: The way in which genetic risk mediates the development of craving in alcohol dependence is still relatively unknown. The authors sought to clarify the extent to which alcohol craving could be predicted by a relevant polymorphism in the promoter region of the gene encoding the 5-HT transporter (5-HTTLPR). A sample of 101 alcohol-dependent patients admitted for alcohol treatment was recruited for the study. At admission, blood samples were taken for DNA extraction and alcohol craving information was collected with a composite measure. The 5-HTT polymorphism was genotyped. Alcohol dependent patients who were homozygous for the long allele (LL) self-reported higher scores of craving when compared to patients that were homozygous for the short allele (SS). However, the results were not statistically significant. Also, no significant associations were observed between the 5-HTTLPR genotype and other drinking variables. No 5-HTTLPR genotype effects were observed on alcohol craving experience in a sample of alcohol-dependent outpatients. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (SLC6A4 protein, human); 0 (Serotonin Plasma Membrane Transport Proteins)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adult
Aged
"*Alcoholism/ge [Genetics]"
Alleles
"*Behavior Addictive/ge [Genetics]"

Female
 *Genotype
 Humans
 Male
 Middle Aged
 *Polymorphism Single Nucleotide
 "*Serotonin Plasma Membrane Transport Proteins/ge [Genetics]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

21. The mediating role of non-suicidal self-injury in the relationship between impulsivity and suicidal behavior among inpatients receiving treatment for substance use disorders.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, August 2014, vol./is. 218/1-2(166-73), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Aug 15)

Author(s): Anestis MD; Tull MT; Lavender JM; Gratz KL

Language: English

Abstract: Several theories posit a direct role of impulsivity in suicidal behavior. The interpersonal-psychological theory of suicidal behavior (IPTS) argues that the relationship between impulsivity and suicidal behavior is explained by the painful and/or provocative experiences (PPEs) often encountered by impulsive individuals. It thus seems plausible that nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI), itself associated with impulsivity, might account for the relationship between impulsivity and suicidal behavior. We examined data from 93 adult inpatients (54.8% male) seeking treatment for substance use disorders. Patients completed a structured interview assessing prior suicidal behavior and a series of self-report questionnaires examining impulsivity, NSSI, and psychopathology. Four impulsivity dimensions (negative urgency, positive urgency, lack of premeditation, lack of perseverance) were associated with lifetime number of suicide attempts and/or suicide potential. Furthermore, results supported our hypotheses, as all but one relation was better accounted for by NSSI and, in the one exception, the direct effect was non-significant. Findings are consistent with the IPTS and suggest that suicidal behavior may not be a direct manifestation of impulsivity, but facilitated through exposure to PPEs capable of altering an individual's relationship to pain and fear of death. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 Adult
 Female
 Humans
 *Impulsive Behavior
 "Inpatients/px [Psychology]"
 Male
 Middle Aged
 Questionnaires
 Self Report
 "*Self-Injurious Behavior/px [Psychology]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/th [Therapy]"
 Suicidal Ideation
 "*Suicide Attempted/px [Psychology]"
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

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

22. Personality organization in borderline patients with a history of suicide attempts.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, August 2014, vol./is. 218/1-2(129-33), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Aug 15)

Author(s): Baus N; Fischer-Kern M; Naderer A; Klein J; Doering S; Pastner B; Leithner-Dziubas K; Plener PL; Kapusta ND

Language: English

Abstract: Suicide attempts (SA) are common in patients with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD). Recent studies focus on aspects of personality associated with risk for SA such as deficits in affect regulation including impulse control and aggression. The current study examines associations of dysfunctional personality organization, psychiatric comorbidities as well as non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) with SA in a sample of 68 BPD outpatients. Patients with a history of SA yielded higher scores in personality domains of aggression, especially self-directed aggression. Further, a history of SA was associated with a worse general level of personality organization and a higher prevalence rate of NSSI and substance abuse disorder. The results demonstrate that SA in BPD patients might be regarded as a manifestation of impaired personality functioning rather than mere state variables and symptoms. Moreover, these findings might have implications for indication, treatment, and prognosis of Borderline Personality Disorder. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent
Adult
"*Aggression/px [Psychology]"
"Borderline Personality Disorder/co [Complications]"
"*Borderline Personality Disorder/px [Psychology]"
Female
Humans
Male
Middle Aged
Outpatients
*Personality
"Substance-Related Disorders/co [Complications]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
"*Suicide Attempted/px [Psychology]"
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

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

23. Anxiety mediates the association between cannabis use and attenuated positive psychotic symptoms.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, August 2014, vol./is. 218/1-2(180-6), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Aug 15)

Author(s): Reeves LE; Anglin DM; Heimberg RG; Gibson LE; Fineberg AM; Maxwell SD; Kerns CM; Ellman LM

Language: English

Abstract: Cannabis use has been associated with a continuum of psychotic experiences. However, it is unclear whether mood and anxiety symptoms account for increases in attenuated positive psychotic symptoms (APPS) among cannabis users. We predicted that depression and anxiety symptoms would mediate the relation between cannabis use and APPS, and between cannabis use and endorsement of eight or more distressing APPS (D-APPS), a potentially more clinically meaningful group. Young adults (n=674) completed the Prodromal Questionnaire (PQ); Drug Use Frequency measure; Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale; State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Trait Form, Anxiety Subscale; and Social Phobia Scale. Results indicated that symptoms of trait anxiety, but not symptoms of depression or social anxiety, mediated the relationship between cannabis use

and APPS, as well as the relationship between cannabis use and D-APPS. Results indicate that symptoms of trait anxiety may play a role in the relation between cannabis use and APPS. Findings underscore the importance of considering clinical characteristics co-occurring with psychotic symptoms, such as affective symptoms, when examining the association between cannabis use and psychotic symptoms. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
["*Anxiety/co \[Complications\]"](#)
["Anxiety/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["Depression/co \[Complications\]"](#)
["Depression/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
["*Marijuana Abuse/co \[Complications\]"](#)
["Marijuana Abuse/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Personality Inventory](#)
[Psychiatric Status Rating Scales](#)
["*Psychotic Disorders/co \[Complications\]"](#)
["Psychotic Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Questionnaires](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

24. When the lie is the truth: grounded theory analysis of an online support group for factitious disorder.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, August 2014, vol./is. 218/1-2(209-18), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Aug 15)

Author(s): Lawlor A; Kirakowski J

Language: English

Abstract: Factitious disorder (FD) is poorly understood because of the elusiveness of sufferers. What is known is based on speculation from observational case studies and this is evident by the manifold diagnostic and treatment issues associated with FD. This study sought to fill the gap in the literature and overcome the elusiveness of FD sufferers by analysing their text communications in two online communities. One hundred twenty four posts by 57 members amounting to approximately 38,000 words were analysed using grounded theory. The analysis showed that contrary to current theories of FD, motivation is conscious and not unconscious, members did experience symptoms associated with the disorder, and they were also upset by their behaviour and wanted to recover but were deterred by fear. Furthermore, using the excessive appetitive model by Orford (2001) it is hypothesised that the characteristics of FD described by the members were congruent with those associated with addiction. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: [*Communication](#)
["*Factitious Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Internet](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Self-Help Groups](#)

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

25. Yulangsan polysaccharide attenuates withdrawal symptoms and regulates the NO pathway in morphine-dependent rats.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, June 2014, vol./is. 570/(63-8), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2014 Jun 6)
Author(s): Chen C; Nong Z; Huang J; Chen Z; Zhang S; Jiao Y; Chen X; Huang R
Language: English
Abstract: Yulangsan polysaccharide (YLSP) has been utilized as a phytomedicine to managing nervous dysfunction in China. Thus, this study aimed to evaluate the potential YLSP-mediated detoxification role against morphine dependence in rats. The results indicated that the morphine dependence model significantly increased withdrawal symptoms, levels of NO and NOS ($P < 0.05$). Furthermore, monoaminergic neurotransmitters, including DA and NE, were detected at elevated levels in the ventral tegmental area (VTA), hippocampus (HIP) and prefrontal cortex (PFC), respectively, while the level of DA was decreased and NE was increased in the nucleus accumbens (NAc). Conversely, YLSP administration significantly reversed naloxone-induced withdrawal symptoms, expression of brain NO and NOS, and monoaminergic neurotransmitters ($P < 0.05$). Interestingly, YLSP shows an even more effective trend in attenuating withdrawal symptoms than does clonidine, although without a significant difference. These findings indicate that YLSP attenuation of the naloxone-induced withdrawal symptoms of morphine dependence may be mediated by regulation of the NO pathway and modulation of monoaminergic neurotransmitters. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland
CAS Registry Number: 0 (Drugs, Chinese Herbal); 0 (Polysaccharides); 31C4KY9ESH (Nitric Oxide); 36B82AMQ7N (Naloxone); 7617G6D29C (Morphine); EC 1-14-13-39 (Nitric Oxide Synthase); VTD58H1Z2X (Dopamine); X4W3ENH1CV (Norepinephrine)
Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings:

Animals
 "Brain/de [Drug Effects]"
 "Brain/me [Metabolism]"
 "Dopamine/me [Metabolism]"
 "Drugs Chinese Herbal/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 Male
 "*Morphine/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "*Morphine Dependence/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "Morphine Dependence/me [Metabolism]"
 "Morphine Dependence/pp [Physiopathology]"
 Naloxone
 "*Nitric Oxide/me [Metabolism]"
 "Nitric Oxide Synthase/me [Metabolism]"
 "Norepinephrine/me [Metabolism]"
 "*Polysaccharides/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 Rats Sprague-Dawley
 Signal Transduction
 "*Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/me [Metabolism]"
 "Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/pp [Physiopathology]"

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

26. Association of CREB1 gene polymorphism with drug seeking behaviour in eastern Indian addicts.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, June 2014, vol./is. 570/(53-7), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2014 Jun 6)

Author(s): Pal A; Chakraborty J; Das S

Language: English

Abstract: cAMP response element binding protein (CREB) is a major transcription factor which plays an important role in a wide array of cellular functions. CREB also has a significant function in developing substance abuse. A study was undertaken to identify the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) at selective areas of CREB1 gene in heroin as well as in alcohol addicts in comparison with control population. One hundred and forty control subjects, 112 heroin and 102 alcoholics, all male and residing in Kolkata, a city in eastern India participated in the study. SNPs from several exonic regions of CREB1 gene were assessed to investigate possible associations with addiction. One SNP in exon 3, rs35349697, demonstrated a significant correlation with opioid addiction as well as with alcohol addiction. A novel SNP, also located in exon 3, was identified which showed epistatic interaction with rs35349697 to decrease susceptibility to narcotic addiction in the population. The study is the first report on the identification of a role of CREB1 gene polymorphism with addiction. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (CREB1 protein, human); 0 (Cyclic AMP Response Element-Binding Protein)

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

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
[*Alcoholism/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)
["Alcoholism/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Case-Control Studies](#)
[*Cyclic AMP Response Element-Binding Protein/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)
[*Drug-Seeking Behavior](#)
[Gene Frequency](#)
[Genetic Association Studies](#)
[Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
[*Heroin Dependence/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)
["Heroin Dependence/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[India](#)
[Linkage Disequilibrium](#)
[Male](#)
[Polymorphism Single Nucleotide](#)

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

27. Screening for personality disorder in drug and alcohol dependence.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, June 2014, vol./is. 217/1-2(121-3), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Jun 30)

Author(s): Gonzalez C

Language: English

Abstract: Comorbidity of personality disorders in addiction is common, and there is a need for efficient detection methods. This study describes the use of two quick screening instruments: the self-reported versions of the Iowa Personality Disorder Screen (IPDS-SR) and the Standardised Assessment of Personality Abbreviated Scale (SAPAS-SR). The sample included 53 inpatients dependent on alcohol and/or drugs, with a 42% prevalence of any DSM-IV personality disorder. The Personality Assessment Schedule (PAS) was used as gold standard. Receiver-Operant-Characteristic (ROC) was used for analysis. The Area Under the Curve for the IPDS-SR was 0.84 (95% CI 0.72-0.93) and for the SAPAS-SR was 0.82 (95% CI 0.70-0.93). An IPDS-SR score of 5 or more correctly classified 77.4% of patients, with a sensitivity of 86.4% and a

specificity of 71%. A SAPAS-SR score of 4 or more correctly classified 73.6% of patients, with a sensitivity of 81.8% and a specificity of 67.7%. Both instruments were quick, easy to administer, and acceptable to use by this population. They can be implemented in routine clinical practice in busy substance misuse departments. However further research into the implications of positive screenings is required. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland
Publication Type: Journal Article
Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
["*Alcoholism/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Comorbidity](#)
[Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
["*Personality Disorders/di \[Diagnosis\]"](#)
["*Personality Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[*Personality Inventory](#)
[Prevalence](#)
[Psychiatric Status Rating Scales](#)
[Self Report](#)
[Sensitivity and Specificity](#)
["*Substance-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)

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

28. Cocaine-induced psychotic symptoms in clinical setting.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, June 2014, vol./is. 217/1-2(115-20), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Jun 30)

Author(s): Vergara-Moragues E; Araos Gomez P; Gonzalez-Saiz F; Rodriguez-Fonseca F

Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine use is significantly associated with psychiatric co-morbidities of which psychotic symptoms are the most typical. The primary goal of this study is to estimate the life-time prevalence of cocaine-induced psychotic symptoms (CIPS) in a sample of patients without a history of primary psychosis, who attended specific out-patient drug-dependence treatment centres (ODDTCs). This is an observational, cross-sectional design and a consecutive sampling technique. The Scale for Assessment of Positive Symptoms-Cocaine Induced Psychosis (SAPS-CIP) was used to interview 114 patients who request treatment at specific ODDTCs for problems related to cocaine use. Most patients, 89.5% (95% CIs: 83.8-95.2%) had dependence of cocaine and 84.2% (95% CIs: 77.5-90.9%) showed at least one CIPS. Patients with CIPS had used cocaine more times throughout their lives and had a more frequency of use during the period of higher abuse severity in the last year, had higher severity of dependence score and had fewer abstinence periods greater than 30 days compared with those without CIPS. Cocaine dependency severity scale scores were significantly greater in patients with CIPS compared with those without CIPS. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland
CAS Registry Number: I5Y540LHVR (Cocaine)
Publication Type: Journal Article; Observational Study; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
["Cocaine/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)
["*Cocaine/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)
["*Cocaine-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)

