

Search Results

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Search History

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

1. Non-suicidal self-injury in adolescents with substance abuse/dependence: Associations with indirect self-harm and temperament.

- Citation:** Advances in psychology research (Vol 92)., 2012(143-152), 1532-723X (2012)
- Author(s):** Claes, Laurence; Willem, Lore; Bijttebier, Patricia; Sools, Johan; Vandenbussche, Inez; Wonderlich, Steve; Mitchell, James E
- Correspondence Address:** Claes, Laurence, Laurence.Claes@psy.kuleuven.be
- Institution:** Claes, Laurence: Department of Psychology, University of Leuven, Leuven; Willem, Lore: Department of Psychology, University of Leuven, Leuven; Bijttebier, Patricia: Department of Psychology, University of Leuven, Leuven; Sools, Johan: Psychiatrische Kliniek Broeders Alexianen Tienen, Pathways; Vandenbussche, Inez: Psychiatrische Kliniek Broeders Alexianen Tienen, Pathways; Wonderlich, Steve: Neuropsychiatric Research Institute (NRI) and Department of Clinical Neuroscience, University of North Dakota, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Fargo, ND; Mitchell, James E.: Neuropsychiatric Research Institute (NRI) and Department of Clinical Neuroscience, University of North Dakota, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Fargo, ND
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** (from the chapter) The aim of the present study was to examine the associations between non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI), indirect self-harm and temperament in a sample of adolescents with substance abuse/dependence. Sixty-eight adolescents (34 patients and 34 healthy controls) completed the Self-Harm Inventory (SHI, Sansone, Songer, and Sellbom, 2006) and the Adult Temperament Questionnaires-Short Form (ATQ-SF; Rothbart, Ahadi, and Evans, 2000). We found that adolescents with substance abuse/dependence displayed significantly higher levels of NSSI (79.4%) compared to healthy controls (44.1%). No significant gender differences emerged between male and female adolescents with respect to the prevalence of NSSI. In adolescents with substance abuse/dependence, NSSI was positively associated with indirect self-harming behaviors (such as, suicide attempts, dysfunctional eating). Finally, adolescents with substance abuse/dependence and NSSI scored significantly higher on Negative Affectivity and lower on Extraversion/Positive Affectivity compared to addicted adolescents without NSSI. These results highlight the prevalence of NSSI indirect self-harm in adolescents with substance abuse/dependence as well as the role of temperament to understand the psychological dynamics behind these behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Book; Edited Book
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Personality](#)
[*Self Destructive Behavior](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. Does recovery-oriented treatment prompt heroin users prematurely into detoxification and abstinence programmes? Qualitative study.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jul 16, 2012)
- Author(s):** Neale, Joanne; Nettleton, Sarah; Pickering, Lucy
- Abstract:** AIMS: (i) To consider whether or not recovery-oriented treatment might be prompting heroin users prematurely into detoxification and abstinence programmes; (ii) to explore the findings with reference to Foucauldian theory. METHODS: Longitudinal qualitative data comprising 57 audio-recorded interviews, which captured heroin users' views and experiences of treatment duration. Participants included 30 heroin users (15 men; 15 women) starting a new episode of treatment, of whom 27 (14 men; 13 women) were re-interviewed after 3 months. Recruitment occurred in community drug services, pharmacies and residential treatment settings in Southern England, UK. Transcribed data

were systematically coded and analysed inductively. FINDINGS: All participants wanted to be free from heroin and prescribed substitute drugs. Individuals were often impatient with the detoxing process and some reduced dosages of substitute medication faster than prescribers recommended, occasioning cross addiction and relapse. Previously unsuccessful rapid detoxifications induced slower recovery attempts. Participation in residential rehabilitation facilitated client realisation that recovery required time and effort. CONCLUSIONS: Recovery-oriented treatment can prompt heroin users prematurely into detoxification and abstinence programmes with negative consequences. The desire to detoxify quickly can be interpreted through Foucault's concepts of 'self-governance' and 'resistance;' heroin users' participation in decision-making processes reflects notions of 'agency;' and clients' willingness to adopt longer approaches to recovery following past negative detoxification experiences and exposure to residential rehabilitation confirms their commitment to be 'well.' The experiential knowledge of heroin users who have personally attempted recovery is a crucial resource for both those contemplating their own recovery and those advocating recovery-oriented services. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

3. Dose-related behavioral, subjective, endocrine, and psychophysiological effects of the opioid agonist salvinorin a in humans.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, July 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0006-3223 (Jul 17, 2012)

Author(s): Ranganathan, Mohini; Schnakenberg, Ashley; Skosnik, Patrick D; Cohen, Bruce M; Pittman, Brian; Sewell, R. Andrew; D'Souza, Deepak Cyril

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Salvia divinorum (Salvia) is an increasingly popular recreational drug amongst adolescents and young adults. Its primary active ingredient, Salvinorin A (SA)-a highly selective agonist at the opiate receptor-is believed to be one of the most potent naturally occurring hallucinogens. However, there is little experimental data on the effects of SA in humans. METHODS: In a 3-day, double-blind, randomized, crossover, counterbalanced study, the behavioral, subjective, cognitive, psychophysiological, and endocrine effects of 0 mg, 8 mg, and 12 mg of inhaled SA were characterized in 10 healthy individuals who had previously used Salvia. RESULTS: SA produced psychotomimetic effects and perceptual alterations, including dissociative and somaesthetic effects, increased plasma cortisol and prolactin, and reduced resting electroencephalogram spectral power. The SA administration was associated with a rapid increase of its levels in the blood. SA did not produce euphoria, cognitive deficits, or changes in vital signs. The effects were transient and not dose-related. SA administration was very well-tolerated without acute or delayed adverse effects. CONCLUSIONS: SA produced a wide range of transient effects in healthy subjects. The perceptual altering effects and lack of euphoric effects would explain its intermittent use pattern. Such a profile would also suggest a low addictive potential similar to other hallucinogens and consistent with opiate receptor agonism. Further work is warranted to carefully characterize a full spectrum of its effects in humans, to elucidate the underlying mechanisms involved, and to explore the basis for individual variability in its effects. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

4. Alcohol-related cognitive and affective impairments in a sample of long-term care residents.

Citation: GeroPsych: The Journal of Gerontopsychology and Geriatric Psychiatry, June 2012, vol./is. 25/2(83-95), 1662-9647;1662-971X (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Steinmetz, Jean-Paul; Federspiel, Carine

Correspondence Address: Steinmetz, Jean-Paul: Zitha Senior, Department of Research and Development, 30, rue Ste Zithe, Luxembourg, LU-2763, jean-paul.steinmetz@zitha.lu

Institution: Steinmetz, Jean-Paul: Department of Research and Development, Zitha Senior; Federspiel, Carine: Department of Research and Development, Zitha Senior

Language: English

Abstract: We provide a detailed exploration of cognitive and affective impairments in a small group (N = 8) of detoxified chronic alcohol abusers living in a long-term care facility. The findings of our cognitive test battery suggest impairment in executive functions with reduced mental flexibility, deficits in cognitive estimation, and deteriorated memory performances. The results of our affective tests demonstrate a reduced capability to correctly recognize emotional facial expressions and an impaired processing of affective verbal material included in our sample. Given the present findings, we conclude the necessity of developing local clinical pathways for the management of severely deteriorated alcohol-related brain damaged individuals by elaborating specific lifelong 24 h care programs focusing on sociotherapeutic support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Hogrefe Publishing; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Emotional Adjustment](#)
[Long Term Care](#)

Source: PsycINFO

5. Brain stimulation methods to treat tobacco addiction.

Citation: Brain Stimulation, July 2012(No Pagination Specified), 1935-861X (Jul 9, 2012)

Author(s): Wing, Victoria C; Barr, Mera S; Wass, Caroline E; Lipsman, Nir; Lozano, Andres M; Daskalakis, Zafiris J; George, Tony P

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Tobacco smoking is the leading cause of preventable deaths worldwide, but many smokers are simply unable to quit. Psychosocial and pharmaceutical treatments have shown modest results on smoking cessation rates, but there is an urgent need to develop treatments with greater efficacy. Brain stimulation methods are gaining increasing interest as possible addiction therapeutics. OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this paper is to review the studies that have evaluated brain stimulation techniques on tobacco addiction, and discuss future directions for research in this novel area of addiction interventions. METHODS: Electronic and manual literature searches identified fifteen studies that administered repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS), cranial electrostimulation (CES), transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) or deep brain stimulation (DBS). RESULTS: rTMS was found to be the most well studied method with respect to tobacco addiction. Results indicate that rTMS and tDCS targeted to the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) were the most efficacious in reducing tobacco cravings, an effect that may be mediated through the brain reward system involved in tobacco addiction. While rTMS was shown to reduce consumption of cigarettes, as yet no brain stimulation technique has been shown to significantly increase abstinence rates. It is possible that the therapeutic effects of rTMS and tDCS may be improved by optimization of stimulation parameters and increasing the duration of treatment. CONCLUSION: Although further studies are needed to confirm the ability of brain stimulation methods to treat tobacco addiction, this review indicates that rTMS and tDCS both represent potentially novel treatment modalities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. Case-control association analysis of polymorphisms in the delta-opioid receptor, *opr1*, with cocaine and opioid addicted populations.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Dependence, July 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jul 12, 2012)
- Author(s):** Crist, R.C; Ambrose-Lanci, L.M; Vaswani, M; Clarke, T.K; Zeng, A; Yuan, C; Ferraro, T.N; Hakonarson, H; Kampman, K.M; Dackis, C.A; Pettinati, H.M; O'Brien, C.P; Oslin, D.W; Doyle, G.A; Lohoff, F.W; Berrettini, W.H
- Abstract:** BACKGROUND: Addiction susceptibility and treatment responsiveness are greatly influenced by genetic factors. Sequence variation in genes involved in the mechanisms of drug action have the potential to influence addiction risk and treatment outcome. The opioid receptor system is involved in mediating the rewarding effects of cocaine and opioids. The μ -opioid receptor (MOR) has traditionally been considered the primary target for opioid addiction. The MOR, however, interacts with and is regulated by many known MOR interacting proteins (MORIPs), including the δ -opioid receptor (DOR). METHODS: The present study evaluated the contribution of OPRD1, the gene encoding the DOR, to the risk of addiction to opioids and cocaine. The association of OPRD1 polymorphisms with both opioid addiction (OA) and cocaine addiction (CA) was analyzed in African American (OA n=336, CA n=503) and European American (OA n=1007, CA n=336) populations. RESULTS: The primary finding of this study is an association of rs678849 with cocaine addiction in African Americans (allelic p=0.0086). For replication purposes, this SNP was analyzed in a larger independent population of cocaine addicted African Americans and controls and the association was confirmed (allelic p=4.53x10⁻⁵; n=993). By performing a meta-analysis on the expanded populations, the statistical evidence for an association was substantially increased (allelic p=8.5x10⁻⁷) (p-values non-FDR corrected). CONCLUSION: The present study suggests that polymorphisms in OPRD1 are relevant for cocaine addiction in the African American population and provides additional support for a broad role for OPRD1 variants in drug dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO

7. Alcohol-induced serotonergic modulation: The role of histone deacetylases.

- Citation:** Alcohol, July 2012(No Pagination Specified), 0741-8329 (Jul 11, 2012)
- Author(s):** Agudelo, Marisela; Yoo, Changwon; Nair, Madhavan P
- Abstract:** Previous studies have demonstrated that alcohol use disorders (AUDs) are regulated by multiple mechanisms such as neurotransmitters and enzymes. The neurotransmitter, serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) may contribute to alcohol effects and serotonin receptors, including 5-HT₃, play an important role in AUDs. Recent studies have also implicated histone deacetylases (HDACs) and acetyltransferases (HATS) in regulation of drug addiction, and HDAC inhibitors (HDACi) have been reported as transcriptional modulators of monoaminergic neurotransmission. Therefore, we hypothesize that HDACs may play a role in ethanol-induced serotonergic modulation. The effects of ethanol on serotonin and 5-HT₃, and the role HDACs, HDAC activity and the HDACi, trichostatin A (TSA), play in alcohol-induced serotonergic effects were studied. Human SK-N-MC and neurons, were treated with ethanol (0.05, 0.1 and 0.2%), and/or TSA (50 nM), and 5-HT₃ levels were assessed at 24-72 h. Gene expression was evaluated by qRT-PCR and protein by western blot and flow cytometry. Serotonin release was assessed by ELISA and HDAC activity by fluorometric assay. Our results show an increase in 5-HT₃ gene after ethanol treatment. Further, ethanol significantly increased HDACs 1 and 3 genes accompanied by an increased in HDAC activity while TSA significantly inhibited HDACs. Studies with TSA show a significant upregulation of ethanol effects on 5-HT₃, while surprisingly TSA inhibited ethanol-induced serotonin production. These results suggest that ethanol affects 5-HT₃ and serotonin through mechanisms involving HDACs and HATs. In summary, our studies demonstrate some of the novel properties of HDAC

inhibitors and contribute to the understanding of the mechanisms involve in alcohol-serotonergic modulation in the CNS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

8. Goal-directed and transfer-cue-elicited drug-seeking are dissociated by pharmacotherapy: Evidence for independent additive controllers.

Citation: Journal of Experimental Psychology: Animal Behavior Processes, July 2012, vol./is. 38/3(266-278), 0097-7403;1939-2184 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Hogarth, Lee

Correspondence Address: Hogarth, Lee: School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, l.hogarth@unsw.edu.au

Institution: Hogarth, Lee: School of Psychology, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: According to contemporary learning theory, drug-seeking behavior reflects the summation of 2 dissociable controllers. Whereas goal-directed drug-seeking is determined by the expected current incentive value of the drug, stimulus-elicited drug-seeking is determined by the expected probability of the drug independently of its current incentive value, and these 2 controllers contribute additively to observed drug-seeking. One applied prediction of this model is that smoking cessation pharmacotherapies selectively attenuate tonic but not cue-elicited craving because they downgrade the expected incentive value of the drug but leave expected probability intact. To test this, the current study examined whether nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) nasal spray would modify goal-directed tobacco choice in a human outcome devaluation procedure, but leave cue-elicited tobacco choice in a Pavlovian to instrumental transfer (PIT) procedure intact. Smokers (N= 96) first underwent concurrent choice training in which 2 responses earned tobacco or chocolate points, respectively. Participants then ingested either NRT nasal spray (1 mg) or chocolate (147 g) to devalue 1 outcome. Concurrent choice was then tested again in extinction to measure goal-directed control of choice, and in a PIT test to measure the extent to which tobacco and chocolate stimuli enhanced choice of the same outcome. It was found that NRT modified tobacco choice in the extinction test but not the extent to which the tobacco stimulus enhanced choice of the tobacco outcome in the PIT test. This dissociation suggests that the propensity to engage in drug-seeking is determined independently by the expected value and probability of the drug, and that pharmacotherapy has partial efficacy because it selectively effects expected drug value. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Psychological Association; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cues](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Goal Orientation](#)
[*Smoking Cessation](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Classical Conditioning](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Nicotine](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

9. Frazzled by Facebook? An exploratory study of gender differences in social network communication among undergraduate men and women.

- Citation:** College Student Journal, March 2012, vol./is. 46/1(88-98), 0146-3934 (Mar 2012)
- Author(s):** Thompson, Sharon H; Lougheed, Eric
- Institution:** Thompson, Sharon H.: Health Promotion Department, College of Science, Coastal Carolina University, Conway, SC; Lougheed, Eric: Coastal Carolina University, Conway, SC
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Although a majority of young adults are members of at least one social networking site, peer reviewed research examining gender differences in social networking communication is sparse. This study examined gender differences in social networking, particularly for Facebook use, among undergraduates. A survey was distributed to 268 college students who were primarily freshmen (76%), female (53.3%), Caucasian (76.5%) with a mean age of 19.10 years (SD = 2.4). Minutes they reported daily on the internet, social networking, and Facebook were 217.2 (SD = 198.36), 117.2, (SD = 131.7), and 106.8 (SD = 120.3), respectively. Most (94%) had Facebook accounts. For Facebook users, gender differences were examined and females were more likely than males to report spending more time on Facebook than intended ($p < .0001$); often losing sleep because of Facebook ($p < .0001$); feeling closer to Facebook friends than those seen daily ($p < .0001$); that Facebook pictures cause negative self body image ($p < .05$); that Facebook use sometimes causes stress ($p < .05$), and sometimes feeling addicted to Facebook ($p < .001$). This research is important to better understand effect of social networking use on emotional health and to learn ways to help young adults deal with stressors that may accompany social networking use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*College Students](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Computer Mediated Communication](#)
[*Online Social Networks](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Stress](#)
[Websites](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

10. TMI in the transference LOL: Psychoanalytic reflections on Google, social networking, and 'virtual impingement.'

- Citation:** Psychoanalysis, Culture & Society, June 2012, vol./is. 17/2(120-136), 1088-0763;1543-3390 (Jun 2012)
- Author(s):** Balick, Aaron
- Correspondence Address:** Balick, Aaron, 55 St. John Street, London, United Kingdom, EC1M 3AN, aaron@mindswork.co.uk
- Institution:** Balick, Aaron: Centre for Psychoanalytic Studies, University of Essex
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Within the past decade, engagement with the internet has expanded in ways previously unimagined; internet use is virtually ubiquitous. While a great deal of research has gone into the psychological nature of this use (internet addiction, adolescent engagement, and the like), little of it has taken a psychoanalytic angle or sought to address perspectives on the human motivation to relate and the meanings made from early and contemporary relations within the context of 'Web 2.0'. This article suggests that the arguably arcane setting of the consultation room provides a unique space in which questions about online engagement can be explored. The contemporary state of affairs with regard to social networking and Google is examined in relation to a clinical example that serves as a reference point from which to open broader questions about our culture's relationship to the internet. A relational psychoanalytic approach is utilized to theorize online relations

with reference to the 'analytic third' and the developing concept of 'virtual impingement.'
(PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Ltd.; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Human Computer Interaction
 *Internet
 *Psychoanalytic Interpretation
 *Social Interaction
 *Online Social Networks
 Sharing (Social Behavior)
Source: PsycINFO

11. The role of community-mindedness in the self-regulation of drug cultures: A case study from the Shetland Islands.

Citation: The role of community-mindedness in the self-regulation of drug cultures: A case study from the Shetland Islands., 2012 (2012)
Author(s): Stallwitz, Anke
Correspondence Address: Stallwitz, Anke: Evangelische Hochschule Freiburg (Protestant University of Applied Sciences Freiburg, Bugginger Str 38, Freiburg, Germany, 79114
Institution: Stallwitz, Anke: Evangelische Hochschule Freiburg (Protestant University of Applied Sciences Freiburg, Freiburg
Language: English
Abstract: (from the cover) This book analyzes heroin users and the drug subculture on the Shetland Islands, an area known for its geographical remoteness, rural character and relative wealth. It fills the scientific gap created by the conventional research in heroin research, which is usually conducted in urban areas and relies on treatment and prison populations. Based on qualitative, in-depth interviews with twenty-four heroin users, this book depicts and analyzes the nature and historical development of the local heroin scene. It illustrates the features and internal structures of the subculture, and it examines the manner in which both are influenced by the location-specific geographical, cultural and socio-economic conditions. It thus reveals complex causal associations that are hard to recognize in urban environments. Complete with a list of references used and recommendations for future research, this book is a vital tool for progressive and pragmatic approaches to policy, intervention and research in the field of illicit drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Publication Type: Book; Authored Book
Subject Headings: *Community Attitudes
 *Drug Usage
 *Heroin
 *Self Regulation
 *Subculture (Anthropological)
 Rural Environments
Source: PsycINFO

12. The intergenerational transmission of family violence: The neurobiology of the relationships among child victimization, parental mental health, and addiction.

