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Search History

1. PsycINFO; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE [+NT]/; 35456 results.
2. PsycINFO; addict*.ti,ab; 25722 results.
3. PsycINFO; 1 OR 2; 47561 results.

1. Child psychiatry in the chinese setting.

Citation: Child & Adolescent Social Work Journal, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0738-0151;1573-2797 (Dec 20, 2013)

Author(s): Sibeoni, Jordan; Harf, Aurelie; Huang, Ying; Moro, Marie Rose

Abstract: This article introduces the history and social background and describes the present situation of child psychiatry in China. Certain Chinese social, political and cultural issues are explored, as the one-child policy and the Chinese family structure. Numerous currents of thought coexist in Chinese child psychiatry. Four examples of mental health disorders in child and adolescent psychiatry and their treatments in the Chinese public health care system are described (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, anorexia nervosa, posttraumatic stress disorder and internet addiction). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

2. Factor structure of the internet addiction scale and its associations with psychiatric symptoms for korean adolescents.

Citation: Community Mental Health Journal, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Dec 18, 2013)

Author(s): Sung, Minje; Shin, Yun-Mi; Cho, Sun-Mi

Abstract: In this paper, we explore underlying factors of Internet Addiction Scale (IAS) and examine how the dimensions of the IAS relate to psychiatric symptoms in Korean adolescents. Exploratory factor analysis with a sample of N = 1,722 consisted of 13-15 year old Korean adolescents identified three distinctive factors of IAS and they were labeled 'time management', 'withdrawal behaviors' and 'neglect work'. Then, multiple regression models were applied to assess the association between each factor and eight psychological problems, which were evaluated by Youth Self Report. The overall IAS was significantly associated with Somatic, Immature, Thought, Attention, Delinquent and Aggressive behaviors. However, three factor scores showed different association patterns and indicated multidimensional aspects of problematic Internet use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

3. Correction to Miller et al. (2012).

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, December 2013, vol./is. 27/4(1101), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Miller, Mary Beth; Leffingwell, Thad R; Claborn, Kasey; Meier, Ellen; Walters, Scott; Neighbors, Clayton

Correspondence Address: Leffingwell, Thad R.: Department of Psychology, Oklahoma State University, 116 North Murray, Stillwater, OK, US, 74078, thad.leffingwell@okstate.edu

Institution: Miller, Mary Beth: Department of Psychology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK; Leffingwell, Thad R.: Department of Psychology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK; Claborn, Kasey: Department of Psychology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK; Meier, Ellen: Department of Psychology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK; Walters, Scott: School of Public Health, University of North Texas Health Science Center, TX; Neighbors, Clayton: Department of Psychology, University of Houston, TX

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Personalized Feedback Interventions for College Alcohol Misuse: An Update of Walters & Neighbors (2005)" by Mary Beth Miller, Thad Leffingwell, Kasey Claborn, Ellen Meier, Scott Walters and Clayton Neighbors (Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, Advanced Online Publication, Dec 31, 2012, np). There was an error in the coding of content components in a few studies. The Carey et al. (2009, 2011), Juarez et al. (2006), Walters (2000), and Walters et al. (2000) studies did not include decisional balance content. As a result of this, the article included an error in the calculation of effect size comparisons for this intervention component. In light of these corrections, there is no significant difference between the short-term effect sizes of written interventions that included or excluded the decisional balance component. Conclusions regarding the relative efficacy of decisional balance as a component of PFI content in the article are unfounded and should be disregarded. There were also a few errors in the tables; the corrected tables appear in the correction. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-35005-001.) Personalized drinking feedback is an evidence-based and increasingly common way of intervening with high-risk college drinking. This article extends an earlier review by Walters and Neighbors (S. T. Walters & C. Neighbors, 2005, Feedback interventions for college alcohol misuse: What, why, and for whom? Addictive Behaviors, 30, 1168-1182) by reviewing the literature of published studies using personalized feedback as an intervention for heavy drinking among college students. This article updates and extends the original review with a more comprehensive and recent set of 41 studies, most of which were not included in the original article. This article also examines within-subject effect sizes for personalized feedback interventions (PFIs) for high-risk alcohol use and examines the content of PFIs more closely to provide insight on the most essential components that will guide the future development of feedback-based interventions. In general, PFIs appear to be reliably effective at reducing harmful alcohol misuse among college students. Some components are almost universally included (i.e., drinking profile and normative comparison), precluding inferences regarding their unique contribution. Significantly larger effect sizes were observed for interventions that included decisional balance, practical costs, and strategies to limit risks. The present research provides an important empirical foundation for determining the relative contribution of individual components and facets in the efficacy of PFIs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Feedback](#)
[*Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

4. Perceptions of addiction, attempts to quit, and successful quitting in nondaily and daily smokers.

Citation: Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, December 2013, vol./is. 27/4(1059-1067), 0893-164X;1939-1501 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Berg, Carla J; Schauer, Gillian L; Buchanan, Taneisha S; Sterling, Kymberle; DeSisto, Carla; Pinsky, Erika A; Ahluwalia, Jasjit S

Correspondence Address: Berg, Carla J.: Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Emory University Rollins School of Public Health, 1518 Clifton Road NE, 5th Floor, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, cjberg@emory.edu

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School of Public Health, Atlanta, GA; Pinsker, Erika A.: Department of Behavioral Sciences and Health Education, Emory University Rollins School of Public Health, Atlanta, GA; Ahluwalia, Jasjit S.: Department of Medicine, University of Minnesota Medical School, MN

Language:

English

Abstract:

We aimed to qualitatively examine differences in perceptions of addiction, attempts to quit, and successful quitting among nondaily versus daily college student smokers. We conducted 16 focus groups with a total of 73 college student smokers from the southeastern U.S. Focus groups were homogenous in terms of gender, smoking status (nondaily, daily), and type of school (2-year college, 4-year university). Questions centered on perceptions of addiction, their own addiction, what constitutes a quit attempt, and successful quitting. Themes that emerged among all smokers regarding conceptualization of general addiction included physiological and psychological dependence and an inability to quit smoking. In terms of their own addiction, nondaily smokers referenced their ability to quit and sense of choice to smoke as factors indicating a lack of addiction, whereas daily smokers reported dependence symptoms and their inability to control their smoking indicating addiction. Nondaily smokers discussed quit attempts in terms of making the decision to quit and avoiding situational triggers, whereas daily smokers reported taking more behavioral steps toward cessation (e.g., not buying cigarettes, reducing cigarette consumption). With regard to successful cessation, both groups identified losing the desire to smoke as a hallmark. However, nondaily smokers reported that the decision to quit might constitute successful cessation; daily smokers had more strict behavioral criteria such as abstinence for an extended period of time. The different perceptions of one's own addiction, attempting to quit smoking, and successful quitting suggest the need to improve assessments of these factors, particularly among nondaily smokers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Addiction
 *Drug Usage Attitudes
 *Smoking Cessation
 *Tobacco Smoking

Source:

PsycINFO

5. Dissociated effects of anticipating smoking versus monetary reward in the caudate as a function of smoking abstinence.

Citation:

Biological Psychiatry, November 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Nov 19, 2013)

Author(s):

Sweitzer, Maggie M; Geier, Charles F; Joel, Danielle L; McGurrin, Patrick; Denlinger, Rachel L; Forbes, Erika E; Donny, Eric C

Abstract:

BACKGROUND: Theories of addiction suggest that chronic smoking may be associated with both hypersensitivity to smoking and related cues and hyposensitivity to alternative reinforcers. However, neural responses to smoking and nonsmoking rewards are rarely evaluated within the same paradigm, leaving the extent to which both processes operate simultaneously uncertain. Behavioral evidence and theoretical models suggest that dysregulated reward processing may be more pronounced during deprivation from nicotine, but neuroimaging evidence on the effects of deprivation on reward processing is limited. The current study examined the impact of deprivation from smoking on neural processing of both smoking and monetary rewards. **METHODS:** Two separate functional magnetic resonance imaging scans were performed in 38 daily smokers, one after smoking without restriction and one following 24 hours of abstinence. A rewarded guessing task was conducted during each scan to evaluate striatal blood oxygen level-dependent response during anticipation of both smoking and monetary rewards. **RESULTS:** A significant reward type by abstinence interaction was observed in the bilateral caudate and medial prefrontal cortex during reward anticipation. The blood

oxygen level-dependent response to anticipation of smoking reward was significantly higher and anticipation of monetary rewards was significantly lower during abstinence compared with nonabstinence. Attenuation of monetary reward-related activation during abstinence was significantly correlated with abstinence-induced increases in craving and withdrawal. CONCLUSIONS: These results provide the first direct evidence of dissociated effects of smoking versus monetary rewards as a function of abstinence. The findings suggest an important neural pathway that may underlie the choice to smoke in lieu of alternative reinforcement during a quit attempt. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

6. Nicotine interactions with low-dose alcohol: Pharmacological influences on smoking and drinking motivation.

Citation: Journal of Abnormal Psychology, November 2013, vol./is. 122/4(1154-1165), 0021-843X;1939-1846 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Oliver, Jason A; Blank, Melissa D; Van Rensburg, Kate Janse; MacQueen, David A; Brandon, Thomas H; Drobos, David J

Correspondence Address: Drobos, David J.: Tobacco Research and Intervention Program, Moffitt Cancer Center, 4115 E. Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL, US, 33617, david.drobos@moffitt.org

Institution: Oliver, Jason A.: Department of Psychology, University of South Florida, FL; Blank, Melissa D.: Department of Health Outcomes and Behavior, Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL; Van Rensburg, Kate Janse: Department of Health Outcomes and Behavior, Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL; MacQueen, David A.: Department of Psychology, University of South Florida, FL; Brandon, Thomas H.: Department of Psychology, University of South Florida, FL; Drobos, David J.: Department of Psychology, University of South Florida, FL

Language: English

Abstract: An extensive literature documents a close association between cigarette and alcohol use. The joint pharmacological effects of alcohol and nicotine on smoking and drinking motivation may help explain this relationship. This experiment was designed to test the separate and combined pharmacological effects of nicotine and a low dose of alcohol (equivalent to 1-2 standard drinks) on substance use motivation using a double-blind and fully crossed within-subjects design. Participants (N = 87) with a wide range of smoking and drinking patterns completed 4 counterbalanced experimental sessions during which they consumed an alcohol (male: 0.3g/kg; female: 0.27g/kg) or placebo beverage and smoked a nicotine (.6 mg) or placebo cigarette. Outcome measures assessed the impact of drug administration (alcohol or nicotine) on craving to smoke, craving to drink, affect, and liking of the beverage and cigarette. Results indicated that combined administration produced higher cravings to smoke for the entire sample, as well as higher cravings to drink among women and lighter drinkers. Heavier users of either alcohol or cigarettes also exhibited enhanced sensitivity to the effects of either drug in isolation. Separate, but not interactive, effects of alcohol and nicotine on mood were observed as well as both same-drug and cross-drug effects on beverage and cigarette liking. Together, these findings support the notion that the interactive pharmacological effects of nicotine and low doses of alcohol play an important role in motivating contemporaneous use and suggest roles for cross-reinforcement and cross-tolerance in the development and maintenance of alcohol and nicotine use and dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Drug Dependency
 *Ethanol
 *Nicotine
 *Tobacco Smoking
 Alcoholism
 Comorbidity
 Craving
 Drug Interactions
 Emotional States
 Motivation
 Rewards

Source: PsycINFO

7. Predictive Validity of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) for Identifying Criminal Reoffending Following Completion of an In-Jail Addiction Treatment Program.

Citation: Psychological Assessment, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 1040-3590;1939-134X (Dec 23, 2013)

Author(s): Ruiz, Mark A; Cox, Jennifer; Magyar, Melissa S; Edens, John F

Abstract: We examined the predictive validity of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI; Morey, 2007) for criminal reoffending over a 44-60 month follow-up period among incarcerated offenders (N = 124) who completed an addiction treatment program. With this study, we sought to test whether PAI scores conceptually relevant to Andrews and Bonta's (2010) central eight and responsiveness factors were predictive of general and specific reoffending in a sample with criminal involvement and substance-related impairment. PAI scores tapping antisocial personality style and the anger/hostile component of antisocial cognitions had the most robust relationships with the timing and occurrence of reoffending. Hostile dominance and discrepancy scores of observed versus predicted drug and alcohol problems were also predictive of reoffending. None of the other variables examined were consistently associated with reoffending. We discuss these results in relation to the use of the PAI to inform clinical decision making for individuals involved in the criminal justice system. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

8. Correlates of secondhand tobacco smoke exposure among individuals with a history of substance use and/or psychiatric disorders participating in a tobacco treatment program in vancouver, canada.

Citation: Community Mental Health Journal, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0010-3853;1573-2789 (Dec 15, 2013)

Author(s): Okoli, Chizimuzo T. C; Khara, Milan

Abstract: Individuals with substance use (SUD) and/or psychiatric disorders (PD) are disproportionately affected by tobacco use; yet, little is known about secondhand tobacco smoke (SHS) exposure in these populations. An analysis of existing data examined SHS exposure among 497 smokers in community clinics in Vancouver, Canada. Seventy-percent of the participants reported SHS exposure. In sex-stratified multivariate logistic regression analyses correlates of SHS exposure among women were not having a history of using evidence-based smoking cessation treatment and using a single substance (as compared to a polysubstance use history); whereas among men, a history of a respiratory illness and higher nicotine dependence were associated with SHS exposure. Despite limitations about the measures of SHS exposure used in the study, these findings suggest a need to further determine the risks associated with SHS exposure and tobacco use among individuals with SUD and/or PD within mental health and addictions treatment settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

9. Insecure attachment attitudes in the onset of problematic internet use among late adolescents.

Citation: Child Psychiatry and Human Development, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0009-398X;1573-3327 (Dec 14, 2013)

Author(s): Schimmenti, Adriano; Passanisi, Alessia; Gervasi, Alessia Maria; Manzella, Sergio; Fama, Francesca Isabella

Abstract: Studies on the role played by attachment attitudes among late adolescents who show Problematic Internet Use (PIU) are still lacking. Three self-report measures concerning attachment attitudes, childhood experiences of abuse, and Internet addiction were administered to 310 students (49 % males) aged 18-19 attending the last year of high school. Students who screened positive for PIU were more likely to be male and to have suffered childhood experiences of physical and sexual abuse; they also scored higher than the other participants on scales assessing anxious and avoidant attachment attitudes. A logistic regression showed that the classification of participants in the PIU group was predicted by male gender, having suffered from physical and sexual abuse in childhood, and preoccupation with relationships. Keeping constant the effects of gender and childhood experiences of abuse in the equation model, increasing values of preoccupation with relationships were reflected by an exponential growth in the probability curve for PIU classification. Findings of the study support the hypothesis that insecure attachment attitudes (particularly the preoccupation with relationships) are involved in the development of PIU among late adolescents. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

10. Heroin and amphetamine users display opposite relationships between trait and neurobehavioral dimensions of impulsivity.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, December 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Dec 1, 2013)

Author(s): Vassileva, Jasmin; Paxton, Jessica; Moeller, F. Gerard; Wilson, Michael J; Bozgunov, Kiril; Martin, Eileen M; Gonzalez, Raul; Vasilev, Georgi

Abstract: The multidimensional construct of impulsivity is implicated in all phases of the addiction cycle. Substance dependent individuals (SDIs) demonstrate elevated impulsivity on both trait and laboratory tests of neurobehavioral impulsivity; however our understanding of the relationship between these different aspects of impulsivity in users of different classes of drugs remains rudimentary. The goal of this study was to assess for commonalities and differences in the relationships between trait and neurobehavioral impulsivity in heroin and amphetamine addicts. Participants included 58 amphetamine dependent (ADIs) and 74 heroin dependent individuals (HDIs) in protracted abstinence. We conducted Principal Component Analyses (PCA) on two self-report trait and six neurobehavioral measures of impulsivity, which resulted in two trait impulsivity (action, planning) and four neurobehavioral impulsivity composites (discriminability, response inhibition efficiency, decision-making efficiency, quality of decision-making). Multiple regression analyses were used to determine whether neurobehavioral impulsivity is predicted by trait impulsivity and drug type. The analyses revealed a significant interaction between drug type and trait action impulsivity on response inhibition efficiency, which showed opposite relationships for ADIs and HDIs. Specifically, increased trait action impulsivity was associated with worse response inhibition efficiency in ADIs, but with better efficiency in HDIs. These results challenge the unitary account of drug addiction and contribute to a growing body of literature that reveals important behavioral, cognitive, and

neurobiological differences between users of different classes of drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

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

Citation: Psychiatry Research, November 2013(No Pagination Specified), 0165-1781 (Nov 20, 2013)
Author(s): Lichtenstein, Mia Beck; Christiansen, Erik; Elklit, Ask; Bilenberg, Niels; Stoving, Rene Klinky
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. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Psychiatry Research](#)

12. Smokers versus snorters: Do treatment outcomes differ according to route of cocaine administration?

Citation: Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(490-498), 1064-1297;1936-2293 (Dec 2013)
Author(s): Kiluk, Brian D; Babuscio, Theresa A; Nich, Charla; Carroll, Kathleen M
Correspondence Address: Kiluk, Brian D.: Yale School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, One Long Wharf Drive, Substance Abuse Treatment Unit, New Haven, CT, US, 06511, brian.kiluk@yale.edu
Institution: Kiluk, Brian D.: Yale School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, New Haven, CT; Babuscio, Theresa A.: Yale School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, New Haven, CT; Nich, Charla: Yale School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, New Haven, CT; Carroll, Kathleen M.: Yale School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, New Haven, CT
Language: English
Abstract: Smoking cocaine achieves maximal concentration and effect far more rapidly than through the intranasal ("snorting") route, and it is associated with greater propensity for dependence and more severe consequences. However, very little is known about differences in treatment outcome according to route of administration. This study compared treatment outcomes, such as frequency of cocaine use and Addiction Severity

Index (ASI) composite scores, by primary route of cocaine administration (smoking vs. intranasal) among a pooled sample of 412 cocaine-dependent individuals participating in 1 of 5 randomized clinical trials. The majority (80%) reported smoking as their primary route of cocaine administration. Overall, results indicated better cocaine use outcomes both during the treatment phase and through a 12-month follow-up period for intranasal users compared to smokers, although not all differences reached statistical significance. Intranasal users remained in treatment longer, $F(1, 408) = 3.55, p < .05$, and showed a trend toward achieving longer periods of sustained abstinence within treatment, $F(1, 378) = 2.68, p = .08$, as well as less use over time during the follow-up period than smokers (Time x Route: $t = 1.87, p = .06$). Also, intranasal users' ASI cocaine composite score decreased more than smokers, but there were overall decreases in the other ASI domains for all participants over the course of the study period. These results suggest that intranasal users may achieve better cocaine use outcomes than smokers, yet this doesn't appear to translate to differential changes in the severity of problems experienced in other life areas. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Administration Methods](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Review of Born with a habit.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1978, vol./is. 48/3(568-569), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1978)