["*Cocaine-Related Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)

[Comorbidity](#)

[Cross-Sectional Studies](#)

[Female](#)

[Humans](#)

[Male](#)

[Outpatients](#)

[Prevalence](#)

["*Psychoses Substance-Induced/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)

["*Psychoses Substance-Induced/px \[Psychology\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

29. Antidepressant activity in mice elicited by 3-furan-2-yl-N-p-tolyl-acrylamide, a positive allosteric modulator of the alpha7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, May 2014, vol./is. 569/(126-30), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2014 May 21)

Author(s): Targowska-Duda KM; Feuerbach D; Biala G; Jozwiak K; Arias HR

Language: English

Abstract: The objective of the current study is to determine whether 3-furan-2-yl-N-p-tolyl-acrylamide (PAM-2), a positive allosteric modulator of alpha7 nicotinic receptors (AChRs), produces antidepressant-like behavior in mice, and reactivates desensitized alpha7 AChRs expressed in CH3-alpha7 cells. Mice from both sexes were injected (i.p.) with PAM-2 (1.0mg/kg) on a daily basis for three weeks. Forced swim tests (FSTs) were performed on Day 1 and Day 7 to determine the acute and subchronic effects of PAM-2, respectively, and on Days 14 and 21 to determine its chronic activity. To examine the residual effects after drug treatment, a withdrawal period of two more weeks was continued with FSTs performed on Day 28 and 35. Our results indicate that: (1) PAM-2 does not induce acute antidepressant effects in male or female mice, (2) PAM-2 induces antidepressant effects in mice from both sexes after one (subchronic) and two (chronic) weeks, whereas at the third week (chronic), the antidepressant effect is decreased in male and increased in female mice. Since PAM-2 does not influence the locomotor activity of mice, the observed antidepressant activity is not driven by nonspecific motor-stimulant actions, (3) the residual antidepressant effect mediated by PAM-2 after one week of treatment cessation is observed only in female mice, and finally the Ca(2+) influx results indicate that (4) PAM-2 can reactivate desensitized alpha7 AChRs. Our results clearly indicate that PAM-2 elicits antidepressant activity, probably by enhancing the activity of the endogenous neurotransmitter acetylcholine on alpha7 AChRs, without inducing receptor desensitization, and that this activity is gender-dependent. This is the first time that an antidepressant activity is described for an alpha7 PAM, supporting further studies as potential therapeutic medications for depressive states. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (3-furan-2-yl-N-p-tolylacrylamide); 0 (Acrylamides); 0 (Antidepressive Agents); 0 (Furans); 0 (alpha7 Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor); SY7Q814VUP (Calcium)

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

Subject Headings: ["*Acrylamides/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)

[Allosteric Regulation](#)

[Animals](#)

["*Antidepressive Agents/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)

["Behavior Animal/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)

["Calcium/me \[Metabolism\]"](#)

[Cell Line](#)

[Female](#)

["*Furans/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)

Male
 Mice Inbred C57BL
 "Motor Activity/de [Drug Effects]"
 Sex Factors
 "Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/px [Psychology]"
 "*alpha7 Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor/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

30. The novel dopamine D3 receptor antagonist, SR 21502, reduces cocaine conditioned place preference in rats.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, May 2014, vol./is. 569/(137-41), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2014 May 21)

Author(s): Hachimine P; Seepersad N; Ananthan S; Ranaldi R

Language: English

Abstract: Research has shown that dopamine (DA) D3 receptors play a crucial role in cocaine addiction. Recently, there has been a strong focus on the development of DA D3 receptor antagonists as potential pharmacological treatments for cocaine addiction. We investigated the ability of a novel selective D3 receptor antagonist SR 21502 to block the expression of cocaine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP) in rats. CPP was determined using a two-chamber apparatus. All of the animals had free access to both chambers on day 1, followed by 4 alternating conditioning days of cocaine injection (paired chamber) and 4 alternating non-conditioning days with saline (non-paired chamber). On the test day, animals were systemically treated with 0, 3.75, 7.5 or 15mg/kg of SR 21502, 10min prior to being placed in the CPP apparatus, and the time spent in each chamber was recorded for 15min. The amount of time spent in the cocaine-paired chamber on the test and pre-exposure days was analyzed. Vehicle-treated animals spent significantly more time in the cocaine-paired side during the test than during the pre-exposure session, indicating a cocaine CPP. SR 21502 produced a dose-related significant reduction in the time spent in the cocaine-paired side compared to vehicle. The DA D3 receptor antagonist SR 21502 blocks the rat's preference for the cocaine-paired chamber, thereby attenuating the rewarding effect of the cocaine cues. This suggests that this compound may be an effective pharmacological treatment against cocaine addiction. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Dopamine D2 Receptor Antagonists); 0 (Imidazoles); 0 (Pyridines); 0 (SR 21502); 15Y540LHVR (Cocaine)

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

Subject Headings: Animals
 "*Behavior Animal/de [Drug Effects]"
 "*Cocaine/pd [Pharmacology]"
 "*Conditioning Classical/de [Drug Effects]"
 Cues
 "*Drug-Seeking Behavior/de [Drug Effects]"
 "*Imidazoles/pd [Pharmacology]"
 Male
 "*Pyridines/pd [Pharmacology]"
 Rats Long-Evans
 Reward

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

31. Differential effects of dorsal hippocampal inactivation on expression of recent and remote drug and fear memory.

Citation: Neuroscience Letters, May 2014, vol./is. 569/(1-5), 0304-3940;1872-7972 (2014 May 21)

Author(s): Raybuck JD; Lattal KM

Language: English

Abstract: Drugs of abuse generate strong drug-context associations, which can evoke powerful drug cravings that are linked to reinstatement in animal models and to relapse in humans. Work in learning and memory has demonstrated that contextual memories become more distributed over time, shifting from dependence on the hippocampus for retrieval to dependence on cortical structures. Implications for such changes in the structure of memory retrieval to addiction are unknown. Thus, to determine if the passage of time alters the substrates of conditioned place preference (CPP) memory retrieval, we investigated the effects of inactivation of the dorsal hippocampus (DH) with the GABA-A receptor agonist muscimol on expression of recent or remote CPP. We compared these effects with the same manipulation on expression of contextual fear conditioning. DH inactivation produced similar deficits in expression of both recent and remote CPP, but blocked expression of recent but not remote contextual fear memory. We describe the implications of these findings for mechanisms underlying long-term storage of contextual information. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (GABA-A Receptor Agonists); 2763-96-4 (Muscimol); I5Y540LHVR (Cocaine)

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

Subject Headings: [Animals](#)
["*Cocaine/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
[Conditioning Classical](#)
[*Fear](#)
["GABA-A Receptor Agonists/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
["Hippocampus/de \[Drug Effects\]"](#)
["*Hippocampus/ph \[Physiology\]"](#)
[Male](#)
[*Memory](#)
[Memory Long-Term](#)
[Mice Inbred C57BL](#)
["Muscimol/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
[Time Factors](#)

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

32. Concealed paracetamol overdose treated as HELLP syndrome in the presence of postpartum liver dysfunction.

Citation: International Journal of Obstetric Anesthesia, May 2014, vol./is. 23/2(189-93), 0959-289X;1532-3374 (2014 May)

Author(s): Mills AT; Davidson ME; Young P

Language: English

Abstract: Paracetamol is the most frequently used analgesic during pregnancy and the most common drug involved in suicidal overdose in the UK. Manifestation of toxicity classically occurs over four phases with clinical and laboratory features resembling HELLP (haemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets) syndrome. We report a case that was erroneously managed as HELLP syndrome before a paracetamol overdose was diagnosed. This case highlights current practice in managing paracetamol overdose and focuses on the importance of addressing mental health issues to mitigate the risk of self-harm in pregnancy. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Netherlands

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

Publication Type: Case Reports; Journal Article

Subject Headings: ["*Acetaminophen/po \[Poisoning\]"](#)
[Adult](#)
["*Analgesics Non-Narcotic/po \[Poisoning\]"](#)
[Cesarean Section](#)
[Diagnosis Differential](#)
["*Drug Overdose/di \[Diagnosis\]"](#)
["*Drug Overdose/th \[Therapy\]"](#)
["*Drug-Induced Liver Injury/th \[Therapy\]"](#)
[Female](#)
["*HELLP Syndrome/di \[Diagnosis\]"](#)
["*HELLP Syndrome/th \[Therapy\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Infant Newborn](#)
[Postpartum Period](#)
[Pregnancy](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Obstetric Anaesthesia*

33. Differences in the age-drug use curve among students and non-students in the UK.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Review, May 2014, vol./is. 33/3(280-6), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (2014 May)

Author(s): Bennett TH

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION AND AIMS: The aim of this study is to assess whether the delayed peak in the age-drug use prevalence curve among college students compared with non-college students observed in studies in the USA would be replicated in the UK. DESIGN AND METHODS: The analysis was based on data collected as part of the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2010-2011, a national general household survey of young people and adults. A random sample of approximately 26 000 respondents was asked questions covering use of 19 drugs. RESULTS: The study provides evidence of a delayed age-drug use peak among students compared with non-students of similar age. During the period of age 20-22, drug use prevalence among students was similar to, or higher than, that of non-students. The relationship of student status and elevated drug use only occurred during the narrow age range associated with emerging adulthood (ages 20-22). University attendance before or after this period was not associated with higher prevalence rates among students compared with non-students. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION: Explanations of the age-drug use peak among students would need to take into account that university attendance alone might not result in higher drug use prevalence rates. This would mean that explanations that focus on the interaction between university life and emerging adulthood might provide the most promising lines of enquiry. 2014 Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs.

Country of Publication: Australia

Publication Type: Comparative Study; Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Age Factors](#)
[Female](#)
["Great Britain/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Health Surveys](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Prevalence](#)
["*Students/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["*Substance-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)

["*Universities/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

34. A 5-year follow-up of depressed and bipolar patients with alcohol use disorder in an Irish population.

Citation: Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research, April 2014, vol./is. 38/4(1049-58), 0145-6008;1530-0277 (2014 Apr)

Author(s): Farren CK; Murphy P; McElroy S

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Alcohol use disorders (AUDs) and affective disorders commonly co-occur, and this co-occurrence is mutually detrimental. To date, few long-term outcome studies exist involving patients with these comorbid disorders. We wished to determine treatment outcomes 5 years after inpatient integrated treatment in patients with these co-occurring disorders, and identify prognostic factors associated with long-term outcome. METHODS: Two hundred and five depressed and bipolar patients with AUD who completed an inpatient integrated treatment program for dual diagnosis were assessed at baseline, posttreatment discharge, and at 3 months, 6 months, 2 years, and 5 years after treatment. RESULTS: The retention rate at 3 months postdischarge was 95.6%, 75.6% at 6 months, 70.2% at 2 years, and 55.6% at 5 years. Depression, elation, anxiety, and craving scores all fell over the 5-year period, as did the drinking outcome measures in both the depressed and bipolar alcoholics. Each of the primary drinking outcome measures had independent prognostic factors: abstinence at 2 years predicted abstinence at 5 years; number of drinking days at 6 months and 2 years predicted number of drinking days at 5 years; number of drinks per drinking day at 6 months and 2 years predicted number of drinks per drinking day at 5 years. Moreover, the majority of nonabstinent light drinkers at 3 months, who had significantly reduced their mean weekly alcohol consumption since baseline, remained light drinkers at 5 years and very few went on to be heavy drinkers. Indeed, if they did alter category by 5 years, they tended to become abstinent. CONCLUSIONS: Dual diagnosis of AUD and depression or bipolar disorder may be treated successfully together with intensive intervention and follow-up, and various prognostic factors emerge. Early abstinence predicts later abstinence, and the vast majority of those who achieve light drinking early in recovery remain light drinkers or become abstinent at 5 years. Copyright 2014 by the Research Society on Alcoholism.