Citation: Trauma, psychopathology, and violence: Causes, consequences, or correlates?, 2012(79-108) (2012)
Author(s): De Bellis, Michael D
Institution: De Bellis, Michael D.: Healthy Childhood Brain Development and Developmental Traumatology Research Program, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC
Language: English

Abstract: (create) This chapter discusses conceptions about the intergenerational transmission of family violence, including neurobiological factors. Child victimization includes child maltreatment, which is defined by law as neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and emotional or psychological abuse. Children who are victims of maltreatment commonly experience chronic and multiple forms of abuse and neglect (Kaufman, Jones, Stieglitz, Vitulano, & Mannarino, 1994; Levy, Markovic, Chaudry, Ahart, & Torres, 1995; McGee, Wolfe, Yuen, Wilson, & Carnochan, 1995; Widom, 1989). In our studies of neglected children, in which detailed interviews regarding a variety of life events were conducted, almost all children reported for neglect identified repeated experiences of witnessing family 'violence and related post-traumatic stress symptoms (De Bellis, Hooper, Spratt, & Woolley 2009). Child maltreatment continues to be the single most preventable cause of mental illness. In order to break the intergenerational cycle of child abuse and neglect, it is important to identify the role parental mental health and parental maltreatment histories play in child victimization and to address these illnesses before an individual becomes a parent. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Domestic Violence](#)
[*Transgenerational Patterns](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Child Abuse](#)
[Mental Health](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Parental Characteristics](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Victimization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Exposure therapy: Rethinking the model - refining the method.

Citation: Exposure therapy: Rethinking the model - refining the method., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Neudeck, Peter [Ed]; Wittchen, Hans-Ulrich [Ed]

Correspondence Address: Neudeck, Peter: Praxis fur Verhaltenstherapie, Follerstr. 64, Cologne, Germany, 50676

Institution: Neudeck, Peter: Praxis fur Verhaltenstherapie, Cologne; Wittchen, Hans-Ulrich: Institut fur Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie, Technische Universitat Dresden, Dresden

Language: English

Abstract: (from the preface) Exposure therapy is well regarded as a powerful therapeutic agent in the treatment of phobias and anxiety disorders. It is also one of the most empirically supported treatments for anxiety disorders. This volume provides an up-to-date overview of the mechanisms and implementation of exposure therapy for anxiety and related disorders. This volume contains four parts. The first part covers the theoretical and formal aspects of exposure therapy, including the ethics of exposure therapy, and the fear learning and neurobiology of extinction and its application to exposure therapy. The second part covers the application of exposure therapy in a number of ways, including in children, the use of interoceptive exposure to feared bodily sensations, and the incorporation of exposure within acceptance-based approaches to behavioral therapy, within schema therapy, and within the cognitive behavioral analysis system of psychotherapy. The third part covers imaginal exposure in terms of the state of the art, the role of anxiety-control strategies, and application to worry and to body image and health-related distress. The fourth part covers cognitive interventions and anxiety-control strategies, including the value of the therapist, the combination of cognitive strategies with exposure, the role of safety behaviors, and the importance of safety when conducting exposure.(from the publicity materials) From its early use in treating phobias, exposure therapy methods have expanded greatly, being established now as a state of the art and first-line interventions for all anxiety and many other mental disorders. Examples are post-traumatic stress, obsessive-compulsive, somatoform and addictive disorders. Informed by our current understanding of learning, memory, cognition, neurobiology, the neurosciences as well as a range of clinical studies, exposure therapy is now firmly

grounded on a broad and robust empirical base, opening new avenues for research and practice in behavioral psychotherapy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Anxiety Disorders](#)
[*Anxiety Management](#)
[*Exposure Therapy](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[Body Dysmorphic Disorder](#)
[Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[Hypochondriasis](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Obsessive Compulsive Disorder](#)
[Phobias](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Trauma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. The mGlu5 receptor antagonist MTEP attenuates opiate self-administration and cue-induced opiate-seeking behaviour in mice.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(264-268), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Brown, Robyn M; Stagnitti, Monique R; Duncan, Jhodie R; Lawrence, Andrew J

Correspondence Address: Lawrence, Andrew J.: Florey Neuroscience Institutes, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia, 3010, andrew.lawrence@florey.edu.au

Institution: Brown, Robyn M.: Florey Neuroscience Institutes, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC; Stagnitti, Monique R.: Florey Neuroscience Institutes, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC; Duncan, Jhodie R.: Florey Neuroscience Institutes, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC; Lawrence, Andrew J.: Florey Neuroscience Institutes, University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC

Language: English

Abstract: The mGlu5 receptor (mGluR5) has been implicated in the rewarding effect of various drugs of abuse and drug-seeking behaviour. In the present study we investigated the impact of antagonism of mGluR5 with the selective negative allosteric, modulator 3-[(2-methyl-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)ethynyl]pyridine (MTEP) on operant self-administration of morphine as well as cue-induced drug-seeking in adult CD1 mice. Administration of MTEP (20mg/kg, i.p.) attenuated operant responding for morphine (0.1mg/kg/infusion) and cue-induced morphine-seeking after a period of forced abstinence. Collectively, these data implicate mGluR5 in the reinforcing effects of opiates and support the proposition that mGluR5 is a potential therapeutic target for treatment of drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Neural Receptors](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

15. Educational attainment is not a good proxy for cognitive function in methamphetamine dependence.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(249-254), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Dean, Andy C; Hellemann, Gerhard; Sugar, Catherine A; London, Edythe D

Correspondence Address: London, Edythe D.: UCLA, Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, 760 Westwood Plaza, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095-1759, elondon@mednet.ucla.edu

Institution: Dean, Andy C.: Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; Hellemann, Gerhard: Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; Sugar, Catherine A.: Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; London, Edythe D.: Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Background: We sought to test the hypothesis that methamphetamine use interferes with both the quantity and quality of one's education, such that the years of education obtained by methamphetamine dependent individuals serves to underestimate general cognitive functioning and overestimate the quality of academic learning. Methods: Thirty-six methamphetamine-dependent participants and 42 healthy comparison subjects completed cognitive tests and self-report measures in Los Angeles, California. An overall cognitive battery score was used to assess general cognition, and vocabulary knowledge was used as a proxy for the quality of academic learning. Linear regression procedures were used for analyses. Results: Supporting the hypothesis that methamphetamine use interferes with the quantity of education, we found that (a) earlier onset of methamphetamine use was associated with fewer years of education ($p < .01$); (b) using a normative model developed in healthy participants, methamphetamine-dependent participants had lower educational attainment than predicted from their demographics and performance on the cognitive battery score ($p < .01$); and (c) greater differences between methamphetamine-dependent participants' predicted and actual educational attainment were associated with an earlier onset of MA use ($p \leq .01$). Supporting the hypothesis that methamphetamine use interferes with the quality of education, years of education received prior to the onset of methamphetamine use was a better predictor of a proxy for academic learning, vocabulary knowledge, than was the total years of education obtained. Conclusion: Results support the hypothesis that methamphetamine use interferes with the quantity and quality of educational exposure, leading to under- and overestimation of cognitive function and academic learning, respectively. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Academic Achievement](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Educational Attainment Level](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

16. Interrelationship of substance use and psychological distress over the life course among a cohort of urban African Americans.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(239-248), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Green, Kerry M; Zebrak, Katarzyna A; Robertson, Judith A; Fothergill, Kate E; Ensminger, Margaret E

Correspondence Address: Green, Kerry M.: University of Maryland School of Public Health, Department of Behavioral and Community Health, 2387 SPH Building, Valley Drive, College Park, MD, US, 20742, greenkm@umd.edu

Institution: Green, Kerry M.: University of Maryland School of Public Health, Department of Behavioral and Community Health, College Park, MD; Zebrak, Katarzyna A.: University of Maryland School of Public Health, Department of Behavioral and Community Health,

College Park, MD; Robertson, Judith A.: Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Baltimore, MD; Fothergill, Kate E.: Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Baltimore, MD; Ensminger, Margaret E.: Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Substance use and psychological problems are major public health issues because of their high prevalence, co-occurrence, clustering in socio-economically disadvantaged groups, and serious consequences. However, their interrelationship over time is not well understood. Methods: This study identifies and compares the developmental epidemiology from age 6 to 42 of substance use and psychological distress in a population of African American men and women. Data come from the Woodlawn study, a longitudinal study of an urban community cohort followed since 1966. We use structural equation modeling to examine pathways between substance use (i.e., alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine) and psychological distress over time by gender. Results: We find significant continuity from adolescence to midlife for substance use and for psychological distress, as well as significant correlations within time periods between substance use and psychological distress, particularly among women. We also find greater adolescent substance use predicts psychological distress in young adulthood for men, but no cross-lag associations for women. Women's adolescent psychological distress and substance use are linked uniquely to that of their mothers. Findings show additional gender differences in the developmental etiology of substance use and psychological distress. Conclusions: Findings demonstrate the continuity of substance use and psychological distress over time; the contemporaneous relationships between psychological distress and substance use within time periods, and minimal cross-lagged relationships. Findings also show that adolescent substance use may set boys on a pathway of long-term psychological distress, thus adding to evidence of negative consequences of frequent use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Psychological Stress](#)
[Public Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

17. Two-part random effects growth modeling to identify risks associated with alcohol and cannabis initiation, initial average use and changes in drug consumption in a sample of adult, male twins.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(220-228), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Gillespie, Nathan A; Lubke, Gitta H; Gardner, Charles O; Neale, Michael C; Kendler, Kenneth S

Correspondence Address: Gillespie, Nathan A.: Virginia Institute for Psychiatric and Behavior Genetics, Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, 800 East Leigh Street, Biotech 1, Suite 101, Richmond, VA, US, 23219-1534, ngillespie@vcu.edu

Institution: Gillespie, Nathan A.: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Lubke, Gitta H.: Department of Psychology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN; Gardner, Charles O.: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Neale, Michael C.: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Kendler, Kenneth S.: Department of Psychiatry, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA

Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Our aim was to profile alcohol and cannabis initiation and to characterize the effects of developmental and environmental risk factors on changes in average drug use over time. Design: We fitted a two-part random effects growth model to identify developmental and environmental risks associated with alcohol and cannabis initiation, initial average use and changes in average use. Participants: 1796 males aged 24-63 from the Virginia Adult Twin Study of Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders. Measurements: Data from three interview waves included self-report measures of average alcohol and cannabis use between ages 15 and 24, genetic risk of problem drug use, childhood environmental risks, personality, psychiatric symptoms, as well as personal, family and social risk factors. Findings: Average alcohol and cannabis use were correlated at all ages. Genetic risk of drug use based on family history, higher sensation seeking, and peer group deviance predicted both alcohol and cannabis initiation. Higher drug availability predicted cannabis initiation while less parental monitoring and drug availability were the best predictors of how much cannabis individuals consumed over time. Conclusion: The liability to initiate alcohol and cannabis, average drug use as well as changes in drug use during teenage years and young adulthood is associated with known risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Twins](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Childhood adversity, serotonin transporter (5-HTTLPR) genotype, and risk for cigarette smoking and nicotine dependence in alcohol dependent adults.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(201-206), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Mingione, Carolyn J; Heffner, Jaimee L; Blom, Thomas J; Anthenelli, Robert M

Correspondence Address: Heffner, Jaimee L.: Tri-State Tobacco and Alcohol Research Center, Addiction Sciences Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, UC Reading Campus, 2120 E. Galbraith Road, Building A, Cincinnati, OH, US, 45237, Jaimee.Heffner@uc.edu

Institution: Mingione, Carolyn J.: Department of Psychology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH; Heffner, Jaimee L.: Tri-State Tobacco and Alcohol Research Center, Addiction Sciences Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH; Blom, Thomas J.: Tri-State Tobacco and Alcohol Research Center, Addiction Sciences Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH; Anthenelli, Robert M.: Department of Psychology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH

Language: English

Abstract: Background: This study examined the extent to which cigarette smoking and nicotine dependence in adults with alcohol dependence (AD) are associated with adverse childhood experiences. Gender, social support, and an allelic variant in the gene encoding the serotonin transporter (5-HTTLPR) were examined as moderators of this relationship. Methods: The Semi-Structured Assessment for the Genetics of Alcoholism-Version II (SSAGA-II) was used to assess DSM-IV diagnoses and cigarette smoking characteristics as well as traumatic life events and social support during childhood in 256 AD men (n = 149) and women (n = 107). Results: An increase in number of adverse childhood events was associated with heightened risk of cigarette use and nicotine dependence. 5-HTTLPR genotype, gender, and social support did not significantly moderate the relationships among childhood adversity and ever-smoking or nicotine dependence. Conclusions: Results extend previous findings to suggest that childhood adversity is strongly related to

risk for ever-smoking and nicotine dependence in AD individuals. Additional research is needed to examine other potential genetic and environmental moderators and mediators of the relationships among smoking, alcohol use, and childhood trauma. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genotypes](#)
[*Nicotine](#)
[*Serotonin](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Motivational assessment of non-treatment buprenorphine research participation in heroin dependent individuals.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(173-179), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Papke, Gina; Greenwald, Mark K

Correspondence Address: Greenwald, Mark K.: Substance Abuse Research Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, Wayne State University School of Medicine, 2761 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, MI, US, 48207, mgreen@med.wayne.edu

Institution: Papke, Gina: Substance Abuse Research Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI; Greenwald, Mark K.: Substance Abuse Research Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Heroin abuse remains an important public health problem, particularly in economically disadvantaged areas. Insight into this problem is gained from interviewing addicted individuals. However, we lack systematic data on factors that motivate heroin users to participate in non-treatment research that offers both financial incentives (compensation) and non-financial incentives (e.g., short-term medication). Aim: To better understand the relative importance of several types of personal motivations to participate in non-treatment buprenorphine research, and to relate self-motivations to social, economic, demographic and drug use factors. Methods: Heroin dependent volunteers (N = 235 total; 57 female and 178 male; 136 African American, 86 Caucasian, and 13 Other) applied for non-therapeutic buprenorphine research in an urban outpatient setting from 2004 to 2008. We conducted a semi-structured behavioral economic interview, after which participants ranked 11 possible motivations for research participation. Results: Although the study was repeatedly described as non-treatment research involving buprenorphine, participants often ranked some treatment-related motivations as important (wanting to reduce/stop heroin use, needing a medication to get stabilized/detoxify). Some motivations correlated with income, heroin use, and years since marketing of buprenorphine. Two dimensions emerged from principal component analysis of motivation rankings: (1) treatment motivation vs. greater immediate needs and (2) commitment to trying alternatives vs. a more accepting attitude toward traditional interventions. In summary, heroin addicts' self-motivations to engage in non-therapeutic research are complex-they value economic gain but not exclusively or primarily-and relate to variables such as socioeconomic factors and drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Motivation](#)

[*Treatment Participation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

20. Measurement of gender-sensitive treatment for women in mixed-gender substance abuse treatment programs.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(160-166), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Tang, Zhiqun; Claus, Ronald E; Orwin, Robert G; Kissin, Wendy B; Arieira, Carlos

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Institution: Tang, Zhiqun: Westat, Rockville, MD; Claus, Ronald E.: Westat, Rockville, MD; Orwin, Robert G.: Westat, Rockville, MD; Kissin, Wendy B.: Westat, Rockville, MD; Arieira, Carlos: Westat, Rockville, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Gender-sensitive (GS) substance abuse treatment services have emerged in response to the multidimensional profile of problems that women display upon admission to substance abuse treatment. The present study examines the extent to which treatment programs vary in GS programming for women in real-world mixed-gender treatment settings, where most women are treated. Methods: Data were collected through site visits using semi-structured interviews with program directors, clinical directors, and counselors in 13 mixed-gender treatment programs from Washington State. Rasch modeling techniques were used to analyze the data. Results: Naturally occurring variation was revealed within and across the treatment programs, and demonstrated that reliable measures of three GS domains (Grella, 2008) can be constructed despite a small number of programs. Conclusions: This is the first study to quantify GS treatment for substance abusing women. The identified treatment services and practices and the way they clustered together to form scales have practical implications for researchers, service providers, clinicians, and policy makers. The scales can be used to study treatment outcomes and to evaluate the effectiveness, cost-effectiveness, and cost-benefit of GS programming for women. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Health Care Costs](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycINFO

21. GABRA2 and KIBRA genotypes predict early relapse to substance use.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(154-159), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Bauer, L. O; Covault, J; Gelernter, J

Correspondence Address: Bauer, L. O.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT, US, 06030-2103, lbauer@uconn.edu

Institution: Bauer, L. O.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT; Covault, J.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT; Gelernter, J.: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, West Haven, CT

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Numerous single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) within different genes have been associated with alcohol and drug involvement or known risk factors for involvement, such as impaired cognitive control. The ability of these SNPs to predict re-involvement, defined here as abstinence failure during treatment, has not been thoroughly tested. Methods: We studied a small sample (n = 146; 49% female) of residential substance abuse treatment program patients who had maintained 2-6 months of abstinence. They were followed for 4 months thereafter for the purpose of counting days until the first abstinence violation. The analysis used logistic and Cox regression methods to evaluate the contributions of age; sex; number of intake alcohol, drug use, and depression symptoms; and either GABRA2, CHRM2, ANKK1, BDNF, or KIBRA SNP genotypes to outcome. Results: GABRA2 and KIBRA genotypes, as well as the number of intake drug abuse problems and a younger age, were associated with an increased risk of relapse. Importantly, these genotypes were found to add value to relapse prediction: the statistic evaluating their residual contribution, after age and the number of previous drug use problems were entered, was significant. Conclusions: Genetic analyses may add value to outcome prediction. Future studies should evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of GABRA2 and KIBRA genotypes for this purpose in other racial/ethnic groups and treatment settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Genotypes
*Nucleotides
*Polymorphism
*Risk Factors
Drug Abstinence

Source: PsycINFO

22. 1-Pentyl-3-phenylacetylindoles and JWH-018 share in vivo cannabinoid profiles in mice.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(148-153), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Wiley, Jenny L; Marusich, Julie A; Martin, Billy R; Huffman, John W

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Institution: Wiley, Jenny L.: RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC; Marusich, Julie A.: RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC; Martin, Billy R.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Huffman, John W.: Department of Chemistry, Clemson University, Clemson, SC

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Smoking of synthetic cannabinoid-enhanced "herbal incense" is an emerging substance abuse problem. The indole-derived cannabinoids identified in these products were originally developed as research tools and are structurally distinct from cannabinoids in the cannabis plant. Although abused by humans, most published research on this class of compounds has been performed in vitro. The purpose of this study was to evaluate a novel series of 1-pentyl-3-phenylacetylindoles in mice. Methods: The potencies of these analogs to produce the cannabinoid agonist effects of antinociception, hypothermia and suppression of locomotion were evaluated in ICR mice. The major structural manipulations in the present series included the type of substituent (i.e., unsubstituted, methyl, methoxy, chloro, bromo, and fluoro) and the position of the substituent on the phenyl ring (i.e., 2-, 3- or 4-position). Results: Potencies of this series of phenylacetylindoles for each cannabinoid effect were highly correlated with CB1 receptor affinities reported previously. Active compounds produced a profile of effects that resembled that exhibited by 9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). The most critical factor affecting in vivo potency was the position of the substituent. Whereas compounds with 2-

and 3-phenylacetyl substituents were efficacious with good potencies, 4-substituents resulted in compounds that had poor potency or were inactive. Conclusions: These results suggest that phenylacetylindoles with good CB1 binding affinity share pharmacological properties with THC in mice; however, they also emphasize the complexity of molecular interactions of synthetic cannabinoids with CB1 receptors and suggest that scheduling efforts based solely upon structural features should proceed with caution. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabinoids](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Mice](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