Author(s): Ehrlich, Frederick M

Institution: Ehrlich, Frederick M.: Newton Centre, Newton, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the film, Born with a habit produced by Edward A. Mason. Born With a Habit is sensitive, engaging, and technically excellent. The film examines the birth and early care of babies of mothers addicted to heroin or methadone, and in 30 minutes presents sufficient data to fulfill its purpose as a training film for those who may be involved in the prenatal care, delivery, and neonatal care of these infants. The film is accompanied by a well-written study guide. The film also considers the problem of an addicted woman trying to get care through ordinary medical channels. Born With a Habit can be criticized for understating problems related to sex, pregnancy, and drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Films](#)
[*Habits](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[*Neonatal Intensive Care](#)
[Heroin Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. Review of Cocaine: A drug and its social evolution.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1977, vol./is. 47/3(550-551), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1977)

Author(s): Zentner, Joseph L

Institution: Zentner, Joseph L.: University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Cocaine: A Drug and Its Social Evolution by Lester Grinspoon and James B. Bakalar (1976). Despite the fact that cocaine is presently in vogue, Grinspoon and Bakalar believe very little is known about it. By examining the social background of the ideas that surround the cocaine issue the authors hope to make people more attentive to the consequences that follow from the way they view drugs. Clarification of the issues, including an understanding of how cocaine use is linked to broader drug dependence problems, can contribute to the development of prudent drug policies. The authors are aware that it is difficult to make definitive statements about the recreational use of this drug. They attempt to compensate for the scarcity of recent literature about it by examining case histories from the past, literary descriptions, and reports of experiments involving animal reactions to cocaine. In addition, seventeen past or present cocaine users were queried about such matters as amount and frequency of use, price, and long-term effects. The book examines the history of cocaine, analyzes its effects, and explores the meaning of the term "drug abuse." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Recreation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Munchausen syndrome.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1977, vol./is. 47/3(537), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1977)

Author(s): Hyler, S. E

Correspondence Address: Hyler, S. E., 5620 Netherland Ave., Riverdale, NY, US, 10471

Language: English

Abstract: This letter is talk to the persons who want response from S. E. Hyler, he responds that he is currently engaged in research on the Munchausen Syndrome (hospital addiction) and its variants. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Hospitals](#)
[*Munchausen Syndrome](#)
[*Orthopsychiatry](#)
[Experimentation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Treatment failures: The role of sexual victimization in women's addictive behavior.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1989, vol./is. 59/4(542-549), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1989)

Author(s): Root, Maria P. P

Correspondence Address: Root, Maria P. P.: Department of Psychology, University of Washington, NI-25, Seattle, WA, US, 98195

Institution: Root, Maria P. P.: Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Language: English

Abstract: Women substance abusers usually labeled as treatment failures are described and case illustrations are presented. The role of sexual victimization in the substance abuse is

considered, as is the use of substances to mitigate posttraumatic stress symptoms. Abstinence as a precondition of treatment is examined, and more objective case conceptualization and treatment planning advocated. Aspects of the long-term therapeutic relationship are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc.; YEAR: 1989

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Failure](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Family therapy with drug addicts: An integrated approach.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1987, vol./is. 57/4(495-507), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1987)

Author(s): Textor, Martin R

Correspondence Address: Textor, Martin R., Fichtestr. 14a, Wurzburg, Germany, 8700

Language: English

Abstract: Major causes of drug abuse identified in the literature are outlined. Contributing factors are located on individual, interpersonal, and social levels, with the family of origin established as very important. An integrated approach to family therapy that takes all these levels into account is described employing concepts, hypotheses, and techniques from different kinds of therapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc.; YEAR: 1987

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)
[Social Perception](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Toward a generic conception of alcoholism.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1981, vol./is. 51/3(489-492), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1981)

Author(s): Malloy, Thomas E

Correspondence Address: Malloy, Thomas E.: New Mexico State University, Box 3AC, Las Cruces, NM, US, 88003

Institution: Malloy, Thomas E.: New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM

Language: English

Abstract: The tendency among researchers and clinicians to view alcoholism from a single-substance abuse perspective is questioned, and studies are cited that document multiple-substance abuse patterns among this clinical group. Problems in assessing these patterns are discussed, and recommendations are made to promote greater awareness of multiple-substance abuse among problem drinkers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc.; YEAR: 1981
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Clinical Psychology
*Generic Drugs
Source: PsycINFO

19. Review of Alcoholism in the elderly: Social and biomedical issues.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1985, vol./is. 55/3(464-465), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1985)
Author(s): Millman, Robert B
Institution: Millman, Robert B.: Cornell Medical College, New York Hospital-Payne Whitney Clinic, NY
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Alcoholism in the Elderly: Social and Biomedical Issues edited by James T. Hartford and T. Samorajski (1983). This volume is a collection of pieces by basic scientists and clinicians that considers the interrelated processes of aging and alcoholism according to a variety of perspectives which include epidemiology, sociology, pharmacology, and biology as well as diagnostic and treatment approaches. A large proportion of the chapters consider in exhaustive detail the similarities and differences between the normal aging process and chronic alcohol exposure. There is much to be learned about both normal aging and alcohol dependence and certainly about their complex interactions. This volume provides a scholarly, extensively referenced and sometimes fascinating foundation. As with other compendia of this sort, the quality of the chapters varies considerably and there is some repetition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcohol Rehabilitation
*Alcoholism
*Geriatric Patients
Biology
Sociology
Source: PsycINFO

20. Review of Current audiovisuals for mental health education (2nd ed.).

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1979, vol./is. 49/4(727-728), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1979)
Author(s): Mason, Edward A
Institution: Mason, Edward A.: Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Current audiovisuals for mental health education edited by Jack Neher (1979). This book has successfully tackled the sizable undertaking of describing and reviewing 700 audiovisuals released between 1974 and 1978. Another of this book's features is its division into 21 lists categorized by developmental stage or special problems, such as alcoholism, death and dying, drug abuse, mental retardation, etc. Each of these provides a useful resource for the educator. Since a book of this type is usually used to seek material on a specific subject, this arrangement has real advantages over the standard alphabetical listing. Overall, the ratings are sound, thoughtful, and show insight into the fields of mental health and film utilization. Bringing together the information that fills this book is a dedicated and responsible service. This book is recommended for all those who plan programs for patient education, inservice training, and professional

seminars, as well as for meetings open to the general public. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Education](#)
[*Health Promotion](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Films](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. Emotional problems and concerns of New England college students.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1981, vol./is. 51/4(719-723), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1981)

Author(s): Wechsler, Henry; Rohman, Mary; Solomon, Leonard

Correspondence Address: Wechsler, Henry: Medical Foundation. Inc., 29 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA, US, 02116

Institution: Wechsler, Henry: Medical Foundation. Inc., Boston, MA; Rohman, Mary: Medical Foundation. Inc., Boston, MA; Solomon, Leonard: Department of Psychology, Boston University, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Data collected in a questionnaire survey of more than 7000 undergraduates at 34 New England colleges and universities indicates that prevalence of common problems experienced by students was significantly associated with sex, health status, academic standing, drug use, and difficulties with weight control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc; YEAR: 1981

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Emotional Disturbances](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[Academic Achievement](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Health Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

22. Adolescents and drug use: Toward a more comprehensive approach.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, January 1981, vol./is. 51/1(120-130), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jan 1981)

Author(s): Jalali, Behnaz; Jalali, Mehrdad; Crocetti, Guido; Turner, Floyd

Correspondence Address: Jalali, Behnaz: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, 34 Park St., New Haven, CT, US, 06519

Institution: Jalali, Behnaz: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Jalali, Mehrdad: Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut, Newington, CT; Crocetti, Guido: Department of Psychiatry, Rutgers Medical School, Piscataway, NJ; Turner, Floyd: Department of Psychiatry, Rutgers Medical School, Piscataway, NJ

Language: English

Abstract: The pattern and prevalence of drug use among adolescents is explored in a survey of 2131 high school students. Findings suggest that the use of drugs and alcohol by adolescents should be viewed as a complex phenomenon greatly influenced by psychosocial contexts.

The importance of preventive measures and of social psychiatric approaches is emphasized, with direct psychiatric care reserved for compulsive users in whom psychopathology is clearly manifested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc.; YEAR: 1981

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Psychiatry](#)
[Epidemiology](#)
[Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Three forms of factitious illness in children: When is it Munchausen syndrome by proxy?

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1986, vol./is. 56/4(602-611), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1986)

Author(s): Libow, Judith A; Schreier, Herbert A

Correspondence Address: Libow, Judith A.: Family Guidance Services, 747-52nd St., Oakland, CA, US, 94609

Institution: Libow, Judith A.: Family Guidance Services, Children's Hospital Medical Center, Oakland, CA; Schreier, Herbert A.: Family Guidance Services, Children's Hospital Medical Center, Oakland, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Examples of fabrication of illness in children are described. Primarily uncomplicated cries for help are differentiated from two major subtypes (the Active Inducer and the Doctor Addict) which define the spectrum of Munchausen syndrome by proxy. Primary differences involve the form of deception, age of the victim, and maternal affect. Five histories are presented and it is suggested that doctor addiction is more common than has thus far been recognized. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc.; YEAR: 1986

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Factitious Disorders](#)
[*Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy](#)
[Deception](#)
[Mother Child Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

24. Alcoholism and severe child maltreatment.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1986, vol./is. 56/3(481-485), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1986)

Author(s): Famularo, Richard; Stone, Karen; Barnum, Richard; Wharton, Robert

Correspondence Address: Famularo, Richard: Children's Hospital, Fegan 8, 300 Longwood Ave., Boston, MA, US, 02115

Institution: Famularo, Richard: Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, MA; Stone, Karen: McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA; Barnum, Richard: Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, MA; Wharton, Robert: Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, MA

Language: English

Abstract: A controlled study of the association between parental alcoholism and severe child maltreatment-i.e., physical abuse, sexual abuse, or neglect requiring court-ordered removal of the child from the home-reveals a significant overrepresentation of alcoholism

in the parent population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Child Abuse](#)
[Child Neglect](#)
[Physical Abuse](#)
[Sexual Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Review of Alcoholism and substance abuse: Strategies for clinical intervention.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1985, vol./is. 55/4(636), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1985)

Author(s): Ponton, Richard F

Institution: Ponton, Richard F.: Ocean Township Community Services Department, Ocean, NJ

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Alcoholism and Substance Abuse: Strategies for Clinical Intervention by Thomas E. Bratter and Gary G. Forrest (1985). The need for current and accurate information regarding the etiology and treatment of both drug and alcohol abuse is clearly indicated in this book. This book has the virtues and vices of a compendium. The chapters vary in their readability and level of sophistication and at times repeat basic information that has been previously reported within the same volume. Some chapters tend to reflect too strongly the theoretical biases of their authors, without identifying them as such. Each chapter is well documented, containing an impressive bibliography of the most recent research available. As suggested by the editors, "this book presents a basic, as well as advanced, understanding of the most important clinical issues in the field." Thus, it would be a helpful adjunct to the library of any mental health practitioner and would also be an extremely valuable text for a course designed to familiarize students with the field of drug and alcohol abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[Etiology](#)
[General Practitioners](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Relapse in alcoholism: New perspectives.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1985, vol./is. 55/4(570-576), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1985)

Author(s): Baar, Michael; O'Connor, Seamus

Correspondence Address: Baar, Michael, 2010 Hearst St., Berkeley, CA, US, 94709

Institution: Baar, Michael: Private Practice, Berkeley, CA; O'Connor, Seamus: Private Practice, San Francisco, CA

Language: English

Abstract: This paper focuses on relapse in the sober, motivated alcoholic in early recovery as illustrative of the core problem involved in alcoholism treatment. The psychological mechanisms of the relapse phenomenon are reexamined and a theoretical model radically different from traditional constructs is proposed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc.; YEAR: 1985

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[American Psychological Association Models Theories](#)
Source: PsycINFO

27. Hyperactives as young adults: Past and current substance abuse and antisocial behavior.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1984, vol./is. 54/3(415-425), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1984)
Author(s): Hechtman, Lily; Weiss, Gabrielle; Perlman, Terrye
Correspondence Address: Hechtman, Lily: Department of Psychiatry, Montreal Children's Hospital, 2300 Tupper St., Montreal, PQ, Canada, H3H 1 P3
Institution: Hechtman, Lily: Department of Psychiatry, Montreal Children's Hospital, Montreal, PQ; Weiss, Gabrielle: Department of Psychiatry, Montreal Children's Hospital, Montreal, PQ; Perlman, Terrye: Department of Psychiatry, Montreal Children's Hospital, Montreal, PQ
Language: English
Abstract: In a ten-year prospective follow-up study, young adults who had been diagnosed as hyperactive in childhood were found to have had greater involvement with alcohol and drug use and with courts and police than did matched controls during the five years preceding evaluation. However, differences between groups were generally not significant in the year prior to evaluation, and tests indicate that they had attained similar levels of moral development. Results suggest a more encouraging adult outcome than has previously been expected for hyperactive children. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association Inc.; YEAR: 1984
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Moral Development Adjudication](#)
Source: PsycINFO

28. Review of Clinical case studies in the behavioral treatment of alcoholism and The clinical management of alcoholism.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1983, vol./is. 53/2(371-372), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1983)
Author(s): Harper, Frederick D
Institution: Harper, Frederick D.: Howard University, Washington, DC
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the books, Clinical Case Studies in the Behavioral Treatment of Alcoholism edited by William M. Hay and Peter E. Nathan (1982) and The Clinical Management of Alcoholism by Sheldon Zimberg (1982). Both these books are fine, recent additions to the literature on "the clinical treatment of alcoholism," however, with somewhat different orientations. Hay and Nathan's book presents and discusses alcoholism cases that are based on behavior therapy methods and principles, whereas Zimberg's work is a more comprehensive and variegated clinical approach to alcoholism treatment. These two books are worthy tools for clinicians and health practitioners. They are also practical and recommendable resources for research and for academic use. Zimberg's work is more flexible in application and implication in regard to the treatment of alcoholics; it would be

very useful to the neophyte practitioner, the beginning student of alcoholism study, or the established clinician who is more of a generalist or eclectic. On the other hand, Hay and Nathan's book is a must for the specialist in behavior therapy who seeks techniques that are tailored to specific alcohol-related problems, and that are amenable to empirical evaluation and validation. Both books are characterized by academic rigor, research documentation, balance of content, clinical utility, clarity of content, and systematic organization of material. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Clinical Psychology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. Review of Alcohol abuse and Black America, Alcohol problems and alcoholism: A comprehensive survey, Dynamic approaches to the understanding and treatment of alcoholism and Alcoholism: The facts.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1982, vol./is. 52/4(730-732), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1982)

Author(s): Fort, Joel

Institution: Fort, Joel: Golden Gate University, San Francisco, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the books, Alcohol Abuse and Black America edited by Frederick Harpe (1976), Alcohol Problems and Alcoholism: A Comprehensive Survey (1981) by James E. Royce, Dynamic Approaches to the Understanding and Treatment of Alcoholism edited by Margaret H. Bean and Norman E. Zinberg (1981) and Alcoholism: The Facts by Donald W. Goodwin (1981). These four books are representative of professionals' and, to a lesser extent, the media's tiring of the 'drug of the month' sensationalistic declamations about marijuana, heroin, LSD, PCP, and cocaine ad nauseum. While none is essential to life or happiness, and none without some risk, all of these drugs together constitute less of a danger to. What we learn about alcohol from these and other books serves as a barometer of our society. Alcohol use and abuse impinges upon each of us as citizens and problem solvers for the troubled. The most generally useful and current of the books reviewed, and therefore the one recommended if you can buy or read only one, is the Royce survey of alcohol problems. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Blacks](#)
[Problem Solving](#)

Source: PsycINFO

30. Psychosocial factors related to substance abuse among delinquent females: Implications for prevention and treatment.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1982, vol./is. 52/2(261-271), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1982)

Author(s): Gibbs, Jewelle Taylor

Correspondence Address: Gibbs, Jewelle Taylor: School of Social Welfare, University of California, Haviland Hall 222, Berkeley, CA, US, 94720

Institution: Gibbs, Jewelle Taylor: School of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Drug and alcohol abuse were evaluated in a multiethnic sample of 48 delinquent females through self-report ratings. A psychodiagnostic assessment of each subject yielded four personality patterns: the borderline, the antisocial, the neurotic, and the socialized delinquent. Patterns of substance abuse were significantly affected by ethnicity and personality type, with whites and antisocial personalities having the highest usage rates. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. 1981. New York. NY, US. Presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc.; YEAR: 1982

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Female Delinquency](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Ethnic Identity](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Personality](#)
[Self Report](#)

Source: PsycINFO

31. Pregnant addicts in a comprehensive care program: Results of a follow-up survey.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1981, vol./is. 51/2(297-306), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1981)

Author(s): Suffet, Frederic; Bryce-Buchanan, Carol; Brotman, Richard

Correspondence Address: Suffet, Frederic: Center for Comprehensive Health Practice, New York Medical College, 5 East 102nd St., New York, NY, US, 10029

Institution: Suffet, Frederic: Center for Comprehensive Health Practice, New York Medical College, New York, NY; Bryce-Buchanan, Carol: Center for Comprehensive Health Practice, New York Medical College, New York, NY; Brotman, Richard: Center for Comprehensive Health Practice, New York Medical College, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Findings from a follow-up survey of 100 pregnant addicts in a comprehensive cure program are reported in the areas of patients' recall of problems, judgments of program helpfulness, and ratings of change in a series of life-functioning areas. Implications of the findings for care delivery are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc.; YEAR: 1981

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Pregnancy](#)
[Comprehension](#)
[Judgment](#)
[Rating](#)

Source: PsycINFO

32. The federal confidentiality protections for alcohol and drug abuse patient records: A model for mental health and other medical records?