Country of Publication: England

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Aged](#)
["*Alcoholism/di \[Diagnosis\]"](#)
["*Alcoholism/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Alcoholism/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["*Bipolar Disorder/di \[Diagnosis\]"](#)
["*Bipolar Disorder/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Bipolar Disorder/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Cohort Studies](#)
["*Depressive Disorder Major/di \[Diagnosis\]"](#)
["*Depressive Disorder Major/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Depressive Disorder Major/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Diagnosis Dual \(Psychiatry\)](#)
[Female](#)
[Follow-Up Studies](#)
[Humans](#)
["Ireland/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)

"Population Surveillance/mt [Methods]"
 Treatment Outcome
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*

35. Which parenting style is more protective against adolescent substance use? Evidence within the European context.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(185-92), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Calafat A; Garcia F; Juan M; Becona E; Fernandez-Hermida JR

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: This study examines whether authoritative parenting style (characterized by warmth and strictness) is more protective against adolescent substances use than authoritarian (strictness but not warmth), indulgent (warmth but not strictness) and neglectful (neither warmth nor strictness) parenting styles. Emergent research in diverse cultural contexts (mainly Southern European and Latin American countries) questions the fact that authoritative would always be the optimum parenting style. DESIGN: Multi-factorial MANOVAs. PARTICIPANTS: A sample of 7718 adolescents, 3774 males (48.9%), 11-19 year-olds (M=14.63 year-olds, SD=1.9 years) from Sweden, United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic. MEASUREMENTS: Parenting style dimensions (warmth and strictness) and adolescent substance use (alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs); additionally another three adolescent outcomes were also measured (self-esteem, school performance and personal disturbances) all of them related in the literature with substance use. FINDINGS: Both indulgent and authoritative parenting styles were associated with better outcomes than authoritarian and neglectful parenting in all the countries studied. Overall, our results support the idea that in Europe the indulgent parenting style performs as well as the authoritative one since adolescents' scores in the youth outcomes were equal (on substance use and personal disturbances) or even better (on self esteem and school performance) than for authoritative parenting style. CONCLUSIONS: Parenting styles relate to substance use and other outcomes in the same way in different countries explored. The so-called indulgent parenting style appears to be as good as the authoritative in protecting against substance abuse. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 "*Adolescent Behavior/px [Psychology]"
 Child
 Educational Status
 Europe
 Female
 Humans
 Male
 "*Parenting/px [Psychology]"
 Self Concept
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

36. The iatrogenic epidemic of prescription drug abuse: county-level determinants of opioid availability and abuse.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(209-15), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Wright ER; Kooreman HE; Greene MS; Chambers RA; Banerjee A; Wilson J

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Opioid use and abuse in the United States continues to expand at an alarming rate. In this study, we examine the county-level determinants of the availability and abuse of prescription opioids to better understand the socio-ecological context, and in particular the role of the healthcare delivery system, on the prescription drug abuse epidemic. METHODS: We use community-level information, data from Indiana's prescription drug monitoring program in 2011, and geospatial regression methods to identify county-level correlates of the availability and abuse of prescription opioids among Indiana's 92 counties. RESULTS: The findings suggest that access to healthcare generally, and to dentists and pharmacists in particular, increases the availability of prescription opioids in communities, which, in turn, is associated with higher rates of opioid abuse. CONCLUSIONS: The results suggest that the structure of the local healthcare system is a major determinant of community-level access to opioids adding to a growing body of evidence that the problem of prescription opioid abuse is, at least in part, an "iatrogenic epidemic." Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Analgesics, Opioid); 0 (Prescription Drugs)

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

Subject Headings: ["*Analgesics Opioid/sd \[Supply and Distribution\]"](#)
[*Health Services Accessibility](#)
[Humans](#)
["*Iatrogenic Disease/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Indiana/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Opioid-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Prescription Drugs/sd \[Supply and Distribution\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

37. Factors predicting development of opioid use disorders among individuals who receive an initial opioid prescription: mathematical modeling using a database of commercially-insured individuals.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(202-8), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Cochran BN; Flentje A; Heck NC; Van Den Bos J; Perlman D; Torres J; Valuck R; Carter J

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Prescription drug abuse in the United States and elsewhere in the world is increasing at an alarming rate with non-medical opioid use, in particular, increasing to epidemic proportions over the past two decades. It is imperative to identify individuals most likely to develop opioid abuse or dependence to inform large-scale, targeted prevention efforts. METHODS: The present investigation utilized a large commercial insurance claims database to identify demographic, mental health, physical health, and healthcare service utilization variables that differentiate persons who receive an opioid abuse or dependence diagnosis within two years of filling an opioid prescription (OUDs) from those who do not receive such a diagnosis within the same time frame (non-OUDs). RESULTS: When compared to non-OUDs, OUDs were more likely to: (1) be male (59.9% vs. 44.2% for non-OUDs) and younger (M=37.9 vs. 47.7); (2) have a prescription history of more opioids (1.7 vs. 1.2), and more days supply of opioids (M=272.5, vs. M=33.2); (3) have prescriptions filled at more pharmacies (M=3.3 per year vs. M=1.3); (4) have greater rates of psychiatric disorders; (5) utilize more medical and psychiatric services; and (6) be prescribed more concomitant medications. A predictive model incorporating these findings was 79.5% concordant with actual OUDs in the data set. CONCLUSIONS: Understanding correlates of OUD development can help to predict

risk and inform prevention efforts. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland
CAS Registry Number: 0 (Prescription Drugs)
Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural
Subject Headings: Adult
 *Databases Factual
 Female
 "Health Services/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Health Status
 Humans
 Male
 "Mental Disorders/co [Complications]"
 "Mental Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 Middle Aged
 *Models Theoretical
 "Opioid-Related Disorders/co [Complications]"
 "*Opioid-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 *Prescription Drugs
 Risk Factors

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

38. Nicotine dependence as a moderator of genetic influences on smoking cessation treatment outcome.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(109-17), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Leventhal AM; Lee W; Bergen AW; Swan GE; Tyndale RF; Lerman C; Conti DV

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Genetic influences on smoking cessation treatment outcome may be affected by pretreatment patient characteristics. Nicotine dependence is arguably the most salient clinical factor in smoking cessation. METHODS: In this secondary analysis of clinical trial data (N=793), we examined nicotine dependence severity as a moderator of the effects of 1198 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in 53 biologically-relevant gene regions on smoking cessation outcomes. P-values were adjusted to account for multiple correlated SNPs within a gene region; corrected system-wide significance was 5 x 10(-4). RESULTS: SNP x nicotine dependence interactions reached region-wide significance for several SNPs in the Dopamine Beta Hydroxylase (DBH) locus (0.0005<Adjusted-P<0.05), including rs1541333, which reached system-wide significance for predicting end of treatment (EOT) abstinence (Adjusted-P=0.0004). A haplotype including 6 DBH SNPs predicted abstinence at EOT (OR=1.7, P=0.001) and 6-month follow-up (OR=1.6, P=0.008) in those with high nicotine dependence (n=526) but not in those with low dependence (n=227). The DBH signal observed here may be distinct from a previously reported genome-wide significant signal for former smoking status and from the principal haplotype associated with plasma dopamine beta-hydroxylase activity. A haplotype within the Chromosome 15 Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor gene region predicted abstinence at EOT in those with high (OR=2.0, P=0.0004) but not low (P=0.6) dependence in post hoc analyses. CONCLUSIONS: Considering pre-treatment nicotine dependence level may optimize the prediction of genetic influences on cessation outcomes. If replicated, results like these may inform prognosticative genomic screening panels designed to identify smokers at high risk of relapse when coupled with severe nicotine dependence. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Receptors, Nicotinic); EC 1-14-17-1 (Dopamine beta-Hydroxylase)

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

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
["*Dopamine beta-Hydroxylase/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)
[Female](#)
[Haplotypes](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
["Polymorphism Single Nucleotide/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)
[Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic](#)
["*Receptors Nicotinic/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)
[Severity of Illness Index](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
["*Tobacco Use Disorder/ge \[Genetics\]"](#)
[*Treatment Outcome](#)

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

39. Characteristics of people who initiate injection drug use later in life.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(244-50), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Arreola S; Bluthenthal RN; Wenger L; Chu D; Thing J; Kral AH

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Studies report that among people who inject drugs (PWID), approximately 1 in 7 initiated injection during their thirties or later (referred to hereafter as "late initiates"). However, little is known about individuals who are late initiates. This study aims to describe characteristics of late initiates to drug injection and to examine how they differ from people who initiated drug injection prior to the age of 30 ("typical initiates"). METHODS: We recruited 696 active PWID in Los Angeles and San Francisco, California between 2011 and 2013, using targeted sampling and street outreach methods. Participants completed personal interviews that covered items on demographics, drug use history and practices, injection initiation episode, HIV injection- and sex-related risk, health care utilization among others. We used bivariate and multivariate analyses to examine factors associated being a late initiate. RESULTS: In our sample, 19% of participants who were 30 years or older were classified as late initiates. In multivariate analysis controlling for city, late initiates had higher odds of being female and African American, having been in treatment prior to initiation, initiating illicit drug use at an older age, and being assisted into injection by someone of the same age or younger. Late initiates had lower odds of frequent recent injection, and having a bipolar disorder diagnosis. CONCLUSION: Late initiates comprise a significant proportion of active PWIDs. More study on the health consequences of late initiation are needed as are interventions to prevent transition to drug injection among at-risk populations. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Age of Onset](#)
["*Aging/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Cross-Sectional Studies](#)
[Female](#)
[Health Knowledge Attitudes Practice](#)
[Humans](#)
["Los Angeles/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Male](#)

"Patient Acceptance of Health Care/px [Psychology]"
 Risk Factors
 "San Francisco/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Substance Abuse Intravenous/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Substance Abuse Intravenous/px [Psychology]"
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

40. A randomized pilot clinical trial to evaluate the efficacy of Community Reinforcement and Family Training for Treatment Retention (CRAFT-T) for improving outcomes for patients completing opioid detoxification.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(240-3), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Brigham GS; Slesnick N; Winhusen TM; Lewis DF; Guo X; Somoza E

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Detoxification with psychosocial counseling remains a standard opioid-use disorder treatment practice but is associated with poor outcomes. This study tested the efficacy of a newly developed psychosocial intervention, Community Reinforcement Approach and Family Training for Treatment Retention (CRAFT-T), relative to psychosocial treatment as usual (TAU), for improving treatment outcomes. METHODS: A randomized, 14-week trial with follow-up visits at 6 and 9 months post-randomization conducted at two substance use disorder (SUD) treatment programs. Opioid-dependent adults (i.e., identified patient - IP) enrolled in a residential buprenorphine-detoxification program and their identified concerned significant other (CSO) was randomized to CRAFT-T (n=28 dyads) or TAU (n=24 dyads). CRAFT-T consisted of two sessions with the IP and CSO together and 10 with the CSO alone, over 14 weeks. TAU for the CSOs was primarily educational and referral to self-help. All IPs received treatment as usually provided by the SUD program in which they were enrolled. The primary outcome was time to first IP drop from treatment lasting 30 days or more. Opioid and other drug use were key secondary outcomes. RESULTS: CRAFT-T resulted in a moderate but non-significant effect on treatment retention (p=0.058, hazard ratio=0.57). When the CSO was parental family, CRAFT-T had a large and significant effect on treatment retention (p<0.01, hazard ratio=.040). CRAFT-T had a significant positive effect on IP opioid and other drug use (p<0.0001). CONCLUSION: CRAFT-T is a promising treatment for opioid use disorder but replication is needed to confirm these results. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Narcotic Antagonists); 40D3SCR4GZ (Buprenorphine)

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

Subject Headings: Adult
 "Buprenorphine/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 Combined Modality Therapy
 Female
 Humans
 Male
 "Narcotic Antagonists/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Opioid-Related Disorders/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "*Opioid-Related Disorders/th [Therapy]"
 "*Patient Compliance/px [Psychology]"
 Pilot Projects
 "*Psychotherapy/mt [Methods]"
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

41. Using structural equation modeling to understand prescription stimulant misuse: a test of the Theory of Triadic Influence.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(193-201), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Bavarian N; Flay BR; Ketcham PL; Smit E; Kodama C; Martin M; Saltz RF

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To test a theory-driven model of health behavior to predict the illicit use of prescription stimulants (IUPS) among college students.PARTICIPANTS: A probability sample of 554 students from one university located in California (response rate=90.52%).METHODS: Students completed a paper-based survey developed with guidance from the Theory of Triadic Influence. We first assessed normality of measures and checked for multicollinearity. A single structural equation model of frequency of IUPS in college was then tested using constructs from the theory's three streams of influence (i.e., intrapersonal, social situation/context, and sociocultural environment) and four levels of causation (i.e., ultimate causes, distal influences, proximal predictors, and immediate precursors).RESULTS: Approximately 18% of students reported engaging in IUPS during college, with frequency of use ranging from never to 40 or more times per academic term. The model tested had strong fit and the majority of paths specified within and across streams were significant at the $p < 0.01$ level. Additionally, 46% of the variance in IUPS frequency was explained by the tested model.CONCLUSIONS: Results suggest the utility of the TTI as an integrative model of health behavior, specifically in predicting IUPS, and provide insight on the need for multifaceted prevention and intervention efforts. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Central Nervous System Stimulants); 0 (Prescription Drugs)

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

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
["California/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Central Nervous System Stimulants/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)
[Female](#)
[Health Surveys](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[*Models Psychological](#)
["*Prescription Drugs/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)
[*Psychological Theory](#)
["Students/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["Substance-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Substance-Related Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["*Universities/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

42. Risks for early substance involvement associated with parental alcoholism and parental separation in an adolescent female cohort.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(130-6), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Waldron M; Vaughan EL; Bucholz KK; Lynskey MT; Sartor CE; Duncan AE; Madden PA; Heath AC

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: We examined timing of substance involvement as a joint function of parental history of alcoholism and parental separation during childhood. METHOD: Data were drawn from a large cohort of female like-sex twins [n=613 African Ancestry (AA), n=3550 European or other ancestry (EA)]. Cox proportional hazards regression was conducted predicting age at first use of alcohol, first alcohol intoxication, first use and regular use of cigarettes, and first use of cannabis and other illicit drugs from dummy variables coding for parental alcoholism and parental separation. Propensity score analysis was also conducted comparing intact and separated families by predicted probability of parental separation. RESULTS: In EA families, increased risk of substance involvement was found in both alcoholic and separated families, particularly through ages 10 or 14 years, with risk to offspring from alcoholic separated families further increased. In AA families, associations with parental alcoholism and parental separation were weak and with few exceptions statistically nonsignificant. While propensity score findings confirmed unique risks observed in EA families, intact and separated AA families were poorly matched on risk-factors presumed to predate parental separation, especially parental alcoholism, requiring cautious interpretation of AA survival-analytic findings. CONCLUSION: For offspring of European ancestry, parental separation predicts early substance involvement that is not explained by parental alcoholism nor associated family background characteristics. Additional research is needed to better characterize risks associated with parental separation in African American families. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 "African Continental Ancestry Group/px [Psychology]"
 *Alcoholism
 "*Child of Impaired Parents/px [Psychology]"
 Cohort Studies
 "*Divorce/px [Psychology]"
 "European Continental Ancestry Group/px [Psychology]"
 Female
 Humans
 Prevalence
 Risk Factors
 "Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 Time Factors
 "Twins/px [Psychology]"
 United States
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

43. Applicability of Type A/B alcohol dependence in the general population.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(169-76), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Tam TW; Mulia N; Schmidt LA