23. Understanding the trends in HIV and hepatitis C prevalence amongst injecting drug users in different settings-Implications for intervention impact.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(122-131), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Vickerman, Peter; Martin, Natasha K; Hickman, Matthew

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Institution: Vickerman, Peter: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London; Martin, Natasha K.: University of Bristol, Bristol; Hickman, Matthew: University of Bristol, Bristol

Language: English

Abstract: Background: A recent systematic review observed that HIV prevalence amongst injectors is negligible (<1%) below a threshold HCV prevalence of 30%, but thereafter increases with HCV prevalence. We explore whether a model can reproduce these trends, what determines different epidemiological profiles and how this affects intervention impact. Methods: An HIV/HCV transmission model was developed. Univariate sensitivity analyses determined whether the model projected a HCV prevalence threshold below which HIV is negligible, and how different behavioural and epidemiological factors affect the threshold. Multivariate uncertainty analyses considered whether the model could reproduce the observed breadth of HIV/HCV epidemics, how specific behavioural patterns produce different epidemic profiles, and how this affects an intervention's impact (reduces injecting risk by 30%). Results: The model projected a HCV prevalence threshold, which varied depending on the heterogeneity in risk, mixing, and injecting duration in a setting. Multivariate uncertainty analyses showed the model could produce the same range of observed HIV/HCV epidemics. Variability in injecting transmission risk, degree of heterogeneity and injecting duration mainly determined different epidemic profiles. The intervention resulted in 50%/28% reduction in HIV incidence/prevalence and 37%/10% reduction in HCV incidence/prevalence over five years. For either infection, greater impact occurred in settings with lower prevalence of that infection and higher prevalence of the other infection. Discussion: There are threshold levels of HCV prevalence below which HIV risk is negligible but these thresholds are likely to vary by setting. A setting's HIV and HCV prevalence may give insights into IDU risk behaviour and intervention impact. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

*Injections
 *Intervention
 Epidemiology
 Risk Factors

Source: PsycINFO

24. Atypical frontal lobe activity during verbal working memory in youth with a family history of alcoholism.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(98-104), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Cservenka, Anita; Herting, Megan M; Nagel, Bonnie J

Correspondence Address: Nagel, Bonnie J., 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd., Mail Code DC7P, Portland, OR, US, 97239-3098, nagelb@ohsu.edu

Institution: Cservenka, Anita: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR; Herting, Megan M.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR; Nagel, Bonnie J.: Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Abnormal brain functioning during verbal working memory (VWM) tasks has been shown in individuals with alcohol use disorders (AUDs). Since adolescents with a familial history of alcoholism (FHP) are at high risk for developing an AUD, it is important to consider whether atypical brain activity during VWM may help to explain FHP vulnerability toward developing alcoholism. Methods: To that end, using functional magnetic resonance imaging, we examined brain response during a VWM 2-back task in 19 FHP adolescents and 16 age and gender-matched family history negative (FHN) controls. Results: Despite no group differences in task accuracy, FHP youth had significantly slower average reaction time when making correct responses during the 2-back condition than FHN youth. In contrast to a vigilance control condition, while covarying for reaction time, FHP adolescents showed less activation during VWM than FHN youth in multiple areas of the prefrontal cortex (PFC)-a brain region crucial to intact working memory skills. Conclusions: These results suggest that even prior to heavy alcohol use, FHP adolescents show atypical executive brain functioning during VWM, and that these differences are independent of slower working memory reaction time in FHP youth. Given the importance of working memory in numerous areas of day-to-day functioning, such as adaptive decision-making, these abnormalities may contribute to FHP youth vulnerability toward developing AUDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Frontal Lobe
 *Verbal Memory
 *Family History

Source: PsycINFO

25. Road traffic crashes and prescribed methadone and buprenorphine: A French registry-based case-control study.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(91-97), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Corsenac, Philippe; Lagarde, Emmanuel; Gadegbeku, Blandine; Delorme, Bernard; Tricotel, Aurore; Castot, Anne; Moore, Nicholas; Philip, Pierre; Laumon, Bernard; Orriols, Ludivine

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Opioids have been shown to impair psychomotor and cognitive functioning in healthy volunteers with no history of opioid abuse. Few or no significant effects have been found in opioid-dependant patients in experimental or driving simulation studies. The risk of road traffic crash among patients under buprenorphine or methadone has not been subject to epidemiological investigation so far. The objective was to investigate the association between the risk of being responsible for a road traffic crash and the use of buprenorphine and methadone. Methods: Data from three French national databases were extracted and matched: the national health care insurance database, police reports, and the national police database of injurious crashes. Case-control analysis comparing responsible versus non responsible drivers was conducted. Results: 72,685 drivers involved in an injurious crash in France over the July 2005-May 2008 period, were identified by their national health care number. The 196 drivers exposed to buprenorphine or methadone on the day of crash were young, essentially males, with an important co-consumption of other substances (alcohol and benzodiazepines). Injured drivers exposed to buprenorphine or methadone on the day of crash, had an increased risk of being responsible for the crash (odds ratio (OR) = 2.02, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.40 and 2.91). Conclusions: Users of methadone and buprenorphine were at increased risk of being responsible for injurious road traffic crashes. The increased risk could be explained by the combined effect of risky behaviors and treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Methadone](#)
[*Motor Traffic Accidents](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Psychological processes and stimulant use among men who have sex with men.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(79-83), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Carrico, Adam W; Pollack, Lance M; Stall, Ronald D; Shade, Starley B; Neilands, Torsten B; Rice, Thomas M; Woods, William J; Moskowitz, Judith T

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Prior research established that psychological factors are associated with the frequency of stimulant (i.e., cocaine, crack, and methamphetamine) use among substance-using men who have sex with men (MSM). The present investigation examined whether and how psychological factors are associated with engagement in any stimulant use in the broader population of MSM. Methods: A probability sample of 879 MSM residing in San Francisco was obtained using random digit dialing from May of 2002 through January of 2003. Of these, 711 participants (81%) completed a mail-in questionnaire that assessed psychological factors and substance use. After accounting for demographic factors, a multiple logistic regression analysis examined correlates of any self-reported stimulant use during the past 6 months. Path analyses examined if the use of alcohol or other substances to avoid negative mood states (i.e., substance use coping) mediated the associations of sexual compulsivity and depressed mood with stimulant use. Results: Younger age (adjusted OR [AOR] = 0.58; 95% CI = 0.47-0.70), HIV-positive serostatus (AOR = 2.55; 95% CI = 1.61-4.04), greater depressed mood (AOR = 1.26; 95% CI = 1.05-1.52) and higher sexual compulsivity (AOR = 1.46; 95% CI = 1.18-1.80) were independently associated with increased odds of stimulant use. Substance use coping partially mediated the associations of sexual compulsivity (indirect = 0.11, $p < .001$) and depressed mood (indirect = 0.13, $p < .001$) with stimulant use. Conclusions: Clinical research is needed to examine if interventions targeting sexual compulsivity and emotion regulation reduce stimulant use among MSM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Same Sex Intercourse](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. The relevance of age at first alcohol and nicotine use for initiation of cannabis use and progression to cannabis use disorders.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(48-56), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Behrendt, Silke; Beesdo-Baum, Katja; Hofler, Michael; Perkonigg, Axel; Buhringer, Gerhard; Lieb, Roselind; Wittchen, Hans-Ulrich

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: A younger age at onset of use of a specific substance is a well-documented risk-factor for a substance use disorder (SUD) related to that specific substance. However, the cross-substance relationship between a younger age at onset of alcohol use (AU) and nicotine use (NU) and the risk of cannabis use disorders (CUD) in adolescence and early adulthood remains unclear. Aims: To identify the sequence of and latency between initial AU/NU and initial cannabis use (CU). To investigate whether younger age at AU- and NU-onset is associated with any and earlier CU-onset and a higher risk of transition from first CU to CUD, taking into account externalizing disorders (ED) and parental substance use disorders as putative influential factors. Methods: Prospective-longitudinal community study with N = 3021 subjects (baseline age 14-24) and up to four assessment waves over up to ten years with additional direct parental and family history information. Substance use and CUD were assessed with the DSM-IV/M-CIDI. Results: Most subjects with CU reported AU (99%) and NU (94%). Among users of both substances, 93% reported AU prior to CU (87% for NU). After adjustment for ED and parental substance use disorders younger age at AU-onset was associated with any CU. Younger age at NU-onset was associated with earlier CU initiation. Younger age at AU- and NU-onset was not associated with a higher risk of CUD. Conclusions: The cross-substance relevance of younger age at first AU and NU for the risk of CUD is limited to early CU involvement. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Nicotine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. Carisoprodol tolerance and precipitated withdrawal.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(29-34), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Gatch, Michael B; Nguyen, Jacques D; Carbonaro, Theresa; Forster, Michael J

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Language: English

Abstract: Aims: Carisoprodol is a muscle relaxant that acts at the GABAA receptor. Concerns about the abuse liability of carisoprodol are increasing, but evidence that carisoprodol produces tolerance and a significant withdrawal syndrome has yet to be established. The purpose of the current study was to determine if repeated administration of carisoprodol produces

tolerance and withdrawal signs in a mouse model. Methods: Carisoprodol (0, 100, 200, 300, or 500 mg/kg bid, i.p.) was administered to Swiss-Webster mice for 4 days and loss-of-righting reflex was measured 20-30 min following each administration. On the fourth day, bemegrade (20 mg/kg), flumazenil (20 mg/kg), or vehicle was administered following carisoprodol and withdrawal signs were measured. Separate groups of mice receiving the same treatment regimen and dose range were tested for spontaneous withdrawal at 6, 12 and 24 h after the last dose of carisoprodol. Results: The righting reflex was dose-dependently impaired following the first administration of carisoprodol. A 75-100% decrease in the magnitude of the impairment occurred over the four days of exposure, indicating the development of tolerance to the carisoprodol-elicited loss-of-righting reflex. Withdrawal signs were not observed within 24 h following spontaneous withdrawal; however, bemegrade and flumazenil each precipitated withdrawal within 15-30 min of administration. Conclusions: Carisoprodol treatment resulted in tolerance and antagonist-precipitated withdrawal, suggesting it may have an addiction potential similar to that of other long-acting benzodiazepine or barbiturate compounds. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Withdrawal](#)
[*Muscle Relaxing Drugs](#)
[*Tolerance](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

29. The temporal relationship between per capita alcohol consumption and harm: A systematic review of time lag specifications in aggregate time series analyses.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(7-14), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Holmes, John; Meier, Petra S; Booth, Andrew; Guo, Yelan; Brennan, Alan

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Changes in per capita alcohol consumption are temporally linked to changes in rates of alcohol-related harm. Methodological approaches for analysing this relationship have been suggested, however, the problem of time lags is not well-addressed. This study provides a review of time lag specifications, looking at (a) time to first effect on harm, (b) time to full effect and (c) the functional form of the effect accumulation from first to full effect to inform modelling of the relationship between changes in aggregate alcohol consumption and changes in rates of harm. Methods: Bibliographic databases were searched and citation and reference checking was used to identify studies. Included studies were time series analyses of the relationship between aggregated population alcohol consumption and rates of alcohol-related harms where time lag specifications had been derived or tested. Results: 36 studies were included with liver cirrhosis, heart disease and suicide dominating the evidence base. For a large number of alcohol-related harms, no literature was identified. There was strong evidence of an

immediate first effect following a change in consumption for most harms. Recommended lag specifications are proposed for a set of alcohol-attributable harms. Conclusions: Research on time lag specifications is under-developed for most harms although we provide suggested specifications based on the findings of the review. Greater methodological attention needs to be given to the rationale for choosing or applying lag specifications and the inherent complexity of the time lag process. More consistent and transparent reporting of methodological decisions would aid progress in the field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

30. Ethnic-specific meta-analyses of association between the OPRM1 A118G polymorphism and alcohol dependence among Asians and Caucasians.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, June 2012, vol./is. 123/1-3(1-6), 0376-8716 (Jun 1, 2012)

Author(s): Chen, Dingyan; Liu, Li; Xiao, Yang; Peng, Yuehua; Yang, Chengwu; Wang, Zengzhen

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Many studies have investigated the association between the OPRM1 A118G polymorphism(rs1799971) and alcohol dependence, but the results were inconsistent. To better understand this relationship, ethnicity-specific meta-analyses were conducted. Methods: We retrieved all eligible studies published up to April 12, 2011 from the PubMed/MEDLINE, EMBASE, and ISI Web of Science databases. Ethnicity-specific meta-analyses were performed using either fixed-or random-effect models as appropriate. Results: Twelve independent studies with 1900 cases and 2382 controls were included. Five studies were conducted in Asians and seven in Caucasians. Ethnicity-specific meta-analyses revealed that the A118G polymorphism was significantly associated with alcohol dependence risk in Asians (GA vs. AA: odds ratio[OR], 1.73; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.33-2.25; GA + GG vs. AA: OR, 1.57; 95% CI, 1.22-2.02), but not in Caucasians (GA vs. AA: OR, 1.05; 95% CI, 0.75-1.49; GA + GG vs. AA: OR, 1.11; 95% CI, 0.79-1.55). Conclusions: The OPRM1 A118G polymorphism may contribute to the susceptibility of alcohol dependence in Asians but not in Caucasians. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ireland Ltd.; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Ethnic Identity](#)
[*Genes](#)
[*Polymorphism](#)

Asians
Whites

Source: PsycINFO

31. Preference for gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) in current users.

Citation: Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, May 2012, vol./is. 97/3(323-331), 0022-5002;1938-3711 (May 2012)

Author(s): Roll, John M; Newton, Thomas; Chudzynski, Joy; Cameron, Jennifer M; McPherson, Sterling; Fong, Timothy; Torrington, Matt

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Language: English

Abstract: Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) is a drug with significant abuse potential. The present study aimed to assess the relative value of escalating doses of GHB to current GHB users via the Multiple Choice Procedure (MCP), and to validate that the dose rated highest with the MCP would be self-administered at a greater rate than placebo. Participants were 5 current GHB users who were not currently trying to stop using GHB. To examine the value of escalating doses of GHB, the following doses of GHB were used: 0 (placebo), 12.5, 25, 37.5, and 50 mg/kg. Participants typically assigned higher doses of GHB had higher crossover points on the MCP. During choice sessions, participants made repeated choices between administering GHB, placebo or nothing. All participants selected GHB exclusively (5 out of 5 instances) except for one participant who selected GHB on 4 out of 5 instances, thus 96% (i.e., 24/25) of choices were for active GHB. Based on these data, GHB appears likely to function as a dose-dependent reinforcer for humans based on our sample. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Choice Behavior
*Drug Abuse
*Multiple Choice (Testing Method)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

32. What people desire, feel conflicted about, and try to resist in everyday life.

Citation: Psychological Science, June 2012, vol./is. 23/6(582-588), 0956-7976;1467-9280 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Hofmann, Wilhelm; Vohs, Kathleen D; Baumeister, Roy F

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Institution: Hofmann, Wilhelm: Booth School of Business, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; Vohs, Kathleen D.: Carlson School of Management, University of Minnesota, MN; Baumeister, Roy F.: Department of Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL

Language: English

Abstract: In the present study, we used experience sampling to measure desires and desire regulation in everyday life. Our analysis included data from 205 adults, who furnished a total of 7,827 reports of their desires over the course of a week. Across various desire domains, results revealed substantial differences in desire frequency and strength, the degree of conflict between desires and other goals, and the likelihood of resisting desire and the success of this resistance. Desires for sleep and sex were experienced most intensively, whereas desires for tobacco and alcohol had the lowest average strength, despite the fact that these substances are thought of as addictive. Desires for leisure and sleep conflicted the most with other goals, and desires for media use and work brought about the most self-control failure. In addition, we observed support for a limited-resource model of self-control employing a novel operationalization of cumulative resource depletion: The frequency and recency of engaging in prior self-control negatively predicted people's success at resisting subsequent desires on the same day. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Life Experiences](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Resistance](#)
[*Self Control](#)
[*Desire](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

33. Do initial responses to drugs predict future use or abuse?

Citation: Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, July 2012, vol./is. 36/6(1565-1576), 0149-7634 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): de Wit, Harriet; Phillips, Tamara J

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Language: English

Abstract: Individuals vary in their initial reactions to drugs of abuse in ways that may contribute to the likelihood of subsequent drug use. In humans, most drugs of abuse produce positive subjective states such as euphoria and feelings of well-being, which may facilitate repeated use. In nonhumans, many drugs initially increase locomotor activity and produce discriminative stimulus effects, both of which have been considered to be models of human stimulant and subjective states. Both humans and nonhumans vary in their sensitivity to early acute drug effects in ways that may predict future use or self-administration, and some of these variations appear to be genetic in origin. However, it is not known exactly how the initial responses to drugs in either humans or nonhumans relate to subsequent use or abuse. In humans, positive effects of drugs facilitate continued use of a drug while negative effects discourage use, and in nonhumans, greater genetic risk for drug intake is predicted by reduced sensitivity to drug aversive effects; but whether these initial responses affect escalation of drug use, and the development of dependence is currently unknown. Although early use of a drug is a necessary step in the progression to abuse and dependence, other variables may be of greater importance in the transition from use to abuse. Alternatively, the same variables that predict initial acute drug effects and early use may significantly contribute to continued use, escalation and dependence. Here we review the existing evidence for relations between initial direct drug effects, early use, and continued use. Ultimately, these relations can only be determined from systematic longitudinal studies with comprehensive assessments from early drug

responses to progression of problem drug use. In parallel, additional investigation of initial responses in animal models as predictors of drug use will shed light on the underlying mechanisms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

34. Canada curbs Aboriginal health leadership.

Citation: The Lancet, June 2012, vol./is. 379/9832(2137), 0140-6736 (Jun 9, 2012)

Author(s): Webster, Paul C

Language: English

Abstract: Deep budget cuts to Aboriginal health groups in Canada are curbing Aboriginal leadership in confronting epidemic levels of diabetes, hypertension, HIV/AIDS, substance misuse, depression, and suicide, while reasserting government power over Aboriginal health policies and services. In late March, Canada's Conservative Government announced austerity measures that terminated funding for the First Nations Statistical Institute, the Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada, the National Center for First Nations Governance, the Aboriginal Healing Foundation, and the National Aboriginal Health Organization (NAHO), which was Canada's only organization dedicated to developing common health policies for all of its more than 600 Aboriginal groups. Life expectancy among the Inuit is 15 years shorter than the Canadian average, with suicide rates 11 times the national average and infant mortality rates three times the national average. The cuts to Aboriginal health groups leave much of what remains of health policy development for Canada's 12 million Aboriginal people in the hands of federal bureaucrats who are overwhelmingly non-Aboriginal, and who have long been blamed for the historic inequities. The Assembly of First Nations (AFN) argues that the rapid growth of Canada's Aboriginal population, and the growing prevalence of conditions like diabetes, hypertension, and depression, which are expensive to treat, necessitates health budget increases, rather than cuts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diabetes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Hypertension](#)
[*Indigenous Populations](#)
[AIDS](#)
[Health Care Costs](#)
[Leadership](#)
[Major Depression](#)
[Suicide](#)
[Health Care Policy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Elsevier](#)
Available in *print* at [Newcomb Library & Information Service](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