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1980, vol./is. 50/4(666-677), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1980)

Author(s): Lanman, Robert B

Correspondence Address: Lanman, Robert B., 1678 Wainwright Dr., Reston, VA, US, 22090

Institution: Lanman, Robert B.: Public Health Division, Department of Health and Human Services, DC

Language: English

Abstract: The federal regulations governing confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records are examined with respect to their applicability to mental health and other medical records. The analysis focuses on the purpose, scope, restrictions, and penalties of the federal statutes, and compares them to the pertinent legislative recommendations of the Privacy Protection Study Commission. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. 1979. Washington. DC, US. Presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc.; YEAR: 1980

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Legislative Processes](#)
[*Privileged Communication](#)
[*Client Records](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Patient Abuse](#)
[Protective Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

33. Drop-out from addiction treatment: A systematic review of risk factors.

Citation: Clinical Psychology Review, December 2013, vol./is. 33/8(1010-1024), 0272-7358 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Brorson, Hanne H; Arnevik, Espen Ajo; Rand-Hendriksen, Kim; Duckert, Fanny

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Institution: Brorson, Hanne H.: Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo; Arnevik, Espen Ajo: Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo; Rand-Hendriksen, Kim: Health Services Research Centre, Akershus University Hospital, Lorenskog; Duckert, Fanny: Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo

Language: English

Abstract: Completion of addiction treatment is one of the most consistent factors associated with a favorable treatment outcome. Unfortunately, it is more common for a patient to drop-out of addiction treatment than to complete the treatment. To prevent drop-out, risk factors must be identified. This box-score review focuses on studies investigating the risk factors associated with drop-out from addiction treatment published in peer-reviewed journals from 1992 to 2013. A total of 122 studies involving 199,331 participants met the inclusion criteria. Contrary to recommendations from previous reviews, 91% of the included studies focused primarily on enduring patient factors, mainly demographics. The most consistent risk factors across the different study designs, samples, and measurement methods were cognitive deficits, low treatment alliance, personality disorder, and younger age. With the exception of younger age, none of the demographic factors emerged as consistent risk factors. Further research on the relationship between simple demographic factors and drop-out risk is of limited value. However, little is known about the potential risk factors related to treatment programs and to the treatment processes. Based on the review, clinical recommendations include assessing cognitive functioning and personality disorders at baseline and continuous monitoring of treatment alliance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Treatment Dropouts](#)
[Cognitive Ability](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Personality Disorders](#)
[Therapeutic Alliance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Effects of Ritalin on underachieving children: A replication.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1976, vol./is. 46/2(313-322), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1976)

Author(s): Rie, Herbert E; Rie, Ellen D; Stewart, Sandra; Ambuel, J. Philip

Correspondence Address: Rie, Herbert E.: Department of Pediatrics, Ohio State University, Children's Hospital, 561 S. 17th Street, Columbus, OH, US, 43205

Institution: Rie, Herbert E.: Ohio State University, OH; Rie, Ellen D.: Ohio State University, OH; Stewart, Sandra: Ohio State University, OH; Ambuel, J. Philip: Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, IL

Language: English

Abstract: Effects of Ritalin upon scholastic achievement of 18 academically deficient children were studied, in an attempt to validate findings of an earlier study of similar design. Results, in keeping with the previous research, indicate that while Ritalin affects behavior, it does not enhance learning, and may in fact mask academic problems. It is urged that the drug be used sparingly and critically, and only in conjunction with other modes of intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Academic Achievement](#)
[*Methylphenidate](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

35. Review of Existing patterns of services for alcoholism and drug dependence: Report of a study; Comparison and evaluation of methods of treatment and rehabilitation for drug dependence and abuse: Report on a working group; Psychiatry and primary medical care: Report on a working group; and The role of the psychologist in mental health services: Report on a working group.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1975, vol./is. 45/3(505-506), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1975)

Author(s): Shore, Milton F

Institution: Shore, Milton F.: Mental Health Study Center, National Institute of Mental Health, Rockville, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the books, Existing Patterns of Services for Alcoholism and Drug Dependence: Report of a Study (1973), Comparison and Evaluation of Methods of Treatment and Rehabilitation for Drug Dependence and Abuse: Report on a Working Group (1973), Psychiatry and Primary Medical Care: Report on a Working Group (1973) and The Role of the psychologist in Mental Health Services: Report on a Working Group (1973). Any mention of the World Health Organization is bound to elicit in many professionals an immediate association to the classic work by John Bowlby, "Maternal Care and Mental Health," one of the earliest publications of the Organization, and one that has had a profound effect on the care of preschool children over the last two decades. The reports reviewed here are but a few of those available gratis from that office to those persons

officially and professionally concerned about a specific field of mental health. The European Regional Office has gone far beyond just offering opportunities for people from different countries to exchange opinions. It has focused on broad studies of mental health structures in European countries with differing political, social, and economic conditions. The broad definition of mental health, which encompasses public health, social welfare, and educational elements, as well as the classic medical components, generates many approaches relevant to programs in the United States. These are work documents which focus on action. As a result they serve to narrow the gap between the theoretician and the practitioner, a gap that has been widening rather than narrowing. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Mental Health Services](#)
[*Primary Health Care](#)
[*Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Psychiatry](#)
[Psychologists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Review of Clinician and therapist: Selected papers of Robert P. Knight.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1975, vol./is. 45/3(504), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1975)

Author(s): Abel, Theodora M

Institution: Abel, Theodora M.: Child Guidance Center, Albuquerque, NM

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Clinician and Therapist: Selected Papers of Robert P. Knight by Stuart C. Miller (1973). The papers in this memorial volume cover fifteen years (1937-53) during which Robert P. Knight expanded some of Freud's formulations and developed a few of his own. The first group are the chronic alcoholics with oral fixations, the second Knight sees as having reached the anal stage, and the third are those whose drinking is incidental to other problems. Knight believed the first group could be treated in a hospital setting only. His writings show Knight to be a serious, flexible and open-minded individual who had phenomenal success in treating severe pathology before the days of pharmaceutical management; a person who was able to form warm interpersonal relationships as well as work successfully through transference ones with patients that other analysts would have given up on. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Illness](#)
[*Freud \(Sigmund\)](#)
[*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Psychoanalysis](#)
[*Therapists](#)
[Alcoholic Psychosis](#)
[Clinicians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. The NBOMe series: A novel, dangerous group of hallucinogenic drugs.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2013, vol./is. 74/6(977-978), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Ninnemann, Andrew; Stuart, Gregory L

Correspondence Address: Ninnemann, Andrew, aninn@umd.edu

Institution: Ninnemann, Andrew: University of Maryland, College Park, Department of Psychology, College Park, MD; Stuart, Gregory L.: University of Tennessee-Knoxville, Knoxville, TN

Language: English

Abstract: In this letter, the authors shares their concern on hallucinogenic drugs. There has been a proliferation of legal highs available in "head" or "smart" shops and on the Internet. Often referred to as "research chemicals" and sold as "not for human consumption," these legal synthetic substances mimic the effects of illicit drugs. A new series of hallucinogenic drugs called NBOMe has gained prominence. All substances in the NBOMe class have been outlawed in various countries and specific states in the United States and it has been discovered that drugs in the NBOMe class were being counterfeited as lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). All substances in the NBOMe series are phenethylamine derivatives of the 2C class of hallucinogens. The NBOMe class is a potent agonist of the human 5HT2A receptor. The effects of ingestion of NBOMe include euphoria and open and closed eye visuals. In 2013, drugs in the NBOMe class were found in blotters being sold as LSD. Thus, a large percentage of substance users consume LSD, and some percentage of these individuals may be unwittingly ingesting dangerous and possibly lethal NBOMe instead of LSD. The authors thus suggest that emergency medical personnel who presume that a patient ingested some hallucinogenic substance consider treating the patient for the accidental ingestion of a drug in the NBOMe series, which necessitates more intensive care than would otherwise be assumed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hallucinogenic Drugs](#)
[*Lysergic Acid Diethylamide](#)
[Euphoria](#)
[Ingestion](#)
[Phenethylamines](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. Al-Anon family groups: Newcomers and members.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2013, vol./is. 74/6(965-976), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Timko, Christine; Cronkite, Ruth; Kaskutas, Lee Ann; Laudet, Alexandre; Roth, Jeffrey; Moos, Rudolf H

Correspondence Address: Timko, Christine: Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Health Care System, 152-MPD, 795 Willow Road, Menlo Park, CA, US, 94025, ctimko@stanford.edu

Institution: Timko, Christine: Center for Health Care Evaluation, Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care System, Palo Alto, CA; Cronkite, Ruth: Center for Health Care Evaluation, Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care System, Palo Alto, CA; Kaskutas, Lee Ann: Alcohol Research Group, Emeryville, CA; Laudet, Alexandre: National Development and Research Institutes, New York, NY; Roth, Jeffrey: Department of Psychiatry, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Moos, Rudolf H.: Center for Health Care Evaluation, Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care System, Palo Alto, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Empirical knowledge is lacking about Al- Anon Family Groups (Al-Anon), the most widely used form of help by people concerned about another's drinking, partly because conducting research on 12-step groups is challenging. Our purpose was to describe a new method of obtaining survey data from 12-step group attendees and to examine influences on initial Al-Anon attendance and attendees' recent life contexts and functioning. Method: Al-Anon's World Service Office sent a mailing to a random sample of groups, which subsequently yielded surveys from newcomers (n = 359) and stable members (n = 264). Results: Reasons for groups' nonparticipation included having

infrequent newcomers and the study being seen as either contrary to the 12 Traditions or too uncomfortable for newcomers. Main concerns prompting initial Al-Anon attendance were problems with overall quality of life and with the Al-Anon trigger (a significant drinking individual), and being stressed and angry. Goals for Al-Anon attendance were related to the following concerns: better quality of life, fewer trigger-related problems, and less stress. Members reported better functioning in some of these domains (quality of life, relationship with the trigger) but did not differ from newcomers on physical and psychological health. Newcomers were more likely to have recently drunk alcohol and to have obtained treatment for their own substance misuse problems. Conclusions: This method of collecting data from 12-step group attendees yielded valid data and also was seen by many in Al-Anon as consistent with the Traditions. Both newcomers and members had aimed to improve their overall quality of life and well-being through Al-Anon, and, indeed, members were more satisfied with their quality of life than were newcomers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. Need for informed consent in substance use studies-Harm of bias?

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2013, vol./is. 74/6(931-940), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Studer, Joseph; Mohler-Kuo, Meichun; Dermota, Petra; Gaume, Jacques; Bertholet, Nicolas; Eidenbenz, Charlotte; Daepfen, Jean-Bernard; Gmel, Gerhard

Correspondence Address: Studer, Joseph: Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Av. Beaumont 21 bis, Pavillon 2, Lausanne, Switzerland, CH-1011, joseph.studer@gmail.com

Institution: Studer, Joseph: Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne; Mohler-Kuo, Meichun: Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich; Dermota, Petra: Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Zurich, Zurich; Gaume, Jacques: Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne; Bertholet, Nicolas: Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne; Eidenbenz, Charlotte: Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne; Daepfen, Jean-Bernard: Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne; Gmel, Gerhard: Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The aim of this study was to examine the differences between those who gave informed consent to a study on substance use and those who did not, and to analyze whether differences changed with varying nonconsent rates. Method: Cross-sectional questionnaire data on demographics, alcohol, smoking, and cannabis use were obtained for 6,099 French- and 5,720 German-speaking 20-year-old Swiss men. Enrollment took place over 11 months for the Cohort Study on Substance Use Risk Factors (C-SURF). Consenters and nonconsenters were asked to complete a short questionnaire. Data for nearly the entire population were available because 94% responded. Weekly differences in consent rates were analyzed. Regressions examined the associations of substance use with consent giving and consent rates and the interaction between the two. Results: Nonconsenters had higher substance use patterns, although they were more often alcohol abstainers; differences were small and not always significant and did not decrease as consent rates increased. Conclusions: Substance use currently is a minor sensitive topic among young men, resulting in small differences between nonconsenters and consenters. As consent rates increase, additional individuals are similar to those observed at lower consent rates. Estimates of analytical studies looking at associations of substance use with other variables will not differ at reasonable consent rates of 50%-80%. Descriptive

prevalence studies may be biased, but only at very low rates of consent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Informed Consent](#)

Source: PsycINFO

40. Telephone-based self-change modules help stabilize early natural recovery in problem drinkers.

Citation: Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2013, vol./is. 74/6(902-908), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Schroder, Kerstin E. E.; Tucker, Jalie A.; Simpson, Cathy A

Correspondence Address: Schroder, Kerstin E. E.: Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1665 University Boulevard, Birmingham, AL, US, 35294, kschroder@uab.edu

Institution: Schroder, Kerstin E. E.: Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; Tucker, Jalie A.: Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; Simpson, Cathy A.: Department of Health Behavior, School of Public Health, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Self-guided attempts to resolve drinking problems are common, but little is known about the processes by which supportive interventions of lower intensity might promote resolution. This study investigated how brief supportive educational modules delivered as part of an interactive voice response self-monitoring (IVR SM) system helped stabilize initial resolution among otherwise untreated problem drinkers. Method: Recently resolved problem drinkers allocated to the intervention group of a randomized controlled trial were offered IVR access for 24 weeks to report daily drinking and hear weekly educational modules designed to support resolution. Using data from the 70 active IVR callers, hierarchical linear models evaluated whether module retrieval reduced subsequent alcohol consumption, including high-risk drinking, and whether module retrieval attenuated the effects on drinking of established proximal risk factors for relapse (e.g., urges, drug use, and weekends). The analyses controlled for initial resolution status (abstinence or low-risk drinking). Results: Urges, drug use, and weekends were associated with increased drinking reports on the next IVR call (all $ps < .01$), whereas retrieving a module was associated with decreases in next-call drinking reports, including high-risk drinking episodes ($p < .05$). Module retrieval, however, did not reduce or buffer the effects of urges on drinking. Findings were similar across initially abstinent and low-risk drinkers. Conclusions: IVR-delivered supportive educational modules may help stabilize initial problem-drinking resolutions, but mechanisms of change deserve more study. The study adds to evidence of the co-occurring negative effects of multiple behavioral and environmental risk factors on the temporal patterning of post-recovery alcohol use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Meeting of the Society of Behavioral Medicine. Apr, 2012. New Orleans. LA, US. Portions of the research were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drinking Behavior](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Telemedicine](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

41. Predictors of dropout in an outpatient treatment for problem drinkers including cognitive-behavioral therapy and the opioid antagonist naltrexone.

- Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2013, vol./is. 74/6(894-901), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Vuoristo-Myllys, Salla; Lahti, Jari; Alho, Hannu; Julkunen, Juhani
- Correspondence Address:** Vuoristo-Myllys, Salla: Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki, P.O. Box 9, Helsinki, Finland, FI-00014, salla.vuoristo-myllys@helsinki.fi
- Institution:** Vuoristo-Myllys, Salla: Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Lahti, Jari: Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki; Alho, Hannu: Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Helsinki; Julkunen, Juhani: Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki, Helsinki
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: This study investigated predictors of dropout in an outpatient treatment program for problem drinking that included individual cognitive-behavioral therapy combined with naltrexone. Specifically, we investigated whether sociodemographic factors, severity of alcohol dependence, history of problem drinking, or intensity of alcohol craving assessed at the beginning of the treatment predicted dropout from an outpatient program among a sample of 372 patients (65% male). We also investigated whether the effectiveness of the treatment (the change in alcohol consumption and symptoms of alcohol craving) or adherence to naltrexone was related to dropout. Method: Predictors of dropout were investigated using an analysis of covariance with the number of attended treatment sessions as an independent variable. Results: Our results demonstrated that the treatment entry factors predictive of dropout were younger age, lower severity of alcohol dependence, better ability to resist and control alcohol use, and lower obsession with alcohol. In addition, those who dropped out were more likely to begin the program by abstaining from alcohol and had lower adherence to naltrexone use than those who completed the program. The length of stay for treatment was not related to change in alcohol consumption. Conclusions: Patients with less severe alcohol-related problems may lack motivation for treatment, specifically cognitive-behavioral therapy and naltrexone. These patients may benefit more from less intensive treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[*Dropouts](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)
[Naltrexone](#)
[Narcotic Antagonists](#)
[Opiates](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

42. Higher rates of adolescent substance use in child welfare versus community populations in the United States.

- Citation:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, November 2013, vol./is. 74/6(825-834), 1937-1888;1938-4114 (Nov 2013)
- Author(s):** Fettes, Danielle L; Aarons, Gregory A; Green, Amy E
- Correspondence Address:** Fettes, Danielle L.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, #0812, CA, US, 92093-0812, San Diego, dfettes@ucsd.edu
- Institution:** Fettes, Danielle L.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA; Aarons, Gregory A.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA; Green, Amy E.: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Youth substance use exacts costly consequences for a variety of important health outcomes. We examined and compared prevalence rates and a common set of psychosocial factors of lifetime and current substance use among child welfare-involved youths and community youths from two nationally representative data sets. Method: Using the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being and the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, we compared prevalence rates and conducted logistic regression models for eight binary outcome measures of substance use: lifetime and current use of alcohol, inhalant, marijuana, and other illicit drugs to examine predictors of substance involvement in the two samples. Results: Substance use prevalence was higher among child welfare-involved youths than community youths for lifetime marijuana use, lifetime and current inhalant use, and lifetime and current other illicit drug use. Among both child welfare-involved and community youths, delinquency was the factor most strongly associated with all lifetime substance use outcomes. Notably, family structure and parental closeness were important protective factors against current substance use among child welfare-involved youths. For community youths, poorer emotional health was the strongest indicator of current substance use. Conclusions: Substance use among all adolescents is a critical public health concern. Given the heightened vulnerability of child welfare-involved youths, it is particularly important to focus prevention and early intervention efforts on this population. Further research should explore additional factors associated with substance use among these youths so that child welfare and behavioral health systems may jointly target prevention and intervention efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Welfare](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Communities](#)
[Population](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Addicts, police, and the neighborhood social system.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, January 1974, vol./is. 44/1(129-141), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jan 1974)

Author(s): Hughes, Patrick H; Parker, Richard; Senay, Edward C

Correspondence Address: Hughes, Patrick H.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Chicago, 950 E. 59th Street, Chicago, IL, US, 60637

Institution: Hughes, Patrick H.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Parker, Richard: Department of Psychiatry, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Senay, Edward C.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

Language: English

Abstract: The majority of heroin addicts in Chicago meet at drug distribution sites called "copping areas." One of these sites was selected to study the interactions of the heroin subculture with its host community. Awareness, attitudes, and actions of residents, business people, and police were surveyed. The findings in regard to community-police-addict interactions offer implications for the design of more effective community prevention and control programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology. Apr, 1971. Miami. FL, US. Presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)

*Illegal Drug Distribution
 *Heroin Addiction
 Neighborhoods
 Social Environments

Source: PsycINFO

44. Editor's report.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, January 1974, vol./is. 44/1(2), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jan 1974)

Author(s): Bower, Eli M

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial briefs the selection process of the articles for publishing. Occasionally the Journal get seven good papers on drug abuse and one fairly good one on, human relations training of college professors. Some of the good drug abuse papers may bite the dust while the human relations paper may make it. In some ways, Journal differs from some of its discipline oriented periodicals. Journal tries to move readers ahead on as many fronts as it can get papers with high level research, theory, and practice to do so. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *College Teachers
 *Drug Abuse
 *Experimentation
 *Human Relations Training
 Scientific Communication
 Sensitivity Training
 Teacher Education
 Journal Writing

Source: PsycINFO

45. Drugs and public policy: A forum: Poly-drug abuse: Drug companies and doctors.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1973, vol./is. 43/4(530-532), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1973)

Author(s): Kunnes, Richard

Institution: Kunnes, Richard: Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

Language: English

Abstract: The current article is focused on the issue, "Poly-drug abuse: Drug companies and doctors." Professionals and workers in the drug abuse area customarily think of "poly-drug abusers" as those who ingest, inject, and abuse a wide variety of drugs, pills, and chemicals, often simultaneously. While there is no evidence that these medicines in fixed-drug combinations are any more efficacious than the combination of these drugs taken separately, the fixed-drug combinations cost the consumer far more than the sum of the individual components purchased separately. Drug manufacturing and marketing, as well as drug use and abuse, do not occur in a sociopolitical vacuum. One of the important marketing aids of the pharmaceutical industry is sexism. In the end, it is not underground and/or criminal elements, but the ethical pharmaceutical industry and its pill-pushing physician middlemen who have made a bad drug problem worse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Advertising
 *Drug Abuse
 *Government Policy Making
 *Pharmaceutical Industry
 Physicians