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: This study examined the concurrent and predictive validity of Type A/B alcohol dependence in the general population—a typology developed in clinical populations to gauge severity of dependence. METHODS: Data were drawn from Waves 1 and 2 of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC). The sample included 1,172 alcohol-dependent drinkers at baseline who were reinterviewed three years later. Latent class analysis was used to derive Type A/B classification using variables replicating the original Type A/B typology. Predictive validity of the Type A/B classification was assessed by multivariable linear and logistic

regressions. RESULTS: A two-class solution consistent with Babor's original Type A/B typology adequately fit the data. Type B alcoholics in the general population, compared to Type As, had higher alcohol severity and more co-occurring drug, mental, and physical health problems. In the absence of treatment services utilization, Type B drinkers had two times the odds of being alcohol dependent three years later. Among those who utilized alcohol treatment services, Type B membership was predictive of heavy drinking and drug dependence, but not alcohol dependence, three years later. CONCLUSIONS: Findings suggest that Type A/B classification is both generalizable to, and valid within, the US general population of alcohol dependent drinkers. Results highlight the value of treatment for mitigating the persistence of dependence among Type B alcoholics in the general population. Screening for markers of vulnerability to Type B dependence could be of clinical value for health care providers to determine appropriate intervention. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Alcohol Drinking](#)
["*Alcoholism/cl \[Classification\]"](#)
["Alcoholism/co \[Complications\]"](#)
["*Alcoholism/di \[Diagnosis\]"](#)
[Female](#)
[Health Surveys](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
["Mental Disorders/co \[Complications\]"](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[Prospective Studies](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

44. Substance use and drinking outcomes in Personalized Cognitive Counseling randomized trial for episodic substance-using men who have sex with men.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(234-9), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Santos GM; Coffin PO; Vittinghoff E; DeMicco E; Das M; Matheson T; Raiford JL; Carry M; Colfax G; Herbst JH; Dille J

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Non-dependent alcohol and substance use patterns are prevalent among men who have sex with men (MSM), yet few effective interventions to reduce their substance use are available for these men. We evaluated whether an adapted brief counseling intervention aimed at reducing HIV risk behavior was associated with secondary benefits of reducing substance use among episodic substance-using MSM (SUMSM). METHODS: 326 episodic SUMSM were randomized to brief Personalized Cognitive Counseling (PCC) intervention with rapid HIV testing or to rapid HIV testing only control. Both arms followed over 6 months. Trends in substance use were examined using GEE Poisson models with robust standard errors by arm. Reductions in frequency of use were examined using ordered logistic regression. RESULTS: In intent-to-treat analyses, compared to men who received rapid HIV testing only, we found men randomized to PCC with rapid HIV testing were more likely to report abstaining from alcohol consumption (RR=0.93; 95% CI=0.89-0.97), marijuana use (RR=0.84; 95% CI=0.73-0.98), and erectile dysfunction drug use (EDD; RR=0.51; 95% CI=0.33-0.79) over the 6-month follow-up. PCC was also significantly associated with reductions in frequency of alcohol intoxication (OR=0.58; 95% CI=0.36-0.90) over follow-up. Furthermore, we found PCC was associated with significant reductions in number of

unprotected anal intercourse events while under the influence of methamphetamine (RR=0.26; 95% CI=0.08-0.84).CONCLUSION: The addition of adapted PCC to rapid HIV testing may have benefits in increasing abstinence from certain classes of substances previously associated with HIV risk, including alcohol and EDD; and reducing alcohol intoxication frequency and high-risk sexual behaviors concurrent with methamphetamine use. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial

Subject Headings: Adult
 "Alcohol Drinking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Alcohol Drinking/th [Therapy]"
 *Cognitive Therapy
 *Counseling
 "HIV Infections/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 "*Homosexuality Male/px [Psychology]"
 Humans
 Male
 Prevalence
 Psychotherapy Brief
 Risk-Taking
 "San Francisco/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/th [Therapy]"
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

45. Interpersonal violence against wives by substance dependent men.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(124-9), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Subodh NB; Grover S; Grewal M; Grewal S; Basu D; Mattoo SK

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Indian research on intimate partner violence (IPV) with substance use covers only alcohol, and very few studies have reported on IPV with other substances. The study aims to assess IPV against wives by substance dependent men.METHODS: The study sample was recruited by convenient sampling from men (and their wives) seeking treatment at a de-addiction centre in North India between October, 2011 and February, 2012. The consenting wives self-administered the violence questionnaire.RESULTS: 267 wives were recruited into the study. The prevalence rates for IPV were: 55% for the whole sample, 63.19% for alcohol dependence and 42.33% for opioid dependence. IPV was associated with higher age of husband, lower education or unemployment of either spouse, lower income of family and nuclear family structure.CONCLUSIONS: Present research confirms that IPV against wives is highly prevalent among substance dependent men, more with alcohol dependence as compared to opioid dependence. Addressing IPV should be an integral part of substance abuse management. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: Adult
 Age Factors
 Aged
 Educational Status
 Family Characteristics
 Female
 Humans

Income
 "India/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Male
 Middle Aged
 Prevalence
 "*Spouse Abuse/px [Psychology]"
 "*Spouse Abuse/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 Unemployment
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

46. General and substance-specific predictors of young adult nicotine dependence, alcohol use disorder, and problem behavior: replication in two samples.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(161-8), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Bailey JA; Samek DR; Keyes MA; Hill KG; Hicks BM; McGue M; Iacono WG; Epstein M; Catalano RF; Haggerty KP; Hawkins JD

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: This paper presents two replications of a heuristic model for measuring environment in studies of gene-environment interplay in the etiology of young adult problem behaviors. METHODS: Data were drawn from two longitudinal, U.S. studies of the etiology of substance use and related behaviors: the Raising Healthy Children study (RHC; N=1040, 47% female) and the Minnesota Twin Family Study (MTFS; N=1512, 50% female). RHC included a Pacific Northwest, school-based, community sample. MTFS included twins identified from state birth records in Minnesota. Both studies included commensurate measures of general family environment and family substance-specific environments in adolescence (RHC ages 10-18; MTFS age 18), as well as young adult nicotine dependence, alcohol and illicit drug use disorders, HIV sexual risk behavior, and antisocial behavior (RHC ages 24, 25; MTFS age 25). RESULTS: Results from the two samples were highly consistent and largely supported the heuristic model proposed by Bailey et al. (2011). Adolescent general family environment, family smoking environment, and family drinking environment predicted shared variance in problem behaviors in young adulthood. Family smoking environment predicted unique variance in young adult nicotine dependence. Family drinking environment did not appear to predict unique variance in young adult alcohol use disorder. CONCLUSIONS: Organizing environmental predictors and outcomes into general and substance-specific measures provides a useful way forward in modeling complex environments and phenotypes. Results suggest that programs aimed at preventing young adult problem behaviors should target general family environment and family smoking and drinking environments in adolescence. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 Adult
 "*Alcohol-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 "*Antisocial Personality Disorder/px [Psychology]"
 Child
 Family Health
 Female
 Humans
 Male
 Minnesota
 Northwestern United States

Risk Factors

"Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"

"*Tobacco Use Disorder/px [Psychology]"

"Twins/px [Psychology]"

"*Unsafe Sex/px [Psychology]"

Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

47. Comparison of toxicity associated with nonmedical use of benzodiazepines with buprenorphine or methadone.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(118-23), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Lee SC; Klein-Schwartz W; Doyon S; Welsh C

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Polysubstance use is prevalent in individuals using buprenorphine or methadone nonmedically, with benzodiazepines being a common co-ingestant. The objective of this study was to compare the severity of buprenorphine and methadone toxicity with concomitant use of benzodiazepines. METHODS: A retrospective analysis of buprenorphine and methadone cases from November 1, 2002 to December 31, 2010 reported to the American Association of Poison Control Centers' National Poison Data System (NPDS) was conducted. INCLUSION CRITERIA: age > 18 years, nonmedical use of methadone with benzodiazepines (methadone-BZD) or buprenorphine with benzodiazepines (BUP-BZD), and case followed to a documented outcome. Cases with co-ingestants other than benzodiazepines were excluded. Clinical effects, treatments, disposition and final medical outcomes were evaluated. RESULTS: There were 692 methadone-BZD cases and 72 BUP-BZD cases. Clinical effects in methadone-BZD and BUP-BZD groups were lethargy (71.1%, 59.7%), respiratory depression (29.0%, 15.3%), coma (22.4%, 5.6%), respiratory arrest (4.5%, 0), hypotension (11.8%, 2.8%) and cardiac arrest (1.9%, 0), respectively. Patients in the methadone-BZD group were four-times more likely to receive naloxone (60.4% vs 15.3%) or be intubated (16.3% vs 4.2%) than in the BUP-BZD group. Hospitalization rates were highest for methadone-BZD patients with 67.3% receiving medical admissions compared to 43.3% of BUP-BZD patients. Outcomes were more serious for methadone-BZD cases (p<0.0001); while there were no BUP-BZD deaths, exposure to methadone-BZD yielded 16 deaths. CONCLUSIONS: Nonmedical use of benzodiazepines with methadone is associated with higher hospitalization rates, greater ICU utilization rates and considerably worse medical outcomes when compared to nonmedical use of benzodiazepines with buprenorphine. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Analgesics, Opioid); 12794-10-4 (Benzodiazepines); 40D3SCR4GZ (Buprenorphine); UC6VBE7V1Z (Methadone)

Publication Type: Comparative Study; Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent
Adult
Aged
Aged 80 and over
"Analgesics Opioid/ae [Adverse Effects]"
"*Benzodiazepines/ae [Adverse Effects]"
"*Buprenorphine/ae [Adverse Effects]"
Drug Interactions
Female
Hospitalization
Humans
Male
"*Methadone/ae [Adverse Effects]"
Middle Aged

Retrospective Studies
 "Substance-Related Disorders/mo [Mortality]"
 Treatment Outcome
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

48. Prospective risk factors for traumatic event reexposure in community syringe exchange participants.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(98-102), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Peirce JM; Schacht RL; Brooner RK; King VL; Kidorf MS

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Traumatic event reexposure in injecting drug users is associated with increased drug use and potential for psychiatric symptoms. This is the first study to examine fixed and time-varying factors that are prospectively associated with new traumatic event reexposure in injecting drug users. METHODS: Injecting drug users registered in a syringe exchange program were enrolled in a 16-month parent study comparing strategies to increase drug abuse treatment enrollment. Participants (N=162) completed baseline measures of demographics, psychiatric treatment history, and lifetime traumatic event exposure. Monthly follow-ups assessed past-month traumatic event exposure, days of heroin and cocaine use, criminal activity, and drug abuse treatment participation. Generalized estimating equations models tested the influence of fixed baseline and time-varying factors on traumatic event reexposure in the same month, the following month, and two months later. RESULTS: Significant fixed risk factors for traumatic event reexposure include female gender and past psychiatric treatment. In addition, each past traumatic event exposure was associated with an increased likelihood of reexposure. After accounting for all other factors, each day of cocaine use was associated with a small but persistent increased risk of traumatic event reexposure. Reexposure to a traumatic event in the prior month more than doubled the risk of subsequent reexposure. CONCLUSIONS: Injecting drug users experience a pattern in which drug use is associated with increased risk of subsequent traumatic event reexposure, and traumatic event reexposure is associated with further drug use and continued reexposure. Implications for addressing these concerns in injecting drug users are presented. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: Adult
 Crime
 Female
 Humans
 *Life Change Events
 Male
 Middle Aged
 *Needle-Exchange Programs
 Patient Acceptance of Health Care
 Risk Factors
 "*Substance Abuse Intravenous/px [Psychology]"
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

49. Cross-border activities and association with current methamphetamine use among Chinese injection drug users (IDUs) in a China-Myanmar border region.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(48-53), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Li L; Assanangkornchai S; Duo L; McNeil E; Li J

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Methamphetamine has become one of the most widely used illicit substances in the world. We measured the prevalence and identified the correlates of methamphetamine use amongst current injection drug users (IDUs) in a China-Myanmar border region. METHODS: A cross-sectional survey including interviews and serological testing was conducted in 2012. Chinese IDUs who had injected within the past six months and aged > 18 years were recruited using respondent-driven sampling (RDS). Logistic regression identified factors associated with current methamphetamine use. RESULTS: Among 370 IDUs recruited, prevalence of lifetime and current methamphetamine use was 84.2% and 75.2% respectively. Amongst 293 current users, 18.1% ever purchased methamphetamine from Myanmar while 8.9% ever used it there during the past 6 months. IDUs who had cross-border activities, including purchasing drugs (AOR: 1.20; 95% CI: 1.10, 1.31) and visiting family/friends, doing business or odd jobs in Myanmar (AOR: 1.13; 95% CI: 1.02, 1.24) were more likely to use methamphetamine in the past six months. Other factors independently associated with current methamphetamine use included being younger (aged < 25 years, AOR: 1.24; 95% CI: 1.09, 1.41), being syphilis positive (AOR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.03, 1.33), having used previously self-used needle/syringe (AOR: 1.20; 95% CI: 1.08, 1.34) and recently received prevention services (AOR: 1.15; 95% CI: 1.04, 1.28). CONCLUSION: Methamphetamine has become another major drug of use and poses the serious concern among injecting drug users living in the China/Myanmar border region. The bi-national cooperation is urgently needed to develop targeted effective intervention strategies. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 44RAL3456C (Methamphetamine)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent
Adult
Age Factors
"Amphetamine-Related Disorders/co [Complications]"
"*Amphetamine-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
"China/ep [Epidemiology]"
Cross-Sectional Studies
Female
Humans
*Internationality
Male
"Methamphetamine/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
"*Methamphetamine/ae [Adverse Effects]"
"Myanmar/ep [Epidemiology]"
Prevalence
Risk Factors
"Substance Abuse Intravenous/co [Complications]"
"*Substance Abuse Intravenous/ep [Epidemiology]"
"Syphilis/co [Complications]"
"Syphilis/ep [Epidemiology]"
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