35. Alcohol: A major public health problem-South Asian perspective.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, 2012, vol./is. 11/2(101-120), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: Over the years, use of alcohol, excessive and prolonged, has been associated with various health hazards. With increasing clinical experience and research in the area, the association has become stronger and progressively more alarming. The evidence from different treatment settings viz. the outpatient department, inpatient setup, emergency department, and the consultation liaison services has linked the use of alcohol with a wide array of hazards to the physical and the psychological health of the users. The impact on psychological health extends beyond the users of alcohol to involve caregiver and other family members of users. Alcohol consumption is the leading risk factor for disease burden in low-mortality developing countries and the third largest risk factor in developed countries. Added to this is the fact that a significant proportion of those needing the help of de addiction service providers and of mental health professionals present to various other departments including medicine, surgery, gastroenterology, nephrology, and cardiology, among others. We present here a comprehensive review of the impact of alcohol use on health. We have reviewed the relevant literature from south Asian countries using Pubmed search. In addition, other information sources such as Cork Bibliography, published monographs, and study reports have been included in the review. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Public Health](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Asians](#)

Source: PsycINFO

36. Dimensions of social support as mediators of the forgiveness-alcohol outcome relationship.

Citation: Addictive Disorders & Their Treatment, 2012, vol./is. 11/2(64-75), 1531-5754;1535-1122 (2012)

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Religiousness and spirituality have been shown to be beneficially associated with substance abuse, yet little is known regarding specific aspects thereof. Forgiveness has been shown to be associated with alcohol-related outcomes largely through better mental health. The indirect role of social support, broadly defined, has also been examined but little if any association has been detected. Methods: Through cross-sectional multiple mediation analyses we examined 2 dimensions of social support, constructive social support and social undermining, as possible mediators of the forgiveness-alcohol outcome relationship. Results: Among college students identified as likely to be hazardous or harmful drinkers (n = 126; 9 = 60%; white = 85%), we found social undermining but not constructive social support, to play a role in the relationship between forgiveness and

overall problems' with alcohol, consumption, dependence symptoms, negative consequences of use, and risk for relapse. Further, such relationships were observed for forgiveness of self and feeling forgiven by God, but not forgiveness of others. Conclusions: Both forgiveness of self and feeling forgiven by God were individually associated with less perceived social undermining, which in turn was associated with fewer alcohol-related problems. In addition, in certain instances, direct associations between forgiveness and fewer alcohol-related problems remained. In sum, examining multidimensional social support provides clarity to its role in the forgiveness-addiction association and reinforces the importance of understanding the multidimensional nature of all variables under consideration when conducting forgiveness-based research. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Alcohols](#)
[*Forgiveness](#)
[*Social Support](#)

Source: PsycINFO

37. Dysregulation of D2-mediated dopamine transmission in monkeys after chronic escalating methamphetamine exposure.

Citation: The Journal of Neuroscience, April 2012, vol./is. 32/17(5843-5852), 0270-6474;1529-2401 (Apr 25, 2012)

Author(s): Groman, Stephanie M; Lee, Buyean; Seu, Emanuele; James, Alex S; Feiler, Karen; Mandelkern, Mark A; London, Edythe D; Jentsch, J. David

Correspondence Address: Jentsch, J. David: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, P.O. Box 951563, Los Angeles, CA, US, 90095-1563, Jentsch@psych.ucla.edu

Institution: Groman, Stephanie M.: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; Lee, Buyean: Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; Seu, Emanuele: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; James, Alex S.: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; Feiler, Karen: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; Mandelkern, Mark A.: Department of Physics, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA; London, Edythe D.: Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA; Jentsch, J. David: Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Compulsive drug-seeking and drug-taking are important substance-abuse behaviors that have been linked to alterations in dopaminergic neurotransmission and to impaired inhibitory control. Evidence supports the notions that abnormal D2 receptor-mediated dopamine transmission and inhibitory control may be heritable risk factors for addictions, and that they also reflect drug-induced neuroadaptations. To provide a mechanistic explanation for the drug-induced emergence of inhibitory-control deficits, this study examined how a chronic, escalating-dose regimen of methamphetamine administration affected dopaminergic neurochemistry and cognition in monkeys. Dopamine D2-like receptor and dopamine transporter (DAT) availability and reversal-learning performance were measured before and after exposure to methamphetamine (or saline), and brain dopamine levels were assayed at the conclusion of the study. Exposure to methamphetamine reduced dopamine D2-like receptor and DAT availability and produced transient, selective impairments in the reversal of a stimulus-outcome association. Furthermore, individual differences in the change in D2-like receptor availability in the striatum were related to the change in response to positive feedback. These data provide evidence that chronic, escalating-dose methamphetamine administration alters the dopamine system in a manner similar to that observed in methamphetamine-dependent

humans. They also implicate alterations in positive-feedback sensitivity associated with D2-like receptor dysfunction as the mechanism by which inhibitory control deficits emerge in stimulant-dependent individuals. Finally, a significant degree of neurochemical and behavioral variation in response to methamphetamine was detected, indicating that individual differences affect the degree to which drugs of abuse alter these processes. Identification of these factors ultimately may assist in the development of individualized treatments for substance dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Dopamine](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[Monkeys](#)

Source: PsycINFO

38. "Latino/as in substance abuse treatment: Substance use patterns, family history of addiction, and depression": Corrigendum.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, April 2012, vol./is. 11/2(198), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Rojas, Julio I; Hallford, Gene; Brand, Michael W; Tivis, Laura J

Institution: Rojas, Julio I.: University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK; Hallford, Gene: University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK; Brand, Michael W.: University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK; Tivis, Laura J.: Idaho State University, Meridian, ID

Language: English

Abstract: Reports an error in "Latino/as in substance abuse treatment: Substance use patterns, family history of addiction, and depression" by Julio I. Rojas, Gene Hallford, Michael W. Brand and Laura J. Tivis (Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, 2012[Jan], Vol 11[1], 75-85). In the original article, the principal author failed to give proper credit for the NIAAA grant. The acknowledgement as it should have appeared is presented in the erratum. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-05944-005). This study describes a sample of Latino/as in substance abuse treatment. We were interested in substance use patterns, gender differences, family history of addiction, and depression. Questionnaires completed by Latino/as (N = 209) were identified from 12,000 sets completed by participants in treatment from 1993-2003. Significant gender differences emerged, with Latinas reporting higher rates of stimulant abuse and depression. A family history of substance use disorders in primary or secondary family members was reported by 91% of participants. These data suggest that understanding gender differences related to substance use and depression among Latino/as in treatment warrants attention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Family History](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)

Source: PsycINFO

39. "Substance use among Chinese, Filipino, and Vietnamese adult men living in San Jose, Daly City, and San Francisco, and its implications on ATOD prevention services": Erratum.

- Citation:** Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, April 2012, vol./is. 11/2(197), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Apr 2012)
- Author(s):** Toleran, Daniel E; Tran, Phu Duc; Cabangun, Ben; Lam, John; Battle, Robynn S; Gardiner, Phillip
- Institution:** Toleran, Daniel E.: Asian American Recovery Services, Inc., San Francisco, CA; Tran, Phu Duc: Asian American Recovery Services, Inc., San Francisco, CA; Cabangun, Ben: Asian & Pacific Islander Wellness Center, San Francisco, CA; Lam, John: Asian American Recovery Services, Inc., San Francisco, CA; Battle, Robynn S.: Prevention Research Center, Berkely, CA; Gardiner, Phillip: University of California, Oakland, CA
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Reports an error in "Substance use among Chinese, Filipino, and Vietnamese adult men living in San Jose, Daly City, and San Francisco, and its implications on ATOD prevention services" by Daniel E. Toleran, Phu Duc Tran, Ben Cabangun, John Lam, Robynn S. Battle and Phillip Gardiner (Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, 2012[Jan], Vol 11[1], 86-99). In the original article, the fourth author's name was incorrect. The correct name should have appeared as John Lam, not Jon Lam. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-05944-006). This intervention study collected data on Chinese, Filipino, and Vietnamese high-risk adults to ascertain similarities and differences in drug use patterns. Study participants (N = 126) participated in a 5-week intervention study to mitigate substance abuse and the prevalence of hepatitis C and HIV among high-risk adults in San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties of California. Data reported were collected at baseline. The National Outcome Measures questionnaire was used to document individual substance use in the past 30 days. Filipinos reported higher use rates for alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and crack cocaine in the past 30 days compared with their Chinese and Vietnamese counterparts; these differences proved to be statistically significant ($p \leq .03$). Data analysis also showed that the alcohol use of Filipino and Vietnamese homosexual men was significantly greater than their Chinese counterparts ($p = .04$). A statistically significant inverse association was found for alcohol use for those in the criminal justice system during the past 30 days (odds ratio [OR] = 0.37, $p = .03$). In addition, a positive association for other tobacco use (OR = 11.98, $p = .00$) was reported for those in the criminal justice system. Age group analyses indicated a positive association for those between 18-25 years old for alcohol use (OR = 5.40, $p = .00$). These data confirm the importance of disaggregation of data. If collapsed into a general Asian or Asian and Pacific Islander ethnic group category, as is often the case, the unique behaviors of the individual groups would be lost. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Asians](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Intervention](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

40. Alcohol-related consequences in African American and European American college students.

- Citation:** Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, April 2012, vol./is. 11/2(174-191), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Apr 2012)
- Author(s):** Skidmore, Jessica R; Murphy, James G; Martens, Matthew A; Dennhardt, Ashley A
- Correspondence Address:** Skidmore, Jessica R.: University of Memphis, 202 Psychology Building, Memphis, TN, US, 38152, jskidmor@memphis.edu

- Institution:** Skidmore, Jessica R.: University of Memphis, Memphis, TN; Murphy, James G.: University of Memphis, Memphis, TN; Martens, Matthew A.: University of Missouri, Columbia, MO; Dennhardt, Ashley A.: University of Missouri, Columbia, MO
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Approximately 50% of college students report a heavy drinking episode in the past 2 weeks. This pattern of heavy episodic drinking places them at risk for experiencing alcohol-related problems. In addition, important ethnic differences exist between European American and African American college students in terms of drinking. European American college students report consuming more alcohol than African American college students, but little research exists on the differences in types and rates of problems. The current study sought to examine the differences in problems among 451 African American and European American college students using a comprehensive measure of alcohol-related problems. The effect of gender was also examined as research has found consistent gender differences in drinking. European American students experienced more problems overall and greater levels of social/interpersonal problems and risky behaviors even after controlling for drinking level. In addition, women reported significantly greater levels of problems in all domains except physical dependence, risky behaviors, and self-perception when drinking was controlled for. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Blacks](#)
[*College Students](#)
[*Racial and Ethnic Differences](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- 41. Heroin mismatch in the Motor City: Addiction, segregation, and the geography of opportunity.**
- Citation:** Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, April 2012, vol./is. 11/2(149-173), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Apr 2012)
- Author(s):** Draus, Paul; Roddy, Juliette; Greenwald, Mark
- Correspondence Address:** Draus, Paul: Department of Behavioral Sciences, University of Michigan-Dearborn, 4901 Evergreen Road, Dearborn, MI, US, 48128, draus@umd.umich.edu
- Institution:** Draus, Paul: University of Michigan-Dearborn, Dearborn, MI; Roddy, Juliette: University of Michigan-Dearborn, Dearborn, MI; Greenwald, Mark: Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** In this article, the authors used data from economic and ethnographic interviews with heroin users from Detroit, Michigan, as well as other sources, to illustrate the relationship between heroin users' mobility patterns and urban and suburban environments, especially in terms of drug acquisition and the geography of opportunity. The authors found that although geographic location and social networks associated with segregation provided central city residents and African Americans with a strategic advantage over White suburbanites in locating and purchasing heroin easily and efficiently, this same segregation effectively focuses the negative externalities of heroin markets in central city neighborhoods. Finally, the authors consider how the heroin trade reflects and reproduces the segregated post-industrial landscape and discuss directions for future research about the relationship between ethnic and economic ghettos and regional drug markets. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Economics](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Urban Environments](#)
[Geography](#)

Source: PsycINFO

42. "It's bad around here now": Tobacco, alcohol and other drug use among American Indians living on a rural reservation.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, April 2012, vol./is. 11/2(130-148), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Dennis, Mary Kate; Momper, Sandra L

Correspondence Address: Momper, Sandra L.: University of Michigan School of Social Work, 1080 South University Avenue, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, smomper@umich.edu

Institution: Dennis, Mary Kate: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI; Momper, Sandra L.: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

Language: English

Abstract: Using data about members of a midwestern American Indian reservation in eight focus groups that were conducted like "talking circles," the authors describe the participants' (N = 49) views of the current use and abuse of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs. Results indicate that the use of tobacco is pervasive; that the use of alcohol and other drugs, especially marijuana and oxycodone, are problems on this reservation because they are detrimental to health and well-being; and appropriate, available, and accessible treatment is scarce, nonexistent, or underfunded. Culturally sensitive substance abuse treatment and increased funding for treatment are major health issues for this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*American Indians](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Rural Environments](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO

43. Excessive drinking among African American men: Individual and contextual correlates.

Citation: Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, April 2012, vol./is. 11/2(113-129), 1533-2640;1533-2659 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): McCarty, Frances; DePadilla, Lara; Elifson, Kirk; Sterk, Claire

Correspondence Address: DePadilla, Lara, 1518 Clifton Road, 5th Floor, Atlanta, GA, US, 30322, ldepadi@emory.edu

Institution: McCarty, Frances: Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA; DePadilla, Lara: Emory University, Atlanta, GA; Elifson, Kirk: Emory University, Atlanta, GA; Sterk, Claire: Emory University, Atlanta, GA

Language: English

Abstract: In this article, the authors explored associations of multiple domains with regular drinking and getting drunk among adult African American men. Questionnaire-based, computer-assisted interviews were conducted with 484 men in Atlanta, Georgia. Data analysis involved multivariate logistic regression analyses. Findings show that being older

increased the odds of both drinking behaviors. Sensation seeking increased the odds of regular drinking, and having experienced childhood sexual and physical abuse increased the odds of getting drunk. Having health insurance reduced the odds of both outcomes. Insurance coverage and the heterogeneity among adult African American men must be considered in risk reduction efforts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Blacks](#)
[*Contextual Associations](#)
[*Individual Differences](#)
 Alcoholism
 Child Abuse
 Human Males
 Sensation Seeking
 Ideology

Source: PsycINFO

44. Psychological maltreatment in relation to substance use problem severity among youth.

Citation: Child Abuse & Neglect, May 2012, vol./is. 36/5(438-448), 0145-2134 (May 2012)

Author(s): Rosenkranz, Susan E; Muller, Robert T; Henderson, Joanna L

Correspondence Address: Henderson, Joanna L.: Child, Youth & Family Program, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 250 College Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5T 1R8, joanna_henderson@camh.net

Institution: Rosenkranz, Susan E.: Department of Psychology, York University, Toronto, ON; Muller, Robert T.: Department of Psychology, York University, Toronto, ON; Henderson, Joanna L.: Child, Youth & Family Program, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Research has demonstrated that experiences of childhood maltreatment are prevalent in the life histories of youth with substance use problems; however, most of this research has focused on sexual or physical abuse. The purpose of the current study was to extend the scope of previous investigations to include psychological maltreatment experiences, examining the extent to which emotional abuse and emotional neglect predict substance use problem severity among youth. The current study also sought to examine whether a cumulative model fit the data, in which the experience of multiple forms of maltreatment would be related most strongly to severity of substance use problems, or whether there was a distinct effect of psychological maltreatment. Methods: Data were collected through self-report questionnaires from 216 youth (144 males, 72 females) entering an outpatient treatment program for youth with substance use concerns. Results: Results indicated that, when considering all forms of abuse together, only emotional abuse and emotional neglect emerged as significant predictors of substance use problem severity. Furthermore, the association between psychological maltreatment and substance use problem severity was unaltered by the consideration of concurrent experiences of interpersonal violence. Conclusions: The results of the current study are consistent with those of a body of research describing the detrimental effects of psychological maltreatment. The findings have potential implications for the development and provision of trauma-informed youth substance use treatment services. The findings suggest that attending to the sequelae of psychological maltreatment may be important in assisting these youth in achieving successful treatment outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Child Neglect](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Emotional Abuse](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

45. Exploring the role of child sexual abuse and posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms in gay and bisexual men reporting compulsive sexual behavior.

Citation: Child Abuse & Neglect, May 2012, vol./is. 36/5(413-422), 0145-2134 (May 2012)

Author(s): Blain, Leah M; Muench, Fred; Morgenstern, Jon; Parsons, Jeffrey T

Correspondence Address: Blain, Leah M.: University of Missouri-St. Louis, Kathy J. Weinman Building, Lower Level, One University Blvd., St. Louis, MO, US, 63121-4400

Institution: Blain, Leah M.: Department of Psychology, University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO; Muench, Fred: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, Columbia University, New York, NY; Morgenstern, Jon: National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, Columbia University, New York, NY; Parsons, Jeffrey T.: Hunter College, City University of New York, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Compulsive sexual behavior (CSB) is an impairing yet understudied clinical phenomenon. The experience of child sexual abuse (CSA) has been implicated as an etiological factor in the development of some cases of CSB (Kuzma & Black, 2008); however, research regarding the role of CSA and related psychopathology in CSB symptomatology has been limited in the literature. The present study aimed to examine the uniqueness of the association of CSA with CSB as compared to other experiences of child maltreatment; the role of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomatology in CSB symptoms for individuals reporting CSA; and clinical differences between individuals with and without histories of CSA. Methods: Hypotheses were tested using data from a sample of 182 gay and bisexual men reporting CSB symptoms. Results: CSA prevalence was high in the tested sample (39%). CSA severity was a unique predictor of CSB symptoms, above child physical and emotional abuse, and poly-victimization status was not significantly related to CSB symptoms. Contrary to hypotheses, PTSD symptoms did not significantly mediate the role of CSA severity, although PTSD symptoms explained additional variance in CSB symptoms, with the final model accounting for over a quarter of the variance in CSB symptoms (27%). Finally, men with a history of CSA reported more CSB, depressive, and anxious symptoms than those without a history of CSA. Conclusions: Findings from the present study support the hypothesis that CSA may be uniquely related to CSB symptoms, above other forms of child maltreatment, and indicate that men with a CSA history are likely to present more severe clinical comorbidities. Clinical implications and future research directions are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*Sexual Abuse](#)
[*Sexual Addiction](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[Bisexuality](#)
[Male Homosexuality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Wernicke's encephalopathy: Expanding the diagnostic toolbox.

Citation: Neuropsychology Review, June 2012, vol./is. 22/2(181-194), 1040-7308;1573-6660 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Lough, Mary E

Correspondence Address: Lough, Mary E.: Stanford Hospital and Clinics, 300 Pasteur Drive H0105, MC 5221, Stanford, CA, US, 94305, mlough@stanfordmed.org

Institution: Lough, Mary E.: Stanford Hospital and Clinics, Stanford, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Wernicke's encephalopathy (WE) is a life threatening neurological disorder that results from thiamine (Vitamin B1) deficiency. Clinical signs include mental status changes, ataxia, oculomotor changes and nutritional deficiency. The conundrum is that the clinical presentation is highly variable. WE clinical signs, brain imaging, and thiamine blood levels, are reviewed in 53 published case reports from 2001 to 2011; 81% (43/53) were non-alcohol related. Korsakoff Syndrome or long-term cognitive neurological changes occurred in 28% (15/53). Seven WE cases (13%) had a normal magnetic resonance image (MRI). Four WE cases (8%) had normal or high thiamine blood levels. Neither diagnostic tool can be relied upon exclusively to confirm a diagnosis of WE. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Diagnosis](#)
[*Encephalopathies](#)
[*Symptoms](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. Neuroimaging of Wernicke's encephalopathy and Korsakoff's syndrome.