Source: PsycINFO

46. Drugs and public policy: A forum: Pushing us towards a police state.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1973, vol./is. 43/4(528-530), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1973)

Author(s): Pierce, Chester M

Institution: Pierce, Chester M.: Faculty of Medicine, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

Language: English

Abstract: The current column is focused on "pushing us towards a police state." Minority people, as exemplified by blacks, are extremely concerned about problems surrounding drug addiction. In order to perpetuate racism, the majority population must train blacks to accept and expect, as unremarkable, three conditions. To perpetuate racism, whites and blacks must believe and act so that: (1) the black feels and knows that he is under hypersurveillance; (2) the black permits his time and space to be abused; and (3) the black continues to be obliged to live in a state of forced dependency. In summary, all people of good will should resist the dangers of mandatory sentences for narcotics charges. Only such public resistance will stay the authorities from instituting this frankly repressive law. Solutions must be sought for the problems of drug addiction. Society must realize that, in selected cases, sorry expedients such as incarceration may be necessary. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Laws](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Police Personnel](#)
[Public Opinion](#)
[Racism](#)
[Resistance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Drugs and public policy: A forum: A hard line must be drawn.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1973, vol./is. 43/4(526-528), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1973)

Author(s): Rosenthal, Mitchell S

Institution: Rosenthal, Mitchell S.: Phoenix Programs, New York City, NY

Language: English

Abstract: The present column is focused on the topic, "a hard line must be drawn". Addiction is one area of the law where a hard line must be drawn. Only consistent and predictable law enforcement will move the great majority of drug addicts into treatment, and only sustained enforcement of the laws against drug related offenses can eventually eliminate addiction as a social problem. It is almost impossible to overemphasize the commitment of addicts to drugs and the distortions this creates in their lives. If society offers them options other than cure, they will take them. If they can continue to live on the streets, stealing, copping drugs, and shooting up, they will do so. Today, it is possible, in some areas, for addicts to support themselves and their habits by criminal means with relatively little interference from the law. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Law Enforcement](#)

[*Social Issues](#)
[Criminals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Drugs and public policy: A forum: Making a complex problem worse.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1973, vol./is. 43/4(523-526), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1973)

Author(s): Bryant, Thomas E

Institution: Bryant, Thomas E.: Drug Abuse Council, Inc., Washington, DC

Language: English

Abstract: The present column is focused on the topic, "making a complex problem worse". That some heroin addicts commit crimes to support their illicit drug use is deplorable. Recent Drug Abuse Council staff analyses indicate that at least 30% to 40% of all heroin is purchased with the proceeds of burglaries, robberies, shoplifting, or other anti-property and anti-person crimes. In an understandable attempt to reduce the grave social and human costs of heroin addiction, various so-called "get tough" law enforcement measures are being proposed in this country at both state and national levels. The worst time to disparage or abandon these efforts because only now are sufficient resources beginning to be available to deal with serious drug abuse as a massive problem. Certainly there is much that can and must be done. Better evaluation methods for allocating resources must be established; techniques for dealing with perplexing "poly" drug use must be improved; creative outreach and recruitment-to-treatment efforts must be established. Of utmost importance, job opportunities for ex-addicts must be expanded. The improvements and encouraging signs that have been occurring do not, of course, add up to a "solution." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Law Enforcement](#)
[Crime](#)
[Heroin](#)
[Problem Solving](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Drugs and public policy: A forum: We need an alternative, not an escalation.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1973, vol./is. 43/4(519-523), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1973)

Author(s): Deschin, Celia S

Language: English

Abstract: This column is focused on the topic, "we need an alternative, not an escalation." The basic premises underlying today's drug-control methods and the recent proposals to intensify those methods are illogical, abysmally ineffective, wasteful, and contribute to, rather than resolve, the very serious problems with which the nation is confronted with respect to drug abuse and addiction. The punitive approach that views drug abuse and addiction as a crime is particularly inappropriate in a society that stimulates the use of drugs as a solution to practically all of life's problems and approves of their use. Discussion of a control plan as an alternative to the present law enforcement dates back to the post-World War II period when the increased prevalence of heroin addiction stimulated interest in European methods of heroin control. Ending heroin addiction will require counteracting the message our young got all too quickly from adult society and the mass media, including rock-and-roll lyrics, that drugs provide pleasurable thrills and solve personal problems and tension. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Conference Information: The Teenager in a Drugged Society: A Symptom of Crisis. 1972. New York. NY, US. Portions of this paper were adapted from her book at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Law Enforcement](#)
[Alternative Medicine](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

50. Drugs and public policy: A forum: Patent medicine for the drug problem.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1973, vol./is. 43/4(512-514), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1973)

Author(s): Lindesmith, Alfred R

Institution: Lindesmith, Alfred R.: Department of Sociology, Indiana University, IN

Language: English

Abstract: These commentaries on current policy and treatment in the area of drug addiction, focusing on effects of punitive legislation proposed by President Nixon, New York Governor Rockefeller, and others, were invited by the Editor in March 1973. In May, the New York legislature created a new class of felony mandating life sentences for drug offenders. (The bill "modified" the Governor's original proposal, to allow for "lifetime" parole after fifteen years in jail for those convicted of sale of one ounce-or possession of two ounces-of narcotics.) Federal legislation was pending at the time this issue was prepared for publication. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Legislative Processes](#)
[*Medical Sciences](#)
[*Patents](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Methadone in the southwest: A three-year follow-up of Chicano heroin addicts.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1973, vol./is. 43/3(355-361), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1973)

Author(s): Scott, Neil R; Orzen, William; Musillo, Cynthia; Cole, Patricia T

Correspondence Address: Scott, Neil R.: Department of Psychiatry, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM, US, 87106

Institution: Scott, Neil R.: La Llave Drug Treatment Program, Bernalillo County Mental Health Center, Bernalillo, NM; Orzen, William: La Llave Drug Treatment Program, Bernalillo County Mental Health Center, Bernalillo, NM; Musillo, Cynthia: La Llave Drug Treatment Program, Bernalillo County Mental Health Center, Bernalillo, NM; Cole, Patricia T.: La Llave Drug Treatment Program, Bernalillo County Mental Health Center, Bernalillo, NM

Language: English

Abstract: A three-year follow-up of all 61 clients of a multi-modality drug program of indigenous Chicano origin reports significant health improvement-with alcoholism suspected of being the major health complication-and modest evidence of social rehabilitation. Characteristics of the addict population are recorded, including environmental factors

associated with addiction, and the relative abundance of family resources. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Southwest Regional Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. Nov, 1972. Galveston. TX, US. Presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[Environment](#)
[Family](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Hospital confrontation: A cry for help and technique for change.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, January 1973, vol./is. 43/1(79-85), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jan 1973)

Author(s): Seide, Marilyn; Eagle, Carol J

Correspondence Address: Seide, Marilyn: Mental Health Services, Lincoln Hospital, 333 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, NY, US, 10454

Institution: Seide, Marilyn: Department of Psychiatry, Lincoln Hospital, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY; Eagle, Carol J.: Child Psychiatry Section, Montefiore Hospital, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY

Language: English

Abstract: When some 200 drug addicts, accompanied by community representatives, staged a walk-in at Lincoln Hospital, a confrontation with the Establishment was forced. Based on retrospective accounts from staff, community, addicts, and administrators, this paper examines the factors leading to confrontation, and assesses the results. The value of this technique in achieving health care delivery is considered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. 1972. Detroit. MI, US. Presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Hospitals](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Options regarding alcohol use among the Chippewa.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1972, vol./is. 42/3(398-403), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1972)

Author(s): Westermeyer, Joseph

Correspondence Address: Westermeyer, Joseph: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota Hospitals, Box 393 Mayo, Minneapolis, MN, US, 55455

Institution: Westermeyer, Joseph: Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

Language: English

Abstract: Chippewa people drink alcohol in "white" or "Indian" fashion, or abstain from it. Their choices are related to individual factors (age, sex, family role, past experience) and to social contexts. Depending on such contexts, each category automatically evokes certain

social consequences. Certain advantages and disadvantages thereby accrue to each option. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Issues](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Roles](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Indian drinking patterns.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1972, vol./is. 42/4(554), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1972)

Author(s): Lurie, Nancy Oestreich

Institution: Lurie, Nancy Oestreich: Dept. of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Joseph Westermeyer (see record 2013-41293-007). Like Westermeyer, the author found the folk taxonomy of drinking patterns that is employed widely by Indian people themselves to be a reliable and useful categorization to distinguish between behavior sets followed by Indian people under different socio-cultural circumstances surrounding drinking occasions. As Westermeyer's studied show, Indian people can and do choose to alternate between patterns of "Indian drinking" and "white drinking" according to their own assessment of behavior that would be appropriate to a given social setting. However, as Westermeyer also suggested, there are differences among total abstainers some of whom are marginal to the Indian community and not only do not drink but do not participate much or at all in any Indian community activities and see abstinence as "ticket" to acceptance as white. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Social Issues](#)
[Age Differences](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Roles](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Proceedings of the Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association (Los Angeles, California, March 21-24, 1962).

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, March 1962, vol./is. 32/2(221-360), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Mar 1962)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: Presents proceedings of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc. Topics include mental health programs in education, consultation, day care, rehabilitation, school drop out, state and general hospital programs, inpatient care, group psychotherapy, community mental health programs, psychiatric treatment program, treatment, schizophrenia, identity problems, pathology, brain damage, delinquency, marital treatment, medical pediatric training, behavior change, family treatment, patient education, bereavement, transference, addictions, orthopsychiatry, child guidance, gangs

research, communication, language, learning skills, underachievement, and aging. These articles address various populations such as college students, children, adolescents, adults, the mentally ill and mental health professionals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health Programs](#)
[*Orthopsychiatry](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Client Education](#)
[Communication](#)
[Experimentation](#)
[Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[Pathology](#)
[Psychotherapeutic Transference](#)
[Schools](#)
[Training](#)
[Health Personnel](#)
[Child Guidance](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Review of Alcohol explored.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1943, vol./is. 13/2(372-373), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1943)

Author(s): Lander, Joseph

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Alcohol Explored by H. W. Haggard and E. M. Jellinek (see record 1942-03585-000). This readable book presents much interesting historical material and a great variety of valuable statistics dealing with alcoholism. The statistics have been critically studied, with the result that many widespread fallacies dealing with health, longevity, heredity, etc., are effectively destroyed. The book has considerable value for the uninformed reader and should prove of service as a source book for statistics. A minor defect is the slightly moral tone the authors assume, despite their own warnings against this attitude. One finds in this book only the most casual and cursory reference to the fact that severe alcoholism is in most instances an expression of underlying emotional tension, of anxiety-producing conflict. Finally, the reviewer does not believe that alcoholism can be treated "in a vacuum." It is a symptom of a culture which frustrates individuals sufficiently to drive them in search of substitutive gratifications, regardless of the harmful consequences these substitutes may bring in their wake. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anxiety](#)
[*Emotional Disturbances](#)
[Statistics](#)
[Warnings](#)

Source: PsycINFO

57. The effect of morphine upon the Rorschach pattern in post-addicts.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1943, vol./is. 13/2(339-342), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1943)

Author(s): Brown, Ralph R

Institution: Brown, Ralph R.: US Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, KY

Language: English

Abstract: The present study represents an attempt to secure a picture of the effects of morphine on certain basic patterns of personality as revealed by the Rorschach technique. The test was administered under morphine and non-morphine conditions to twenty-two post-addict patients who had been abstinent from morphine for at least six months. The present findings indicate that the administration of morphine in amounts sufficient to cause euphoria in post-addicts results in an increased capacity for imaginative living. The personality shifts in the direction of introversion in the sense of more inner than outer living. The emotional life is somewhat stimulated, but the energy is directed into channels of phantasy living more than in the direction of attention to outer stimuli. Twenty-two post-addict patients who had been abstinent for at least six months were given injections of morphine in amounts sufficient to produce the effect desired by each patient. The Rorschach test was administered under morphine and non-morphine conditions, with half of the group receiving the first test after morphine administration and the retest a month later under non-morphine conditions. Neurotic signs were reduced by morphine. Signs of intellectual control, organizational energy, and originality were not affected. It therefore appears that under morphine the personality of post-addicts changes in the direction of introversion in the sense of increased phantasy living, with the attention being directed to inner rather than outer stimuli. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Emotional States](#)
[*Morphine](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Rorschach Test](#)
[*Test Administration](#)
[Personality Traits](#)

Source: PsycINFO

58. Alcoholism in children.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1943, vol./is. 13/2(322-338), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1943)

Author(s): Lourie, Reginald S

Institution: Lourie, Reginald S.: New York Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses the prevalence of alcoholism in children. The use of alcohol by children in certain circles is not uncommon. Its sedative effect is utilized not only by anesthetists to quiet babies on the operating table, but also by some mothers who try with whiskey in tea to calm their infants while waiting for the clinic doctor. Cases are illustrated in five groups, since analysis showed that, according to the underlying mechanisms, the children are classifiable in these somewhat overlapping groups, drinking occurred: as a means of escape from intolerable intrinsic or extrinsic conditions, as part of a pattern of delinquency in psychopathic personality, associated with latent or overt homosexuality and associated with psychosis. Any attempt to answer these questions is conditioned by the concept of what constitutes alcoholic addiction in children. If the use of the word addiction is limited to its meaning as an actual craving for alcohol itself, then from these cases, there is no evidence that addiction as such exists in children. If addiction is considered to mean a drive to return to the alcoholic state, there is definite evidence that addiction exists. While holding no brief for social drinking by children, it is pointed out that only an apparent and not a real relationship exists between such drinking and the habitual alcoholism in those of our cases who had been exposed to it in their environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Childhood Development](#)

*Epidemiology
 *Social Drinking
 Psychosis
 Sedatives

Source: PsycINFO

59. Alcoholism: Methodological considerations in the study of family illness.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1969, vol./is. 39/5(760-768), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1969)

Author(s): Rimmer, John; Chambers, Donald S

Correspondence Address: Rimmer, John: Department of Psychiatry, Barnes Hospital, 4940 Audubon Avenue, St. Louis, MO, US, 63110

Institution: Rimmer, John: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO; Chambers, Donald S.: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO

Language: English

Abstract: Information obtained from alcoholic subjects about the prevalence of psychopathology in their first-degree relatives is compared with the prevalence obtained in a personal examination of these same relatives. The number of positives for psychopathology increased by 175% when the relatives were interviewed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Family Relations
 *Physical Disorders
 Methodology
 Psychopathology
 Interpersonal Relationships

Source: PsycINFO

60. Drugs: Use and abuse.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1971, vol./is. 41/5(706), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1971)

Author(s): Tec, Leon

Institution: Tec, Leon: Mid-Fairfield Child Guidance Center, Norwalk, CT

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on the article Principles of Drug Therapy in Child Psychiatry with Special Reference to Stimulant Drugs by Leon Eisenberg (1971). The fear of medication prescribed by physicians has reached a point of surrealistic dimensions. As an example, let me quote a teenage boy who was getting "high" on grass, hash and tripping occasionally on acid. Parents are reluctant to accept legitimate medication because of their fear of drug abuse. It is essential that the psychiatrist be able in simple terms to explain to the parents the important differences between drug use and drug abuse. We cannot any longer assume that parents will accept medication without resistance. And there is no point in getting mad at them either. It is up to us to explain in simple terms what we hope to accomplish through medication and also speak of side effects and possible complications. They either get too lethargic or very stimulated. However, five mgs. dosages elicit proper responses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Child Psychiatry
 *Drug Abuse

*Drug Dosages
 *Drug Therapy
 *Side Effects (Drug)

Source: PsycINFO

61. Standard operating procedures and institutionalization on the psychiatric unit.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1970, vol./is. 40/5(744-750), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1970)

Author(s): Stern, Roy

Correspondence Address: Stern, Roy: Department of Psychiatry, Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, PA, US, 19140

Institution: Stern, Roy: Department of Psychiatry, Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, PA

Language: English

Abstract: Four specific areas-suicide precautions, isolation, privileges and drug addiction-in which institutional psychiatric units apply standard operating procedures are discussed. It is suggested that such standard procedures limit operational flexibility, and create an environment in which the staff is prone to treat "behavior" rather than treating people. Energies usually applied toward standard operating procedures could better be directed toward better communication systems and development of affective and relational aspects in the unit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Institutionalization
 *Psychiatric Units
 Communication Systems
 Drug Addiction
 Suicide

Source: PsycINFO

62. Review of Aversion therapy and behavior disorders: An analysis.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1970, vol./is. 40/4(722-723), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1970)

Author(s): Murphree, Henry B

Institution: Murphree, Henry B.: Rutgers Medical School, New Brunswick, NJ

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Aversion Therapy and Behavior Disorders: An Analysis by Stanley Rachman and John Teasdale (1969). The book provides a brief description of current status then the varieties, applications, and clinical results of aversive stimulation are covered. The book deals with theoretical problems and analyses as well as specific analyses of aversion therapy for sexual disorders and for alcoholism. The book ends with a brief summary which aids in reinforcing principal points and also facilitates locating specific topics. The language is facile and easy to follow without being overly colloquial. The book begins with the warning that it presents mixed feelings about aversion therapy and concludes that the substitution of effective, but less unpleasant, alternative methods of treatment should be carried out as soon as this becomes feasible. Finally the book is comprehensive, judicious, and presents eminently fair exposition of the subject. The book excellently portrayed the problems of choosing chemical or electrical stimulation. For anyone interested in aversion therapies, this small book with its modest price is a most worthwhile acquisition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Aversion Therapy
 *Aversive Stimulation

[*Behavior Disorders](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Problem Solving](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Drug abuse in a young psychiatric population.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1970, vol./is. 40/3(448-455), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1970)

Author(s): Cohen, Melvin; Klein, Donald F

Correspondence Address: Cohen, Melvin: Hillside Hospital, P.O. Box 38, Glen Oaks, NY, US, 11004

Institution: Cohen, Melvin: Hillside Hospital, Research Department, Glen Oaks, NY; Klein, Donald F.: Hillside Hospital, Research Department, Glen Oaks, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Psychiatric patients with a history of drug abuse were divided into three groups representing a continuum of involvement with drugs and compared with non-drug-using patients. Results indicated that heavy drug-users were more likely to be character disorders than psychotic, and were of higher intelligence than non-drug-users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Psychiatric Patients](#)
[Intelligence](#)
[Psychosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Geographical flight and its relation to crisis theory.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, January 1970, vol./is. 40/1(53-57), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jan 1970)

Author(s): Hiatt, Catherine C; Spurlock, Ruth E

Correspondence Address: Hiatt, Catherine C.: Travelers Aid Society, 1015 12th Street, N.W., Washington, DC, US, 20005

Institution: Hiatt, Catherine C.: Travelers Aid Society, Washington, DC; Spurlock, Ruth E.: Travelers Aid Society, Washington, DC