50. Should anyone be riding to glory on the now-descending limb of the crack-cocaine epidemic curve in the United States?.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(225-8), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Parker MA; Anthony JC

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Many pre-clinical and clinical researchers do not appreciate the recent decline in United States (US) population-level incidence of crack-cocaine smoking. At present, no more than about 200 young people start using crack-cocaine each day. Ten years ago, the corresponding estimated daily rate was 1000. This short communication looks into these trends, surrounding evidence on this important public health topic, and checks whether duration-reducing treatment interventions might be responsible, versus selected alternatives. METHODS: Via analyses of standardized computer-assisted self-interview data from the US National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH, 2002-2011; n>500,000), we evaluated change in incidence estimates, perceived difficulty to acquire crack, risk of using cocaine, treatment entries, and persistence once crack use has started. RESULTS: We draw attention to a marked overall decline in year-specific incidence rates for crack-cocaine smoking from 2002 to 2011, especially 2007-2011. There is some variation in estimates of difficulty to acquire crack ($p<0.001$) and observed risk of using cocaine among 'at risk' susceptibles ($p<0.001$), but no appreciable shifts in duration of crack smoking among active users ($p>0.05$) or in proportion of crack users receiving treatment ($p>0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Changing epidemiology of crack-cocaine smoking may rest largely on reductions in newly incident use with no major direct effects due to US cocaine treatment, incarceration, or interdiction. Concurrently, we see quite modest declines in survey-based estimates of cocaine-attributed perceived risk and cocaine availability. As such, we posit that no specific US agency should claim it is 'riding to glory' on the descending limb of this epidemic curve. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Crack Cocaine)

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Child](#)
[**Cocaine-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[**Cocaine-Related Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[*Crack Cocaine](#)
[Female](#)
[Health Knowledge Attitudes Practice](#)
[Health Surveys](#)
[Humans](#)
[Incidence](#)
[Male](#)
["United States/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

51. Treatment of crack-cocaine dependence with topiramate: a randomized controlled feasibility trial in The Netherlands.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(177-84), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Nuijten M; Blanken P; van den Brink W; Hendriks V

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Crack-cocaine dependence is a complex disorder with limited treatment options. Topiramate is one of the promising medications with reported

reductions in cocaine use and craving in former studies. The present study evaluated the acceptance and effectiveness of topiramate as an add-on to cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) in crack-cocaine dependent patients. **METHODS:** Seventy-four crack-cocaine dependent outpatients participated in an open-label, randomized feasibility trial. They were randomized to receive either 12-week CBT plus topiramate (200mg/day) or 12-week CBT only. The primary outcome measure was treatment retention. Secondary outcomes included medication adherence, safety, cocaine and other substance use, health, social functioning, and patient satisfaction. **RESULTS:** Adherence to topiramate treatment was low. In the intent-to-treat analyses, topiramate neither improved treatment retention nor reduced cocaine and other substance use. Post hoc, exploratory analyses suggested a moderation effect of comorbid opioid dependence, with a significant effect of topiramate on cocaine use reduction only in crack-cocaine dependent patients with comorbid opioid dependence. **CONCLUSIONS:** Topiramate was safe and well-tolerated in this sample of crack-cocaine dependent patients, but efficacy was not supported probably due to low acceptance of the treatment. Given the equivocal results of previous studies and the negative findings in our study, the potential of topiramate in the treatment of cocaine dependence seems limited. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland
CAS Registry Number: 0 (Crack Cocaine); 0H73WJJ391 (topiramate); 30237-26-4 (Fructose)
Publication Type: Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
["*Cocaine-Related Disorders/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)
["Cocaine-Related Disorders/th \[Therapy\]"](#)
[Cognitive Therapy](#)
[Combined Modality Therapy](#)
[*Crack Cocaine](#)
[Feasibility Studies](#)
[Female](#)
["Fructose/ae \[Adverse Effects\]"](#)
["*Fructose/aa \[Analogues and Derivatives\]"](#)
["Fructose/tu \[Therapeutic Use\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Medication Adherence](#)
[Netherlands](#)
[Patient Compliance](#)
[Patient Satisfaction](#)
[Social Behavior](#)
[Treatment Outcome](#)
[Young Adult](#)

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

52. Racial differences in the validity of self-reported drug use among men who have sex with men in Atlanta, GA.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(146-53), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)
Author(s): White D; Rosenberg ES; Cooper HL; del Rio C; Sanchez TH; Salazar LF; Sullivan PS
Language: English
Abstract: BACKGROUND: Men who have sex with men (MSM), particularly young black MSM, are disproportionately affected in the United States' HIV epidemic. Drug use may contribute to these disparities, yet previous studies have failed to provide evidence of elevated use among black MSM, relying exclusively on self-reported usage. This study uses biological assays to validate self-reports of drug use and explore the potential for misclassification to distort findings on racial patterns of use in this population. **METHODS:** From an Atlanta-based cohort study of 454 black and 349 white MSM from 2010 to 2012, participants' self-reported drug use was compared to urine drug

screening findings. The sensitivity of self-report was calculated as the proportion reporting recent usage among those who screened positive. Multivariable regression models were constructed to examine racial patterns in self-report, urine-detection, and self-report sensitivity of marijuana and cocaine usage, adjusted for socio-demographic factors. RESULTS: In analyses that adjusted for age, education, income, sexual orientation, and history of arrest, black MSM were less likely to report recent use of marijuana ($P < 0.001$) and cocaine ($P = 0.02$), but equally likely to screen positive for either drug. This discrepancy between self-reported and urine-detected drug use was explained by significantly lower sensitivity of self-report for black participants ($P < 0.001$ for marijuana, $P < 0.05$ for cocaine). CONCLUSIONS: The contribution of individual drug-related risk behaviors to the HIV disparities between black and white MSM should be revisited with methods that validate self-reports of illegal drug use. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: I5Y540LHVR (Cocaine)

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

Subject Headings: Adolescent
Adult
"*African Americans/px [Psychology]"
"Cocaine/ur [Urine]"
"*Drug Users/px [Psychology]"
"*European Continental Ancestry Group/px [Psychology]"
Georgia
"*Homosexuality Male/px [Psychology]"
Humans
Male
"Marijuana Abuse/px [Psychology]"
"Marijuana Abuse/ur [Urine]"
*Self Report
"*Substance Abuse Detection/mt [Methods]"
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

53. Changes in cigarette and alcohol use during cannabis abstinence.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(54-60), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Allsop DJ; Dunlop AJ; Saddler C; Rivas GR; McGregor IS; Copeland J

Language: English

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Cannabis causes lower mortality and morbidity than alcohol and tobacco so it is clinically important if quitting cannabis is associated with substitution with these substances. This study tests if cannabis is substituted with alcohol and/or tobacco during cannabis abstinence, and factors predicting such substitution. METHOD: A secondary analysis of a prospective community based study quantified cannabis, alcohol and tobacco use with Timeline Follow-back during a two-week voluntary cannabis abstinence and at one-month follow-up in non-treatment seeking cannabis users ($n = 45$). Cannabis use was verified by urine THC-COOH levels. RESULTS: Alcohol use increased by 8 standard units (SU; $d = 0.48$)/week and cigarette use by 14 cigarettes/week ($d = 0.29$) during cannabis abstinence. Those using less of each substance at baseline had greater increases during cannabis abstinence (alcohol $P < 0.0001$, tobacco $P = 0.01$). There was a decrease in alcohol (-4.8 SU, $d = -0.29$) and tobacco (-13 cigarettes/week, $d = -0.26$) use at follow-up, when most participants (87%, $n = 39$) had resumed cannabis use. Increased cigarette use was predicted by cannabis withdrawal related sleep difficulty (insomnia) ($P = 0.05$), restlessness ($P = 0.03$) and physical symptoms ($P = 0.02$). Neither alcohol nor cigarette use increased significantly in those (13.3%, $n = 6$) who remained abstinent from cannabis

through to follow-up. CONCLUSIONS: Abstaining from cannabis was associated with increases in alcohol and tobacco use that decreased with resumption of cannabis use; however there were no increases in individuals who remained abstinent from cannabis at one-month follow-up. Tobacco use did not increase in those experiencing milder cannabis withdrawal symptoms. Research on substitution in treatment seekers during outpatient cannabis abstinence is needed. Copyright 2014. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Country of Publication: Ireland
Publication Type: Journal Article
Subject Headings: Adult
 "*Alcohol Drinking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Australia/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Female
 Humans
 Male
 "*Marijuana Abuse/px [Psychology]"
 Prospective Studies
 "*Smoking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/px [Psychology]"
 Young Adult
Source: MEDLINE
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

54. Development and impact of prescription opioid abuse deterrent formulation technologies.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(1-6), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)
Author(s): Alexander L; Mannion RO; Weingarten B; Fanelli RJ; Stiles GL
Language: English
Abstract: BACKGROUND: Millions of patients are treated with opioid analgesics (OpAs) to relieve pain. Unfortunately, these medications are subject to abuse and/or unintended misuse. Abuse deterrent formulations (ADFs) represent an intervention strategy to decrease abuse/misuse without affecting patient access. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has issued Draft Guidance "Abuse deterrent opioids, Evaluation and Labeling" and is currently actively pursuing scientific input on this issue. METHODS: The development of ADF technologies was reviewed using peer reviewed journals describing OpA post marketing studies, web sites containing FDA announcements on product approvals and manufacturer product use profiles. RESULTS: Reviewed is the FDA recent approval of a product label describing the abuse deterrent characteristics of OxyContin() (physical barrier formulation), and the FDA determination that studies were insufficient for an Opana() (physical barrier) ADF label. Additional reviewed marketed OpAs with ADF technologies include: Suboxone() and Embeda() (opioid agonist/antagonist combinations), Oxecta() (aversion technology), and Nucynta() (physical barrier). Reviewed ADF technologies currently in development include: new physical barrier and aversion technologies, an innovative extended release formulation as well as novel polymer-opioid conjugates. As ADF technologies are part of a comprehensive intervention strategy to promote safe OpA use, additional components including governmental, community, and educational initiatives are reviewed. CONCLUSIONS: The outcomes of the recent ADF labeling applications for OxyContin() (Tier 3 approval) and Opana() (non-approval) suggest that the threshold for ADF labeling will be appropriately high. The presented findings indicate that ADF technologies can be a critical component of a comprehensive strategy to promote the safe and effective use of OpAs. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
Country of Publication: Ireland
CAS Registry Number: 0 (Analgesics, Opioid); 0 (Prescription Drugs)
Publication Type: Journal Article; Review

Subject Headings: ["*Analgesics Opioid/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)
["*Chemistry Pharmaceutical/mt \[Methods\]"](#)
[Drug Labeling](#)
[Humans](#)
["*Opioid-Related Disorders/pc \[Prevention and Control\]"](#)
["*Prescription Drugs/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)
[United States](#)
[United States Food and Drug Administration](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

55. The effect of heroin dependence on resumption of heroin self-administration in rats.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(24-31), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Minhas M; Leri F

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: It has been proposed that relapse vulnerability in previously dependent individuals results from augmentation of drug-induced reinforcement due to repeated associations between the interoceptive properties of the drug and reduction of acute withdrawal distress. METHODS: To test this hypothesis, male Sprague-Dawley rats self-administered 0.05 mg/kg/inf heroin on continuous reinforcement (CR) and progressive ratio (PR) schedules. During this period, they also received injections of vehicle or escalating doses of heroin. Following tests of naloxone-precipitated withdrawal, as well as a drug-free period (4 days), and extinction (9 sessions), they were pre-treated with vehicle or yohimbine (0.5mg/kg, IV) and tested for resumption of heroin self-administration (0.05 mg/kg/inf) on CR and PR schedules, or tested for reinstatement in extinction conditions. RESULTS: Increased self-administration on the CR schedule was observed in the heroin-injected rats, but no group differences were observed on the PR schedule, in spite of greater signs of withdrawal precipitated by naloxone in the heroin-injected rats. More importantly, there were no group differences in resumption of heroin self-administration, and this was not altered by yohimbine. CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest that relapse vulnerability cannot be uniquely ascribed to enhanced reinforcing action of drugs; contextual and other conditioning factors must play a role in modulating resumption of drug intake after abstinence. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 2Y49VWD90Q (Yohimbine); 36B82AMQ7N (Naloxone); 70D95007SX (Heroin)

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: [Animals](#)
[Dose-Response Relationship Drug](#)
[Extinction Psychological](#)
["*Heroin/ad \[Administration and Dosage\]"](#)
["*Heroin Dependence/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Male](#)
["Naloxone/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)
[Rats](#)
[Reinforcement Schedule](#)
[Self Administration](#)
["Substance Withdrawal Syndrome/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["Yohimbine/pd \[Pharmacology\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

56. Prescription drug misuse among homeless youth.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(229-33), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Rhoades H; Winetrobe H; Rice E

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Prescription drug misuse (PDM) is highly prevalent among youth in the U.S., and can have serious health consequences. Homeless youth are a particularly vulnerable population with high rates of substance use. However, PDM has not been studied in a sample comprised exclusively of homeless youth.METHODS: A sample of 451 homeless youth recruited from drop-in centers in Los Angeles, CA, provided information on substance use, mental health, service utilization, trauma, and sexual risk behavior. Multivariable logistic regression assessed correlates of past month PDM.RESULTS: Nearly 50% reported lifetime PDM and 21.6% reported PDM in the past month. The most frequently used prescriptions in the past month were: opioids only (24.5%), sedatives only (23.4%), and stimulants only (10.6%); 14.9% used some combination of these three types of prescription medications. Homeless youth reported that prescriptions were most commonly obtained for free from friends or relatives (24.5%). Foster care involvement was associated with decreased PDM, while hard drug use, suicidal ideation, and unprotected sex were associated with increased PDM.CONCLUSIONS: Homeless youth report high rates of PDM, and access these medications most frequently from friends and family. PDM among homeless youth clusters with other risk factors, including hard drug use, unprotected sex, and suicidal ideation. Surprisingly, foster care history was associated with decreased PDM. Programs aimed at preventing PDM among homeless youth should recognize the clustering of risk behaviors, assess prescription use/access when providing mental health services, and educate the general public about proper disposal of prescriptions. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Prescription Drugs)