Citation: Neuropsychology Review, June 2012, vol./is. 22/2(170-180), 1040-7308;1573-6660 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Jung, Young-Chul; Chanraud, Sandra; Sullivan, Edith V

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Institution: Jung, Young-Chul: Department of Psychiatry, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul; Chanraud, Sandra: IMF, UMR-CNRS 5231, Universite Victor Segalen Bordeaux 2, Bordeaux; Sullivan, Edith V.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA

Language: English

Abstract: There is considerable evidence that neuroimaging findings can improve the early diagnosis of Wernicke's encephalopathy (WE) in clinical settings. The most distinctive neuroimaging finding of acute WE are cytotoxic edema and vasogenic edema, which are represented by bilateral symmetric hyperintensity alterations on T2-weighted MR images in the periphery of the third ventricle, periaqueductal area, mammillary bodies and midbrain tectal plate. An initial bout of WE can result in Korsakoff's syndrome (KS), but repeated bouts in conjunction with its typical comorbidity, chronic alcoholism, can result in signs of tissue degeneration in vulnerable brain regions. Chronic abnormalities identified with neuroimaging enable examination of brain damage in living patients with KS and have expanded the understanding of the neuropsychological deficits resulting from thiamine deficiency, alcohol neurotoxicity, and their comorbidity. Brain structure and functional studies indicate that the interactions involving the thalamus, mammillary bodies, hippocampus, frontal lobes, and cerebellum are crucial for memory formation and executive functions, and the interruption of these circuits by WE and chronic alcoholism can contribute substantially to the neuropsychological deficits in KS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Memory Disorders](#)
[*Neuroimaging](#)
[*Neuropathology](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)
Source: PsycINFO

48. Function and dysfunction of prefrontal brain circuitry in alcoholic Korsakoff's syndrome.

Citation: Neuropsychology Review, June 2012, vol./is. 22/2(154-169), 1040-7308;1573-6660 (Jun 2012)
Author(s): Oscar-Berman, Marlene
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Institution: Oscar-Berman, Marlene: Department of Neurology, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA
Language: English
Abstract: The signature symptom of alcohol-induced persisting amnesic disorder, more commonly referred to as alcoholic Korsakoff's syndrome (KS), is anterograde amnesia, or memory loss for recent events, and until the mid 20th Century, the putative brain damage was considered to be in diencephalic and medial temporal lobe structures. Overall intelligence, as measured by standardized IQ tests, usually remains intact. Preservation of IQ occurs because memories formed before the onset of prolonged heavy drinking-the types of information and abilities tapped by intelligence tests-remain relatively well preserved compared with memories recently acquired. However, clinical and experimental evidence has shown that neurobehavioral dysfunction in alcoholic patients with KS does include nonmnemonic abilities, and further brain damage involves extensive frontal and limbic circuitries. Among the abnormalities are confabulation, disruption of elements of executive functioning and cognitive control, and emotional impairments. Here, we discuss the relationship between neurobehavioral impairments in KS and alcoholism-related brain damage. More specifically, we examine the role of damage to prefrontal brain systems in the neuropsychological profile of alcoholic KS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Amnesia](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Memory Disorders](#)
[*Prefrontal Cortex](#)
Source: PsycINFO

49. Implicit memory in Korsakoff's syndrome: A review of procedural learning and priming studies.

Citation: Neuropsychology Review, June 2012, vol./is. 22/2(132-153), 1040-7308;1573-6660 (Jun 2012)
Author(s): Hayes, Scott M; Fortier, Catherine B; Levine, Andrea; Milberg, William P; McGlinchey, Regina
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Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA; Levine, Andrea: Geriatric Research & Education Clinical Center, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA; Milberg, William P.: Geriatric Research & Education Clinical Center, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA; McGlinchey, Regina: Geriatric Research & Education Clinical Center, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA

Language:

English

Abstract:

Korsakoff's syndrome (KS) is characterized by dense anterograde amnesia resulting from damage to the diencephalon region, typically resulting from chronic alcohol abuse and thiamine deficiency. This review assesses the integrity of the implicit memory system in KS, focusing on studies of procedural learning and priming. KS patients are impaired on several measures of procedural memory, most likely due to impairment in cognitive functions associated with alcohol-related neural damage outside of the diencephalon. The pattern of performance on tasks of implicit priming suggests reliance on a residual, non-flexible memory operating more or less in an automatic fashion. Our review concludes that whether measures of implicit memory reveal intact or impaired performance in individuals with KS depends heavily on specific task parameters and demands, including timing between stimuli, the specific nature of the stimuli used in a task, and the integrity of supportive cognitive functions necessary for performance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Amnesia
 *Implicit Memory
 *Learning
 *Memory Disorders
 *Priming
 Alcoholism

Source:

PsycINFO

50. Context memory in Korsakoff's syndrome.**Citation:**

Neuropsychology Review, June 2012, vol./is. 22/2(117-131), 1040-7308;1573-6660 (Jun 2012)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Memory for contextual information and target-context integration are crucial for successful episodic memory formation and are impaired in patients with Korsakoff's syndrome. In this paper we review the evidence for the notion that a context memory deficit makes an important contribution to the amnesia in these patients. First, we focus on anterograde memory for contextual (spatial and temporal) information. Next, the use of contextual cues in memory retrieval is examined and their role in retrograde amnesia and confabulation. Evidence on the role of contextual cues and associations in working memory is discussed in relation to the underlying neurocognitive mechanisms and their dissociation from long-term encoding. Finally, we focus on implicit learning of contextual information in Korsakoff patients. It can be concluded that Korsakoff patients are impaired in the explicit processing of contextual information and in target-context binding, both in long-term (retrograde and anterograde) memory and in working memory. These results extend the context memory deficit hypothesis. In contrast, implicit

contextual learning is relatively preserved in these patients. These findings are discussed in relation to evidence of dysfunction of the extended diencephalic-hippocampal memory circuit in Korsakoff's syndrome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Amnesia](#)
[*Episodic Memory](#)
[*Memory Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

51. Remote memory function and dysfunction in Korsakoff's syndrome.

Citation: Neuropsychology Review, June 2012, vol./is. 22/2(105-116), 1040-7308;1573-6660 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Race, Elizabeth; Verfaellie, Mieke

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Institution: Race, Elizabeth: Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA; Verfaellie, Mieke: Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Korsakoff's syndrome (KS) is a pervasive disorder of memory characterized by both anterograde and retrograde amnesia. Although retrograde memory impairment in KS has been less frequently studied, the status of remote memory in KS has been tested across a number of different tasks that measure knowledge of public information (e.g., famous faces/news events), general semantic information (e.g., vocabulary words), personal semantic information (e.g., facts about oneself), and autobiographical events (e.g., events from one's personal past). In each of these domains, Korsakoff patients demonstrate remote memory impairments that can extend back many years or decades. In addition, a majority of studies report that the extensive remote memory impairment in KS is temporally graded, with relative preservation of memories from childhood and early adulthood. The current paper reviews published experimental studies of remote memory in KS, with particular attention paid to (a) the selectivity of the deficit with respect to the age of the memory and (b) the relationship of memory impairment to underlying neuropathology. We discuss the significance of the reported pattern and extent of remote memory impairment with respect to theories about the nature of the underlying cognitive deficits in KS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cognitive Impairment](#)
[*Life Experiences](#)
[*Memory](#)
[*Memory Disorders](#)
[Amnesia](#)

Source: PsycINFO

52. Anterograde episodic memory in Korsakoff syndrome.

Citation: Neuropsychology Review, June 2012, vol./is. 22/2(93-104), 1040-7308;1573-6660 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Fama, Rosemary; Pitel, Anne-Lise; Sullivan, Edith V

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Language: English

Abstract: A profound anterograde memory deficit for information, regardless of the nature of the material, is the hallmark of Korsakoff syndrome, an amnesic condition resulting from severe thiamine (vitamin B1) deficiency. Since the late nineteenth century when the Russian physician, S. S. Korsakoff, initially described this syndrome associated with "polyneuropathy," the observed global amnesia has been a primary focus of neuroscience and neuropsychology. In this review we highlight the historical studies that examined anterograde episodic memory processes in KS, present a timeline and evidence supporting the myriad theories proffered to account for this memory dysfunction, and summarize what is known about the neuroanatomical correlates and neural systems presumed affected in KS. Rigorous study of KS amnesia and associated memory disorders of other etiologies provide evidence for distinct mnemonic component processes and neural networks imperative for normal declarative and nondeclarative memory abilities and for mnemonic processes spared in KS, from whence emerged the appreciation that memory is not a unitary function. Debate continues regarding the qualitative and quantitative differences between KS and other amnesias and what brain regions and neural pathways are necessary and sufficient to produce KS amnesia. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Amnesia](#)
[*Episodic Memory](#)
[*Memory Disorders](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. The evolution and treatment of Korsakoff's syndrome: Out of sight, out of mind?

Citation: Neuropsychology Review, June 2012, vol./is. 22/2(81-92), 1040-7308;1573-6660 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Thomson, A. D; Guerrini, Irene; Marshall, E. Jane

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Institution: Thomson, A. D.: Molecular Psychiatry Laboratory, University College London, London; Guerrini, Irene: Bexley Substance Misuse Service, South London & Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London; Marshall, E. Jane: Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London

Language: English

Abstract: Wernicke's Encephalopathy is an acute neuro-psychiatric condition caused by an insufficient supply of thiamine (Vitamin B1) to the brain. If undiagnosed or inadequately treated, it is likely to proceed to Korsakoff's Syndrome. Wernicke's Encephalopathy can result from dietary deficiency alone and this form is usually successfully treated, with little chance of Korsakoff's Syndrome supervening. On the other hand, thiamine deficiency associated with alcohol misuse/dependence may require up to 1 gram of thiamine IV in the first 24 hours to be treated successfully. The reasons for this difference in treatment will be discussed. Thiamine diphosphate acts as a co-factor for a number of thiamine-dependent enzymes. Thiamine deficiency leads to a reduction in the activity of these enzymes, and this leads to alterations in mitochondrial activity, impairment of

oxidative metabolism, decreased energy status and eventually selective neuronal death. The damage caused by the combination of thiamine deficiency and alcohol metabolism probably interferes with adequate thiamine transport at a number of sites in the body, including the blood-brain barrier, as well as causing damage to the apoenzymes which then require higher concentrations of thiamine to work normally. The accumulated damage is likely to render the use of oral thiamine therapeutically inadequate since the body is unable to produce high enough concentrations of thiamine in the blood to traverse the blood-brain barrier. Some individuals are probably genetically predisposed to develop Wernicke's. Long before individuals with alcohol misuse or dependence develop Wernicke's Encephalopathy the neurons and other cells of the body are functioning sub-optimally because of the inadequate supply of thiamine and the neurotoxic effect of alcohol. This relative deficiency initiates a series of pathological changes which accumulate and further interfere with the supply of thiamine and its utilisation at a time when the requirements are increased. The best treatment for Korsakoff's Syndrome is timely recognition of Wernicke's Encephalopathy and appropriate intervention and prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Memory Disorders](#)
[*Nutritional Deficiencies](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)
[Encephalopathies](#)
[Neurotoxicity](#)
[Vitamins](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. Neuroanatomy and neuropathology associated with Korsakoff's syndrome.

Citation: Neuropsychology Review, June 2012, vol./is. 22/2(72-80), 1040-7308;1573-6660 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Kril, Jillian J; Harper, Clive G

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Institution: Kril, Jillian J.: Discipline of Pathology, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW; Harper, Clive G.: Discipline of Pathology, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Although the neuropathology of Korsakoff's syndrome (KS) was first described well over a century ago and the characteristic brain pathology does not pose a diagnostic challenge to pathologists, there is still controversy over the neuroanatomical substrate of the distinctive memory impairment in these patients. Cohort studies of KS suggest a central role for the mammillary bodies and mediodorsal thalamus, and quantitative studies suggest additional damage to the anterior thalamus is required. Rare cases of KS caused by pathologies other than those of nutritional origin provide support for the role of the anterior thalamus and mammillary bodies. Taken together the evidence to date shows that damage to the thalamus and hypothalamus is required, in particular the anterior thalamic nucleus and the medial mammillary nucleus of the hypothalamus. As these nuclei form part of wider memory circuits, damage to the inter-connecting white matter tracts can also result in a similar deficit as direct damage to the nuclei. Although these nuclei and their connections appear to be the primary site of damage, input from other brain regions within the circuits, such as the frontal cortex and hippocampus, or more distant regions, including the cerebellum and amygdala, may have a modulatory role on memory function. Further studies to confirm the precise site(s) and extend of brain damage

necessary for the memory impairment of KS are required. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Memory Disorders](#)
[*Neuroanatomy](#)
[*Neuropathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Wernicke's encephalopathy and Korsakoff's syndrome revisited.

Citation: Neuropsychology Review, June 2012, vol./is. 22/2(69-71), 1040-7308;1573-6660 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Sullivan, Edith V; Fama, Rosemary

Correspondence Address: Sullivan, Edith V.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, 401 Quarry Road, Stanford, CA, US, 94305-5723, edie@stanford.edu

Institution: Sullivan, Edith V.: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA; Fama, Rosemary: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA

Language: English

Abstract: This issue is divided into three parts: 1) neuroanatomy and treatment of Wernicke's Encephalopathy (WE) and Korsakoff's Syndrome (KS) 2) the role of KS in identifying component processes of memory and considerations of nonmnemonic contributions to the memory impairment; and 3) diagnosis supplemented by neuroradiological signs and medical symptoms with confirmation from animal models. The set of papers marches through the dissociable component processes of memory identified by rigorous study of patients with alcoholic KS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media, LLC; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Encephalopathies](#)
[*Memory Disorders](#)
[*Neuroanatomy](#)
[*Wernicke's Syndrome](#)
[Animal Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

56. Genetic association analyses of PDYN polymorphisms with heroin and cocaine addiction.

Citation: Genes, Brain & Behavior, June 2012, vol./is. 11/4(415-423), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Clarke, T.-K; Ambrose-Lanci, L; Ferraro, T. N; Berrettini, W. H; Kampman, K. M; Dackis, C. A; Pettinati, H. M; O'Brien, C. P; Oslin, D. W; Lohoff, F. W

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N.: Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; Berrettini, W. H.: Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; Kampman, K. M.: Treatment Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; Dackis, C. A.: Treatment Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; Pettinati, H. M.: Treatment Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; O'Brien, C. P.: Treatment Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; Oslin, D. W.: Treatment Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA; Lohoff, F. W.: Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA

Language:

English

Abstract:

Genetic factors are believed to account for 30-50% of the risk for cocaine and heroin addiction. Dynorphin peptides, derived from the prodynorphin (PDYN) precursor, bind to opioid receptors, preferentially the kappa-opioid receptor, and may mediate the aversive effects of drugs of abuse. Dynorphin peptides produce place aversion in animals and produce dysphoria in humans. Cocaine and heroin have both been shown to increase expression of PDYN in brain regions relevant for drug reward and use. Polymorphisms in PDYN are therefore hypothesized to increase risk for addiction to drugs of abuse. In this study, 3 polymorphisms in PDYN (rs1022563, rs910080 and rs1997794) were genotyped in opioid-addicted [248 African Americans (AAs) and 1040 European Americans (EAs)], cocaine-addicted (1248 AAs and 336 EAs) and control individuals (674 AAs and 656 EAs). Sex-specific analyses were also performed as a previous study identified PDYN polymorphisms to be more significantly associated with female opioid addicts. We found rs1022563 to be significantly associated with opioid addiction in EAs [P = 0.03, odds ratio (OR) = 1.31; false discovery rate (FDR) corrected q-value]; however, when we performed female-specific association analyses, the OR increased from 1.31 to 1.51. Increased ORs were observed for rs910080 and rs199774 in female opioid addicts also in EAs. No statistically significant associations were observed with cocaine or opioid addiction in AAs. These data show that polymorphisms in PDYN are associated with opioid addiction in EAs and provide further evidence that these risk variants may be more relevant in females. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The Authors. Genes, Brain and Behavior-Blackwell Publishing Ltd and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Cocaine
 *Drug Abuse
 *Genetics
 *Heroin Addiction
 *Polymorphism

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)**57. Common transcriptional effects in the mouse striatum following chronic treatment with heroin and methamphetamine.****Citation:**

Genes, Brain & Behavior, June 2012, vol./is. 11/4(404-414), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Jun 2012)

Author(s):

Piechota, M; Korostynski, M; Sikora, M; Golda, S; Dzbek, J; Przewlocki, R

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Language: English

Abstract: The molecular alterations that underlie the long-lasting behavioural effects of drugs of abuse, such as psychomotor sensitization and physical dependence, are still not known. Moreover, it is not known which molecular effects are similar for addictive drugs from various pharmacological classes. In this study, we utilized whole-genome microarray profiling to evaluate the detailed time-course of transcriptional alterations in the mouse striatum during chronic treatment with heroin (HER) and methamphetamine (METH) and after period of spontaneous withdrawal. We identified 27 genes regulated by chronic drug administration. The overlap between lists of HER- and METH-induced genes was highly significant. The most substantial impact on the gene expression profile was observed for circadian genes (Per1, Per2 and Nr1d1). However, changing the treatment scheme from diurnal to nocturnal was sufficient to attenuate the drug-induced changes in circadian gene mRNA levels. Both of the drugs caused a dose-dependent induction in glucocorticoid-dependent genes with relatively long mRNA half-lives (Fkbp5, Sult1a1 and Plin4). The analysis also showed a drug-regulated group of transcripts enriched in the nucleus accumbens and includes well known (Pdyn, Cartpt and Rgs2) as well as new (Fam40b and Inmt) candidate genes. All identified alterations in the striatal transcriptome were transient and persisted up to 6 days after withdrawal. Behavioural sensitization, however, was maintained throughout the 12-day withdrawal period for both HER and METH. We suggest that transient gene expression alterations during drug treatment and in the early period of withdrawal are involved in the establishment of persistent neuroplastic alterations responsible for the development of drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors. Genes, Brain and Behavior-Blackwell Publishing Ltd and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Heroin](#)
[*Methamphetamine](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[*Visual Cortex](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

58. Chloride intracellular channels modulate acute ethanol behaviors in *Drosophila*, *Caenorhabditis elegans* and mice.

Citation: Genes, Brain & Behavior, June 2012, vol./is. 11/4(387-397), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Bhandari, P; Hill, J. S; Farris, S. P; Costin, B; Martin, I; Chan, C.-L; Alaimo, J. T; Bettinger, J. C; Davies, A. G; Miles, M. F; Grotewiel, M

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Costin, B.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Martin, I.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Chan, C.-L.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Alaimo, J. T.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Bettinger, J. C.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Davies, A. G.: Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Miles, M. F.: Department of Human and Molecular Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; Grotewiel, M.: Department of Human and Molecular Genetics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA

Language:	English
Abstract:	Identifying genes that influence behavioral responses to alcohol is critical for understanding the molecular basis of alcoholism and ultimately developing therapeutic interventions for the disease. Using an integrated approach that combined the power of the <i>Drosophila</i> , <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> and mouse model systems with bioinformatics analyses, we established a novel, conserved role for chloride intracellular channels (CLICs) in alcohol-related behavior. CLIC proteins might have several biochemical functions including intracellular chloride channel activity, modulation of transforming growth factor (TGF)- signaling, and regulation of ryanodine receptors and A-kinase anchoring proteins. We initially identified vertebrate <i>Clic4</i> as a candidate ethanol-responsive gene via bioinformatic analysis of data from published microarray studies of mouse and human ethanol-related genes. We confirmed that <i>Clic4</i> expression was increased by ethanol treatment in mouse prefrontal cortex and also uncovered a correlation between basal expression of <i>Clic4</i> in prefrontal cortex and the locomotor activating and sedating properties of ethanol across the BXD mouse genetic reference panel. Furthermore, we found that disruption of the sole <i>Clic</i> <i>Drosophila</i> orthologue significantly blunted sensitivity to alcohol in flies, that mutations in two <i>C. elegans</i> <i>Clic</i> orthologues, <i>exc-4</i> and <i>exl-1</i> , altered behavioral responses to acute ethanol in worms and that viral-mediated overexpression of <i>Clic4</i> in mouse brain decreased the sedating properties of ethanol. Together, our studies demonstrate key roles for <i>Clic</i> genes in behavioral responses to acute alcohol in <i>Drosophila</i> , <i>C. elegans</i> and mice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication:	HOLDER: The Authors. Genes, Brain and Behavior-Blackwell Publishing Ltd and International Behavioural and Neural Genetics Society; YEAR: 2012
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	*Alcoholism *Ethanol *Genes *Chloride Channel Animal Models Drosophila Mice
Source:	PsycINFO
Full Text:	Available in <i>fulltext</i> at Wiley

59. Translational behaviour-genetic studies of alcohol: Are we there yet?

Citation:	Genes, Brain & Behavior, June 2012, vol./is. 11/4(375-386), 1601-1848;1601-183X (Jun 2012)
Author(s):	Crabbe, J. C
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Institution:	Crabbe, J. C.: VA Medical Center (R&D12), Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR
Language:	English

Abstract: In biomedical research, one key stage of translating basic science knowledge to clinical practice is the reconciliation of phenotypes employed for laboratory animal studies with those important for the clinical condition. Alcohol dependence (AD) is a prototypic complex genetic trait. There is a long history of behaviour-genetic studies of AD in both human subjects and various genetic animal models. This review assesses the state of the art in our understanding of the genetic contributions to AD. In particular, it primarily focuses on the phenotypes studied in mouse genetic animal models, comparing them to the aspects of the human condition they are intended to target. It identifies several features of AD where genetic animal models have been particularly useful, and tries to identify understudied areas where there is good promise for further genetic animal model work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Genetics](#)
[*Phenotypes](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

60. Mephentermine dependence: An emerging challenge.

Citation: CNS Neuroscience & Therapeutics, June 2012, vol./is. 18/6(509-510), 1755-5930 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Kumar Mattoo, Surendra; Parakh, Preeti

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Language: English

Abstract: Presents a case report of a 26 year man who was presented to the Drug De-addiction and Treatment Centre at the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India in late 2011. He reported occasional use of tobacco, cannabis, and alcohol in high school, followed by dextropropoxyphene 65 mg capsules. Dose reduction resulted in withdrawal features like lacrimation, rhinorrhoea, body aches, and intense craving. Six months later, he was taking mephentermine injections daily, in gradually escalating doses. Procuring it was costing him 2-3 times more than his expenses on opioids. He denied any illegal or criminal activity, but owned up lying and stealing at home. Feigning physical symptoms, he sought money for medical consultations. Clinical examination revealed multiple needle puncture marks along the veins over both forearms. Cardiovascular examination was normal except for tachycardia and hypertension. Body mass index was 23.30. No other abnormality was detected on systemic examination. Haemogram, liver function tests, and renal function tests were normal. Objective evidence of presence of mephentermine in the body could not be obtained due to lack of resources for the same. No abnormality was detected on mental status examination. He complained of lassitude and restlessness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)

*Drug Dependency
*Vasoconstrictor Drugs

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

61. The use of alprazolam by people who inject drugs in Melbourne, Australia.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, June 2012, vol./is. 31/4(585-590), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Horyniak, Danielle; Reddel, Siobhan; Quinn, Brendan; Dietze, Paul

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Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: In Australia, people who inject drugs (PWID) commonly report the use of benzodiazepines (BZDs). This paper explores the emerging use of alprazolam among PWID in Melbourne, Australia. Design and Methods: This study reports on 3 years of data collected through the Victorian Illicit Drug Reporting System (2008-2010). Structured interviews were conducted with 451 PWID and analysed using odds ratios and -tests for trends over time. Results: While the proportion of PWID reporting recent BZD use remained stable over time, the proportion reporting alprazolam to be their most commonly used BZD fluctuated, peaking in 2009. Alprazolam users were significantly more likely to report using illicit BZDs and to report recent BZD injection compared with users of other BZDs. Alprazolam use was associated with the sale of drugs for cash, but not with other criminal activities. Discussion and Conclusion: The fluctuations in alprazolam use over time may be reflective of medical practitioners ceasing to prescribe alprazolam in response to reports of associated harms; however, this may in turn be driving the illicit alprazolam market. While the data do not indicate a clear association between alprazolam use and harms, considering the potential severity of associated harms and the association between alprazolam use and anterograde amnesia, patterns of alprazolam use among PWID should be closely monitored. Potential changes to prescribing practice should consider unintended consequences, such as replacement with other BZD types, or illicitly obtained BZDs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alprazolam
*Benzodiazepines
*Drug Usage

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

62. A pilot study examining perceived rejection and secrecy in relation to illicit drug use and associated stigma.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, June 2012, vol./is. 31/4(573-579), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jun 2012)

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Institution: Palamar, Joseph J.: Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development, New York University, New York, NY

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: Illicit drug use is a stigmatised behaviour; therefore, users tend to experience rejection and remain secretive about use. However, stigma-related rejection and secrecy can adversely affect those who reject abstinence. This study aimed to modify measures to assess these concepts with regard to illicit drug use and examine how they relate to use of various drugs and associated perception of public stigma. Design and Methods: An Internet-based convenience sample (n = 700) was surveyed to pilot items modified from previous scales in order to assess these concepts with regard to drug use. As perceived rejection and secrecy are related and potentially overlapping constructs, exploratory factor analysis was conducted to examine the underlying structure of items previously used to assess these concepts. These variables were examined in relation to sociodemographic characteristics, perceived public stigma and use of various drugs (marijuana, powder cocaine, ecstasy and nonmedical use of opioids and prescription stimulants). Results: After factor reduction, perceived rejection and secrecy loaded as two distinct, but related concepts. These modified measures had moderate to high internal consistency and both concepts were positively related to perceived public stigma and use of various drugs. Discussion and Conclusions: This pilot study demonstrated validity evidence for these measures and results suggest that illicit drug use and associated stigma are related to increased feelings of rejection and secrecy in users. Research is needed to examine whether stigma towards users serves as a deterrent to use because rejection and secrecy are associated with adverse psychosocial outcomes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Secrecy](#)
[*Social Acceptance](#)
[*Stigma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

63. The efficacy of interviewing young drug users through online chat.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, June 2012, vol./is. 31/4(566-572), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Barratt, Monica J

Correspondence Address: Barratt, Monica J.: National Drug Research Institute, Faculty of Health Sciences, Curtin University, 54-62 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy, VIC, Australia, 3065, m.barratt@curtin.edu.au

Institution: Barratt, Monica J.: National Drug Research Institute, Faculty of Health Sciences, Curtin University, Melbourne, VIC

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: Despite the fact that most young people who use 'party drugs' also use the Internet, accounts of drugs research involving qualitative interviewing using real-time instant messaging or online chat are yet to be published. This paper assesses the efficacy of conducting qualitative research interviews with young party drug users through instant messaging. Design and Methods: In 2007-2008, 837 Australian residents who reported recent use of psychostimulants and/or hallucinogens and participated in online drug discussion completed a web survey and a subsample of 27 completed online interviews (median age 21, range 17-37, 59% male). Results: Experienced drug users were more likely to volunteer to be interviewed than novices. The time and space flexibility provided by the online interviews was convenient; however, interviews were more prone to interruption. Establishing legitimacy, personal disclosure, appropriate linguistic style and humour facilitated the development of rapport and enabled the production of more detailed and in-depth data. These strategies were not successful in all cases and when unsuccessful, interviewees were more easily able to exit the interview by

choosing not to respond. Discussion and Conclusions: Young drug users already using the Internet to chat about drugs find online interviewing an acceptable and convenient way to contribute to research. With adequate preparation to develop technical and cultural competencies, online interviewing offers an effective way of engaging with young people that is worthy of consideration by researchers in the alcohol and other drug field. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Usage](#)
[*Internet](#)
[*Interviewing](#)
[*Messages](#)
[*Computer Mediated Communication](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

64. Predisposed violent drug users versus drug users who commit violence: Does the order of onset translate to differences in the severity of violent offending?

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, June 2012, vol./is. 31/4(558-565), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Torok, Michelle; Darke, Shane; Kaye, Sharlene

Correspondence Address: Torok, Michelle: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2052, m.torok@med.unsw.edu.au

Institution: Torok, Michelle: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Darke, Shane: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW; Kaye, Sharlene: National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: To determine whether there were differences in drug use profiles, psychopathology, and severity of violence among regular illicit drug users in respect to the order of onset of drug use and violence. Design and Methods: A cross-sectional survey utilising self-report data was administered to 327 regular illicit drug users in Sydney, Australia. Results: Those who first committed violent crime prior to illicit drug use were found to have more serious offending patterns (greater frequency, arrest for more serious violence, earlier age of onset, and more weapon use). Being male, having a history of child abuse and greater severity of conduct disorder were independent predictors of committing violence before drug use. Discussion and Conclusions: Whilst the nature of the data does not permit causative conclusions, it appears that the order of onset of illicit drug use and violent crime is associated with heterogeneous offending patterns. Early onset violence was associated with more severe violent crimes in later adulthood, whereas violence which proceeded drug use was more strongly linked to systemic risks. The findings have implications for early intervention among children with conduct disorder and also for using drug and alcohol treatment services to reduce specific risks associated with violence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Severity \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Violent Crime](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

65. Early childhood experiences, parenting and the process of drug dependency among young people in Tehran, Iran.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, June 2012, vol./is. 31/4(461-468), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jun 2012)
- Author(s):** Mirlashari, Jila; Demirkol, Apo; Salsali, Mahvash; Rafiey, Hassan; Jahanbani, Jahanfar
- Correspondence Address:** Salsali, Mahvash: School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Science, Tehran, Iran, 6459, m_salsali@hotmail.com
- Institution:** Mirlashari, Jila: School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Science, Tehran; Demirkol, Apo: SSWAHS Drug Health Services, Liverpool Drug Health Services, Liverpool Hospital, Liverpool, NSW; Salsali, Mahvash: School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Science, Tehran; Rafiey, Hassan: University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran; Jahanbani, Jahanfar: Oral Pathology Department, Islamic Azad University, Tehran
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Introduction and Aims: Substance abuse has become a major public health problem in Iran. The process of developing an addiction is complex and multifaceted. Early childhood experiences are thought to be one of the important determinants of addictive behaviour. The aim of this qualitative study is to explore the early childhood experiences, especially the experiences within the immediate family, of current substance-using young adults in Iran. Design and Methods: The study is qualitative in nature. In-depth interviews were conducted with 15 young men and women who were either in treatment for their addiction or were active drug users at the time of the interviews. Moreover, four interviews have been conducted with family members of participants. Results: The majority of the participants experienced traumatic events during childhood and came from dysfunctional families. There appears to be a significant disconnect between these individuals and their families. An obedience-instilling parenting style and parents' knowledge and attitude toward drug using and prevention were also identified as important determinants of substance use. Discussion and Conclusions: The results of this research point out the need for early interventions for at-risk families as well as at-risk individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Early Experience](#)
[*Parenting](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

66. Baseline assessment of community knowledge and attitudes toward drug use and harm reduction in Kabul, Afghanistan.

- Citation:** Drug and Alcohol Review, June 2012, vol./is. 31/4(451-460), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jun 2012)
- Author(s):** Stanekzai, Mohammad Raza; Todd, Catherine S; Orr, Mark G; Bayan, Shairshah; Rasuli, Mohammad Zafar; Wardak, Saifur-Rehman; Strathdee, Steffanie A
- Correspondence Address:** Todd, Catherine S., 622 W. 168th Street, New York, NY, US, 10032, cst2121@columbia.edu
- Institution:** Stanekzai, Mohammad Raza: International Rescue Committee, Kabul; Todd, Catherine S.: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Columbia University, New York, NY; Orr, Mark G.: Heilbrunn Department of Population and Family Health, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY; Bayan, Shairshah: German Technical Cooperation, Kabul; Rasuli, Mohammad Zafar: Ministry of Counter Narcotics, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul; Wardak, Saifur-Rehman: Ministry of Public

Health, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul; Strathdee, Steffanie A.: Division of International Health and Cross-Cultural Medicine, University of California, San Diego, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Introduction and Aims: Problem drug use has been identified as a significant public health problem in Afghanistan. The study aim was to assess community knowledge and attitude toward drug use and harm reduction in Kabul, Afghanistan. Design and Methods: A cross-sectional convenience sample of community representatives of 10 possible professions were recruited, distributed between the 17 Kabul city districts in 2007. A questionnaire measured sociodemographic characteristics and awareness, knowledge, and attitudes toward drug use and harm reduction. Logistic regression and cluster analysis were performed to test for associations with participant attitude. Results: Of 210 participants, mean age was 36.7 years. Most (98.6%) were Afghan and employed (87.6%). Most (88.6%) were aware of problem drug use in Afghanistan, primarily attributed to unemployment. The majority of participants agreed that addiction is a disease (88.6%) and believed more and better treatment and vocational training facilities were needed (90.5%). Use of only punitive measures in response to drug use was favoured by few (7.1%) participants. Only 33.3% of participants could correctly identify legal consequences of drug use. Discussion and Conclusions: Community acknowledgement of problem drug use and support for addiction treatment are present in Kabul, Afghanistan. However, knowledge gaps concerning drug laws and harm reduction should be addressed in efforts to introduce culturally appropriate harm reduction programming. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Community Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Usage Attitudes](#)
[*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Health Knowledge](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

67. Risk of injury from alcohol and drug use in the emergency department: A case-crossover study.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Review, June 2012, vol./is. 31/4(431-438), 0959-5236;1465-3362 (Jun 2012)

Author(s): Cherpitel, Cheryl J; Ye, Yu; Watters, Katie; Brubacher, Jeffrey R; Stenstrom, Rob

Correspondence Address: Cherpitel, Cheryl J., 6475 Christie Avenue, Suite 400, Emeryville, CA, US, 94608, ccherpitel@arg.org

Institution: Cherpitel, Cheryl J.: Alcohol Research Group, Emeryville, CA; Ye, Yu: Alcohol Research Group, Emeryville, CA; Watters, Katie: Centre for Addictions Research of BC, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC; Brubacher, Jeffrey R.: Department of Emergency Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC; Stenstrom, Rob: Department of Emergency Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC

Language: English

Abstract: Abstract Introduction and Aims. A substantial literature exists demonstrating the risk of injury from alcohol, but less is known about the association of alcohol in combination with other drugs and injury. This study examined the risk of injury associated with alcohol and drug use prior to the event. Design and Methods. Case-crossover analysis was used to estimate the relative risk (RR) of injury due to alcohol use alone, compared with alcohol in combination with other drug use in a sample of emergency department injured patients from two sites in Vancouver, British Columbia (n = 443). Alcohol and drug use in the 6 h prior to injury was compared with the patient's use of these substances during the same 6 h period the day prior and the week prior to injury. Results. Using multiple

matching for the two control time periods, RR of injury was significantly related to both alcohol use (RR = 3.3) and to alcohol combined with drug use (RR = 3.0), but not to drug use alone. Effect modification was found only for age for alcohol combined with drug use, with a significant increase in injury risk (P = 0.087) for those over 30. Discussion and Conclusion. While a similar elevated risk of injury was found for alcohol use alone and alcohol used with other drugs, the literature suggests that alcohol in combination with some drugs may be potentially more risky for injury occurrence. Findings suggest the need for future research on risk of injury for specific alcohol and drug combinations.[Cherpitel CJ, Ye Y, Watters K, Brubacher JR, Stenstrom R. Risk of injury from alcohol and drug use in the emergency department: A case-crossover study. *Drug Alcohol Rev* 2012;31:431-438] (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol. May-Jun, 2010. Lausanne. Switzerland. This article was presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Injuries](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Treatment Facilities](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley](#)

68. Key concepts in glioblastoma therapy.

Citation: *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry*, July 2012, vol./is. 83/7(753-760), 0022-3050 (Jul 2012)

Author(s): Bartek, Jiri Jr.; Ng, Kimberly; Bartek, Jiri; Fischer, Walter; Carter, Bob; Chen, Clark C

Correspondence Address: Chen, Clark C.: Center for Theoretical and Applied Neurosurgery, UCSD Center for Theoretical and Applied Neurosurgery, UCSD, Jimmy Fund 620A, 44 Binney Street, Boston, MA, US, 02115-6084, clarkchen@ucsd.edu

Institution: Bartek, Jiri: Department of Neurosurgery, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm; Ng, Kimberly: Department of Radiation Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA; Bartek, Jiri: Danish Cancer Society Research Center, Copenhagen; Fischer, Walter: Department of Neurosurgery, Copenhagen; Carter, Bob.: Center for Theoretical and Applied Neurosurgery, UCSD, San Diego, CA; Chen, Clark C.: Center for Theoretical and Applied Neurosurgery, UCSD, San Diego, CA

Language: English

Abstract: Glioblastoma is the most common form of primary brain cancer and remains one of the most aggressive forms of human cancer. Current standard of care involves maximal surgical resection followed by concurrent therapy with radiation and the DNA alkylating agent temozolomide. Despite this aggressive regimen, the median survival remains approximately 14 months. Meaningful strategies for therapeutic intervention are desperately needed. Development of such strategies will require an understanding of the therapeutic concepts that have evolved over the past three decades. This article reviews the key principles that drive the formulation of therapeutic strategies in glioblastoma. Specifically, the concepts of tumour heterogeneity, oncogene addiction, non-oncogene addiction, tumour initiating cells, tumour microenvironment, non-coding sequences and DNA damage response will be reviewed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Brain Neoplasms](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

69. Implications and strategies for clinical management of co-occurring substance use in bipolar disorder.

Citation: Psychiatric Annals, May 2012, vol./is. 42/5(190-197), 0048-5713;1938-2456 (May 2012)
Author(s): Tolliver, Bryan K; Hartwell, Karen J
Correspondence Address: Tolliver, Bryan K.: Clinical Neuroscience Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, 67 President Street, Charleston, SC, US, 29425, tollive@musc.edu
Institution: Tolliver, Bryan K.: Clinical Neuroscience Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC; Hartwell, Karen J.: Clinical Neuroscience Division, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC
Language: English
Abstract: The strikingly high prevalence of substance use disorders in persons with bipolar disorder is well established. Epidemiologic studies have found that 50% to 60% of people with bipolar disorder will develop at least one substance use disorder (SUD) in their lifetime, establishing bipolar disorder as the Axis I diagnosis most commonly associated with a comorbid SUD. The impact of SUD comorbidity in bipolar disorder is enormous, both for patients and their families and for the US health care system. The impact of SUD comorbidity in bipolar disorder is enormous, both for patients and their families and for the US health care system. Accordingly, screening for nicotine dependence should be a routine part of intake and longitudinal assessment. When feasible, urine drug screening and confirmatory testing of alcohol use biomarkers such as carbohydrate deficient transferrin and gamma-glutamyltransferase can aid clinical risk assessment, especially in patients with poor insight or low motivation. Finally, it is imperative that treatment planning and management for all bipolar patients with comorbid SUDs include assessment of suicidal ideation at every visit. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Bipolar Disorder](#)
[*Clinical Practice](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Disease Management](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Strategies](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

70. Nursing under the influence: A relational ethics perspective.

Citation: Nursing Ethics, May 2012, vol./is. 19/3(380-389), 0969-7330;1477-0989 (May 2012)
Author(s): Kunyk, Diane; Austin, Wendy
Correspondence Address: Kunyk, Diane, 47 Westbrook Drive, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T6J 2C8, diane.kunyk@ualberta.ca
Institution: Kunyk, Diane: University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB; Austin, Wendy: University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB
Language: English
Abstract: When nurses have active and untreated addictions, patient safety may be compromised and nurse-health endangered. Genuine responses are required to fulfil nurses' moral obligations to their patients as well as to their nurse-colleagues. Guided by core elements of relational ethics, the influences of nursing organizational responses along with the practice environment in shaping the situation are contemplated. This approach identifies

the importance of consistency with nursing values, acknowledges nurses interdependence, and addresses the role of nursing organization as moral agent. By examining the relational space, the tension between what appears to be opposing moral responsibilities may be healed. Ongoing discourse to identify authentic actions for the professional practice issue of nursing under the influence is called upon. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Conference Information: Canadian Nurses Association Biennial Convention entitled 'Innovation in Action: The Power of Nursing'. Jun, 2010. Halifax, NS, Canada. Parts of this article were previously presented at the aforementioned conference.