Language: English

Abstract: Within the broad scope of geographical mobility a particular pattern, defined as "crisis-flight," is identified. This paper describes this addictive phenomenon and underscores the need for research to understand its etiology and its dimensions, and to develop techniques for its management or prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. 1969. New York. NY, US. This research was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Etiology](#)
[*Geographical Mobility](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[*Clinical Models](#)
[Crises](#)
[Theories](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Dominant leaders among slum hotel residents.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1969, vol./is. 39/4(644-650), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1969)

Author(s): Shapiro, Joan

Correspondence Address: Shapiro, Joan: St. Luke's Hospital Center, Amsterdam Avenue at 114th Street, New York, NY, US, 10025

Institution: Shapiro, Joan: Division of Community Psychiatry, St. Luke's Hospital Center, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Deteriorated single-room-occupancy hotels collect as tenants the destitute who are unacceptable anywhere else. There live addicts, alcoholics, the crippled, the elderly, and the mentally ill, without families. Rich and intimate group life emerges nevertheless. Dominant leaders of the groups provide a matrix of physical and emotional care. Three such leaders, their characteristics, relationships, and functions are examined . (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Emotional Control](#)
[*Group Cohesion](#)
[*Leadership](#)
[Poverty Areas](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. The drug issue.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1969, vol./is. 39/4(546), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1969)

Author(s): Brotman, Richard

Institution: Brotman, Richard: Division of Community Mental Health, New York Medical College, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Thomas S. Harper (see record 2013-40692-001). It is indeed time for mental health professionals to speak openly against popular misconceptions, despite the possibility of adverse reaction from the public. All too often mental health professionals restrict their focus to the individual who is presumably suffering from mental ill health; in this case the youthful drug user. Rarely do they concern themselves with the ways in which certain behaviors (such as drug use) come to be popularly or professionally conceived of as illness, the conflicting moral definitions given to such behavior, the various psychological and social effects of the behavior the kinds of social control which may be applied to the behavior, or the legal and social warrants for exercising one or another form of social control. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mental Health](#)
[*Mental Health Personnel](#)
[*Professionalism](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Humanism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Review of The uncommitted: Alienated youth in American society and Self and society: Social change and individual development.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, January 1967, vol./is. 37/1(150-153), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jan 1967)

Author(s): Havighurt, Robert J

Institution: Havighurt, Robert J.: University of Chicago, Chicago, IL

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the books, *The Uncommitted: Alienated Youth in American Society* by Kenneth Keniston (see record 1966-06523-000) and *Self and Society: Social Change and Individual Development* by Nevitt Sanford (see record 1966-06541-000). These two books are reviewed together because they present an interesting view of two psychologists attempting to do the same thing, each in his different way. Both men are dealing with the problem of the relation between the individual and society, and they ask how and why an individual can separate himself from society. Keniston has written a brilliant book in an attractive, interesting style. It is really two books in one. Part One, entitled, *Alienated Youth*, is based on a research project in which he was a principal figure. It is a report of a limited and specific research, done carefully and interpreted with scientific restraint. Sanford has brought together a number of his earlier journal articles, and has related them to a central theme of the use of behavioral science to cope with practical problems in the society. Sanford is concerned with the cure and prevention of deviancy such as crime, alcoholism, neurosis, and the authoritarian personality; and with the promotion of positive mental health in college and community mental health programs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychologists](#)
[*Social Issues](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Community Mental Health Services](#)
[Neurosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

68. Treatment of the female alcoholic: The former prisoner.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1967, vol./is. 37/5(932-937), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1967)

Author(s): Mayer, Joseph; Myerson, David J; Needham, Merrill A; Fox, Marion

Institution: Mayer, Joseph: Alcoholism Clinic, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, MA; Myerson, David J.: Alcoholism Clinic, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, MA; Needham, Merrill A.: Alcoholism Clinic, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, MA; Fox, Marion: Alcoholism Clinic, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: This paper describes an outpatient treatment program for females formerly imprisoned for alcoholism. These impulse-ridden women are described and compared with other female alcoholics. Treatment consists in establishing a therapeutic relationship in prison, continuing this relationship after release, and offering aid in their recurrent life crises. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. 1966. San Francisco. CA, US. This research was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Outpatient Treatment](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[Human Females](#)
[Therapeutic Processes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

69. Rehabilitation of narcotics addicts among lower-class teenagers.

- Citation:** American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, January 1968, vol./is. 38/1(56-62), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jan 1968)
- Author(s):** Levitt, Louis
- Institution:** Levitt, Louis: Social Work Recruiting Center of Greater New York, New York, NY
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** A report of a Mobilization For Youth program that used normative group controls as a basis for young narcotics users to abstain from further drug usage and sustain movement towards rehabilitation. With some success in achieving intermediate goals, the project ultimately failed. Analysis of reasons for failure discloses findings important to other narcotics rehabilitation efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. 1966. San Francisco. CA, US. This research was presented at the aforementioned conference
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Narcotic Drugs](#)
[Lower Class](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

70. Review of Mental health of the poor.

- Citation:** American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1967, vol./is. 37/4(800-803), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1967)
- Author(s):** Shereshefsky, Pauline M
- Institution:** Shereshefsky, Pauline M.: Prenatal Counseling Project, Group Health Association, Washington, DC
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reviews the book, Mental Health of the Poor edited by Frank Riessman, Jerome Cohen, and Arthur Pearl (1964). The book bases itself on sociological and psychological studies and on experiments in treatment approaches, is peculiarly a reflection of the American scene today. The book is divided into four parts: Poverty, Mental Illness and Treatment; Low Income Behavior and Cognitive Style; Psychotherapeutic Approaches for Low Income People and Rehabilitation of the Criminal, the Delinquent and the Drug Addict. Interwoven with papers on completed studies are descriptive material on experiments still in process, which impart a sense of current, live action and reporting. The editors make it clear that they view psychotherapy as a necessary resource in treatment but deplore the lack of adaptation in its approach to the more deprived sections of the community. The reviewer is not at all impressed with the barriers to communication and relationship as between different classes, races, nationalities. With a true will-to-understand the other and readiness to risk change in himself, the therapist can and does, again and again, move out to an encounter with any person based on sheer "humanness." (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Interdisciplinary Treatment Approach](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Poverty](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. LSD subcultures: Acidoxy versus orthodoxy.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1969, vol./is. 39/3(428-436), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1969)

Author(s): Gioscia, Victor

Correspondence Address: Gioscia, Victor: Department of Psychiatry, Roosevelt Hospital, New York, NY, US, 10023

Institution: Gioscia, Victor: Adelphi University, Garden City, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Participant observation and interviews in San Francisco, New York, and London make it possible to present some of the distinguishing characteristics of the LSD and therapy subcultures. Characteristics discussed are: subcultural differentiation, status, relevant experience, sex, and religion. The relative utility of the (old) anxiety and the (new) alienation model is tested. The author suggests that new therapeutic values and strategies will be needed to "treat" LSD users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. 1968. This paper is a modified version of one presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cross Cultural Differences](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Lysergic Acid Diethylamide](#)
[*Religion](#)
[Anxiety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Professional neutrality and the drug issue.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1969, vol./is. 39/3(370), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1969)

Author(s): Harper, Thomas S

Institution: Harper, Thomas S.: Cornell University Medical College, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: This article explores the current widespread persecution of users of the newer drugs has a destructive and alienating effect upon our young people, far outweighing any damage from the drugs themselves. As in the case of clothing, hair length, and other manifestations of the youth culture, parents, educators, and law enforcement officials react to their own unresolved problems by striking out at the younger generation. Since these adults are influenced by others in sustaining their beliefs, especially by professionals trained in human relations, why is it that mental health professionals so seldom express publicly the truths that they privately acknowledge? By defaulting the responsibility to speak the truth openly in matters of professional expertise, the author encourages the public to persist in misconceptions and thereby do them a grave disservice. The neutral position has its place in the professional interview, but to carry it over to the realm of controversial public issues is both illogical and irresponsible. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Mental Health](#)
[*Mental Health Personnel](#)
[*Professionalism](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Humanism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Drug use and experience in an urban college population.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1968, vol./is. 38/3(503-514), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1968)

Author(s): Pearlman, Samuel

Institution: Pearlman, Samuel: Brooklyn College, City University of New York, Brooklyn, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Report of a pilot effort to determine the prevalence of certain drug usage (without medical prescription) among seniors in a New York City college. About 7% admitted to some degree of drug experience, but only about 1 % could be classified as frequent users. Marijuana was by far the focal "popular" drug in campus use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. 1967. Washington. DC, US. Presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*College Students](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Urban Environments](#)
[Campuses](#)
[Marijuana](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Studies in alcoholism and LSD (I): Influence of therapist attitudes on treatment outcome.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1968, vol./is. 38/4(733-737), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1968)

Author(s): Ludwig, Arnold M

Institution: Ludwig, Arnold M.: Mendota State Hospital, Madison, WI

Language: English

Abstract: After an initial interview, ten therapists rated their reactions to 63 alcoholic patients in terms of empathy, psychological insight, motivation for treatment, reality testing, and predicted therapeutic response. Although the intercorrelations for these ratings were all statistically significant, they bore no relationship to the treatment outcome measures employed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. 1967. Washington. DC, US. This research was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Empathy](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Therapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Psychotherapy of successful musicians who are drug addicts.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1961, vol./is. 31/3(622-636), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1961)

Author(s): Winick, Charles; Nyswander, Marie

Correspondence Address: Winick, Charles, 437 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY, US

Institution: Winick, Charles: Musicians Clinic, New York, NY; Nyswander, Marie: Musicians Clinic, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: This is a report on the psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy of a group of successful jazz musicians who were narcotic addicts. The Musicians' Clinic was established with the assistance of the authors in 1957, in New York City, with support from the Newport Jazz Festival. A clinic to treat drug addict jazz musicians on a voluntary outpatient basis was established in 1957, with the sponsorship of the Newport Jazz Festival. Comparison of the 15 musicians who entered treatment with a control group of addict musicians who did not apply for treatment suggests that treatment led to nonuse of drugs and to better social and work adjustment. The five patients who dropped out of treatment had less of a history of drinking and 'hipster' interests and were more concerned with their addiction than with their other life problems, when compared with the ten patients who stayed in treatment. The clinic patients differed from the typical addict in their relative vocational success, family status, interest in heterosexuality, and in having a relatively strong father figure. Taking drugs seemed to quell rage and hostility. The relatively good results are attributed to self-selection and thorough briefing of patients and to therapist experience. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting in a Workshop entitled "Summary of Experience with Three Groups of Narcotic Addicts Who Were Voluntary Patients". 1960. Presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Musicians](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Social Adjustment](#)
[Heterosexuality](#)
[Life Experiences](#)
[Work Adjustment Training](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. One hundred sex offenders.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1939, vol./is. 9/3(565-569), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1939)

Author(s): Shaskan, Donald

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a report of the first 100 of the prisoners, all males; the first admission to the hospital being August 10, 1937 and the last of this series October 14, 1937-approximately a two month period. Thirty-four patients came to Bellevue Hospital from the City Jail (Rikers Island) after the completion of their sentences. The remaining 66 were sent from city courts: 48 from the Magistrates' Court; 18 from the higher criminal courts. Attempts to generalize are dangerous because of the variety of offences and the different types of offenders. Institutionalization is the method of choice in the treatment of psychotic and mental defective sexual criminals and it is felt that alcoholic addicts would benefit by the same therapeutic measure. The expert guidance given by the psychiatrist would benefit the patient and furnish the court with advice in the event of recurrence of the crime. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Institutionalization](#)
[*Prisoners](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[*Sex Offenses](#)
[Adjudication](#)

[Legal Decisions](#)
[Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

77. Learning theory and the neurotic paradox.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1948, vol./is. 18/4(571-610), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1948)

Author(s): Mowrer, O. H

Institution: Mowrer, O. H.: Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses the central problem in neurosis and therapy. Most simply formulated, it is a paradox of behavior which is at one and the same time self-perpetuating and self-defeating. Ranging from common "bad habit" through vices and addictions to classical psychoneurotic and psychotic symptoms, there is a large array of strategies and dynamism which readily fit such a description but defy any simple, common-sense explanation. As defined at the outset of this paper, the neurotic paradox lies in the fact that human behavior is sometimes indefinitely perpetuated despite the fact that it is seriously self-defeating. Freud's major attempt to resolve this paradox involves the assumption that in neurosis there are acts and feelings which have been appropriate at one stage of the individual's life history, but are no longer so. A less partisan examination of the facts suggests that human culture, far from being indifferent to human suffering and unhappiness, is eminently concerned with them, and that traditions and social values represent some of our soundest guides to psychological and social reality. More specifically, Freud believed that it was the super-ego which, as a result of too zealous childhood training, retained its over-severity into adult life despite altered circumstances, and in this way produced the distressing, hampering effects seen in neurosis. But this approach to the problem goes counter to one of the best established principles in the psychology of learning, which is, that all learning tends to undergo extinction unless it is at least periodically reinforced. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Human Nature](#)
[*Learning Theory](#)
[*Neurosis](#)
[*Psychiatric Symptoms](#)
[*Social Behavior](#)
[Social Values](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. Mental health highlights.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1967, vol./is. 37/3(619-623), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1967)

Author(s): Wiener, Jack

Institution: Wiener, Jack: Center for Studies of Mental Health and Social Problems, Applied Research Branch National Institute of Mental Health, Chevy Chase, MD

Language: English

Abstract: The current article highlights the "mental health" in the titles of any of the federal laws listed below. But each of the laws has some provision which makes it possible to expand mental health programs. It is hard to find common elements in the laws but the words that stand out in more than one law are : "planning," "comprehensive health services," "the poor," and "narcotic addiction." Even when it comes to getting their children into a public institution for the retarded, the well-to-do are more successful than the poor. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Services](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Mental Health Programs](#)
[*Public Sector](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Laws](#)
[Narcosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. The interrelatedness of alcoholism and marital conflict: Symposium, 1958: 4. Interpersonal perception theory applied to conflicted marriages in which alcoholism is and is not a problem.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1959, vol./is. 29/3(547-559), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1959)

Author(s): Mitchell, Howard E

Institution: Mitchell, Howard E.: Division of Family Study, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses, the advantage of viewing the alcoholic in terms of his interpersonal relationships is supported by both theoretical and clinical considerations. As there has been a more general public acceptance of alcoholism as a disease entity, increased interest in the alcoholic's relationships with others has followed. This point of view dovetails commonly held aspects of the philosophy underlying the practice of marriage counseling. Consequently, in the design of this project, we decided to approach and seek the cooperation of both the alcoholic and his spouse by extending service to them primarily as marriage partners. The experimental couples not only to be more alike in their self-ratings than the contrast couples, but they admitted to having considerable problem over the handling of their hostility. Anger is closely associated with matters of status and dominance in marital interactions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Marital Conflict](#)
[*Marriage Counseling](#)
[*Public Sector](#)
[*Interpersonal Relationships](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Social Perception](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. The interrelatedness of alcoholism and marital conflict: Symposium, 1958: 3. The interaction between marital conflict and alcoholism as seen through MMPI's of marriage partners.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1959, vol./is. 29/3(528-546), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1959)

Author(s): Ballard, Robert G

Institution: Ballard, Robert G.: Division of Family Study, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA

Language: English

Abstract: The present investigation represents one aspect of a larger research project designed to investigate the interaction between these variables in a series of conflicted marriages, here the husband was an alcoholic. Research aspects of the project were integrated with the requirements of a marriage counseling service to the subjects, and only subjects wishing to avail themselves of such service were included. Details of the criteria, procedures, and measuring instruments utilized in the larger project have been presented elsewhere. The

present study examines these questions in terms of the partners' character structures, defensive operations, and personality traits as these are inferred from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). The subjects for this study were marriage going counseling around problems of marital conflict. In an experimental group, the husband was an alcoholic and the wife was not in a control group, neither partner was alcoholic. All subjects were given the MMPI, which was scored for a number of relevant personality scales, as well as the usual validity and clinical scales. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Husbands](#)
[*Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory](#)
[*Personality Traits](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Marital Conflict](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. The interrelatedness of alcoholism and marital conflict: Symposium, 1958: 2. The interaction of alcoholic husbands and their nonalcoholic wives during counseling.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1959, vol./is. 29/3(519-527), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1959)

Author(s): Bullock, Samuel C; Mudd, Emily H

Institution: Bullock, Samuel C.: Division of Family Study, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; Mudd, Emily H.: Division of Family Study, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA

Language: English

Abstract: This article explores that there has been an increasing interest recently in the study of alcoholism from a multidisciplinary approach, with the fields of medicine, psychiatry, psychology, sociology, and anthropology making contributions to understanding the etiology and treatment of chronic alcoholism . Important areas of study have been the pathology in the psychological and social backgrounds of individuals categorized as chronic alcoholics, and their marked difficulties in interpersonal relationships. In summarizing the psychiatric literature, it seems clear that there is detailed consideration of the personality pathology of the chronic alcoholic, with formulations of the genesis and etiology of alcoholism, usually in males. Less material has been presented concerning the personalities of the wives of alcoholics. A detailed review of the literature in 1955 showed not more than 10 to 15 studies focused on the impact of chronic alcoholism on marriage and family relationships. In this study, we were interested in systematically looking at the nature of the marital interaction and the interpersonal relationship in marriages in which the husbands were alcoholic and their wives nonalcoholic. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Anthropology](#)
[*Husbands](#)
[*Marital Conflict](#)
[Sociology](#)
[Wives](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. The interrelatedness of alcoholism and marital conflict: Symposium, 1958: 1. Alcoholism: A definition and a note on the background of current research.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1959, vol./is. 29/3(513-518), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1959)

Author(s): Tiebout, Harry M; Bacon, Selden D

Institution: Tiebout, Harry M.: Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, CT; Bacon, Selden D.: Center of Alcohol Studies, Yale University, New Haven, CT

Language: English

Abstract: The article discusses, the concerns the manner or mode of ingesting alcohol beverages. This sign is one which is relative to the custom of using alcohol beverages, that is, the particular drinking customs of the social milieu which has been and is appropriate for the particular individual in question. When the individual with some regularity over a considerable time span not only ingests more than, but also ingests in different ways from his appropriate associates, we have one of the three signs. The second of these signs is also relative but is related to a different set of phenomena. Very roughly we may designate these as problems, or as painful deviations from expected norms of life as described in terms of behavior and association, and or in terms of emotion or individual feelings, and or in terms of physiological ills. These deviations, almost always painful to other people and increasingly painful to the individual, also must occur with some regularity over a considerable time span. They also must be directly related to the deviant and excessive ingestion of alcohol. The third sign, and by some this is considered to be crucial, deals with what may be called the loss of rational, socially mature self-control over the use of alcohol. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholic Beverages](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)
[*Marital Conflict](#)
[Experimentation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Follow-up studies on previously hospitalized narcotic addicts.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1965, vol./is. 35/3(601-604), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1965)

Author(s): Lieberman, Daniel

Institution: Lieberman, Daniel: Pacific Heights Psychiatric Center, San Francisco, CA