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Female](#)
["Foster Home Care/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
["*Homeless Persons/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
["Los Angeles/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[Male](#)
[Mental Health](#)
["Patient Acceptance of Health Care/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[*Prescription Drugs](#)
[Prevalence](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
["Substance-Related Disorders/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["*Substance-Related Disorders/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Suicidal Ideation](#)
["Unsafe Sex/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

57. Gender differences between predictors of HIV status among PWID in Ukraine.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(103-8), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Corsi KF; Dvoryak S; Garver-Apgar C; Davis JM; Brewster JT; Lisovska O; Booth RE

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The HIV epidemic in Ukraine is among the largest in Europe. While traditionally the epidemic has spread through injection risk behavior, sexual transmission is becoming more common. Previous research has found that women in Ukraine have higher rates of HIV and engage in more HIV risk behavior than men. This study extended that work by identifying risk factors that differentially predict men and women's HIV status among people who inject drugs (PWID) in Ukraine. METHODS: From July 2010 to July 2013, 2480 sexually active PWID with unknown HIV status were recruited from three cities in Ukraine through street outreach. The average age was 31 years old. RESULTS: Women, who made up twenty-eight percent of the sample, had higher safe sex self-efficacy ($p < .01$) and HIV knowledge ($p < .001$) than men, but scored higher on both the risky injection ($p < .001$) and risky sex ($p < .001$) composite scores than men. Risky sex behaviors were associated with women's HIV status more than men's. We also report results identifying predictors of risky injection and sex behaviors. CONCLUSIONS: Gender-specific interventions could address problem of HIV risk among women who inject drugs in a country with a growing HIV epidemic. Our findings suggest specific ways in which intervention efforts might focus on groups and individuals who are at the highest risk of contracting HIV (or who are already HIV positive) to halt the spread of HIV in Ukraine. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Female](#)
["*HIV Infections/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["HIV Infections/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Risk-Taking](#)
["Safe Sex/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
[Self Efficacy](#)
[Sex Distribution](#)
[Sex Factors](#)
["*Substance Abuse Intravenous/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Ukraine/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Unsafe Sex/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

58. Interest in quitting and lifetime quit attempts among smokers living with HIV infection.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(220-4), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Pacek LR; Latkin C; Crum RM; Stuart EA; Knowlton AR

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Cigarette smoking is highly prevalent among people living with HIV, and is associated with many negative health outcomes, including death. There is little research on smoking behaviors such as interest in quitting and lifetime quit attempts among smokers living with HIV. Existing research has focused on individual-level characteristics, to the neglect of social environmental characteristics. We explored individual- and social-level characteristics associated with interest in quitting and lifetime nicotine replacement (NRT) or medication use for smoking cessation. METHODS: Data are from a study of participants recruited from clinic and community venues originally designed to examine social environmental influences on current/former drug users' HIV medication adherence and health outcomes. This analysis comprised 267 current smokers living with HIV. Chi-square tests were used to describe the sample; logistic regression

was used to explore associations between covariates and outcomes. RESULTS: In adjusted analyses, older age (age 54-65: aOR=4.64, 95% CI=1.59-13.47) and lifetime use of NRT/medications (aOR=2.02, 95% CI=1.08-3.80) were associated with an interest in quitting smoking. Additionally, older age (age 45-49: aOR=3.38, 95% CI=1.57-7.26; age 54-65: aOR=2.70 95% CI=1.20-6.11), White race (aOR=3.56, 95% CI=1.20-10.62), and having a Supporter who had used NRT/medications for cessation (aOR=2.13, 95% CI=1.05-4.29) were associated with lifetime NRT/medications use. CONCLUSIONS: Findings corroborate prior research concerning individual-level characteristics, and indicate the importance of social-level characteristics in association with prior use of NRT/medications for cessation. Findings have implications for the implementation of cessation interventions for smokers living with HIV. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: [Age Factors](#)
[Aged](#)
[Family Health](#)
[Female](#)
["HIV Infections/co \[Complications\]"](#)
["*HIV Infections/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Medication Adherence](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[Motivation](#)
["*Smoking Cessation/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Social Environment](#)
[Tobacco Use Cessation Products](#)
["Tobacco Use Disorder/co \[Complications\]"](#)
["Tobacco Use Disorder/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)
["*Tobacco Use Disorder/px \[Psychology\]"](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

59. Extended release naltrexone injection is performed in the majority of opioid dependent patients receiving outpatient induction: a very low dose naltrexone and buprenorphine open label trial.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(83-8), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Mannelli P; Wu LT; Peindl KS; Swartz MS; Woody GE

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The approval of extended release injectable naltrexone (XR-NTX; Vivitrol()) has introduced a new option for treating opioid addiction, but studies are needed to identify its place within the spectrum of available therapies. The absence of physiological opioid dependence is a necessary and challenging first step for starting XR-NTX. Outpatient detoxification gives poor results and inpatient detoxification is either unavailable or too brief for the physiological effects of opioids to resolve. Here we present findings from an open label study that tested whether the transition from opioid addiction to XR-NTX can be safely and effectively performed in an outpatient setting using very low dose naltrexone and buprenorphine. METHODS: Twenty treatment seeking opioid addicted individuals were given increasing doses of naltrexone starting at 0.25mg with decreasing doses of buprenorphine starting at 4 mg during a 7-day outpatient XR-NTX induction procedure. Withdrawal discomfort, craving, drug use, and adverse events were assessed daily until the XR-NTX injection, then weekly over the next month. RESULTS: Fourteen of the 20 participants received XR-NTX and 13 completed weekly assessments. Withdrawal, craving, and opioid or other drug use were significantly lower during induction and after XR-NTX administration compared with baseline, and no

serious adverse events were recorded. CONCLUSIONS: Outpatient transition to XR-NTX combining upward titration of very low dose naltrexone with downward titration of low dose buprenorphine was safe, well tolerated, and completed by most participants. Further studies with larger numbers of subjects are needed to see if this approach is useful for naltrexone induction. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Delayed-Action Preparations); 0 (Narcotic Antagonists); 40D3SCR4GZ (Buprenorphine); 5S6W795CQM (Naltrexone)

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

Subject Headings: Adult
 "Buprenorphine/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "*Buprenorphine/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Delayed-Action Preparations/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 Drug Administration Schedule
 "Drug Therapy Combination/mt [Methods]"
 Female
 Humans
 Injections Intramuscular
 Male
 Middle Aged
 "Naltrexone/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "Naltrexone/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "*Naltrexone/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "Narcotic Antagonists/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 "Narcotic Antagonists/ae [Adverse Effects]"
 "*Narcotic Antagonists/tu [Therapeutic Use]"
 "*Opioid-Related Disorders/dt [Drug Therapy]"
 "Outpatients/px [Psychology]"
 Substance Withdrawal Syndrome
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

60. The association between changes in alternative reinforcers and short-term smoking cessation.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(67-74), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Goelz PM; Audrain-McGovern JE; Hitsman B; Leone FT; Veluz-Wilkins A; Jepson C; Wileyto EP; D'Avanzo PA; Rivera JG; Schnoll RA

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: While more than 50% of smokers make a serious quit attempt each year, less than 10% quit permanently. Evidence from studies of adolescent smoking and other substances of abuse suggest that alternative reinforcers, a construct of Behavioral Economic Theory, may contribute to the likelihood of smoking cessation in adults. This study examined the behavioral economics of smoking cessation within a smoking cessation clinical trial and evaluated how depressive symptoms and behavioral economic variables are associated with smoking cessation. METHODS: A sample of 469 smokers, enrolled in an effectiveness trial that provided counseling and 8 weeks of 21 mg nicotine patches, was analyzed. Alternative reinforcers (substitute and complementary reinforcers) and depressive symptoms were examined in relation to 7-day point prevalence abstinence, verified with breath carbon monoxide, 8 weeks after the quit date. RESULTS: Controlling for covariates associated with cessation (nicotine dependence, age of smoking initiation, patch adherence), participants who were abstinent at week 8 showed significantly higher substitute reinforcers at all time-points, compared to those who were smoking ($p < .05$). Participants who were abstinent at week 8 showed lower complementary reinforcers and depressive symptoms at all time-points, compared to those who were smoking, but

significant differences were confined to week 8 ($p < .01$). There was no significant interaction between alternative reinforcers and depressive symptoms across the 8 weeks on week 8 abstinence. **CONCLUSIONS:** These results support continued examination of Behavioral Economic Theory in understanding adult smoking cessation in order to inform future treatments and guidelines. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: [Adult](#)
[Counseling](#)
["*Depression/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Female](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Medication Adherence](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
[Psychological Theory](#)
[*Reinforcement \(Psychology\)](#)
["*Smoking Cessation/mt \[Methods\]"](#)
["*Smoking Cessation/px \[Psychology\]"](#)
[Tobacco Use Cessation Products](#)
["*Tobacco Use Disorder/dt \[Drug Therapy\]"](#)
["*Tobacco Use Disorder/th \[Therapy\]"](#)
[Young Adult](#)

Source: MEDLINE

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

61. Using latent class analysis to identify participant typologies in a drug treatment court.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(75-82), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Larsen JL; Nylund-Gibson K; Cosden M

Language: English

Abstract: **BACKGROUND:** Drug treatment courts serve a diverse population of adults. While all have engaged in criminal activities and have substance abuse problems, participants vary in the intensity of their problems as well as related concerns in other domains of functioning which also may require intervention. The purpose of this study was to identify differences among participants, which could have implications for the effectiveness of drug treatment courts. **METHODS:** Latent class analysis (LCA) was used to identify subgroups from a sample of over 1000 adults attending two drug treatment courts in central California. Indicators measuring substance abuse, motivation for treatment, mental health concerns, education, employment, medical concerns, social supports, and demographic characteristics were obtained from the Addiction Severity Index while measures of prior criminal activity and treatment outcomes were obtained from probation; all were entered into the LCA. **RESULTS:** The LCA yielded three groups, which were labeled a Psychological Problems group, an Early Delinquent group, and a Subthreshold Need group. Significant differences in graduation and recidivism rates were found across these groups, with the Early Delinquent group demonstrating the poorest outcomes. **CONCLUSIONS:** This study provides evidence that there are significant differences among subgroups of drug treatment court participants. Implications for alternate treatment approaches based on participant characteristics are discussed. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[California](#)

"*Criminals/px [Psychology]"
 Educational Status
 Employment
 Female
 Health Knowledge Attitudes Practice
 Humans
 *Judicial Role
 "*Mandatory Programs/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
 Middle Aged
 *Models Statistical
 "Patient Acceptance of Health Care/px [Psychology]"
 Severity of Illness Index
 Social Support
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 Treatment Outcome
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

62. Alcohol, tobacco, and drug use among emergency department patients.

Citation: Drug & Alcohol Dependence, May 2014, vol./is. 138/(32-8), 0376-8716;1879-0046 (2014 May 1)

Author(s): Sanjuan PM; Rice SL; Witkiewitz K; Mandler RN; Crandall C; Bogenschutz MP

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use among emergency department (ED) patients is high and many of these patients have unrecognized and unmet substance use treatment needs. Identification of patients in the ED with problem substance use is not routine at this time. METHODS: We examined screening data, including standardized measures of ATOD use (HSI, AUDIT-C, DAST-10), from 14,866 ED patients in six hospitals across the United States. We expected younger age, male gender, higher triage acuity, and other substance use severity (ATOD) to be associated both with use versus abstinence and with severity of each substance use type. We used negative binomial hurdle models to examine the association between covariates and (1) substance use versus abstinence (logistic submodel) and with (2) severity among those who used substances (count submodel). RESULTS: Rates of use and problem use in our sample were similar to or higher than other ED samples. Younger patients and males were more likely to use ATOD, but the association of age and gender with severity varied across substances. Triage level was a poor predictor of substance use severity. Alcohol, tobacco, and drug use were significantly associated with using other substances and severity of other substance use. CONCLUSION: Better understanding of the demographic correlates of ATOD use and severity and the patterns of comorbidity among classes of substance can inform the design of optimal screening and brief intervention procedures addressing ATOD use among ED patients. Tobacco may be an especially useful predictor. Copyright 2014. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 Adult
 Age Factors
 *Emergency Service Hospital
 Female
 Humans
 Male
 Models Statistical
 "Patients/px [Psychology]"
 "*Patients/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"

Prevalence
 Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic
 Severity of Illness Index
 Sex Factors
 "*Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "United States/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

63. Modulation of cardiac mitochondrial permeability transition and apoptotic signaling by endurance training and intermittent hypobaric hypoxia.

Citation: International Journal of Cardiology, April 2014, vol./is. 173/1(40-5), 0167-5273;1874-1754 (2014 Apr 15)

Author(s): Magalhaes J; Goncalves IO; Lumini-Oliveira J; Marques-Aleixo I; Passos E; Rocha-Rodrigues S; Machado NG; Moreira AC; Rizo D; Viscor G; Oliveira PJ; Torrella JR; Ascensao A

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Modulation of the mitochondrial permeability transition pore (MPTP) and inhibition of the apoptotic signaling are critically associated with the cardioprotective phenotypes afforded by both intermittent hypobaric-hypoxia (IHH) and endurance-training (ET). We recently proposed that IHH and ET improve cardiac function and basic mitochondrial capacity, although without showing addictive effects. Here we investigate whether a combination of IHH and ET alters cardiac mitochondrial vulnerability to MPTP and related apoptotic signaling. METHODS: Male Wistar rats were divided into normoxic-sedentary (NS), normoxic-exercised (NE, 1h/day/5 week treadmill-running), hypoxic-sedentary (HS, 6000 m, 5h/day/5 weeks) and hypoxic-exercised (HE) to study susceptibility to calcium-induced cardiac MPTP opening. Mitochondrial cyclophilin D (CypD), adenine nucleotide translocator (ANT), Bax and Bcl-2 protein contents were semi-quantified by Western blotting. Cardiac caspase 3-, 8- and 9-like activities were measured. Mitochondrial aconitase and superoxide dismutase (MnSOD) activity and malondialdehyde (MDA) and sulphhydryl group (-SH) content were determined. RESULTS: Susceptibility to MPTP decreased in NE and HS vs. NS and even further in HE. The ANT content increased in HE vs. NS. Bcl-2/Bax ratio increased in NE and HS compared to NS. Decreased activities in tissue caspase 3-like (HE vs. NS) and caspase 9-like (HS and HE vs. NS) were observed. Mitochondrial aconitase increased in NE and HS vs. NS. No alterations between groups were observed for caspase 8-like activity, MnSOD, CypD, MDA and -SH. CONCLUSIONS: Data confirm that IHH and ET modulate cardiac mitochondria to a protective phenotype characterized by decreased MPTP induction and apoptotic signaling, although without visible addictive effects as initially hypothesized. Copyright 2014 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Netherlands

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Mitochondrial Membrane Transport Proteins); 0 (mitochondrial permeability transition pore)

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

Subject Headings: Animals
 "*Anoxia/me [Metabolism]"
 "*Apoptosis/ph [Physiology]"
 Male
 "*Mitochondria Heart/ph [Physiology]"
 "*Mitochondrial Membrane Transport Proteins/ph [Physiology]"
 "Oxidative Stress/ph [Physiology]"
 "Physical Conditioning Animal/mt [Methods]"
 "*Physical Conditioning Animal/ph [Physiology]"
 Rats

Rats Wistar
 "*Signal Transduction/ph [Physiology]"

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *International Journal of Cardiology*

64. Rationalising predictors of child sexual exploitation and sex-trading.

Citation: Child Abuse & Neglect, February 2014, vol./is. 38/2(252-60), 0145-2134;1873-7757 (2014 Feb)

Author(s): Klatt T; Cavner D; Egan V

Language: English

Abstract: Although there is evidence for specific risk factors leading to child sexual exploitation and prostitution, these influences overlap and have rarely been examined concurrently. The present study examined case files for 175 young persons who attended a voluntary organization in Leicester, United Kingdom, which supports people who are sexually exploited or at risk of sexual exploitation. Based on the case files, the presence or absence of known risk factors for becoming a sex worker was coded. Data were analyzed using t-test, logistic regression, and smallest space analysis. Users of the voluntary organization's services who had been sexually exploited exhibited a significantly greater number of risk factors than service users who had not been victims of sexual exploitation. The logistic regression produced a significant model fit. However, of the 14 potential predictors--many of which were associated with each other--only four variables significantly predicted actual sexual exploitation: running away, poverty, drug and/or alcohol use, and having friends or family members in prostitution. Surprisingly, running away was found to significantly decrease the odds of becoming involved in sexual exploitation. Smallest space analysis of the data revealed 5 clusters of risk factors. Two of the clusters, which reflected a desperation and need construct and immature or out-of-control lifestyles, were significantly associated with sexual exploitation. Our research suggests that some risk factors (e.g. physical and emotional abuse, early delinquency, and homelessness) for becoming involved in sexual exploitation are common but are part of the problematic milieu of the individuals affected and not directly associated with sex trading itself. Our results also indicate that it is important to engage with the families and associates of young persons at risk of becoming (or remaining) a sex worker if one wants to reduce the numbers of persons who engage in this activity. Copyright 2013 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: England

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 Adult
 Child
 "Child Abuse/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "*Child Abuse Sexual/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Child Welfare
 Family Conflict
 Female
 Foster Home Care
 "Great Britain/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Homeless Youth/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Humans
 "Juvenile Delinquency/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Male
 "Poverty/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "*Prostitution/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Risk Factors
 "Sex Workers/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "Sexual Behavior/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"

"Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Child Abuse and Neglect*

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

Citation: BMC Psychiatry, 2014, vol./is. 14/(32), 1471-244X;1471-244X (2014)

Author(s): Teesson M; Newton NC; Slade T; Chapman C; Allsop S; Hides L; McBride N; Mewton L; Tonks Z; Birrell L; Brownhill L; Andrews G

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Anxiety, depressive and substance use disorders account for three quarters of the disability attributed to mental disorders and frequently co-occur. While programs for the prevention and reduction of symptoms associated with (i) substance use and (ii) mental health disorders exist, research is yet to determine if a combined approach is more effective. This paper describes the study protocol of a cluster randomised controlled trial to evaluate the effectiveness of the CLIMATE Schools Combined intervention, a universal approach to preventing substance use and mental health problems among adolescents. METHODS/DESIGN: Participants will consist of approximately 8400 students aged 13 to 14-years-old from 84 secondary schools in New South Wales, Western Australia and Queensland, Australia. The schools will be cluster randomised to one of four groups; (i) CLIMATE Schools Combined intervention; (ii) CLIMATE Schools - Substance Use; (iii) CLIMATE Schools - Mental Health, or (iv) Control (Health and Physical Education as usual). The primary outcomes of the trial will be the uptake and harmful use of alcohol and other drugs, mental health symptomatology and anxiety, depression and substance use knowledge. Secondary outcomes include substance use related harms, self-efficacy to resist peer pressure, general disability, and truancy. The link between personality and substance use will also be examined. DISCUSSION: Compared to students who receive the universal CLIMATE Schools - Substance Use, or CLIMATE Schools - Mental Health or the Control condition (who received usual Health and Physical Education), we expect students who receive the CLIMATE Schools Combined intervention to show greater delays to the initiation of substance use, reductions in substance use and mental health symptoms, and increased substance use and mental health knowledge. TRIAL REGISTRATION: This trial is registered with the Australian and New Zealand Clinical Trials registry, ACTRN12613000723785.

Country of Publication: England

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

Subject Headings: Adolescent
Anxiety
"*Anxiety Disorders/pc [Prevention and Control]"
"Anxiety Disorders/px [Psychology]"
Australia
"*Depressive Disorder/pc [Prevention and Control]"
"Depressive Disorder/px [Psychology]"
Female
Humans
*Internet
Male
Mental Health
Research Design
Schools
"Students/px [Psychology]"
"*Substance-Related Disorders/pc [Prevention and Control]"
"Substance-Related Disorders/px [Psychology]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

66. Adverse childhood experiences: retrospective study to determine their impact on adult health behaviours and health outcomes in a UK population.

Citation: Journal of Public Health, March 2014, vol./is. 36/1(81-91), 1741-3842;1741-3850 (2014 Mar)

Author(s): Bellis MA; Lowey H; Leckenby N; Hughes K; Harrison D

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Studies suggest strong links between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and poor adult health and social outcomes. However, the use of such studies in non-US populations is relatively scarce.METHODS: Retrospective cross-sectional survey of 1500 residents and 67 substance users aged 18-70 years in a relatively deprived and ethnically diverse UK population.RESULTS: Increasing ACEs were strongly related to adverse behavioural, health and social outcomes. Compared with those with 0 ACEs, individuals with 4+ ACEs had adjusted odds ratios of the following: 3.96 [95% confidence interval (CI): 2.74-5.73] for smoking; 3.72 (95% CI: 2.37-5.85) for heavy drinking; 8.83 (95% CI: 4.42-17.62) for incarceration and 3.02 (95% CI: 1.38-6.62) for morbid obesity. They also had greater risk of poor educational and employment outcomes; low mental wellbeing and life satisfaction; recent violence involvement; recent inpatient hospital care and chronic health conditions. Higher ACEs were also associated with having caused/been unintentionally pregnant aged <18 years and having been born to a mother aged <20 years.CONCLUSIONS: ACEs contribute to poor life-course health and social outcomes in a UK population. That ACEs are linked to involvement in violence, early unplanned pregnancy, incarceration, and unemployment suggests a cyclic effect where those with higher ACE counts have higher risks of exposing their own children to ACEs.

Country of Publication: England

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

Subject Headings: [Adolescent](#)
[Adult](#)
[Aged](#)
["Alcoholism/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Alcoholism/et \[Etiology\]"](#)
[Child](#)
["Crime/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
[Cross-Sectional Studies](#)
[Educational Status](#)
["Employment/sn \[Statistics and Numerical Data\]"](#)
[Female](#)
["Great Britain/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
[*Health Behavior](#)
[*Health Status](#)
[Humans](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Aged](#)
["Obesity Morbid/ep \[Epidemiology\]"](#)
["Obesity Morbid/et \[Etiology\]"](#)
[Questionnaires](#)
[Retrospective Studies](#)

"Smoking/ep [Epidemiology]"
Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE
Full Text: Available from *Oxford University Press* in *Journal of Public Health*

67. Delay discounting and task performance consistency in patients with schizophrenia.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, February 2014, vol./is. 215/2(286-93), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Feb 28)
Author(s): Weller RE; Avsar KB; Cox JE; Reid MA; White DM; Lahti AC
Language: English
Abstract: To study impaired goal-oriented behavior in schizophrenia (SZ), we used a delay discounting task, which consists of a series of choices between receiving a small immediate or larger delayed reward. Few studies of delay discounting have evaluated response consistency (R(2)), which is especially relevant in SZ because of documented inconsistency in task performance. We calculated the rate of discounting (k) and R(2) in SZ (n=35) and healthy controls (HC; n=21). Using a criterion value of R(2)>0.60 to define consistent performance allowed us to compare discounting in consistent SZ and HC, as well as in inconsistent SZ. Groups did not differ significantly in smoking. Compared to HC, consistent SZ showed greater delay discounting. Both groups exhibited similar patterns of decreasing immediate choices across trial categories, although the decrease was less for SZ. Separate analyses on smokers and non-smokers showed that this group difference was carried by the non-smokers. Inconsistent SZ discounted more than HC and consistent SZ, but their aberrant pattern of choices casts doubt on the validity of their calculated k values. 2013 Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Country of Publication: Ireland
Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural
Subject Headings: Adult

*Choice Behavior
Female
Humans
*Impulsive Behavior
Male
Neuropsychological Tests
Reward
*Schizophrenic Psychology
"Smoking/px [Psychology]"
*Task Performance and Analysis
Time Factors
"Tobacco Use Disorder/px [Psychology]"

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

68. Anhedonia in Parkinson's disease patients with and without pathological gambling: a case-control study.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, February 2014, vol./is. 215/2(448-52), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Feb 28)
Author(s): Pettoruso M; Martinotti G; Fasano A; Loria G; Di Nicola M; De Risio L; Ricciardi L; Conte G; Janiri L; Bentivoglio AR
Language: English
Abstract: Anhedonia is present in Parkinson's Disease (PD) as well as in addictive behaviors. Pathological Gambling (PG) and other Impulse Control Disorders (ICDs) have emerged as iatrogenic complications associated with dopamine replacement therapy. We studied 154 PD patients, divided into three groups: 11 with PG, 23 with other ICDs (compulsive buying, hypersexuality, binge eating), 120 without ICDs. All patients underwent a

thorough clinical, neuropsychological and psychiatric evaluation. The PG-group, compared to the ICDs-group and PD-controls, reported a significantly higher incidence of anhedonia (45% vs. 9% vs. 14% respectively), higher Snaith-Hamilton Pleasure Scale (SHAPS) scores (2.0+1.3 vs. 1.0+1.1 vs. 1.0+1.2), higher levels of impulsivity traits as measured by the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (70.0+10.6 vs. 64.8+11 vs. 60.9+9.3) and more severe frontal dysfunctions (Frontal Assessment Battery, FAB: 12.4+4.9 vs. 15.5+1.6 vs. 14.4+3). A model for PG (incorporating anhedonia, impulsivity levels and frontal impairment) is discussed in the context of the pathophysiology of addictive behaviors. The impairment of hedonic capacity, possibly resulting from an underlying neuropsychological dysfunction, might facilitate loss of control over reward-related behavior, thus favoring the shift towards predominantly habit-based compulsive behaviors. Copyright 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

Country of Publication: Ireland

Publication Type: Journal Article

Subject Headings: Aged
 *Anhedonia
 "Behavior Addictive/co [Complications]"
 "Behavior Addictive/px [Psychology]"
 Case-Control Studies
 "Compulsive Behavior/co [Complications]"
 "Compulsive Behavior/px [Psychology]"
 Female
 "*Gambling/co [Complications]"
 "Gambling/px [Psychology]"
 Humans
 "*Impulse Control Disorders/co [Complications]"
 "Impulse Control Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 Male
 Middle Aged
 "*Parkinson Disease/co [Complications]"
 "Parkinson Disease/px [Psychology]"
 Pleasure
 *Reward

Source: MEDLINE

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

69. Dysfunctional inhibitory control and impulsivity in Internet addiction.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, February 2014, vol./is. 215/2(424-8), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Feb 28)

Author(s): Choi JS; Park SM; Roh MS; Lee JY; Park CB; Hwang JY; Gwak AR; Jung HY

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to explore a psychological profile of Internet addiction (IA) considering impulsivity as a key personality trait and as a key component of neuropsychological functioning. Twenty three subjects with IA (Young's Internet Addiction Test scores=70 or more) and 24 sex-, age-, and intelligence-matched healthy controls were enrolled. Participants filled out a questionnaire about trait impulsivity, the Trait Characteristic Inventory, depression, and anxiety. Next, we administered traditional neuropsychological tests including the Stroop et al. and computerized neuropsychological tests using the Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery. The IA group exhibited more trait impulsivity than the healthy control group. They also scored higher for novelty seeking and harm avoidance. The IA group performed more poorly than the healthy control group in a computerized stop signal test, a test for inhibitory function and impulsivity; no group differences appeared for other neuropsychological tests. The IA group also scored higher for depression and anxiety, and lower for self-directedness and cooperativeness. In conclusion, individuals with IA exhibited impulsivity as a core

personality trait and in their neuropsychological functioning. 2013 Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Country of Publication: Ireland
Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings: Adult
 "Anxiety/px [Psychology]"
 "*Behavior Addictive/px [Psychology]"
 "Depression/px [Psychology]"
 Female
 Humans
 *Impulsive Behavior
 *Inhibition (Psychology)
 *Internet
 Male
 Neuropsychological Tests
 *Personality
 Personality Inventory
 Questionnaires
 Young Adult
Source: MEDLINE
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in *Psychiatry Research*

70. Exercise addiction: a study of eating disorder symptoms, quality of life, personality traits and attachment styles.

Citation: Psychiatry Research, February 2014, vol./is. 215/2(410-6), 0165-1781;1872-7123 (2014 Feb 28)
Author(s): Lichtenstein MB; Christiansen E; Elklit A; Bilenberg N; Stoving RK
Language: English
Abstract: Exercise addiction is characterized by excessive exercise patterns with potential negative consequences such as overuse injuries. The aim of this study was to compare eating disorder symptoms, quality of life, personality traits and attachments styles in exercisers with and without indications of exercise addiction. A case-control study with 121 exercisers was conducted. The exercisers were categorized into an addiction group (n=41) or a control group (n=80) on the basis of their responses to the Exercise Addiction Inventory. The participants completed the Eating Disorder Inventory 2, the Short-Form 36, the NEO Personality Inventory Revised and the Adult Attachment Scale. The addiction group scored higher on eating disorder symptoms, especially on perfectionism but not as high as eating disorder populations. The characteristic personality traits in the addiction group were high levels of excitement-seeking and achievement striving whereas scores on straightforwardness and compliance were lower than in the exercise control group. The addiction group reported more bodily pain and injuries. This study supports the hypothesis that exercise addiction is separate to an eating disorder, but shares some of the concerns of body and performance. It is driven by a striving for high goals and excitement which results in pain and injuries from overuse. 2013 Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

Country of Publication: Ireland
Publication Type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings: Adult
 "*Behavior Addictive/px [Psychology]"
 Case-Control Studies
 "*Eating Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
 "Eating Disorders/px [Psychology]"
 "*Exercise/px [Psychology]"
 Female
 Humans
 Male

*Object Attachment
 *Personality
 Personality Inventory
 "*Quality of Life/px [Psychology]"
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

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

71. Nicotine dependence and biochemical exposure measures in the second trimester of pregnancy.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, February 2014, vol./is. 16/2(145-54), 1462-2203;1469-994X (2014 Feb)

Author(s): Kwok TC; Taggar J; Cooper S; Lewis S; Coleman T

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: The Heaviness of Smoking Index (HSI) is validated to measure nicotine dependence in nonpregnant smokers, and in these smokers, mean salivary and serum cotinine levels are related by a ratio of 1.25. However, as nicotine metabolism increases during gestation, these findings may differ in pregnancy. We investigated the validity of HSI in pregnancy by comparing this with 3 biochemical measures; in a search for a less-invasive cotinine measure in pregnancy, we also explored the relationship between mean blood and salivary cotinine levels. METHODS: Cross-sectional analyses using baseline data from the Smoking, Nicotine, and Pregnancy Trial. Participants were 16-46 years old, 12-24 weeks gestation, smoked more than 5 cigarettes per day, and had exhaled carbon monoxide (CO) readings of at least 8 ppm. Linear regression was used to examine correlations between HSI and blood cotinine and salivary cotinine and exhaled CO. Correlation between blood and salivary cotinine was investigated using linear regression through the origin. RESULTS: HSI scores were associated with blood cotinine ($R^2 = 0.20$, $n = 662$, $p < .001$), salivary cotinine ($R^2 = 0.11$, $n = 967$, $p < .001$), and exhaled CO ($R^2 = 0.13$, $n = 1,050$, $p < .001$). Salivary and blood cotinine levels, taken simultaneously, were highly correlated ($R^2 = 0.91$, $n = 628$, $p < .001$) and the saliva: blood level ratio was 1.01 (95% CI 0.99-1.04). CONCLUSIONS: Correlations between HSI and biochemical measures in pregnancy were comparable with those obtained outside pregnancy, suggesting that HSI has similar validity in pregnant smokers. Salivary and blood cotinine levels are roughly equivalent in pregnant smokers.

Country of Publication: England

CAS Registry Number: 0 (Biological Markers); 54-11-5 (Nicotine); 7U1EE4V452 (Carbon Monoxide); K5161X06LL (Cotinine)

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

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 Adult
 "Biological Markers/me [Metabolism]"
 "*Carbon Monoxide/an [Analysis]"
 "*Cotinine/an [Analysis]"
 "Cotinine/bl [Blood]"
 Cross-Sectional Studies
 England
 Female
 Gestational Age
 Humans
 Middle Aged
 "Nicotine/an [Analysis]"
 "Nicotine/me [Metabolism]"
 Pregnancy
 *Pregnancy Trimester Second
 "*Saliva/ch [Chemistry]"
 "Smoking/ep [Epidemiology]"

"Smoking/me [Metabolism]"
 "Tobacco Use Disorder/di [Diagnosis]"
 "*Tobacco Use Disorder/me [Metabolism]"
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

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

72. Health screening of people in police custody--evaluation of current police screening procedures in London, UK.

Citation: European Journal of Public Health, June 2013, vol./is. 23/3(399-405), 1101-1262;1464-360X (2013 Jun)

Author(s): McKinnon IG; Grubin D

Language: English

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Previous research has highlighted excess health morbidity in offender populations. A small number of studies have described health problems within police custody settings. The efficacy of police screening procedures has not been evaluated. METHODS: Prospective clinical interviews with custody detainees in London were conducted. Clinical findings were compared with those recorded in police health screening documentation. RESULTS: High levels of health morbidity were observed. The sensitivity and specificity of the current screen with respect to its ability to trigger a call for a health-care professional (HCP), regardless of the reason, was 70 and 66%, respectively. Fifty-one percent of the detainees with asthma, 36% with diabetes mellitus and 40% with epilepsy were not picked up by the screen. Fewer than one-half of the detainees at risk of alcohol withdrawal syndrome had 'alcohol' documented on their screen, although 81% saw the HCP. The police screen missed heroin use in 28% and crack cocaine use in 68% of users. A HCP was called in 84 and 64% of the cases, respectively, for any reason. Two of the 12 detainees (17%) who described a head injury with serious-associated symptoms were detected; 9 had a HCP called for any reason. Whereas mental disturbance was detected in 79% of the detainees with serious mental illness, one-third of the detainees with a risk history of suicide and one-half of the detainees with suicidal ideation were not documented as such on the police screen. CONCLUSION: Given the amounts of morbidity and the need for reliable triage, improvement in the health screening procedures used by the police is needed.

Country of Publication: England

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

Subject Headings: Adult
 Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale
 "Chronic Disease/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Chronic Disease/th [Therapy]"
 "Communicable Diseases/di [Diagnosis]"
 "Communicable Diseases/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Communicable Diseases/th [Therapy]"
 Female
 *Health Services Needs and Demand
 *Health Status Indicators
 Humans
 "Intellectual Disability/di [Diagnosis]"
 "Intellectual Disability/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Intellectual Disability/th [Therapy]"
 "London/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Male
 "*Mass Screening/mt [Methods]"
 "*Mass Screening/st [Standards]"
 "Mental Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
 "Mental Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Mental Disorders/th [Therapy]"
 Middle Aged

Models Statistical
 "*Police/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Pregnancy
 "*Prisoners/px [Psychology]"
 "Prisoners/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Questionnaires
 "Referral and Consultation/st [Standards]"
 "Referral and Consultation/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Sex Factors
 "Substance Abuse Detection/st [Standards]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/di [Diagnosis]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Substance-Related Disorders/th [Therapy]"
 Suicidal Ideation
 "Wounds and Injuries/di [Diagnosis]"
 "Wounds and Injuries/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Wounds and Injuries/th [Therapy]"
 Young Adult

Source: MEDLINE

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *European Journal of Public Health, The*
 Available from *Oxford University Press* in *European Journal of Public Health*

73. Regulatory issues concerning the development and circulation of nicotine-containing products: a qualitative study.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, June 2013, vol./is. 15/6(1052-9), 1462-2203;1469-994X (2013 Jun)

Author(s): Rooke C; McNeill A; Arnott D

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: This paper explores perceptions of how the regulation of nicotine-containing products (NCPs) impacts the development and availability of more effective cigarette substitutes. METHODS: Qualitative study using semistructured interviews with 20 key stakeholders (7 academic experts in tobacco control, 5 representatives of 3 pharmaceutical companies, and 8 representatives of organizations involved in tobacco-control policy making) and documentary analysis. RESULTS: Four main themes were identified. In general, currently available nicotine replacement therapies (NRTs) were considered to be relatively unsuccessful as substitutes because they deliver insufficient nicotine too slowly. Stronger, faster-acting nicotine products were deemed necessary. However, issues were raised about how smokers may perceive stronger, faster-acting products linked to misunderstandings about nicotine. Pharmaceutical companies have shown reluctance to pursue NRT development; discussions around harm reduction are shifting company attitudes, although concerns remain about the impact of developing more addictive products on company image and whether such products would be problematic to license. The greater cost of producing an NCP within the medical regulatory regime, compared with cigarettes, was underlined. Recreational NCPs were considered problematic as they do not currently need to meet the high regulatory standards required for medications. CONCLUSIONS: Although experts generally agreed that NRT development ought to focus on stronger and faster-acting products, questions were raised over whether this aligns with smokers' understandings and requirements. A more nuanced grasp of how smokers understand harm-reduction approaches and products is required. Pharmaceutical companies may not be best placed to innovate, indicating that the market may well be left to other actors including the tobacco industry.

Country of Publication: England

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

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

Subject Headings: [Drug Industry](#)
[Great Britain](#)

Harm Reduction
 Humans
 "*Nicotine/ad [Administration and Dosage]"
 Perception
 Qualitative Research
 "*Smoking/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
 "Smoking/pc [Prevention and Control]"
 "*Smoking Cessation/lj [Legislation and Jurisprudence]"
 Tobacco Industry
 "*Tobacco Use Cessation Products/st [Standards]"

Source: MEDLINE

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

74. Readiness to quit smoking and quit attempts among Australian mental health inpatients.

Citation: Nicotine & Tobacco Research, May 2013, vol./is. 15/5(942-9), 1462-2203;1469-994X (2013 May)

Author(s): Stockings E; Bowman J; McElwaine K; Baker A; Terry M; Clancy R; Bartlem K; Wye P; Bridge P; Knight J; Wiggers J

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Mental health inpatients smoke at higher rates than general population smokers. However, provision of nicotine-dependence treatment in inpatient settings is low, with barriers to the provision of such care including staff views that patients do not want to quit. This paper reports the findings of a survey of mental health inpatients at a psychiatric hospital in New South Wales, Australia, assessing smoking and quitting motivations and behaviors. METHODS: Smokers (n = 97) were surveyed within the inpatient setting using a structured survey tool, incorporating the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence, Reasons for Quitting Scale, Readiness and Motivation to Quit Smoking Questionnaire, and other measures of smoking and quitting behavior. RESULTS: Approximately 47% of smokers reported having made at least one quit attempt within the past 12 months, despite nearly three quarters (71.2%) being classified as in a "precontemplative" stage of change. Multinomial logistic regressions revealed that self-reporting "not enjoying being a smoker" and having made a quit attempt in the last 12 months predicted having advanced beyond a precontemplative stage of change. A high self-reported desire to quit predicted a quit attempt having been made in the last 12 months. CONCLUSIONS: The majority of smokers had made several quit attempts, with a large percentage occurring recently, suggesting that the actual quitting behavior should be considered as an important indication of the "desire to quit." This paper provides further data supporting the assertion that multimodal smoking cessation interventions combining psychosocial and pharmacological support should be provided to psychiatric inpatients who smoke.

Country of Publication: England

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

Subject Headings: Adolescent
 Adult
 Aged
 Aged 80 and over
 Cross-Sectional Studies
 Data Collection
 Female
 *Health Promotion
 Hospitals Psychiatric
 Humans
 "*Inpatients/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 Male
 "*Mental Disorders/co [Complications]"
 "Mental Disorders/ep [Epidemiology]"

Middle Aged
 Motivation
 "New South Wales/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "*Smoking/ep [Epidemiology]"
 "Smoking/px [Psychology]"
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 "Smoking Cessation/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"
 "*Tobacco Use Disorder/ep [Epidemiology]"
 Young Adult

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75. A systematic review of contextual factors relating to smokeless tobacco use among South Asian users in England.

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Author(s): Messina J; Freeman C; Rees A; Goyder E; Hoy A; Ellis S; Ainsworth N

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Certain types of smokeless tobacco (ST) are popular among some people of South Asian origin in England; however, little is known about the contextual factors surrounding use in this population. This systematic review explores the factors associated with ST use among people of South Asian origin in England. METHODS: An iterative search strategy in targeted databases and grey literature sources was conducted in the summer of 2011. Data extractions and quality assessments were completed and verified by two reviewers, and results were presented as a narrative. RESULTS: A total of 2,968 references were screened by two reviewers who agreed on the inclusion of 14 studies. ST use is more prevalent among older participants who may have started chewing in India; however, the evidence suggests that some younger English-born South Asians are using ST as well. Reasons for chewing included the use of these products in times of stress, boredom or simply to relax. Traditional health messages and prior held beliefs may lead them to chew these products because of misconceptions about their health benefits, since very few people were aware of the health risks. Many expressed a desire to quit, however found it difficult to go without ST. CONCLUSION: This review examines the complex factors that underpin and influence ST use among South Asians in England with the potential of informing targeted interventions and health policy.

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Subject Headings: "Asia/eh [Ethnology]"
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 Health Knowledge Attitudes Practice
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 "*Tobacco Use Disorder/eh [Ethnology]"
 "*Tobacco Smokeless/sn [Statistics and Numerical Data]"

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