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Ethics](#)
[*Morality](#)
[*Nurses](#)
[*Nursing](#)
[Safety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCOhost](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

71. Letter to the editor regarding "Exiting prostitution: An integrated model," by I. M. Baker, R. L. Dalla, & C. Williamson, *Violence Against Women*, 16, 579-600.

Citation: Violence Against Women, March 2012, vol./is. 18/3(371-372), 1077-8012;1552-8448 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Ohlund, Lennart S; Gronbladh, Leif

Institution: Ohlund, Lennart S.: University of Gavle, Gavle; Gronbladh, Leif: Uppsala University, Uppsala

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by I. M. Baker, R. L. Dalla & C. Williamson (see record 2010-07948-010). Baker et al. present and review four models of the exiting process from street-level prostitution. Their article is important and has many merits; however, we think that the perspective that "addiction leads into selling sex in order to finance the addiction and if the primary addiction is successfully treated the prostitution will vanish away" is less well described than the other models, especially given the large empirical literature that supports this model. Baker et al. partly acknowledge, for many women the addiction maintains the need for selling sex. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Models](#)
[*Prostitution](#)

Source: PsycINFO

72. Safety climate and workplace violence prevention in state-run residential addiction treatment centers.

Citation: Work: Journal of Prevention, Assessment & Rehabilitation, 2012, vol./is. 42/1(47-56), 1051-9815 (2012)

Author(s): Lipscomb, Jane A; London, M; Chen, Y. M; Flannery, K; Watt, M; Geiger-Brown, J; Johnson, J. V; McPhaul, K

Correspondence Address: Lipscomb, Jane A.: University of Maryland School of Nursing, 655C SNB, 655 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, MD, US, 21201, Lipscomb@son.umaryland.edu

Institution: Lipscomb, Jane A.: University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD; London, M.: University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD; Chen, Y. M.: University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD; Flannery, K.: University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD; Watt, M.: University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD; Geiger-Brown, J.: University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD; Johnson, J. V.: University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD; McPhaul, K.: University of Maryland School of Nursing, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To examine the association between violence prevention safety climate measures and self reported violence toward staff in state-run residential addiction treatment centers. Methods: In mid-2006, 409 staff from an Eastern United States state agency that oversees a system of thirteen residential addiction treatment centers (ATCs) completed a self-administered survey as part of a comprehensive risk assessment. The survey was undertaken to identify and measure facility-level risk factors for violence, including staff perceptions of the quality of existing US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) program elements, and ultimately to guide violence prevention programming. Key informant interviews and staff focus groups provided researchers with qualitative data with which to understand safety climate and violence prevention efforts within these work settings. Results: The frequency with which staff reported experiencing violent behavior ranged from 37% for "clients raised their voices in a threatening way to you" to 1% for "clients pushed, hit, kicked, or struck you". Findings from the staff survey included the following significant predictors of violence: "client actively resisting program" (OR = 2.34, 95% CI = 1.35, 4.05), "working with clients for whom the history of violence is unknown" (OR = 1.91, 95% CI = 1.18, 3.09) and "management commitment to violence prevention" reported as "never/hardly ever" and "seldom or sometimes" (OR = 4.30 and OR = 2.31 respectively), while controlling for other covariates. Conclusions: We utilized a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods to begin to describe the risk and potential for violence prevention in this setting. The prevalence of staff physical violence within the agency's treatment facilities was lower than would be predicted. Possible explanations include the voluntary nature of treatment programs; strong policies and consequences for resident behavior and ongoing quality improvement efforts. Quantitative data identified low management commitment to violence prevention as a significant predictor of staff reported violence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: IOS Press and the authors; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Residential Care Institutions](#)
[*Working Conditions](#)
[*Workplace Violence](#)
[*Risk Assessment](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Safety](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Review of Power to change: Family case studies in the treatment of alcoholism.

Citation: Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, July 1986, vol./is. 12/3(325-327), 0194-472X (Jul 1986)

Author(s): O'Farrell, Timothy J

Correspondence Address: O'Farrell, Timothy J.: VA Medical Center, Brockton, MA, US, 02401

Institution: O'Farrell, Timothy J.: VA Medical Center, Brockton, MA

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Power to Change: Family Case Studies in the Treatment of Alcoholism edited by Edward Kaufman (1984). This book is an edited collection of case studies in the

use of family-oriented treatment approaches to alcoholism. As editor Kaufman indicates in the preface, many excellent family therapists recently have turned to the field of alcoholism with great enthusiasm, despite their previous neglect of these fascinating families. A variety of treatment approaches have been developed that include structural, strategic, behavioral, multiple family, and systems techniques for dealing with the alcoholic couple and family. Each therapist, or group of therapists, has an approach which, of course, is superimposed on and blended with each therapist's unique personality. The purpose of the book was to present these approaches as they are used by well-known therapists in the treatment of individual families. The hope was that the reader would be able to identify with, and incorporate, the techniques described to aid in developing his or her own therapeutic approach to families with an alcoholic member. The editor, Edward Kaufman, presents two cases. The first describes the use of multiple family groups in a comprehensive family group program for alcoholics. The second case involved the fairly common situation of an alcoholic husband with a long period of sobriety (3 years), who was still having serious marital problems. An eclectic approach, described as "structural dynamic" family therapy (combining psychodynamic and Minuchin's structural approaches), was used to help prevent the dissolution of the marriage. This is a good book. Clearly Dr. Kaufman has achieved his goal of showing well-known therapists dealing with a variety of families in which an alcoholic member is part of the problem being treated. Therapists who work with alcoholics and their families will find this a valuable addition to their library. The strength of the book lies in bringing somewhat diverse approaches together and showing these approaches in action during the course of treatment by experienced therapists. Most any reader will find at least one approach that he or she had been unfamiliar with, prior to reading the book. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Family Therapy](#)
[*Therapists](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Review of Psychotherapy for the treatment of substance abuse.

Citation: Journal of Psychiatric Practice, May 2012, vol./is. 18/3(227-228), 1527-4160;1538-1145 (May 2012)

Author(s): Wryobeck, John M

Institution: Wryobeck, John M.: University of Toledo, College of Medicine & Life Sciences, Toledo, OH

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the book, Psychotherapy for the Treatment of Substance Abuse edited by Marc Galanter and Herbert D. Kleber (see record 2010-21818-000). In this multi-authored textbook, the editors have done a good job of assembling in one place a rather comprehensive collection of the major empirical approaches used in the treatment of substance abuse that will interest both professionals and students. This book meets a critical need for a text focused on the different evidenced based psychotherapy approaches for substance abuse. Each of the 14 chapters in the book addresses a particular topic. Most chapters are written with the assumption that the reader has some basic understanding of psychotherapy and addiction. The writing is clear and each chapter is coherent on its own. One of the strengths of this book is that the chapters complement one another. This book is recommended in particular for psychiatrists, residents, addiction therapists, and social workers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychotherapy](#)
[*Social Workers](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Post-traumatic stress disorder and addictive disorders: Effects of group interaction on affect, state, intimacy, and isolation.

Citation: Self experiences in group, revisited: Affective attachments, intersubjective regulations, and human understanding., 2012(173-195) (2012)

Author(s): McLaughlin-Ryan, Judy

Institution: McLaughlin-Ryan, Judy: Group Psychoanalytic Association, Los Angeles, CA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and addictive disorders (AD) share high levels of comorbidity as well as parallel symptom clusters of state (body) and affect (mood) dysregulation that causes severe impairments in relationship and intimacy. These dysregulation problems, more often than not, result in severe isolation. This chapter presents the application of attachment, regulation, and infant developmental theories, and to group therapy functions that a primary caregiver uses in affective dyadic regulations and neurobiological repair. The group reinforces strong and secure attachment, and affiliation, and enhances treatment outcomes. By utilizing affective-state-regulating relationships the patient has the opportunity to experience neurobiological adjustments that result in increased regulation that, in turn, results in increased intimacy and decreased dysregulation. This minimizes the impact of pathological responses to everyday life interactions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Emotional Regulation](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Infant Development](#)
[Intimacy](#)
[Social Isolation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

76. Integrated programs for mothers with substance abuse issues: A systematic review of studies reporting on parenting outcomes.

Citation: Harm Reduction Journal, March 2012, vol./is. 9/, 1477-7517 (Mar 19, 2012)

Author(s): Niccols, Alison; Milligan, Karen; Sword, Wendy; Thabane, Lehana; Henderson, Joanna; Smith, Ainsley

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Institution: Niccols, Alison: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON; Milligan, Karen: Integra, Toronto, ON; Sword, Wendy: School of Nursing, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON; Thabane, Lehana: Department of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON; Henderson, Joanna: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; Smith, Ainsley: Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Integrated treatment programs (those that include on-site pregnancy-, parenting-, or child-related services with addiction services) were developed to break the intergenerational cycle of addiction, dysfunctional parenting, and poor outcomes for mothers and children, yet there has been no systematic review of studies of parenting outcomes. Objectives: As part of larger systematic review to examine the effectiveness of

integrated programs for mothers with substance abuse issues, we performed a systematic review of studies published from 1990 to 2011 with data on parenting outcomes. Methods: Literature search strategies included online bibliographic database searches, checking printed sources, and requests to researchers. Studies were included if all participants were mothers with substance abuse problems at baseline, the treatment program included at least one specific substance use treatment and at least one parenting or child service, and there were quantitative data on parenting outcomes. We summarized data on parenting skills and capacity outcomes. Results: There were 24 cohort studies, 3 quasi-experimental studies, and 4 randomized trials. In the three randomized trials comparing integrated programs to addiction treatment-as-usual (N = 419), most improvements in parenting skills favored integrated programs and most effect sizes indicated that this advantage was small, $d_s = -0.02$ to 0.94 . Results for child protection services involvement did not differ by group. In the three studies that examined factors associated with treatment effects, parenting improvements were associated with attachment-based parenting interventions, children residing in the treatment facility, and improvements in maternal mental health. Conclusions: This is the first systematic review of studies evaluating the effectiveness of integrated programs on parenting. The limited available evidence supports integrated programs, as findings suggest that they are associated with improvements in parenting skills. However, more research is required comparing integrated programs to addiction treatment-as-usual. This review highlights the need for improved methodology, study quality, and reporting to improve our understanding of how best to meet the parenting needs of women with substance abuse issues. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Niccols et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Integrated Services](#)
[*Mothers](#)
[*Parenting](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [BioMedCentral](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

77. Substance use disorders in veterans: A clinical overview of assessment and treatment of substance use disorders in veterans and service members.

Citation: Advances in social work practice with the military., 2012(215-235) (2012)

Author(s): Roy, Monica; Skidmore, W. Christopher

Institution: Roy, Monica: VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This chapter summarizes basic assessment and treatment issues relevant to working with Veterans and service members with a variety of issues related to substance use. Care should be taken in the use of terms and diagnoses when discussing military service or when addressing substance use issues due to the stigma in this area. For example, we will use the term "Veterans" as an umbrella term to refer to individuals who are Veterans, reservists, or active duty service members, although each group is unique; and even individuals from the same group may have different needs. Due to space limitations, we also use the term "substance use disorders," or "SUDs" to encompass a range of substance use problems, from hazardous use to a diagnosable disorder of abuse or dependence, and for a range of substances from alcohol to tobacco to illicit substances. Further consultation and education about specific substances will be necessary for readers who are interested in further information. Finally, we strongly recommend careful review of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR) (APA [American Psychiatric Association], 2000) when diagnosing Veterans with SUDs. Familiarity with diagnostic criteria can aid providers in making accurate diagnoses and appropriate referrals for services, which will be discussed in this chapter. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Measurement](#)
[*Military Personnel](#)
[*Military Veterans](#)
[Social Workers](#)
[Stigma](#)

Source: PsycINFO

78. A memory retrieval-extinction procedure to prevent drug craving and relapse.

Citation: Science, April 2012, vol./is. 336/6078(241-245), 0036-8075 (Apr 13, 2012)

Author(s): Xue, Yan-Xue; Luo, Yi-Xiao; Wu, Ping; Shi, Hai-Shui; Xue, Li-Fen; Chen, Chen; Zhu, Wei-Li; Ding, Zeng-Bo; Bao, Yan-ping; Shi, Jie; Epstein, David H; Shaham, Yavin; Lu, Lin

Correspondence Address: Lu, Lin: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing, China, 100191, linlu@bpu.edu.cn

Institution: Xue, Yan-Xue: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Luo, Yi-Xiao: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Wu, Ping: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Shi, Hai-Shui: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Xue, Li-Fen: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Chen, Chen: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Zhu, Wei-Li: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Ding, Zeng-Bo: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Bao, Yan-ping: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Shi, Jie: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing; Epstein, David H.: Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD; Shaham, Yavin: Intramural Research Program, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD; Lu, Lin: National Institute on Drug Dependence, Peking University, Beijing

Language: English

Abstract: Drug use and relapse involve learned associations between drug-associated environmental cues and drug effects. Extinction procedures in the clinic can suppress conditioned responses to drug cues, but the extinguished responses typically reemerge after exposure to the drug itself (reinstatement), the drug-associated environment (renewal), or the passage of time (spontaneous recovery). We describe a memory retrieval-extinction procedure that decreases conditioned drug effects and drug seeking in rat models of relapse, and drug craving in abstinent heroin addicts. In rats, daily retrieval of drug-associated memories 10 minutes or 1 hour but not 6 hours before extinction sessions attenuated drug-induced reinstatement, spontaneous recovery, and renewal of conditioned drug effects and drug seeking. In heroin addicts, retrieval of drug-associated memories 10 minutes before extinction sessions attenuated cue-induced heroin craving 1, 30, and 180 days later. The memory retrieval-extinction procedure is a promising nonpharmacological method for decreasing drug craving and relapse during abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Memory](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Rats](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. Wiping drug memories.

Citation: Science, April 2012, vol./is. 336/6078(167-168), 0036-8075 (Apr 13, 2012)

Author(s): Milton, Amy L; Everitt, Barry J

Correspondence Address: Everitt, Barry J.: Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB2 3EB, bje10@cam.ac.uk

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by Yan-Xue Xue et al. (see record 2012-10380-003). The tendency to relapse in individuals who are trying to remain abstinent is a major, but as yet unrealized, treatment target for drug addiction. Xue et al. suggest that the memories elicited by drug cues and contexts can be diminished, thereby reducing their impact on relapse in both animals and people addicted to drugs. Memories persist through the process of reconsolidation. When retrieved, a previously consolidated memory can enter a labile state in which new information can be introduced, before the memory restabilizes to persist in the brain, in its new updated form. By reexposing addicts to drug cues, a process similar to "cue-exposure therapy", Xue et al. have manipulated the memory-updating process to overwrite the original memory and thereby reduce the risk of relapse in the long term. Rather than solely inducing memory extinction-the formation of a new "cue-no drug" memory that competes with the original "cue-drug" memory-the authors have used "extinction within the reconsolidation window" to reduce drug-seeking. A similar procedure for cue-fear memories has been shown to reduce fear in rats and humans. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Craving](#)
[*Cues](#)
[*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Memory](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
[Rats](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Health-related quality of life and its determinants in the urban Russian population with major depressive disorder: A cross-sectional study.

Citation: International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine, 2012, vol./is. 43/1(35-49), 0091-2174;1541-3527 (2012)

Author(s): Winter, Yaroslav; Epifanova-Bertschi, Natalia; Sankowski, Roman; Zhukova, Tatyana V; Oertel, Wolfgang H; Dodel, Richard; Korchounov, Alexei

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: Depressive disorders pose a major challenge to healthcare in the countries of the former Soviet Union. The objective of the current study was to evaluate health-related

quality of life (HrQoL) and its determinants in outpatients with major depressive disorder in an urban Russian population. Methods: We consecutively recruited 100 urban Russian outpatients with major depression and 100 non-depressed controls who were matched for age and sex. The severity of their depression was assessed using the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS). HrQoL was evaluated using the EuroQol (the EQ-5D and the visual analogue scale, EQ VAS). Independent determinants of HrQoL were identified using multiple regression analysis. Results: The mean EQ VAS score was 43.0 +/- 27.4 in patients with depression compared to 81.4 +/- 14.7 in the controls ($p < 0.01$). Out of the domains of the EQ-5D, "anxiety/depression," "usual activities," and "self-care" were the most impaired. Independent determinants of reduced HrQoL were: severity of depression according to the HDRS; violent suicide attempts; suicide attempts in the past; and drug addiction. Conclusions: HrQoL is considerably reduced in Russians with major depression. The disease-specific patterns of HrQoL impairment and the independent determinants of HrQoL identified in our study could be addressed in focused healthcare programs and clinical trials. Comorbid drug addiction as a determinant of HrQoL should receive greater attention in the management of depressive disorders in urban Russian populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Baywood Publishing Co., Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Health](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Quality of Life](#)
[*Urban Environments](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. The coping strategies that young homosexuals set up at the time of the disclosure of their homosexuality.

Original Title: Les strategies de coping que les jeunes homosexuels mettent en place lors de la divulgation de leur homosexualite.