Language: English

Abstract: This report presents the results of a special study of all drug addict patients admitted to California state hospitals for general psychiatry during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958. This year was selected so that adequate time would have elapsed from the discharge from the hospital to the review of the patient's record to give some significant indication of posthospital adjustment in terms of subsequent contact with law enforcement agencies. The patients under study represented a very small number when disbursed throughout the 10 hospitals. While the treatment program varied somewhat from hospital to hospital, in general these individuals were incorporated into the general psychiatric program with individual treatment according to special needs. The study reveals that there is a significant difference between that group of patients civilly committed to hospitals in the State Department of Mental Hygiene and those narcotic addicts committed to the Department of Corrections as a result of a criminal conviction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Conference Information: Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. 39th. Los Angeles. CA, US. This research was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Psychiatric Hospitals](#)

[*Psychiatry](#)**Source:** PsycINFO**84. An interview method for assessing alcoholism.**

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1965, vol./is. 35/3(564-572), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1965)

Author(s): Stone, Anthony R; Neustadt, John O; Imber, Stanley D; Nash, Earl H

Institution: Stone, Anthony R.: Department of Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Neustadt, John O.: Department of Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Imber, Stanley D.: Department of Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD; Nash, Earl H.: Department of Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: This paper describes the development and application of an interview method for distinguishing alcoholics from nonalcoholics and for determining levels of severity among the former group. Demographic, physical, psychological, family and occupational data provide information for determining interrater reliability and tests of internal consistency. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Interviews](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

85. Mental health highlights.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1965, vol./is. 35/5(981-985), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1965)

Author(s): Wiener, Jack

Institution: Wiener, Jack: Program Analysis Section, Community Research and Services Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, MA

Language: English

Abstract: This article focuses on the mental health highlights of the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. The theme of these highlights is Addiction Rehabilitation, Community Mental Health Acts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Services](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Orthopsychiatry](#)
[*Rehabilitation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

86. Early parental deprivation as a functional factor in the etiology of schizophrenia and alcoholism.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1963, vol./is. 33/3(409-420), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1963)

Author(s): Hilgard, Josephine R; Newman, Martha F

Institution: Hilgard, Josephine R.: Laboratory of Human Development, Stanford University, Stanford, CA; Newman, Martha F.: Laboratory of Human Development, Stanford University, Stanford, CA

Language: English

Abstract: One thousand five hundred and sixty-one schizophrenic patients (631 males, 930 females) and 929 alcoholic patients (678 males, 251 females) from a state hospital were compared with a control group of 1,096 cases (478 males, 618 females) from a nearby, representative, urban community. Mother loss among women in both diagnostic categories was earlier than in the control group who lost mothers. Schizophrenic women showed loss of both mother and father at a significantly earlier age than the control subjects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Etiology](#)
[*Parents](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Hospitals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Perhaps more consideration of Pavlovian-operant interaction may improve the clinical efficacy of behaviorally based drug treatment programs.

Citation: The Psychological Record, 2013, vol./is. 63/4(863-894), 0033-2933 (Fal, 2013)

Author(s): Troisi, Joseph R II

Correspondence Address: Troisi, Joseph R., II: Department of Psychology, Saint Anselm College, 100 St. Anselm Drive, Manchester, NH, US, 03102, jtroisi@anselm.edu

Institution: Troisi, Joseph R.: Saint Anselm College, Manchester, NH

Language: English

Abstract: Drug abuse remains costly. Drug-related cues can evoke cue-reactivity and craving, contributing to relapse. The Pavlovian extinction-based cue-exposure therapy (CET) has not been very successful in treating drug abuse. A functional operant analysis of complex rituals involved in CET is outlined and reinterpreted as an operant heterogeneous chain maintained by observing responses, conditioned reinforcers, and discriminative stimuli. It is further noted that operant functions are not predicated on Pavlovian processes but can be influenced by them in contributing to relapse; several empirical studies from the animal and human literature highlight this view. Cue-reactivity evoked by Pavlovian processes is conceptualized as an operant establishing/motivating operation. CET may be more effective in incorporating an operant-based approach that takes into account the complexity of Pavlovian-operant interaction. Extinction of the operant chain coupled with the shaping of alternative behaviors is proposed as an integrated therapy. It is proposed that operant-based drug abuse treatments (contingency management, voucher programs, and the therapeutic work environment) might consider incorporating cue-reactivity, as establishing/motivating operations, to increase long-term success-a hybrid approach based on Pavlovian-operant interaction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Exposure Therapy](#)
[*Operant Conditioning](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Cues](#)
[Pavlov \(Ivan\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

88. Attitudes toward addicts: Some general observations and comparative findings.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, January 1964, vol./is. 34/1(80-90), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jan 1964)

Author(s): Schur, Edwin M

Institution: Schur, Edwin M.: Department of Sociology, Tufts University, Medford, MA

Language: English

Abstract: This paper examines attitudes toward addicts as an important aspect of the addiction "problem," and in their relation to treatment efforts. Differences between American and British attitudes are noted. Latent functions of punitive outlooks in this country are considered, and modest reforms are seen to be inadequate in the absence of real attitudinal change. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. A follow-up of narcotic addicts: Mortality, relapse and abstinence.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1964, vol./is. 34/5(948-954), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1964)

Author(s): O'donnell, John A

Institution: O'donnell, John A.: Social Science Section, Addiction Research Center, National Institute of Mental Health, Lexington, KY

Language: English

Abstract: Kentucky residents who were treated for narcotic addiction at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky, between May, 1935 and December, 1959, were followed to determine what happened to them after discharge. Sample size was 266. More than half had died. Of living subjects, more than half were abstinent from narcotics when located. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Health Care Services](#)
[*Hospitals](#)
[*Narcotic Drugs](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. Review of Narcotic addiction in Britain and America.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1963, vol./is. 33/5(937-938), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1963)

Author(s): Nyswander, Marie

Institution: Nyswander, Marie: Department of Psychiatry, New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Narcotic Addiction in Britain and America by Edwin M. Schur (1962). the British approach to drug addiction. In this splendidly organized and compact monograph by Dr. Schur, who is himself both lawyer and sociologist, one finds material

that goes to the very heart of drug addiction in general, and to America's dilemma in particular. Schur divides his book into three general sections. This book is addressed to the informed layman as well as to all professionals involved in the problem, whether they be doctors, lawyers, sociologists, probation officers or social workers. It would be particularly helpful, in my opinion, if this book were closely and conscientiously studied by the entire personnel of the Narcotics Bureau of the United States Treasury Department, and by every legislator in Washington, D.C. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Conscientiousness](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Narcotic Drugs](#)
[Social Workers](#)
Source: PsycINFO

91. Response of adult heroin addicts to a total therapeutic program.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1963, vol./is. 33/5(890-899), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1963)
Author(s): Freedman, Alfred M; Sager, Clifford J; Rabiner, Edwin L; Brotman, Richard E
Institution: Freedman, Alfred M.: Department of Psychiatry, New York Medical College, Metropolitan Hospital Center, New York, NY; Sager, Clifford J.: Department of Psychiatry, New York Medical College, Metropolitan Hospital Center, New York, NY; Rabiner, Edwin L.: Department of Psychiatry, New York Medical College, Metropolitan Hospital Center, New York, NY; Brotman, Richard E.: Department of Psychiatry, New York Medical College, Metropolitan Hospital Center, New York, NY
Language: English
Abstract: A voluntary program for the treatment of heroin addicts at a municipal, general hospital is described. This program has been in operation for more than two years, and emphasis is on the aftercare program, which includes vocational counseling, psychotherapy and a social club as part of a social rehabilitation. The experiences during the first year of operation are analyzed and implications for modification of treatment given. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Therapeutic Processes](#)
[*Vocational Rehabilitation](#)
Source: PsycINFO

92. Review of Trends in juvenile delinquency, Juvenile delinquency: An analysis of theory and research towards a program of action, and Report of three day conference on narcotic addiction and the teenager.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, January 1962, vol./is. 32/1(209-210), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jan 1962)
Author(s): Jenkins, Richard L
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the books, Trends in Juvenile Delinquency by T. C. N. Gibbens (1961); Juvenile Delinquency: An Analysis of Theory and Research Towards a Program of Action (1961); and Report of Three Day Conference on Narcotic Addiction and the Teenager (1961). These books present official reports on the problem of delinquency. The book by Gibbens deals with a variety of confusing trends which vary from country to country. It reports that in general the clash of psychiatric and sociological viewpoints regarding etiology has been replaced by "peaceful coexistence" and presents many points of interest. The book Juvenile Delinquency: An Analysis of Theory and Research Towards a Program of

Action consists of two parts: Part I, "A Theoretical Overview," includes definitions, consideration of the evidence in the United States, in California and in San Francisco, the conditions which foster delinquency and its correlates. Part II, "Towards a Program of Action," considers that neither environmental nor therapeutic programs alone are the answer to delinquency and occupies only a tenth of the space taken by Part I. Report of Three Day Conference on Narcotic Addiction and the Teenager presents a clear, brief summary of the unsolved problem of narcotic addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Conference Information: In-Service Training Department, New York City Youth Board. Oct, 1959. This research were presented at the aforementioned conference.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[Narcotic Drugs](#)
[Scientific Communication](#)
[Sociology](#)
[Trends](#)

Source: PsycINFO

93. Review of Casework papers, 1960 and social work research.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1962, vol./is. 32/3(562), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1962)

Author(s): Schroeder, Dorothy

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the books, Casework Papers, 1960 by Wayne Vasey and Susan T. Pettiss (1960) and Social Work Research by Norman A. Polansky (see record 1961-03634-000). These two books are compilations of excellent papers written for professional social workers as the primary audience; but lest a potential reader be discouraged, it should be explained immediately that the breadth of content and the expertise of the authors extend the appropriateness of the volumes beyond the social work field. Members of any of the so-called allied disciplines should find them of interest and assistance. The book by Polansky is an orderly, systematic presentation with an internal cohesion that does credit both to the authors and to the editorial board. The book provides a base for the book through a historical review and a summary of the present situation in social work research. Although there are several excellent articles which do not fit into the following categories, the selection of papers in the book by Vasey and Pettiss has highlighted some of the major current concerns of social work : delinquency, alcoholism, unmarried parenthood and other forms of asocial behavior. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Research and Development](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)

Source: PsycINFO

94. Juvenile alcoholism: A psychodynamic case study of addiction.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1953, vol./is. 23/3(530-551), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1953)

Author(s): Falstein, Eugene I

Institution: Falstein, Eugene I.: Child Care Unit, Institute for Psychosomatic and Psychiatric Research and Training, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, IL

Language: English

Abstract: This is a study of a very stormy period in a boy's life, precipitated during the crucial early adolescent phase of his development by the relatively sudden death of his father. This specific trauma in my experience usually results in the mobilization of manifold defenses depending upon a great many variable factors. Regression to infantile behavior with helplessness and passivity, turning or reversion to homosexual activities, running away from home, the development of overt delinquent behavior, the expression of varying degrees of hostile "pushing-away" attitudes toward the mother and even serious schizophrenic reactions constitute the most frequent defensive maneuvers of a boy under these specific circumstances. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Death and Dying](#)
[*Helplessness](#)
[*Homosexuality](#)
[*Psychodynamics](#)

Source: PsycINFO

95. Brief communication: A case of gasoline addiction.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1959, vol./is. 29/2(417-419), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1959)

Author(s): Nitsche, Carl J; Robinson, J. Franklin

Institution: Nitsche, Carl J.: Childrens Service Center of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, PA; Robinson, J. Franklin: Childrens Service Center of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, PA

Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of gasoline addiction. The oral intake by children of gasoline or kerosene, with its serious medical complications, has been discussed in many articles. The authors of this article deal primarily with cases in which a harmful liquid has been swallowed by those who lack discrimination and judgment. There are many verbal reports and stories of gasoline addiction in young children, particularly on farms, where it is most accessible. Little is available in the literature, however, from which one may ascertain whether such inhalation is a passing fancy or whether it, like a fetish, can continue over many years. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Swallowing](#)
[*Complications \(Disorders\)](#)
[Child Attitudes](#)
[Verbs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

96. Review of The hangover: A critical study in the psychodynamics of alcoholism.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, January 1959, vol./is. 29/1(204-205), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jan 1959)

Author(s): Jenkins, Richard L

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, The Hangover: A Critical Study in the Psychodynamics of Alcoholism by Benjamin Karpman (see record 1958-00649-000). The book is based primarily on 14 self-reports by alcoholic patients, 7 men and 7 women, descriptions of the inner experience of the alcoholic in his problem of excessive drinking. These self reports are organized by the author with introductions and interpolations of his own, and he supplies an interpretation of each case. It is the author's thesis that chronic alcoholism is a neurosis

and it is his belief that the essence of alcoholism centers in the hangover. This book is certainly of interest and value in giving a clear picture of a series of alcoholics, but the reviewer found himself still with certain questions to which he wished the author had supplied answers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Psychodynamics](#)
[Chronicity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Neurosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Treatment of the narcotic addict workshop, 1957: 2. Observations on institutional treatment of character disorders.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1958, vol./is. 28/4(730-749), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1958)

Author(s): Lewis, J. M; Osberg, James W

Institution: Osberg, James W.: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Language: English

Abstract: This article makes an attempt to describe the development of an institutional treatment program for patients suffering from character disorders, as well as a current cross-section of the treatment program. The Fort Worth Hospital is one of two established by the United States Public Health Service for the treatment of narcotic addicts. The institutional changes have been numerous and have evolved slowly over a period of more than five years. It must be emphasized that the starting point of the evolutionary process was a rather typically rigid, authoritarian penal setting. The starting point then became an institutional tradition, and efforts to change it met with resistance in some areas. There remains a hard core of subprofessional staff members who under suitable circumstances openly verbalize a desire to "return to the good old days." Such attitudes are motivated by a number of factors, one of which is that for many people rigidly controlling measures in dealing with hostile, provocative patients are the most comfortable measures. This distinct trend is noted also in the changing pattern of disciplinary problems. Another noted change is the increasing number of patients now willing to discuss previously taboo subjects with their psychiatrist or social worker. Patients plan, prepare and enjoy ward parties to which staff members are invited. By the very nature of this method, patients in groups who acted out found little solace as each member of the group was seen by his own psychiatrist and dealt with in terms of his own dynamics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Care Services](#)
[*Personality Disorders](#)
[*Program Evaluation](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Narcotic Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

98. Treatment of the narcotic addict workshop, 1957: 1. The treatment of drug addicts as voluntary outpatients: A progress report.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, October 1958, vol./is. 28/4(714-729), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Oct 1958)

Author(s): Nyswander, Marie; Winick, Charles; Bernstein, Arnold; Brill, Leon; Kaufer, George

Institution: Nyswander, Marie: Narcotic Addiction Research Project, New York, NY; Winick, Charles: Narcotic Addiction Research Project, New York, NY; Bernstein, Arnold: Narcotic Addiction Research Project, New York, NY; Brill, Leon: Narcotic Addiction

Research Project, New York, NY; Kaufer, George: Narcotic Addiction Research Project, New York, NY

Language:

English

Abstract:

This article presents a report on the first year of a research project undertaken to study the problems arising from the treatment of drug addicts outside of a hospital setting. Such a research seemed useful in view of the lack of extended experience with such a procedure, and the unwillingness of both private practitioners and community facilities to receive drug addict patients. Reports from the United States Public Health Service hospitals specializing in the treatment of narcotic addiction show a relatively high rate of recidivism and a relatively low rate of successful cures. Opinion about the effectiveness of psychotherapy for the treatment of drug addiction is exceedingly pessimistic. Seventy persons made an initial telephone contact with the intake psychiatrist in the 10-month period from September 1955 to July 1956. Of the 35 patients who met with a psychotherapist at least once, 13 were in treatment at the close of the project's first year. Of the 12 patients who discontinued treatment within one month, one wanted drugs, 2 were arrested, and 9 showed such signs of poor motivation as failure to keep appointments, inability to pay fees and failure to contact the therapist. The participating therapists were asked to give their diagnostic impressions of the 13 patients who remained in treatment. The exploratory nature of this research led to the decision to permit each therapist to treat his addict patients like his other patients and to employ his own psychotherapeutic approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Narcotic Drugs](#)
[*Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[Diagnosis](#)
[Outpatients](#)

Source:

PsycINFO

99. Reduced neural tracking of prediction error in substance-dependent individuals.**Citation:**

The American Journal of Psychiatry, November 2013, vol./is. 170/11(1356-1363), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Nov 1, 2013)

Author(s):

Tanabe, Jody; Reynolds, Jeremy; Krmpotich, Theodore; Claus, Eric; Thompson, Laetitia L; Du, Yiping P; Banich, Marie T

Correspondence Address:

Tanabe, Jody, jody.tanabe@ucdenver.edu

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: Substance-dependent individuals make poor decisions on the Iowa Gambling Task, a reward-related decision-making task that involves risk and uncertainty. Task performance depends on several factors, including how sensitive individuals are to feedback and how well they learn based on such feedback. A physiological signal that guides decision making based on feedback is prediction error. The authors investigated whether disruptions in the neural systems underlying prediction error processing in substance-dependent individuals could account for decision-making performance on a modified Iowa Gambling Task. **Methods:** Thirty-two substance-dependent individuals and 30 healthy comparison subjects played a modified version of the Iowa Gambling Task during MR scanning. Trial-to-trial behavior and functional MRI (fMRI) blood-oxygen-level-dependent (BOLD) signal were analyzed using a computational model of prediction error based on internal expectancies. The authors investigated how well BOLD signal tracked prediction error in the striatum and the orbitofrontal cortex as well as over the whole brain in patients relative to comparison subjects. **Results:** Compared with healthy subjects, substance-dependent patients were less sensitive to loss compared with gain, made less consistent choices, and performed worse on the modified Iowa Gambling Task. The ventral striatum and medial orbitofrontal cortex did not track prediction error as strongly in patients as in healthy subjects. **Conclusions:** Weaker

tracking of prediction error in substance-dependent relative to healthy individuals suggests that altered frontal-striatal error learning signals may underlie decision-making impairments in drug abusers. Computational fMRI may help bridge the knowledge gap between physiology and behavior to inform research aimed at substance abuse treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Prediction Errors](#)
[*Tracking](#)
[Gambling](#)
[Neural Analyzers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Review of Clinical manual of adolescent substance abuse treatment.

Citation: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, November 2013, vol./is. 201/11(1004), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Cagande, Consuelo C; Pumariega, Adres J

Institution: Cagande, Consuelo C.: Department of Psychiatry, Cooper University Hospital, Camden, NJ; Pumariega, Adres J.: Department of Psychiatry, Cooper University Hospital, Camden, NJ

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Clinical Manual of Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment edited by Yifrah Kaniner and Ken C. Winters (see record 2010-21811-000). Adolescent substance use and disorder remains a highly prevalent challenge today as it has been for many years. However, the past 2 decades have brought more research on adolescent substance use, including its treatment. Resources that inform clinicians about these advances are sorely needed, and this book is a very comprehensive manual that any clinician involved with adolescent substance users will find very applicable. The book is well structured and formatted with comprehensive evidence data. The contributors are highly recognized national experts in adolescents with substance use disorders. There are extensive references and Web sites for readers. Child and adolescent psychiatrists, psychologists, or other mental health professionals who already treat adolescents with substance use disorders may find the book a bit repetitive. However, for many practitioners, including pediatricians, the book can provide the information and perspective needed to treat this special population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[Clinicians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in [Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease](#)

101. The relation between family adversity and social anxiety among adolescents in Taiwan: Effects of family function and self-esteem.

Citation: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, November 2013, vol./is. 201/11(964-970), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Yen, Cheng-Fang; Yang, Pinchen; Wu, Yu-Yu; Cheng, Chung-Ping

Correspondence Address: Cheng, Chung-Ping: Department of Psychology, National Cheng Kung University, No.1, University Rd, Tainan City, Taiwan, 701, cpcheng.psy@gmail.com

Institution: Yen, Cheng-Fang: Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung City; Yang, Pinchen: Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung City; Wu, Yu-Yu: YuNing Psychiatry Clinic, Taipei City; Cheng, Chung-Ping: Department of Psychology, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan City

Language: English

Abstract: This study aimed to examine the relationship between three indicators of family adversity (domestic violence, family substance use, and broken parental marriage) and the severity of social anxiety among adolescents in Taiwan, as well as the mediating effects of perceived family function and self-esteem on that relationship, using structural equation modeling (SEM). A total of 5607 adolescents completed the social anxiety subscale of the Multidimensional Anxiety Scale for Children; the Family APGAR Index; the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale; and a questionnaire for domestic violence, family substance use, and broken parental marriage. The relation between family adversity and social anxiety, as well as the mediating effects of family function and self-esteem, was examined using SEM. SEM analysis revealed that all three indicators of family adversity reduced the level of family function, that decreased family function compromised the level of self-esteem, and that a low level of self-esteem further increased the severity of social anxiety. The results indicated that, along with intervening to change family adversity, evaluating and improving adolescents' self-esteem and family function are also important clinical issues when helping adolescents reduce their social anxiety. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Family Relations](#)
[*Self Esteem](#)
[*Social Anxiety](#)
[Domestic Violence](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Marriage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in [Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease](#)

102. Comorbid internet addiction in male clients of inpatient addiction rehabilitation centers: Psychiatric symptoms and mental comorbidity.

Citation: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, November 2013, vol./is. 201/11(934-940), 0022-3018;1539-736X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Wolfling, Klaus; Beutel, Manfred E; Koch, Andreas; Dickenhorst, Ulrike; Muller, Kai W

Correspondence Address: Muller, Kai W.: Outpatient Clinic for Behavioural Addiction, Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, University Medical Centre, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Untere Zahlbacher Strasse 8, Mainz, Germany, 55131, muellka@uni-mainz.de

Institution: Wolfling, Klaus: Outpatient Clinic for Behavioural Addiction, Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, University Medical Centre, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Mainz; Beutel, Manfred E.: Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, University Medical Centre, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Mainz; Koch, Andreas: Bundesverband fur Stationare Suchtkrankenhilfe e.V. ("buss"), Kassel; Dickenhorst, Ulrike: Therapeutic Guidance of LWL Rehabilitation Centre Ostwestfalen, Bernhard-Salzmann-Klinik, Gutersloh; Muller, Kai W.: Outpatient Clinic for Behavioural Addiction, Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, University Medical Centre, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Mainz

Language: English

Abstract: Addictive Internet use has recently been proposed to be included in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition. Still, little is known about its

nosological features, including comorbidity with other mental disorders and disorder-specific psychopathological symptoms. To investigate whether Internet addiction (IA) is an issue in patients in addiction treatment, 1826 clients were surveyed in 15 inpatient rehabilitation centers. Male patients meeting criteria for comorbid IA (n = 71) were compared with a matched control group of male patients treated for alcohol addiction without addictive Internet use (n = 58). The SCL-90-R, the Patient Health Questionnaire, and the seven-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder were used to assess associated psychiatric symptoms and further comorbid disorders. Comorbid IA was associated with higher levels of psychosocial symptoms, especially depression, obsessive-compulsive symptoms, and interpersonal sensitivity. Moreover, the patients with IA more frequently met criteria for additional mental disorders. They display higher rates of psychiatric symptoms, especially depression, and might be in need of additional therapeutic treatment. In rehabilitation centers, a regular screening for IA is recommended to identify patients with this (non-substance-related) addiction and supply them with additional disorder-specific treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Psychopathology](#)
[*Rehabilitation Centers](#)
[Human Males](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Symptoms](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Ovid* in *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*

103. Adolescent alternation of anorexia and obesity: Workshop, 1950.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1951, vol./is. 21/2(387-419), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1951)

Author(s): Berlin, I. N.; Boatman, Maleta J.; Sheimo, S. L.; Szurek, S. A

Institution: Berlin, I. N.: University of California, School of Medicine, San Francisco, CA; Boatman, Maleta J.: University of California, School of Medicine, San Francisco, CA; Sheimo, S. L.: University of California, School of Medicine, San Francisco, CA; Szurek, S. A.: University of California, School of Medicine, San Francisco, CA

Language: English

Abstract: This article present a report of the experiences of the author in working with a 13.5 year old girl who alternated between overweight and cachexia. The article will perhaps also serve to illustrate both the possibilities and the difficulties inherent in collaborative psychotherapy. The pathological physiology of anorexia nervosa has only recently been proved to be the effect and not the cause of the disorder. There is wide variance in the literature about the nature of the psychological mechanisms in anorexia nervosa. Some writers feel that it is a true conversion hysteria, others that it is an organ neurosis, even a psychosis. Despite the wide variety of opinions about what anorexia nervosa is, there is some agreement about many of the underlying dynamisms. Many authors feel that there are strong regressive, oral traits present. The relationship of anorexia nervosa to drug addiction and alcoholism has been noted by a number of authors. According to the authors, the age of the child, the duration of the cachexia and perhaps the fact that her personality may not be predominantly a neurotic one, and that thus the psychopathology may not have been as severe as in those cases reported in the literature, could in part be responsible for the fairly rapid gain in weight. However, it is also possible that the total effort with all members of the family may be important in the results obtained. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Anorexia Nervosa](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Collaboration](#)
[Hysteria](#)
[Pathology](#)
[Physiology](#)
Source: PsycINFO

104. Review of Opiate addiction.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, July 1948, vol./is. 18/3(557-558), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Jul 1948)
Author(s): Bromberg, Walter
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Opiate Addiction by Alfred R. Lindesmith (see record 1948-04505-000). The author reviews and analyzes the situation from the standpoint of addiction as a social phenomenon or form of conduct. Confining himself to morphine and opium users, the author's purpose was to ascertain the common factors present in addicts to the end that theory could be developed as to the cause of drug addiction in any given individual. The author personally interviewed seventy addicts, reviewed the literature extensively, and built up his hypothesis as new factors arose in his intensive study of cases. This book contains a novel approach to the subject but in the reviewer's mind, although the author's defining of addiction in socially understandable terms has been an achievement, his psychiatric criticisms are not valid. Nevertheless, the author's insistence on logical premises challenges future psychological work in this baffling field, and in this respect the viewpoint stated is of real value to psychiatrists. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Psychiatry](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)
Source: PsycINFO

105. Review of Marihuana: America's new drug problem.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, April 1939, vol./is. 9/2(444-445), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (Apr 1939)
Author(s): Bromberg, W
Language: English
Abstract: Reviews the book, Marihuana: America's New Drug Problem by R. P. Walton (see record 1939-00952-000). In the present book, the author has brought to official attention the problem of the new drug menace, Marihuana. The book is greatly detailed. It covers historical, botanical and pharmacological, psychiatric and psychological and chemical aspects. The remarkable history of hashish is brought out by the author in the first part of his book. To bring the literature together and analyze it properly is a tremendous task, and the author has done it nicely. The book places the subject on a solid basis, especially as relating to experiences in America, and the author has exercised excellent judgment and caution, as well as prodigious energy, in compiling information on all aspects of the use and abuse of the drug. This book should be in the hands of all probation officers, educators, high school teachers, university professors, the judiciary and every type of worker in socio-economic organizations, such as the civilian conservation corps, and the

directors of youth movements, (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Hashish](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[Economics](#)
[Organizations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Recognizing, assisting, and reporting the impaired psychologist.

Citation: Psychologists' desk reference (3rd ed.), 2013(572-576) (2013)

Author(s): Schoener, Gary R

Institution: Schoener, Gary R.: Walk-In Counseling Center, Minneapolis, MN

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The term impaired, when applied to a psychologist or another health care professional, has historically been considered almost synonymous with alcoholism or substance abuse. This reflects the fact that one of the most common sources of impairment is drug or alcohol addiction. Most "impaired practitioner" programs in health professions, and even in the legal profession, focus on alcoholism and other substance abuse. Most of these programs also deal with other problems—for example, depression, marital difficulties, anxiety disorders, and sexual compulsivity—but today the focus remains on substance abuse. As defined in psychology, impairment refers to objective change in a person's professional functioning. An impaired psychologist is one whose work-related performance has diminished in quality. This may be manifested in one or more of the following ways: work assignments are typically late or incomplete; conflict with colleagues has noticeably increased; clients, students, or families have registered complaints; or the amount of absenteeism and tardiness has markedly increased. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Impaired Professionals](#)
[*Psychologists](#)
[*Health Personnel](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

107. Common drugs of abuse and their effects.

Citation: Psychologists' desk reference (3rd ed.), 2013(467-473) (2013)

Author(s): Correia, Christopher J; Murphy, James G

Institution: Correia, Christopher J.: Department of Psychology, Auburn University, Auburn, AL; Murphy, James G.: Department of Psychology, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA, 2011) National Household Survey on Drug Abuse estimates that 21 million Americans, or 9% of the population, used an illicit drug during the previous month. Approximately 22.5 million (9%) met the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, fourth edition [DSM-IV] diagnostic criteria for substance abuse or dependence, which are among the most common mental disorders. Because drug use afflicts individuals from every demographic group, and because drug-related problems are common in clinical settings, it is important for all mental health professionals to understand the common drugs of abuse. Although prescription medications are generally safe when used as

prescribed, when misused their subjective effects and addiction potential are similar to illicit drugs of abuse. Prescription drug misuse is especially common among young adults, individuals with other substance-abuse or mental health problems, and individuals who have been treated with prescription analgesics or sedatives for long periods (e.g., chronic pain or anxiety patients). In the following sections, we outline several assessment considerations for these common drugs of abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Mental Health Personnel](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

108. Preventing relapse.

Citation: Psychologists' desk reference (3rd ed.), 2013(349-353) (2013)

Author(s): Witkiewitz, Katie

Institution: Witkiewitz, Katie: Department of Psychology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Lapses, defined as engaging in a previously problematic behavior following a successful behavior change, are the modal outcomes following treatment for addictive behaviors. Treatments have often focused on changing behavior, but not necessarily on maintaining positive changes over time. Individuals often left treatment programs without specific knowledge about how to maintain treatment gains. This situation led to a "revolving door" phenomenon, whereby many treatment completers returned to treatment following a relapse. Clearly, more emphasis needs to be placed on the problem of relapse and skills for preventing its occurrence. Relapse prevention (RP) is a manualized intervention and a treatment strategy that focuses on the maintenance stage of change and the problem of relapse through an integration of behavioral skills training, cognitive interventions, and lifestyle change procedures (Marlatt & Gordon, 1985). Although initially developed for alcohol-use disorders, the principles of RP have been adapted to many other addictive and nonaddictive disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Change](#)
[*Intervention](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[*Stages of Change](#)
[Addiction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

109. Practicing harm reduction.

Citation: Psychologists' desk reference (3rd ed.), 2013(319-322) (2013)

Author(s): Tatarsky, Andrew

Institution: Tatarsky, Andrew: Center for Optimal Living, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Harm reduction (HR) is a philosophy and a set of methods geared toward reducing the harms associated with risky behavior and improving the quality of life of the individual and the community. David Purchase, an early American harm

reductionist, "suggested that harm reduction is more of an attitude than a fixed set of rules or regulations...a humanitarian stance that accepts the inherent dignity of human life and facilitates the ability to 'see oneself in the eyes of the other'" (Madatt, 1998, p. 6). HR emerged in response to the limitations of the traditional "abstinence-only" addiction treatments (Denning & Little, 2011; Marlatt, 1998; Tatarsky, 2007). It is an alternative paradigm for reducing the harms associated with substance use and other potentially risky behavior. Its emphasis on "starting where the person is" facilitates treatment matching and the therapeutic alliance and, thus, has increased effectiveness of treatments for a broad spectrum of problems. HR is also a human rights movement in that it asserts that members of stigmatized populations deserve the same respect, understanding, and care that the rest of society gets. Harm reduction methods are generally considered to be strategies for working with clients who are not ready, willing, or able to embrace complete abstinence. There is much peer-reviewed, controlled trial research to support the efficacy of harm reduction with a wide variety of clients and disorders (Marlatt, Larimer, & Witkiewitz, 2012). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Human Rights](#)
[*Risk Taking](#)
[Quality of Life](#)
[Stigma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

110. Interpreting supplementary scales of the MMPI-2.

Citation: Psychologists' desk reference (3rd ed.), 2013(124-128) (2013)

Author(s): Greene, Roger L; Sommers, Lacey M

Institution: Greene, Roger L.: Pacific Graduate School of Psychology, Palo Alto University, Palo Alto, CA; Sommers, Lacey M.: Pacific Graduate School of Psychology, Palo Alto University, Palo Alto, CA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This overview of the MMPI-2 supplementary scales will be organized into four groupings of scales: generalized emotional distress scales (Welsh Anxiety [A], College Maladjustment [Mt], and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder-Keane [PK]); control/inhibition and dyscontrol/dysinhibition scales (Welsh Repression [R], Hostility [Ho], and MacAndrew Alcoholism-Revised [MAC-R]); alcohol/ drug scales (MacAndrew Alcoholism-Revised [MAC-R], Addiction Admission [AAS], Addiction Potential [APS], and Common Alcohol Logistic-Revised [CAL-R]); and the Personality Psychopathology Five scales (PSY-5: Harkness, McNulty & Ben-Porath, 2002). Clinicians should keep in mind that a general style for individuals to maximize or minimize their reported symptoms will have a significant impact on the elevation, or lack thereof, for all of the MMPI-2 supplementary scales, as well as the standard validity and clinical scales and content scales. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Distress](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Personality Disorders](#)
[Self Control](#)

Source: PsycINFO

111. Identifying and assessing alcohol, drug, and tobacco use disorders.

Citation: Psychologists' desk reference (3rd ed.), 2013(40-45) (2013)

Author(s): Sobell, Linda Carter; Sobell, Mark B; Robinson, Sean M

Institution: Sobell, Linda Carter: Center for Psychological Studies, Nova Southeastern University, Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Sobell, Mark B.: Nova Southeastern University, Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Robinson, Sean M.: Nova Southeastern University, Center for Psychological Studies, Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This brief chapter contains two parts: (1) a summary of issues critical to conducting successful assessments, and (2) a review of clinically useful, user-friendly, and psychometrically sound measures for assessing alcohol, drug, and tobacco abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

112. Prevention is better than cure.

Citation: Medical Teacher, April 2013, vol./is. 35/4(339), 0142-159X;1466-187X (Apr 2013)

Author(s): Sharma, Neel; Liu, Melody

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Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses the strategy of prevention being better than cure. From a hospital perspective, junior doctors, for example, can easily treat an exacerbation of COPD or an episode of decompensated liver disease, but rarely do they spend time discussing the grave implications of smoking or continued alcohol misuse. The same can also be said for those heavily obese patients with their associated complications of hypertension and diabetes. All medically trained individuals have a more than adequate understanding of the importance of public health, but it is something that is rarely touched upon during medical school and even practiced later on in postgraduate training. It due to the fact that as a result of limited training, doctors do not feel confident in engaging with our patients at length about its importance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health Personnel Attitudes](#)
[*Physicians](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Diabetes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

113. Initiation and addiction: An analysis of adolescent smoking behavior.

Citation: Adolescent behaviour., 2012(253-279) (2012)

Author(s): Ali, Mir M

Correspondence Address: Ali, Mir M., mir.ali@fda.hhs.gov

Institution: Ali, Mir M.: Department of Economics, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) A primary policy concern in advocating cigarette prices (tax) as a mechanism to reduce adolescent smoking is whether it will prevent them from becoming smokers as adults. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), which consists of data on adolescents in 132 schools nationwide between grades 7 to 12, was used to estimate a longitudinal model of cigarette smoking. The primary data for our analysis comes from all three waves (1994, 1996, and 2002) of the in-home survey portion of Add Health. We find that although taxes may exert short-run influences in terms of delaying initiation, such an effect will diminish as the transition into adulthood is made. However, the influence that peers and family exert on individuals during adolescence remains until adulthood. Additionally, we find that state policies that are designed to restrict adolescent access to cigarettes and discourage its consumption exert an influence that persists until adulthood. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Government Policy Making](#)
[*Taxation](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Family Relations](#)
[Peer Relations](#)

Source: PsycINFO

114. American adolescent street gangs: Drugs, intimidation, violence, murder and general mayhem.

Citation: Adolescent behaviour., 2012(169-197) (2012)

Author(s): Delaney, Tim

Institution: Delaney, Tim: State University of New York at Oswego, Oswego, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) In this chapter, an overview of adolescent street gangs is provided. Descriptions, definitions and statistics on street gangs will be presented in a clear and concise manner. A brief history of street gangs will also be presented. The history of gangs reveals that their existence is not a recent phenomenon, but rather indicates how they have been a common fixture in many societies for hundreds of years. That street gangs have existed for so long and are so commonplace today, has led sociologists to argue that street gangs have become institutionalized; that is, they are a permanent social institution. This chapter will provide explanations as to why street gangs exist. Some of these explanations, especially those connected to economics, have been presented by past gang researchers but other explanations, such as the idea that street gang life is exciting and provides the gang member with opportunities for an adrenaline rush, are new. Street gangs are commonly involved with criminal activities. A description of these criminal activities will be provided. A case study of Syracuse, New York, street gangs will also be provided. Readers will be interested to learn that gang life is so prevalent in a city the size of Syracuse. But, in many ways, Syracuse street gangs mirror the problems of all gang cities. There are nation-affiliated gangs, such as the Bloods and Crips, but more interesting, is the discovery that the most notorious Syracuse street gangs are local and have emerged from playgroups of young children. Once these children grew up and became adolescents their criminal, violent behaviors became so intense that it rivals that of the most hardened street gangs. Syracuse has developed criminal enterprise gangs so

powerful that it took the U.S. federal government, under the RICO Act, to bring them down. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*History](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Juvenile Gangs](#)
[*Theories](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)
[Illegal Drug Distribution](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Epinephrine](#)
[Homicide](#)
[Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Urban Environments](#)
[Violence](#)
[Interpersonal Control](#)
Source: PsycINFO

115. In search of a reliable container: Staff supervision at a drug dependency unit.

Citation: Addictive states of mind., 2013(199-210) (2013)
Author(s): Hale, Rob
Institution: Hale, Rob: Portman Clinic, London
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Rob Hale, a psychiatrist as well as a psychoanalyst, describes thirteen years as a consultant to staff at a drug dependency unit. The unit he describes is a prescribing one, and methadone is prescribed to heroin addicts. The clinic walks a tightrope between an unrealistic expectation that patients will become clean and a more realistic awareness that for many of their patients this will not be the outcome. Some patients use the clinic in a corrupt way, buying and selling their methadone scripts. This chapter describes some of the difficult emotions engendered by the work: frustration, hopelessness, and despair. This is similar to that described by Susannah Rose in her chapter (chapter nine) on working on an eating disorders unit. Rose describes the pain of seeing attractive, intelligent young people who have reduced themselves to skin and bone. Hale uses Classer's theory of the core complex to understand the addict's terror of relationships. He suggests that there is a parallel between the perverse person's need of his perversion and the addict's need of his drug. If perversion fails as a defence, the individual may resort to violence-suicide or murder-to protect himself from psychic disintegration. In an earlier chapter (chapter six), Hale took us into the mind of a murderer. What does the drug dependency unit have to offer the patients instead of their drugs? The answer is that it needs to offer what Hale offers the unit-emotional containment, in the sense described by Bion. This theory describes how mothers help babies cope with overwhelming feelings. These feelings are projected into the mother, who processes them in her own mind and returns them to the baby in a more digestible form. For containment to take place, the mother or worker needs to be disturbed or unsettled by what is experienced, but then to be able to process this disturbance. Hale only visited for an hour a week, but the workers started to pick up psychoanalytic ideas. These ideas have a containing function, making the experiences of the patients meaningful to the workers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Professional Supervision](#)
[*Psychiatric Hospital Staff](#)
[Methadone Maintenance](#)

Psychoanalytic Interpretation
Interpersonal Relationships

Source: PsycINFO

116. Anorexia nervosa: Addiction or not an addiction?

Citation: Addictive states of mind., 2013(175-197) (2013)

Author(s): Rose, Susannah

Institution: Rose, Susannah: Priory Hospital Roehampton, London

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Susannah Rose is a psychotherapist working in an inpatient unit for patients with eating disorders. The unit offers a variety of treatments, as well as individual and group psychotherapy. Whatever treatment is offered, staff have to cope with the pain and anxiety of seeing young people with great potential who have turned themselves into living skeletons. Rose points out the high morbidity of anorexics, and many of the patients recover only to relapse. This has similarities to the patients in Angela Foster's chapter (chapter five) and draws attention to how difficult these patients are to treat. The chapter initially discusses anorexia as an addiction, with the characteristic illusion of being in control and not needing relationships. Rose describes the anorexic's sadomasochistic relationship to a tyrannical "anorexic object", which she links to Rosenfeld's concept of pathological organizations. This tyrannical object is similar to the superego of the binge drinker described in Marion Bower's chapter (chapter three). Although the anorexic starves herself of food and the binge drinker ingests as much as possible, the distinction is more apparent than real. What links these different addictions is the submission to a tyrannical superego, which compels the addict to cross boundaries or limits in what is, in effect, an assault on the self. The anorexic girl cannot be thin enough, the gamblers described in Jessica Yakeley and Richard Taylor's chapter (chapter seven) cannot be poor enough and feel they cannot stop gambling until they have lost everything. The second part of Rose's chapter looks at ways of getting alongside patients to talk about their omnipotence, destructiveness, and contempt without alienating them. This approach of getting alongside the addict is also described in the chapters by Vanessa Crawford (chapter one) and Angela Foster (chapter five). Rose draws on the work of Tustin, Mitrani, and Bick. Mitrani suggests that a pathological organization can have a second skin function in the sense described by Bick. It then acts as a defence against states of disintegration. This is manifested in the addict's wish for a firm, hard body. The therapist's task is to provide a "digesting mind" in the sense described by Bion, to begin the process of converting somatized sensations back into thoughts and emotions that can be held in the mind. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Anorexia Nervosa](#)
[Sadomasochism](#)
[Morbidity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

117. The nature of the addiction in "sex addiction" and paraphilias.

Citation: Addictive states of mind., 2013(151-173) (2013)

Author(s): Wood, Heather

Institution: Wood, Heather: Portman Clinic, London

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Having qualified as a clinical psychologist, Heather Wood trained as a psychoanalytic psychotherapist and has worked at the Portman Clinic in London for the past ten years. This is an outpatient psychotherapy clinic, founded 75 years ago, which treats people with a history of violence or sexual perversion. The range of perversions is

wide, and the clinical knowledge is derived from long-term therapy of people who seek treatment voluntarily. While some of the chapters in this book explore the perverse component of addictions, this chapter examines the addictive qualities of perversions. The fantasies that drive this sexual behaviour are complex and often mutually contradictory and will often be more explicit than those that drive drug or alcohol addiction. The underlying defensive purpose is often very similar, but the childhood trauma is often more clearly linked to the adult psychopathology. Wood poses the question "Why is insight not enough to enable someone to gain self-control?" and later suggests that for this change to take place, there must be the experience within the therapy of the underlying terror and the experience that it can be contained and made bearable. It is not an intellectual process. Implicit in this is the assumption that the central sexual fantasy may not change, but its power to dominate the person's life may be attenuated. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Paraphilias](#)
[*Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Sexual Fantasy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

118. Gambling: Addicted to the game.

Citation: Addictive states of mind., 2013(125-150) (2013)

Author(s): Yakeley, Jessica; Taylor, Richard

Institution: Yakeley, Jessica: Portman Clinic, London; Taylor, Richard: North London Forensic Service, Camlet Lodge Regional Secure Unit, London

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Jessica Yakeley and Richard Taylor, both psychiatrists in NHS practice and one (JY) a psychoanalyst, bring to the subject of gambling a wealth of clinical experience that informs their clinical examples; they bring a broad and inclusive perspective on the cultural aspects of gambling and the range of psychological models of gambling, as well as offering a depth of psychoanalytic understanding of this phenomenon. They are wary of current diagnostic practice that might artificially dichotomize casual and problematic gamblers, arguing that gambling occurs on a spectrum from everyday to pathological behaviour. For Yakeley and Taylor, as for Freud, gambling is a symptom, and understanding needs to go beyond mere description of the behaviours and accompanying cognitions, to consider the psychodynamic factors that drive the behaviour. They note that Von Hattinberg's (1914) recognition of the masochism inherent in gambling pre-dates Freud's (1928b) analysis of gambling. The idea that the gambler does not play to win but to lose challenges the popular notion of the gambler as someone hoping to make a fortune. In a very interesting section they describe the object relationship that can prevail in the mind of the gambler, who feels compelled to provoke, seduce, defy, or submit to "Chance", Lady Luck", or "Fate", representatives of omnipotent parental objects. Is gambling an addiction? They conclude that, psychologically, the behaviour has much in common with addictions, but that gambling is "more" than addiction; in addition to the addictive qualities, gambling is characterized by elements of sexualized and masochistic excitement, though not yet reaching criteria for a perversion. They stress that the "game" to which a person is addicted is not playful but "a sadomasochistic marriage" that excludes real people and becomes "a desperate conflict between life and death". Yakeley and Taylor note the waning interest in psychoanalytic perspectives on gambling since Greenson's (1947) and Bergler's (1957) important contributions. This chapter demonstrates how much this perspective has to offer to an understanding of gambling, including electronic and online forms of gambling, in the twenty-first century. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Pathological Gambling](#)
[*Psychoanalytic Interpretation](#)

*Sexual Arousal
 *Sexual Masochism
 Addiction

Source: PsycINFO

119. Flying a kite: Psychopathy as a defence against psychosis—Observations on dual (and triple) diagnosis.

Citation: Addictive states of mind., 2013(109-124) (2013)

Author(s): Hale, Rob; Dhar, Rajeev

Institution: Hale, Rob: Portman Clinic, London; Dhar, Rajeev: Private Practice, London

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Rob Hale is a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who works at the Portman Clinic. He has many years' experience of consulting to medium-and high-secure units. He was the medical member of the Buchanan Homicide Enquiry. This chapter, which emerged from clinical discussions with Raj Dhar, is based on these experiences. Hale's chapter focuses on a type of patient who is typically given a triple diagnosis-schizophrenia, drug and/or alcohol addiction, and personality disorder. Hale suggests that it is more useful to consider these categories as a single entity. The underlying cause is a breakdown of the mother-infant relationship, followed by disruptions of care and often abuse. This leads to an underlying psychotic state from which there is no real progression and to which the person will always be vulnerable. In the people on whom Hale focuses here, the defences employed against this are psychopathy and drug and alcohol addiction. Hale suggests that people like this turn early to drugs and alcohol as self-medication. He suggests that cannabis is the most dangerous. With continuous use and progression to a stronger form of the drug, the ego boundaries dissolve, the psychopathic defences break down, and an active paranoid state emerges. It is in this state of mind that violence potentially occurs. This model has implications for the type of services that are best placed to meet these patients' needs and also identifies the window of opportunity in which therapy can take place. For treatment to be effective, it may be necessary to remove the patient from the corrupt psychopathic or drug culture that sometimes prevails on secure wards. These can be compared to the pathological organizations described by Marion Bower in chapter three. Hale's chapter has implications for the way in which diagnosis is approached in forensic services, but the significance of his ideas goes beyond diagnosis: in considering the interrelatedness of these apparently different types of pathology, substance misuse, personality disorder, and psychosis, Hale brings a psychoanalytic perspective to this issue, inviting us to think about the whole person with his or her developmental history and defensive structures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Dual Diagnosis
 *Psychopathy
 *Psychosis
 Alcoholism
 Drug Addiction
 Mother Child Relations
 Personality Disorders
 Schizophrenia

Source: PsycINFO

120. The deprivation of female drug addicts: A case for specialist treatment.

Citation: Addictive states of mind., 2013(87-108) (2013)

Author(s): Foster, Angela

Institution: Foster, Angela: Tavistock Clinic, London

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Angela Foster's training was in social work and psychoanalytic psychotherapy. Over her professional career she has worked with drug addiction as an individual and group therapist and Assistant Director of a residential treatment service, as a supervisor to other workers in the field, and as a consultant to substance misuse services. In this chapter she describes how each of these roles must be based on a profound understanding of the fundamental psychopathology of the addict, focusing particularly on the female addict. Central to her thinking is the concept of the female addict's perverse relationship to her own body, and pivotal to this understanding is the work of Estela Welldon. The account that Foster provides is of the female addict's use of drugs to simultaneously alleviate psychic pain and to destroy the body (and relationships). Splitting and projection of negative affect are everywhere, with the result that the addict alienates the sources of support that she most needs. The chapter describes how this is based on experiencing a fundamental failure of being mothered, which she attempts to repair in her successive attempts at mothering herself, yet which she is compelled to destroy. This dynamic is enacted with the maternal functioning of the therapist and with the institution: for either to survive, the thinking space of supervision is essential. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Deprivation](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Human Females](#)
[*Treatment](#)

Source: PsycINFO

121. A neglected field.

Citation: Addictive states of mind., 2013(69-86) (2013)

Author(s): Rodriguez de la Sierra, Luis

Institution: Rodriguez de la Sierra, Luis: British Psychoanalytical Society, London

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Luis Rodriguez de la Sierra is a psychoanalyst and psychiatrist who has worked in one of the few NHS clinics to offer psychotherapy to addicts. His chapter focuses on adolescents and young adults. Rodriguez de la Sierra points out that very few addicts ask for psychoanalytic treatment and fewer psychoanalysts are willing to take them on, yet treatment, even when of limited success, offers important insights into the nature of addiction. This chapter looks at the dynamics that tie the addict to the drug. The drug is seen as strengthening as well as overpowering and weakening. This complex relationship distinguishes the addict from the recreational user. The use of drugs in adolescence is closely connected with failed attempts to deal with intense sexual and aggressive feelings. Rodriguez de la Sierra finds that there is a sadomasochistic relationship between the addict and his internalized objects. This has similarities with the sadomasochistic relationship between the binge drinker and his objects described in Marion Bower's chapter (chapter three). The risks in treating addicts are made clear in this chapter. One patient makes a serious suicide attempt, and one kills herself after abandoning treatment. Rodriguez de la Sierra suggests that a very careful evaluation needs to be made of the patient's internal and external circumstances, including the severity of the addiction and whether the addict has tried to abandon the habit before. He also suggests an important modification to the treatment, which is to appoint someone to take on a parental role to help keep the addict safe. With adult patients, the presence of a non-addicted partner can be an important ally. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drugs](#)

*Psychotherapy
*Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

122. Won't they just grow out of it? Binge drinking and the adolescent process.

Citation: Addictive states of mind., 2013(51-68) (2013)

Author(s): Bower, Marion

Institution: Bower, Marion: Tavistock Clinic, London

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) After a psychology degree, Marion Bower trained as a social worker and then as a psychoanalytic psychotherapist; she currently works at the Tavistock Clinic and in private practice, her experience of young people abusing alcohol coming from both settings. This chapter moves from a sociological commentary on the developing culture of binge drinking (particularly in young girls) to the central importance of the adolescent process in which the experiences of infancy are revisited. Given that separation from the parents is the prime task of adolescence, pathological experiences of separation in infancy are reawakened; the ensuing anxiety is contained by the pharmacological and psychological powers of alcohol in increasing amounts. The chapter explores the complex symbolic meanings of alcohol to the young person using Kleinian developmental theory, particularly projective identification and the death instinct, a later component of Freud's thinking. Throughout, the clinical material emphasizes the fear of dependency and the possibility of loss; such closeness is to be avoided at all costs yet it is that trusting relationship which is most needed. Bower stresses the importance of not giving up on the addict despite his or her attacks on the therapy-a theme apparent in many of the chapters in this book. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: *Adolescent Development
*Alcohol Rehabilitation
*Binge Drinking

Source: PsycINFO

123. Parental addiction and the impact on children.

Citation: Addictive states of mind., 2013(33-49) (2013)

Author(s): Youell, Bidy

Institution: Youell, Bidy: Tavistock Clinic, London

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Bidy Youell's chapter comes from the perspective of an NHS child psychotherapist, experienced not just in treating children and assessing for treatment, but also in conducting assessments to advise family courts about the safety of the child. Youell focuses on the emotional and psychological impact on the child of having a parent with an addiction. She provides a graphic account of an infant with an addicted mother, a baby in whom the urge to make an attachment seems to have been almost extinguished and replaced by a passive hopelessness. Youell also describes teenagers who have little chance to attend to their own development as they struggle to support and rescue their addicted parents. In her words, what children of addicts have in common is that "The parent is preoccupied, most if not all of the time, with something other than the child". As she vividly conveys, this represents not just an absence of a functioning parent, but the replacement of a potentially containing, attentive parent by someone who behaves more like a child, needing to be cared for, and even berating the adolescent for being a puritan when attempting to be responsible and set limits. The adolescent is then not just a "parental child" with respect to providing care for the parent, but becomes a quasi-parent having to bear the hostility of his or her (actual) parent, which presumably derives from and belongs with the parent's own introjected parental figures or internal objects. Youell

describes the plight of these young people, burdened by a sense of guilt and responsibility towards their parent(s) and wary of dependency themselves. In some cases, the need to protect an idealized image of the parental figure makes it impossible for them to separate, and they remain in thrall to the family culture and extremely difficult to reach through psychotherapy or other interventions. In unfortunate cases, the parent sees the young person's psychic pain and offers the only solution they know-ingestion of substances-and so the cycle of addiction can become transmitted through the generations. Youell's chapter is not just of interest to those working with children, but is an invaluable reminder, for those working with adults who are the children of addicts, of the psychological deprivation, conflicts, and assaults that these people may have experienced in childhood and adolescence as their own development is eclipsed by the need to preserve the life or sanity of their parent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Childhood Development](#)
[*Parental Absence](#)
[*Parents](#)

Source: PsycINFO

124. Challenges in a substance misuse service.

Citation: Addictive states of mind., 2013(13-31) (2013)

Author(s): Crawford, Vanessa

Institution: Crawford, Vanessa: Shropshire Council, Shrewsbury, SHR

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter, written by a psychiatrist working with people with severe and complex addictions, sets the scene. We are provided with a graphic account of the multiple problems-physical, psychological, social, financial-of someone with severe drug addiction, where sex working and the risks of pregnancy, infection, and assault compound an already challenging presentation. The personal history of trauma and abuse means that the patient requires highly skilled and sensitive management, and adaptations in service provision-such as no morning appointments-that respect the individual's lifestyle. The conflict for professionals is encapsulated in a brief description of the responses of Vanessa Crawford's patient group when asked what messages they would like to be conveyed to future doctors: don't prejudge us, treat us as individuals, give us proper pain control-and "don't trust us". Implicit in this is the recognition that they are in the grip of something that leads them to deceive, probably themselves, but also others-a wish to pervert a relationship to someone who is trying to help. Crawford conveys the importance of being knowledgeable, but not omniscient; of helping the individual to overcome the barrier of shame, which may lead to information being withheld; and the crucial contribution of a collaborative and coherent staff team in containing such challenging patients and in helping them to turn a corner towards recovery. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Shame](#)

Source: PsycINFO

125. Addictive states of mind.

Citation: Addictive states of mind., 2013 (2013)

Author(s): Bower, Marion [Ed]; Hale, Robert [Ed]; Wood, Heather [Ed]

Institution: Bower, Marion: Tavistock Clinic, London; Hale, Robert: Portman Clinic, London; Wood, Heather: Portman Clinic, London

Language: English

Abstract: (from the foreword) The central thread uniting the chapters, and what distinguishes these contributions from other approaches to addictions, is a compassionate focus on understanding the perverse mindset that fuels addictive behaviour—that is, the focus is on the dynamic function of the addiction (Kernberg, 2007). Perversion is taken to mean different things within psychoanalytic discourse. In this book the authors view perversions, not in terms of specific behaviours, but as a type of blueprint for object relations. While perversions may involve a quest for excitement through sex, drugs, or gambling, for example, the focus here is on the underlying incapacity—or indeed at times refusal—to relate to the other as separate from the self and not as a narcissistic appendage. It is the anxieties aroused by intimacy and relatedness that drive the pursuit of ecstasy and excitement. The extent of self- and other-destructiveness manifest in some of these individuals bears witness to a determined commitment to destructiveness that can stymie therapeutic efforts and requires constant vigilance of our countertransference. This work requires getting alongside the mind of addicted individuals before attempting to get into their mind. It also requires attention to be devoted to the way the setting in which this work unfolds may itself become corrupted. Psychoanalytic thinking can help multidisciplinary teams to stand back and respond to the addictive state of mind in humane and containing ways that are not collusive. This book thus provides rich food for thought not only for the individual practitioner but also for those responsible for shaping services for addicted individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2013 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Paraphilias](#)
[*Psychoanalytic Interpretation](#)
[Mind](#)

Source: PsycINFO