Citation: Journal de Therapie Comportementale et Cognitive, March 2012, vol./is. 22/1(24-31), 1155-1704 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Charbonnier, Elodie; Graziani, Pierluigi

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Institution: Charbonnier, Elodie: LPS EA 849, Aix-Marseille Universite, Aix-en-Provence; Graziani, Pierluigi: LPS EA 849, Aix-Marseille universite, Aix-en-Provence

Language: French

Abstract: Introduction: Disclosing homosexuality can be one of the most stressful experiences a young homosexual can go through. It can generate significant discomfort with the young homosexual exposing him/herself to the opinions of others and to possible rejection. Yet it also represents an important step in the construction of the homosexual identity. This study aims to better understand how young homosexuals cope with the stress experienced as a result of coming out. Methodology: This research was conducted with 200 young people who indicated being homosexual, aged between 16 to 25years (69 women, 131 men). Coping strategies, planning, initiative and rehearsal of the stressful situation were evaluated, as well as the presence of suicidal ideation and veritable suicide attempts. Participants were instructed to answer based on the most stressful coming out that they had yet experienced. Results: The coping strategies used by participants in the disclosure of their homosexuality were diverse. Strategies aiming towards personal development or problem solving were mixed with avoidance, guilt and isolation tactics. In the current sample, the most stressful announcement took place on average at age 18. For 81% of the participants, it involved at least one of their family members. Nearly half of respondents said they somewhat or not at all planned this announcement. The statistical analysis shows that given an increased preparation of the coming out, the greater the chances that the individual will use problem-solving strategies ($r = 0.39$, $P < 0.0001$), personal

development and positive reevaluation of the situation ($r=0.22$, $P<0.002$). During their most stressful announcement, 38% of respondents thought about ending their lives and 23% made a suicide attempt. These data illustrate the vulnerability of young people associated with the announcement of homosexuality. Respondents who had suicidal ideation or suicidal behavior did not use the same coping strategies as other participants. Suicidal youths, when compared with non-suicidal youths, tended to use escape mechanisms and avoidance ($t=2.7$, $P=0.007$), feeling isolation and guilt ($t=12.2$, $P<0.0001$), and addictive behavior and/or risk-taking behavior ($t=5.1$, $P<0.0001$). Discussion: Despite the stress involved in coming out, many participants used personal development strategies. It illustrates the importance of this announcement in the construction of identity and in personal development. But for others, this announcement is a moment of suffering sometimes leading to suicidal behavior. For the latter, escape mechanisms, isolation and addictive behaviors are often involved in announcing their homosexuality with rare use of personal development strategies. These contradictions reflect the complexity of this announcement, which may be responsible for some well-being as well as some suffering, depending on the cognitive assessment of the situation and on the reactions of those around. Given these results, it appears that appropriate support, like a cognitive, behavioral and emotional approach based on stress management programs, could help in preparing this announcement and may prevent suicidal behavior. The cognitive axis could be used to attempt at improving the preparation of this announcement, as well as dealing with the reactions and consequences that may result. Therapy centered on emotions could also be used, which would aim at identifying and evaluating feelings experiences by young homosexual, towards an acceptance of their emotional experience and reducing their desire for control. Developing and using role-playing could provide additional support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: Tous droits reserves.; HOLDER: Association francaise de therapie comportementale et cognitive; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Coping Behavior](#)
[*Homosexuality](#)
[*Self Disclosure](#)
[Suicidal Ideation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

82. Essential psychiatric, mental health and substance use competencies for the registered nurse.

Citation: Archives of Psychiatric Nursing, April 2012, vol./is. 26/2(80-110), 0883-9417 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Psychiatric Mental Health Substance Abuse Essential Competencies Taskforce, American Academy of Nursing Psychiatric Mental Health Substance Abuse Expert Panel

Corporate/Institutional Author: Psychiatric Mental Health Substance Abuse Essential Competencies Taskforce, American Academy of Nursing Psychiatric Mental Health Substance Abuse Expert Panel

Language: English

Abstract: The original concept for this document was conceived at the meeting of the Psychiatric Mental Health Expert Panel during the Academy of Nursing 33rd Annual Meeting and Conference, Integrating Physical and Mental Health Care, held in Miami, Florida, November 9-11, 2006. Judith Haber and June Horowitz co-chaired the Expert Panel meeting at the time discussion took place regarding the need for a document centralizing recognized competencies and curricula associated with psychiatric mental health nursing practice. The Expert Panel also recognized the need for a document that identified psychiatric mental health competencies for generalist nursing practice. Catherine Kane and Margaret Brackley agreed to Co-Chair a taskforce to write these competencies. They were joined by Madeline Naegle, Sandra Talley, Marian Newton, Jeanne Clement, Patricia D'Antonio, and Elizabeth Poster. This initial group was charged with using "a model similar to the Hartford Foundation model for building capacity in geriatric nursing to develop PMH/Behavioral Health Competencies for non-PMH RNs and APRNs." Other contributing members of the Taskforce were Edna Hamera, Elizabeth LeCuyer, Mona

Shattell, Geri Pearson, Rebecca Harmon and Theodora Sirota. The Taskforce convened by teleconference on April 13, 2007, and met monthly by teleconference through Fall 2008. A full draft of the document was completed and sent for editing to Geraldine Pearson and Beth Vaughn Cole. On March 24, 2009, the Taskforce convened by teleconference and agreed to distribute the draft to the membership of the International Society of Psychiatric Nursing (ISPN), the American Psychiatric Nurses Association (APNA), and the International Nurses Society on Addictions. The draft was displayed on the websites of ISPN and APNA through 2009. Comments, suggestions, edits and revisions were welcomed and the feedback was incorporated into this document. The appendices to this document include materials that informed the content of these Essentials and websites for resources. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Curriculum](#)
[*Professional Competence](#)
[*Psychiatric Nurses](#)
[*Psychiatry](#)

Source: PsycINFO

83. Essential psychiatric and substance use competencies for the registered nurse: Crucial and complex knowledge, skills, and abilities.

Citation: Archives of Psychiatric Nursing, April 2012, vol./is. 26/2(77-79), 0883-9417 (Apr 2012)

Author(s): Kane, Catherine F

Correspondence Address: Kane, Catherine F., cfk9m@virginia.edu

Institution: Kane, Catherine F.: University of Virginia, School of Nursing, Charlottesville, VA

Language: English

Abstract: The Essential Psychiatric Mental Health and Substance Use Competencies for the Registered Nurse (2012) appears in print publication for the first time in this issue of the Archives of Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing. Our aim has been to characterize and describe the skill and expertise in psychiatric mental health substance use (PMHSU) nursing that every person receiving nursing care should be able to expect from their nurse. The focus of the Essential Psychiatric Mental Health and Substance Use Competencies for the Registered Nurse is on those mental health skills that every nurse needs in order to provide competent care to persons experiencing health challenges, health crises, psychiatric illnesses, and/or addictions. Given the complexities and stressors of 21st century living, psychiatric mental health (PMH) and substance use knowledge, skills, and abilities are integral to providing quality, holistic care to populations in need of nursing care. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Inc.; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Employee Skills](#)
[*Knowledge Level](#)
[*Nursing](#)
[*Professional Competence](#)
[*Psychiatric Nurses](#)

Source: PsycINFO

84. Treatment outcomes for older adults who abuse substances.

Citation: Journal of Applied Gerontology, February 2012, vol./is. 31/1(78-100), 0733-4648 (Feb 2012)

Author(s): Outlaw, Freida H; Marquart, Jules M; Roy, Ajanta; Luellen, Jason K; Moran, Mary; Willis, Amy; Doub, Thomas

Correspondence Address: Outlaw, Freida H.: Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, 425 5th Avenue North, 5th Floor Cordell Hull Building, Nashville, TN, US, 37243, freida.outlaw@tn.gov

Institution: Outlaw, Freida H.: Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, Nashville, TN; Marquart, Jules M.: Centerstone Research Institute, Nashville, TN; Roy, Ajanta: Centerstone Research Institute, Nashville, TN; Luellen, Jason K.: Centerstone Research Institute, Nashville, TN; Moran, Mary: Centerstone Research Institute, Nashville, TN; Willis, Amy: Centerstone Research Institute, Nashville, TN; Doub, Thomas: Centerstone Research Institute, Nashville, TN

Language: English

Abstract: A Center for Substance Abuse Treatment Knowledge Application Program based on cognitive-behavioral and self-management treatment approaches and targeted to older adults with substance abuse was provided through a community behavioral health center. A sample of 199 adults aged 50 and above participated in the 18-session program. Observations were made at intake and 6 months after intake. Program completers versus noncompleters differed significantly over time, favoring completers with regard to decreased use of nonmedical prescription drugs, improved cognitive functioning, improved mental health, increased vitality, and lack of bodily pain. Significant time effects were noted in participants' decreased use of alcohol and binge drinking, reduced stress, fewer emotional problems, a decrease in having to reduce important activities, and increased prescription of medication for psychological problems. Participants also reported significant improvement in their social functioning, and their physical health and emotional problems had less impact on what they were able to do. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Aging](#)
[*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Cognitive Behavior Therapy](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Self Management](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

85. War, journalism, and psychopathology: Does gender play a role?

Citation: Traumatology, March 2012, vol./is. 18/1(29-36), 1534-7656;1085-9373 (Mar 2012)

Author(s): Sinyor, Mark; Feinstein, Anthony

Correspondence Address: Feinstein, Anthony: Department of Psychiatry, Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, 2075 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, ON, Canada, M4N 3M5, ant.feinstein@utoronto.ca

Institution: Sinyor, Mark: University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; Feinstein, Anthony: University of Toronto, Toronto, ON

Language: English

Abstract: Population studies have shown that women are at higher risk for anxiety disorders, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and depression. This study examines whether the same gender differences occur in war journalists. The sample comprised 218 war journalists 78 of whom were currently working in Iraq. A web site was established to collect data, including symptoms of depression, PTSD, and psychological distress (28-item General Health Questionnaire) plus details of substance abuse. Forty-seven participants (22%) were female. They were more likely to be single ($p < .0001$) and better educated ($p = .01$) than their male colleagues. No statistically significant gender differences in frequency of substance abuse or symptoms of anxiety, PTSD, or depression

were found. The behavioral overlap between the genders coupled with significant demographic differences suggest that women war journalists are a highly select, resilient group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[*War](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

86. Toxic leucoencephalopathy after use of sniffed heroin, an unrecognized form of beneficial evolution.

Original Title: Leucoencephalopathie toxique apres consommation d'heroine prisee sniff , une forme meconnue d'evolution favorable.

Citation: Revue Neurologique, January 2012, vol./is. 168/1(57-64), 0035-3787 (Jan 2012)

Author(s): Have, L; Drouet, A; Lamboley, J.-L; Cotton, F; St-Pierre, G; Quesnel, L; Guilloton, L; Felten, D

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Institution: Have, L.: Services de Neurologie, HIA Desgenettes, Lyon; Drouet, A.: Services de Neurologie, HIA Desgenettes, Lyon; Lamboley, J.-L.: Service de Radiologie, HIA Desgenettes, Lyon; Cotton, F.: Service de Radiologie, Centre Hospitalier Lyon Sud, Pierre-Benite; St-Pierre, G.: Service d'anatomopathologie, Centre Hospitalier Est, Bron; Quesnel, L.: Services de Neurologie, HIA Desgenettes, Lyon; Guilloton, L.: Services de Neurologie, HIA Desgenettes, Lyon; Felten, D.: Services de Neurologie, HIA Desgenettes, Lyon

Language: French

Abstract: Introduction: Serious leucoencephalopathy can be related to heroin injection or inhalation. Observation: We report the first case of leucoencephalopathy observed three weeks after a 46-year-old man sniffed heroin. The clinical presentation included cognitive and behaviour disorders, pyramidal irritation and slight gait instability. Blood and cerebrospinal fluid analyse were normal. Brain magnetic resonance imaging showed diffuse, symmetrical supratentorial white matter lesions producing high intense signals on FLAIR and b1000-weighted sequences. Proton spectroscopy revealed an increased rate of cholin, in favour of active demyelinated lesions. Brain biopsy showed intramyelinic oedema with reactive gliosis. After two and a half years, moderate attentional fluctuations and difficulties in initiating activities persisted. Repeated MRI showed a reduction of the leucoencephalopathy. Conclusion: Heroin could be a cause more common than thought of leucoencephalopathy. The clinical and radiological expression and prognosis could be related to the mode of consummation (inhalation, intravenous injection, sniffing). This parameter may modulate severity and localization of brain lesions. More systematic use of MRI for patients with psychiatric symptoms after heroin intoxications could lead to a better evaluation of heroin-related neurotoxicity and potentially improve prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier Masson SAS; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Heroin](#)
[*Leucoencephalopathy](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Child and adolescent mental health problems and substance use presentations to an emergency department.

- Citation:** Australasian Psychiatry, December 2011, vol./is. 19/6(521-525), 1039-8562;1440-1665 (Dec 2011)
- Author(s):** Bell, Lisa; Stargatt, Robyn; Bosanac, Peter; Castle, David; Braitberg, George; Coventry, Neil
- Correspondence Address:** Stargatt, Robyn: School of Psychological Science, Faculty of Science, Technology and Engineering, La Trobe University, VIC, Australia, 3086, stargatt@latrobe.edu.au
- Institution:** Bell, Lisa: School of Psychological Science, Faculty of Science, Technology and Engineering, La Trobe University, Bundoora, VIC; Stargatt, Robyn: School of Psychological Science, Faculty of Science, Technology and Engineering, La Trobe University, Bundoora, VIC; Bosanac, Peter: St Vincent's Mental Health, Fitzroy, VIC; Castle, David: St Vincent's Hospital, Fitzroy, VIC; Braitberg, George: Southern Health, Clayton, VIC; Coventry, Neil: Austin Health Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, Heidelberg, VIC
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the characteristics and referral pattern of children and adolescents with mental health problems, substance misuse and comorbidity presenting to the emergency department (ED) of a large public hospital. Method: A file audit of the ED information system was conducted over a 12 month period. Outcome measures included age, gender, diagnostic presentation, assessment, referral and disposal. Results: Forty-four substance misuse, 128 mental health and 82 comorbidity presentations were identified; 80% required treatment within 30 minutes. Few substance misuse cases were seen by mental health services and no substance misuse cases were referred for mental health service assessment. All mental health and comorbidity cases were seen by mental health services; 41% were referred to outpatient and 18% to inpatient services. Those with mental health problems displayed high levels of self-mutilation, and those with comorbidity displayed high levels of self-mutilation and substance misuse. Alcohol use was common in the substance misuse group, and over the counter or prescription medications were abused by the mental health and comorbidity groups. Conclusions : This age group places a high demand on the ED. All children and adolescents with recognized mental health symptoms were seen by mental health services, but those with substance misuse were not. Given the long-term problems associated with substance misuse, this is a missed opportunity for intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists; YEAR: 2011
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Pediatrics](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

88. Reliability and dimensionality of the Short Alcohol Dependence Data (SADD) questionnaire in a clinical sample of hospitalized patients: Using the SADD in a general hospital setting.

- Citation:** Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, March 2011, vol./is. 33/1(68-71), 1516-4446;1809-452X (Mar 2011)
- Author(s):** Rosa-Oliveira, Leonardo Quicoli; de Figueiredo Presti, Paula; Antunes, Irene Reali; Carbonari, Giovana Canale; Imada, Ana Carolina; Maeda, Marilia Yuri; da Silveira, Dartiu Xavier; Doering-Silveira, Juliana
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Institution: Rosa-Oliveira, Leonardo Quicoli: Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo; de Figueiredo Presti, Paula: Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo; Antunes, Irene Reali: Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo; Carbonari, Giovana Canale: Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo; Imada, Ana Carolina: Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo; Maeda, Marilia Yuri: Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo; da Silveira, Dartiu Xavier: Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo; Doering-Silveira, Juliana: Department of Psychiatry, Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (UNIFESP), Sao Paulo

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: To assess the internal consistency and dimensionality of the Short Alcohol Dependence Data questionnaire in a general hospital sample. Method: A cross-sectional study was carried out involving 169 randomly selected inpatients of a general hospital in Sao Paulo, Brazil. A Portuguese version of the 15-item Short Alcohol Dependence Data questionnaire was applied together with a questionnaire to assess demographic and anthropometric data. Results: The internal consistency of the Short Alcohol Dependence Data as measured using Cronbach's alpha was 0.79, indicating that the items of the questionnaire are related to the same construct. Principal Component Analysis of the scale resulted in a five-dimension solution accounting for 69.6% of the total variance. The mean score of the Short Alcohol Dependence Data in this sample was 7.96 (SD = 6.8). Conclusion: The adapted version of the SADD seems to retain the characteristics of the original version. The internal consistency of the instrument suggests that its questions converge to the same construct. The factorial solution reflects different dimensions that correspond to distinct aspects of the alcohol dependence syndrome. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[Hospitals](#)
[Questionnaires](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Merton, retreatism and drug addiction: The testing of a theory.

Citation: The Sociological Review, August 1973, vol./is. 21/3(417-436), 0038-0261;1467-954X (Aug 1973)

Author(s): Fazey, Cindy

Institution: Fazey, Cindy: Liverpool Polytechnic, Liverpool

Language: English

Abstract: Despite the seminal place that Robert Merton occupies in the development of sociological theory, the application of his theories to specific patterns of behavior does not seem to have attracted the attention of many of those engaged in empirical research. Although, obviously, sociologists are acquainted with Merton's theory, it may be useful to state its main elements, if only perhaps to distinguish between what Merton actually said, what he has been interpreted as saying and later additions to his theory by other people. It is the object of this paper, without ignoring previous criticism of Merton's theory, to focus attention on another aspect of his theory, namely the application of his typology to one particular form of behavior. Merton's theory, even when supplemented by Parsons's concept of the sick role, simply does not provide an explanation to fit the data. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Sociologists](#)
[*Sociology](#)
[*Theories](#)

Source: PsycINFO

90. Men, addiction, and intimacy: Strengthening recovery by fostering the emotional development of boys and men.

Citation: Men, addiction, and intimacy: Strengthening recovery by fostering the emotional development of boys and men., 2012 (2012)

Author(s): Woodford, Mark S

Institution: Woodford, Mark S.: Department of Counselor Education, College of New Jersey, NJ

Language: English

Abstract: (from the book) In the substance abuse and addiction treatment realm, males outnumber females two to one. While gender issues are seen as a key element of women's treatment, the acknowledgement that males are "gendered beings" who have lived lives full of male-specific developmental challenges is often overlooked. This text takes a developmental life-span approach to examine the neurobiological and psychosocial factors associated with substance use disorders for males, specifically in relation to emotional growth and awareness, and how these areas, in turn, affect the development of healthy relationships. Theoretical concepts from the field of interpersonal neurobiology, the psychology of boys and men, and the substance abuse and addiction literature are interwoven with practical clinical examples to help elucidate how the notion of fostering emotional development can strengthen the treatment and recovery processes with boys and men. Relevant case examples are included that illustrate work with males of all ages and address a variety of factors associated with culture, ethnicity, race, religion, and sexual orientation. Mental health practitioners will find this a valuable guide to understanding male development in relation to substance use and abuse and to providing more comprehensive, gender-responsive counseling and assessment practices. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Authored Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Human Development](#)
[*Human Males](#)
[Emotional Development](#)
[Intimacy](#)
[Neurobiology](#)
[Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

91. Substance abuse.

Citation: Mental health and social problems: A social work perspective., 2011(450-472) (2011)

Author(s): Hanson, Meredith

Institution: Hanson, Meredith: Fordham U, Graduate School of Social Services, Bronx, NY

Language: English

Abstract: (from the preface) Describes substance abuse as a biopsychosocial condition in which "personal lifestyle factors, physiological conditions, social structural arrangements and cultural practices may contribute to the emergence and development of substance abuse." Clients with other mental health conditions are likely to experience difficulties associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs. The author asserts that social work's ecosystem's multidimensional person-environment perspective uniquely positions the profession to be responsive to the forces that trigger the development of substance abuse and help persons

suffering from its consequences. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Biopsychosocial Approach](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Social Casework](#)

Source: PsycINFO

92. Child maltreatment and its effects.

Citation: Mental health and social problems: A social work perspective., 2011(174-201) (2011)

Author(s): Knight, Carolyn

Institution: Knight, Carolyn: U Maryland, School of Social Work, Baltimore, MD

Language: English

Abstract: (from the preface) Explores the mental health effects of childhood victimization and maltreatment. In many social work settings such as addictions, domestic violence and mental health, the majority of clients have experienced some sort of victimization in childhood. Childhood and adolescent victimization and maltreatment have serious and long-lasting consequences, particularly if sexual victimization is involved. The consequences include: mental conditions such as post-traumatic stress, depression, anxiety, dissociative identity, borderline personality, and substance abuse. Using a case illustration, principles of effective social work practice with clients with histories of childhood maltreatment are identified, and this includes ethical considerations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Child Abuse](#)
[*Early Experience](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[Mental Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO