

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. Resilience and early treatment dropout in a male residential substance abuse treatment facility.

- Citation:** Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 2014, vol./is. 74/7-A(E)(No Pagination Specified), 0419-4209 (2014)
- Author(s):** Igwe, Harrison U
- Institution:** Walden U., US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Many people entering substance abuse treatment programs dropout early, but early dropout hurts their chances of recovery. Guided by the transtheoretical model of change, which posits that people come to therapy at different levels of readiness to change, the current study illustrated how resilience and other psychological variables may affect a client's likeliness to stay in a residential treatment facility for substance abuse. The hypothesis for this study was that resilience would predict both early treatment dropout and treatment effectiveness within 30 days. Archival records were reviewed of 85 clients who participated in the Salvation Army Adult Substance Abuse Rehabilitation program from 2006 through 2009. A logistic regression analysis was run; Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis H tests were applied to significant dependent variables. Data analyses revealed that resilience and being legally mandated to treatment were statistically significant predictors of early treatment dropout. These findings have implications for positive social change in that they will assist treatment facilities by increasing their knowledge regarding factors that may promote early treatment dropout. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)
- Publication Type:** Dissertation Abstract
- Subject Headings:** [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Readiness to Change](#)
[Treatment Dropouts](#)
[Treatment Facilities](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

2. The contribution of emotional maltreatment to alcohol dependence in a treatment-seeking sample.

- Citation:** Addictive Behaviors, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0306-4603 (Feb 7, 2014)
- Author(s):** Potthast, Nadine; Neuner, Frank; Catani, Claudia
- Abstract:** Studies reporting a link between child maltreatment and addiction have typically focused on physical and sexual abuse. In contrast, emotional maltreatment has rarely been studied in substance-abusing samples although it is associated with a wide range of dysfunction. The current study aimed to determine the specific impact of different types of maltreatment and peer victimization on alcohol dependence and to examine the potentially mediating role of psychopathology. A sample of treatment seeking adults with alcohol dependence (N=72) underwent an extensive clinical examination including both a standardized interview and self-report measures. Child maltreatment, peer victimization, severity of alcohol dependence, and general psychopathology were assessed. Regression analyses revealed that emotional maltreatment was the strongest predictor of alcohol dependence severity whereas a unique contribution of peer victimization was not found. Our findings suggest that emotional maltreatment might have a major role in the etiology of AD that seems to exceed the contribution of other abuse and victimization experiences. Thereby, the study underscores the need for considering child maltreatment experiences in the prevention and treatment of AD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:**
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Addictive Behaviors](#)

3. Correlates of drug use cessation among participants in the canadian hiv-hev co-infection cohort.

Citation:	Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jan 30, 2014)
Author(s):	Cox, Joseph; Maurais, Emilie; Hu, Lina; Moodie, Erica E.M; Law, Stephanie; Bozinoff, Nikki; Potter, Martin; Rollet, Kathleen; Hull, Mark; Tyndall, Mark; Cooper, Curtis; Gill, John; Saeed, Sahar; Klein, Marina B; The Canadian Co-infection Cohort (CTN 222)
Corporate/Institutional Author:	The Canadian Co-infection Cohort (CTN 222)
Abstract:	<p>BACKGROUND: Ongoing drug use remains a barrier to HIV and HCV treatment. We examined the occurrence and correlates of drug use cessation among HIV-HCV co-infected drug users participating in HIV care. METHODS: Participants from the Canadian Co-infection Cohort reporting drug use (injecting drugs and/or smoking crack) with at least two follow-up visits were included (n=521 (43%), 1832 visits). Socio-demographics, behavioural, and health information were collected at each six-month visit. Associations with cessation (no drug use since last visit) were examined using non-linear mixed effects logistic regression models with random intercepts. RESULTS: During follow-up, 361 (69%) participants ceased using drugs. Having a fixed address (aOR [adjusted odds ratio] 1.73, CI [95% confidence interval] 1.02-2.96) and smoking crack without injecting drugs (aOR 3.10, CI 2.05-4.71) were positively associated. Living alone (aOR 0.47, CI 0.35-0.63), current tobacco use (aOR 0.41, CI 0.26-0.64), hazardous alcohol drinking (aOR 0.67, CI 0.49-0.91), snorting drugs (aOR 0.52, CI 0.37-0.74), having a greater exposure to addiction programmes (aOR 0.88, CI 0.81-0.94), having been recruited in Quebec or Nova Scotia (aOR 0.41, CI 0.25-0.66), and British Columbia or Alberta (aOR 0.51, CI 0.32-0.82) were negatively associated. Various socio-demographic (age, education) and health-related (HIV duration, care adherence) factors were not associated. CONCLUSION: Drug use cessation among HIV-HCV co-infected persons is relatively common in this cohort. Stable housing and supportive living situations seem to be important facilitators for drug use cessation in this population. Greater efforts should be made to retain patients in addiction treatment programmes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)</p>
Publication Type:	Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings:	
Source:	PsycINFO
Full Text:	Available from <i>Elsevier</i> in Drug and Alcohol Dependence

4. Finding genomic function for genetic associations in nicotine addiction research: The encode project's role in future pharmacogenomic analysis.

Citation:	Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior, January 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0091-3057 (Jan 31, 2014)
Author(s):	Vandenbergh, David J; Schlomer, Gabriel L
Abstract:	<p>Tobacco-related behaviors and the underlying addiction to nicotine are complex tangles of genetic and environmental factors. Efforts to understand the genetic component of these traits have identified sites in the genome (single nucleotide polymorphisms, or SNPs) that might account for some part of the role of genetics in nicotine addiction. Encouragingly, some of these candidate SNPs remain significant in meta-analyses. However, genetic associations cannot be fully assessed, regardless of statistical significance, without an understanding of the functional consequences of the alleles present at these SNPs. The proper experimental test for allelic function can be very difficult to define, representing a roadblock in translating genetic results into treatment to prevent smoking and other nicotine-related behaviors. This roadblock can be navigated in part with a new web-based tool, the Encyclopedia of DNA Elements (ENCODE). ENCODE is a compilation of searchable data on several types of biochemical functions or "marks" across the genome. These data can be queried for the co-localization of a candidate SNP and a biochemical</p>

mark. The presence of a SNP within a marked region of DNA enables the generation of better-informed hypotheses to test possible functional roles of alleles at a candidate SNP. Two examples of such co-localizations are presented. One example reveals ENCODE's ability to relate a candidate SNP's function with a gene very far from the physical location of the SNP. The second example reveals a new potential function of the SNP, rs4105144, that has been genetically associated with the number of cigarettes smoked per day. Details for accessing the ENCODE data for this SNP are provided to serve as a tutorial. By serving as a bridge between genetic associations and biochemical function, ENCODE has the power to propel progress in untangling the genetic aspects of nicotine addiction - a major public health concern. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

5. Trauma-informed social work practice: Practice considerations and challenges.

Citation: Clinical Social Work Journal, February 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0091-1674;1573-3343 (Feb 19, 2014)

Author(s): Knight, Carolyn

Abstract: Adult survivors of childhood trauma are an especially challenging group of clients, given the long-term effects of the victimization and the present day difficulties these individuals face. In this article, trauma-informed practice is explained, incorporating the most recent theoretical and empirical literature. The purpose is to educate and provide support to clinicians who encounter survivors of childhood trauma in a range of settings that are particularly likely to serve this population like addictions, mental health, forensics/corrections, and child welfare. The social worker neither ignores nor dwells exclusively on the past trauma. Rather, trauma-informed practitioners are sensitive to the ways in which the client's current difficulties can be understood in the context of the past trauma. Further, they validate and normalize the client's experiences. Trauma-informed practice requires the practitioner to understand how the working alliance, itself, can be used to address the long-term effects of the trauma. Emphasis is placed on helping survivors understand how their past influences the present and on empowering them to manage their present lives more effectively, using core skills of social work practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

6. Toward empirical identification of a clinically meaningful indicator of treatment outcome: Features of candidate indicators and evaluation of sensitivity to treatment effects and relationship to one year follow up cocaine use outcomes.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jan 31, 2014)

Author(s): Carroll, Kathleen M; Kiluk, Brian D; Nich, Charla; DeVito, Elise E; Decker, Suzanne; LaPaglia, Donna; Duffey, Dianne; Babuscio, Theresa A; Ball, Samuel A

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Selection of an appropriate indicator of treatment response in clinical trials is complex, particularly for the various illicit drugs of abuse. Most widely used indicators have been selected based on expert group recommendation or convention rather than systematic empirical evaluation. Absence of an evidence-based, clinically meaningful index of treatment outcome hinders cross-study evaluations necessary for progress in addiction treatment science. METHOD: Fifteen candidate indicators used in multiple clinical trials as well as some proposed recently are identified and discussed in terms of relative strengths and weaknesses (practicality, cost, verifiability, sensitivity to missing data). Using pooled data from five randomized controlled trials of cocaine

dependence (N=434), the indicators were compared in terms of sensitivity to the effects of treatment and relationship to cocaine use and general functioning during follow-up. RESULTS: Commonly used outcome measures (percent negative urine screens; percent days of abstinence) performed relatively well in that they were sensitive to the effects of the therapies evaluated. Others, including complete abstinence and reduction in frequency of use, were less sensitive to effects of specific therapies and were very weakly related to cocaine use or functioning during follow-up. Indicators more strongly related to cocaine use during follow-up were those that reflected achievement of sustained periods of abstinence, particularly at the end of treatment. CONCLUSIONS: These analyses did not demonstrate overwhelming superiority of any single indicator, but did identify several that performed particularly poorly. Candidates for elimination included retention, complete abstinence, and indicators of reduced frequency of cocaine use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

7. Methadone maintenance for hiv positive and hiv negative patients in kyiv: Acceptability and treatment response.

Citation: Drug and Alcohol Dependence, January 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0376-8716 (Jan 30, 2014)

Author(s): Dvoriak, Sergii; Karachevsky, Andrey; Chhatre, Sumedha; Booth, Robert; Metzger, David; Schumacher, Joseph; Chychula, Nina; Pecoraro, Anna; Woody, George

Abstract: BACKGROUND: With up to 40% of opioid injectors infected with HIV, Ukraine has one of the most concentrated HIV epidemics in the world, mainly due to unsterile injection practices and a historical absence of effective prevention services. Harm reduction programs, including syringe exchange and a small buprenorphine treatment program, were introduced in 2004 and methadone maintenance was allowed in 2007. Despite an initial expansion, by 2009, only 3221 injectors were receiving methadone treatment. A growing body of research on methadone maintenance has found high retention rates with reduction in opioid use and HIV risk behaviors. We report on the acceptability and initial outcome of methadone treatment as a function of HIV status, an issue that has not yet been reported for injectors in Ukraine. METHODS: Longitudinal observational study of a 12-week course of methadone treatment in 25 HIV+ and 25 HIV- opioid addicted individuals recruited from a harm reduction program and the city AIDS Center. Drug use and HIV risk were assessed at baseline and weeks 4, 8, 12 and 20; all patients were offered continued methadone maintenance in the Kyiv city program at the end of 12 weeks. RESULTS: Fifty-four individuals were asked if they were interested in the study and 50, demographically similar to other samples of opioid addicted Ukrainians, agreed to participate. Two died of non-study related causes; the other 48 completed assessments at weeks 4, 8 and 12, and 47 completed followups at week 20. Significant reductions were seen in use of heroin ($p<0.0001$), other opiates/analgesics ($p<0.0001$), and HIV risk behaviors (drug, sex, total; all $p<0.0001$). All 48 patients chose to continue methadone after the 12-weeks of study medication ended. Unlike most opioid treatment studies, sexual risk was somewhat higher than injecting risk at study intake. CONCLUSIONS: Methadone maintenance was well accepted by HIV+ and HIV- opioid dependent individuals and has the potential for significant public health impact if made more widely available with sustained access and support. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

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

8. Role of erk signaling in activity-dependent modifications of histone proteins.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, January 2014(No Pagination Specified), 0028-3908 (Jan 31, 2014)

Author(s): Ciccarelli, Alessandro; Giustetto, Maurizio

Abstract: It is well-established that neuronal intracellular signaling governed by the extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK/MAPK) plays a crucial role in long-term adaptive changes that occur during cognitive processes. ERK is a downstream component of a conserved signaling module that is activated by the serine/threonine kinase, Raf, which activates the MAPK/ERK kinase (MEK)1/2 protein kinases, which, in turn, activate ERK1/2. This signaling pathway has been reported to be activated in numerous physiological conditions due to a variety of stimuli, ranging from the activation of ionotropic glutamatergic receptors to metabotropic dopaminergic receptors and neurotrophin receptors. Interestingly, activated ERK can have early and late downstream effects at both the nuclear and synaptic levels. Locally, ERK signaling results in transient changes in the efficacy of synaptic transmission by modifying both pre- and post-synaptic targets. Once translocated into the nucleus, ERK signaling may control transcription by targeting several different regulators of gene expression such as transcription factors and histone proteins. ERK function is considered fundamental in processes such as long-term memory storage and drug addiction, by means of its role in activity-dependent epigenetic modifications that occur in the brain. In this review, we summarize the current understanding of ERK action in the neuroepigenetic processes underlying physiological responses, cognitive processes and drug addiction. This article is part of a Special Issue entitled 'Neuroepigenetic disorders'. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

Source: PsycINFO

9. Out on the street: A public health and policy agenda for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth who are homeless.

Citation: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 2014, vol./is. 84/1(66-72), 0002-9432;1939-0025 (2014)

Author(s): Keuroghlian, Alex S; Shtasel, Derri; Bassuk, Ellen L

Correspondence Address: Keuroghlian, Alex S.: McLean Hospital Outpatient Clinic, 115 Mill St., Belmont, MA, US, 02478, akeuroghlian@partners.org

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, MA, US; Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, MA, US; Harvard Medical School, MA, US

Language: English

Abstract: A disproportionate number of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth experience homelessness each year in the United States. LGBT youth who are homeless have particularly high rates of mental health and substance use problems, suicidal acts, violent victimization, and a range of HIV risk behaviors. Given the intense needs of LGBT youth experiencing homelessness, it is imperative to understand their unique experiences and develop responsive practices and policies. The range and severity of health risks vary across subgroups of all homeless LGBT youth, and because the population is nonhomogeneous, their particular needs must be identified and addressed. Thus, the purpose of this article is to review the causes of homelessness among LGBT youth, discuss the mental health and victimization risks faced by this population, address differences among homeless LGBT subgroups, and recommend effective interventions and best practices. The authors conclude by discussing promising future research and public policy directions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: American Orthopsychiatric Association; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*At Risk Populations](#)

*HIV
 *Homeless
 *Public Health
 *Sexual Orientation
 Bisexuality
 Drug Usage
 Lesbianism
 Major Depression
 Male Homosexuality
 Health Care Policy
 Transgender

Source: PsycINFO

10. Lateral habenula deep brain stimulation for personalized treatment of drug addiction.

Citation: Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, December 2013, vol./is. 7/, 1662-5161 (Dec 12, 2013)

Author(s): Yadid, Gal; Gispan, Iris; Lax, Elad

Correspondence Address: Yadid, Gal, yadidg@gmail.com

Institution: Neuropsychopharmacology Lab, Mina and Everard Goodman Faculty of Life Sciences, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel; Neuropsychopharmacology Lab, Mina and Everard Goodman Faculty of Life Sciences, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel; Neuropsychopharmacology Lab, Mina and Everard Goodman Faculty of Life Sciences, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel

Language: English

Abstract: This opinion discusses, the lateral habenula (LHb) as a prominent target site for deep brain stimulation (DBS) treatment of drug addiction. Drug addiction is a major brain disease, and a serious clinical and social problem. One of the prominent treatments approaches is DBS, in which implanted electrodes deliver electrical stimulation to stereotactically targeted brain regions. The authors postulate that better results may be obtained by targeting more remote limbic regions which regulate the mesolimbic dopaminergic system, such as the LHb. As in many other therapies, treatment of addiction also exhibits a wide variability in longitudinal efficacy. Therefore, early identification of factors which reduce treatment efficacy can assist in establishing inclusion and exclusion criteria, and facilitate optimal patient management. This supports the use of brain imaging for monitoring cocaine-induced alterations in brain anatomy and fiber connectivity, prior to DBS treatment. Specifically, diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) biomarkers for detection of cocaine-induced alterations in fasciculus retroflexus anatomy may be useful for identification and selection of potential responders to LHb DBS. Therefore, LHb electrical stimulation, with DTI as a noninvasive, pre-surgical diagnostic tool, may serve as an individualized treatment for drug addiction disorders, mainly for cases in which more conventional treatments such as psychotherapy and pharmacological treatments have failed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Yadid, Gispan and Lax; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Dopamine
 *Drug Addiction
 *Pineal Body
 *Rewards
 *Deep Brain Stimulation
 Cocaine
 Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Human Neuroscience](#)

11. Synaptic and cellular profile of neurons in the lateral habenula.

Citation: Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, December 2013, vol./is. 7/, 1662-5161 (Dec 16, 2013)
Author(s): Meye, Frank J; Lecca, Salvatore; Valentinova, Kristina; Mameli, Manuel
Correspondence Address: Mameli, Manuel: Institut du Fer a Moulin, UMRS-S 839, INSERM, 17 Rue du Fer a Moulin, Paris, France, 75005, manuel.mameli@inserm.fr
Institution: Institut du Fer a Moulin, Paris, France; Institut du Fer a Moulin, Paris, France; Institut du Fer a Moulin, Paris, France; Institut du Fer a Moulin, Paris, France
Language: English
Abstract: The lateral habenula (LHb) is emerging as a crucial structure capable of conveying rewarding and aversive information. Recent evidence indicates that a rapid increase in the activity of LHb neurons drives negative states and avoidance. Furthermore, the hyperexcitability of neurons in the LHb, especially those projecting to the midbrain, may represent an important cellular correlate for neuropsychiatric disorders like depression and drug addiction. Despite the recent insights regarding the implications of the LHb in the context of reward and aversion, the exact nature of the synaptic and cellular players regulating LHb neuronal functions remains largely unknown. Here we focus on the synaptic and cellular physiology of LHb neurons. First, we discuss the properties of excitatory transmission and the implications of glutamate receptors for long-term synaptic plasticity; second, we review the features of GABAergic transmission onto LHb neurons; and finally, we describe the contribution that neuromodulators such as dopamine (DA) and serotonin may have for LHb neuronal physiology. We relate these findings to the role that the LHb can play in processing aversive and rewarding stimuli, both in health and disease states. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: STATEMENT: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.; HOLDER: Meye, Lecca, Valentinova and Mameli; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Mesencephalon](#)
[*Neurotransmission](#)
[*Pineal Body](#)
[*Synaptic Plasticity](#)
[Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[AMPA](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in [Frontiers in Human Neuroscience](#)

12. Scopolamine detoxification technique for heroin dependence: A randomized trial.

Citation: CNS Drugs, December 2013, vol./is. 27/12(1093-1102), 1172-7047;1179-1934 (Dec 2013)
Author(s): Liu, Sheng; Li, Longhui; Shen, Wenwen; Shen, Xueyong; Yang, Guodong; Zhou, Wenhua
Correspondence Address: Liu, Sheng: Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 1200 Cailun Rd, Shanghai, China, 200032, lskingcn@yahoo.com.cn
Institution: Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai, China; Ningbo Addiction Research and Treatment Center, School of Medicine, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China; Ningbo Addiction Research and Treatment Center, School of Medicine,

Ningbo University, Ningbo, China; Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai, China; Ningbo Addiction Research and Treatment Center, School of Medicine, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China; Ningbo Addiction Research and Treatment Center, School of Medicine, Ningbo University, Ningbo, China

Language:

English

Abstract:

Background: Easing psychological symptoms associated with heroin use and heroin relapse are important goals in the treatment of heroin dependence. However, most detoxification methods are designed to decrease withdrawal-related discomfort and complications, but not to reduce the psychological effects of heroin addiction. **Objective:** The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of scopolamine detoxification technique (SDT) relative to standard methadone detoxification (MD) to treat heroin withdrawal and psychological symptoms associated with heroin use and relapse. **Methods:** In this 10-week randomized, controlled trial, treatment-seeking heroin-dependent participants were enrolled consecutively from Ningbo Addiction Research and Treatment Center, Ningbo, China. Opioid dependence was confirmed by a naloxone challenge test. Participants were included if they met Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition (DSM-IV) criteria for opioid dependence, were without major comorbid psychiatric illness, and were not allergic to scopolamine and chlorpromazine. Participants (N = 91; 18-50 years) were admitted to inpatient beds for 15 days and randomly assigned to receive either SDT (N = 46) or MD (N = 45) prior to being discharged and undergoing 8 weeks of outpatient treatment. During the inpatient stay, all participants received methadone during days 1-3. Those in the MD group then underwent a 10-day gradual dose-reduction regimen. Those in the SDT group underwent an SDT, such that subjects were given scopolamine (0.03-0.05 mg/kg, intravenously) and chlorpromazine (0.6-1.0 mg/kg, intravenously) under light anesthesia for 4-6 h once per day on days 4-6 or 4-7, depending on the severity of opioid-withdrawal symptoms. Self-reported withdrawal symptoms were assessed each day during the in-patient treatment phase. Heroin craving (assessed using a visual analog scale), Beck Depression Inventory, Self-Rating Anxiety Scale, and working memory and attention tests (assessed using the Digit-span test and d2 test) were measured before (day 0) and after detoxification (day 15). Retention was assessed during the inpatient phase and the outpatient phase. Urine tests for opioids were assessed twice weekly in the follow-up phase. Reasons for Relapse Questionnaires were completed when each participant's urine sample was positive. **Results:** The vital signs of participants were stable and no serious adverse anesthetic events were observed during SDT. SDT considerably suppressed heroin withdrawal symptoms, which did not increase during the post-detoxification phase. Although groups did not differ on retention or the percentage of opioid-positive urine samples (SDT 73.2 + 30.1 % and MD 75.1 + 37.6 %), SDT significantly attenuated heroin craving, depression, and anxiety compared with MD (P < 0.001). There was a significant difference in the mean reductions (%) of amount of first heroin use after hospital discharge between the SDT group and the MD group (t71 = 6.09, P < 0.01). There were no significant differences in the scores of the Digit-span and d2 tests by treatment conditions (P > 0.05). The percentage of participants citing "drug craving" and "anxiety and depression" as the primary reasons for relapse was significantly lower in the SDT group than in the MD group. **Conclusions** SDT may be an alternative to conventional detoxification techniques, especially for patients with psychological symptoms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Detoxification](#)
[Methadone](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Scopolamine](#)

Source: PsycINFO

13. Validation of a sorting of cards Q for the evaluation of the social adaptation in psychiatry.

Original Title: Validation d'un tri de cartes Q pour l'évaluation de l'adaptation sociale en psychiatrie.

Citation: Revue de Psychoéducation, 2013, vol./is. 42/1(135-160), 1713-1782 (2013)

Author(s): Groleau, R; Bigras, M; Cote, G

Correspondence Address: Groleau, R.: Institut Philippe-Pinel de Montreal, 10 905, Henri-Bourassa-est, Montreal, PQ, Canada, H1C 1H1, rgroleau@ssss.gouv.qc.ca

Institution: Institut Philippe-Pinel de Montreal, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Université du Québec à Montreal, Département de Psychologie, Montreal, PQ, Canada; Institut Philippe-Pinel de Montreal, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Département de Psychologie, Trois-Rivières, PQ, Canada

Language: French

Abstract: This study presents the development and validation of a Q-Sort for assessing social adaptation of psychiatric patients (Q-ASP). The Q-Method is thought to provide useful qualitative and quantitative data for the participant observers of social adaptation of patients at risk for violence and addiction in the process of psychiatric rehabilitation, 33 patients were evaluated by clinicians using the Q-ASP. The results confirmed that the Q-ASP had an excellent stability ($r = 0.95$) and converged with the HoNOS ($r = 0.62$) as expected. Interrater reliability was fair ($r = 0.70$) and experts agreed ($r = 0.81$) to describe an optimum profile of a patient that is likely to socially adapt to his/her community. The main advantage of the Q-ASP is to provide a behavioral profile of risks and protective factors related to adaptation of psychiatric patients in their social environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychiatric Patients](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Q Sort Testing Technique](#)
[*Social Adjustment](#)
[*Test Validity](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Clinicians](#)
[Psychosocial Rehabilitation](#)
[Test Reliability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

14. A qualitative study of binge eating and obesity from an addiction perspective.

Citation: Eating Disorders: The Journal of Treatment & Prevention, January 2014, vol./is. 22/1(19-32), 1064-0266;1532-530X (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Curtis, Claire; Davis, Caroline

Correspondence Address: Davis, Caroline: Department of Kinesiology and Health Sciences, York University, 343 Bethune College, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, ON, Canada, M3J 1P3, cdavis@yorku.ca

Institution: Department of Kinesiology and Health Sciences, York University, Toronto, ON, Canada; Department of Kinesiology and Health Sciences, York University, Toronto, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to explore how obese women with and without binge eating disorder (BED) experience overeating in relation to the DSM-5 symptoms of addiction. Findings from this study demonstrate that food addiction can occur in obese individuals with and without BED. It is important that health care professionals identify individuals who may require a specific treatment approach that incorporates techniques used in the treatment of addictions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Obesity](#)
[*Binge Eating Disorder](#)
[Treatment Planning](#)
[Health Personnel](#)
Source: PsycINFO

15. Models, experts and mutants: Exploring the relationships between peer educators and injecting drug user clients, in Delhi's harm reduction programs.

Citation: Qualitative Social Work: Research and Practice, January 2014, vol./is. 13/1(69-84), 1473-3250;1741-3117 (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Moorthi, Gayatri
Correspondence Address: Moorthi, Gayatri: Institute for Community Research, 2 Hartford Square West, Suite 100, Hartford, CT, US, 06106, gayatri.moorthi@gmail.com
Institution: Institute for Community Research, Hartford, CT, US
Language: English
Abstract: The article, based on nine months of ethnographic fieldwork, explores the relationships between peer educators and their clients, under the harm reduction paradigm in Delhi, India. The study examines the way peer workers engage with their clients and manage their own recovery at the same time. The article argues three key points. First, peer educators came to be considered as harm reduction's most crucial link, they were models for the clients and their expertise about street life was invaluable for the success of the program. They adapted and expanded their roles based on client needs, despite structural and resource limitations. Second, peer educators' own struggles with addiction threatened their position within the program; it raised questions of efficacy, ethics and empowerment with regard to the peer model. Lastly, the tensions around the peer educators' role and their continued drug use, revealed larger contradictions within the Indian harm reduction model. These findings more broadly highlight the issues of peer-client relationship dynamics and peer participation in service delivery within social work. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Harm Reduction](#)
[*Health Care Delivery](#)
[*Health Education](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[Clients](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Injections](#)
[Peers](#)
Source: PsycINFO

16. Dysfunctions of decision-making and cognitive control as transdiagnostic mechanisms of mental disorders: Advances, gaps, and needs in current research.

Citation: International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research, January 2014, vol./is. 23/1(41-57), 1049-8931;1557-0657 (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Goschke, Thomas
Correspondence Address: Goschke, Thomas: Department of Psychology, Technische Universitat Dresden, Dresden, Germany, 01062, goschke@psychologie.tu-dresden.de
Institution: Department of Psychology, Technische Universitat Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Language: English

Abstract: Disadvantageous decision-making and impaired volitional control over actions, thoughts, and emotions are characteristics of a wide range of mental disorders such as addiction, eating disorders, depression, and anxiety disorders and may reflect transdiagnostic core mechanisms and possibly vulnerability factors. Elucidating the underlying neurocognitive mechanisms is a precondition for moving from symptom-based to mechanism-based disorder classifications and ultimately mechanism-targeted interventions. However, despite substantial advances in basic research on decision-making and cognitive control, there are still profound gaps in our current understanding of dysfunctions of these processes in mental disorders. Central unresolved questions are: (i) to which degree such dysfunctions reflect transdiagnostic mechanisms or disorder-specific patterns of impairment; (ii) how phenotypical features of mental disorders relate to dysfunctional control parameter settings and aberrant interactions between large-scale brain systems involved in habit and reward-based learning, performance monitoring, emotion regulation, and cognitive control; (iii) whether cognitive control impairments are consequences or antecedent vulnerability factors of mental disorders; (iv) whether they reflect generalized competence impairments or context-specific performance failures; (v) whether not only impaired but also chronic over-control contributes to mental disorders. In the light of these gaps, needs for future research are: (i) an increased focus on basic cognitive-affective mechanisms underlying decision and control dysfunctions across disorders; (ii) longitudinal-prospective studies systematically incorporating theory-driven behavioural tasks and neuroimaging protocols to assess decision-making and control dysfunctions and aberrant interactions between underlying large-scale brain systems; (iii) use of latent-variable models of cognitive control rather than single tasks; (iv) increased focus on the interplay of implicit and explicit cognitive-affective processes; (v) stronger focus on computational models specifying neurocognitive mechanisms underlying phenotypical expressions of mental disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Decision Making](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Research Diagnostic Criteria](#)
[*Cognitive Control](#)
[Neurocognition](#)
[Volition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research](#)

17. The effect of history of injection drug use and alcoholism on HIV disease progression.

Citation: AIDS Care, January 2014, vol./is. 26/1(123-129), 0954-0121;1360-0451 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Lima, Viviane Dias; Kerr, Thomas; Wood, Evan; Kozai, Tsubasa; Salters, Kate A; Hogg, Robert S; Montaner, Julio S. G

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Institution: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada; British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: The effectiveness of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in preventing disease progression can be negatively influenced by the high prevalence of substance use among

patients. Here, we quantify the effect of history of injection drug use and alcoholism on virologic and immunologic response to HAART. Clinical and survey data, collected at the start of HAART and at the interview date, were based on the study Longitudinal Investigations into Supportive and Ancillary Health Services (LISA) in British Columbia, Canada. Substance use was a three-level categorical variable, combining information on history of alcohol dependence and of injection drug use, defined as: no history of alcohol and injection drug use; history of alcohol or injection drug use; and history of both alcohol and injection drug use. Virologic response (pVL) was defined by $>2 \log_{10}$ copy/mL drop in a viral load. Immunologic response was defined as an increase in CD4 cell count percent of $> 100\%$. We used cumulative logit modeling for ordinal responses to address our objective. Of the 537 HIV-infected patients, 112 (21%) were characterized as having a history of both alcohol and injection drug use, 173 (32%) were nonadherent ($<95\%$), 196 (36%) had a CD4+/pVL+ (Best) response, 180 (34%) a CD4+/pVL- or a CD4- /pVL+ (Incomplete) response, and 161 (30%) a CD4- /pVL- (Worst) response. For individuals with history of both alcohol and injection drug use, the estimated probability of non-adherence was 0.61, and (0.15, 0.25, 0.60) of Best, Incomplete and Worse responses, respectively. Screening and detection of substance dependence will identify individuals at high-risk for nonadherence and ideally prevent their HIV disease from progressing to advanced stages where HIV disease can become difficult to manage. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*HIV](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)
[*Patient History](#)
[Disease Course](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

18. Psychometric assessment of workaholism measures.

Citation: Journal of Managerial Psychology, 2014, vol./is. 29/1(7-24), 0268-3946 (2014)

Author(s): Andreassen, Cecilie Schou; Hetland, Jorn; Pallesen, Stale

Correspondence Address: Andreassen, Cecilie Schou, cecilie.andreassen@psych.uib.no

Institution: Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; Department of Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: Although the concept of workaholism has existed in the academic literature for decades, exploration of its measurements seems to lag behind. The purpose of this study is to present an investigation of the three most commonly used workaholism measures; the Workaholism Battery (WorkBAT), the Work Addiction Risk Test (WART) and the Dutch Work Addiction Scale (DUWAS) in terms of their cross-validation, their temporal stability and their factor structure. Design/methodology/approach: The three measures were administered to 661 cross-occupational Norwegian workers. A total of 368 of these completed the same measures 24-30 months later. Findings: The cross-validation showed that the correlations between the scores of the different instruments were too low to conclude that they measure the same construct. The 24-30 month test-retest reliability coefficients for the measures revealed that the scores were quite stable over time. None of the previously suggested factor solutions for the three measures had a good fit with the data. Explorative factor analyses supported a four-factor solution for the WorkBAT and for the WART. A two-factor solution for the DUWAS was found. Research limitations/implications: All the data are based on self-report, which might bias the results. Practical implications: Different workaholism measures cannot be used interchangeably. Originality/value: This is the first study that cross-validates the three

most used workaholism measures and which investigates the reliability of these instruments over a long-term period (24-30 months). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Emerald Group Publishing Limited

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Psychometrics](#)
[*Workaholism](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Test Validity](#)

Source: PsycINFO

19. Prevalence of smoking, alcohol and substance use among adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in Denmark compared with the general population.

Citation: Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 68/1(53-59), 0803-9488;1502-4725 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Madsen, Anders G; Dalsgaard, Soren

Correspondence Address: Dalsgaard, Soren: Regional ADHD Centre, Department for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychiatric Hospital in the Region of Southern Denmark, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark, soeren.dalsgaard@psyk.regionsyddanmark.dk

Institution: Department for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychiatric Hospital in the Region of Southern Denmark, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark; Regional ADHD Centre, Department for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychiatric Hospital in the Region of Southern Denmark, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Studies have shown that adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) have an increased risk of alcohol and substance abuse in adulthood. An unequivocal reason for this association has not yet been identified but it has been shown that pharmacological treatment is likely to reduce this risk. Aims: To test whether adolescents with ADHD in pharmacological treatment have a higher prevalence of smoking and use of alcohol and drugs than a matched control group from the general population. The study will also analyse associations between smoking, alcohol and drug use and comorbid psychiatric symptoms. Methods: The sample in this case-control study comprised 219 adolescents aged 13-18 years, including a case group of 117 adolescents with ADHD and a control group of 102 adolescents without ADHD. Participating subjects completed a questionnaire about their use of cigarettes, drugs and alcohol and the self-report version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). Results: 21% of ADHD probands vs. 16% controls were daily smokers ($P = 0.326$). Among alcohol users, 52% of ADHD probands vs. 70% controls confirmed monthly alcohol intake ($P = 0.014$); 4% of cases compared with 7% of controls used illicit drugs within last month ($P = 0.260$). Conclusion: No significant group differences were found in the prevalence of ever having smoked cigarettes, drinking alcohol or using illicit drugs between adolescents with ADHD and controls. Contrary to expectations, subjects in the control group had a more regular and heavier use of alcohol. However, ADHD patients had a heavier use of cigarettes than controls. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohols](#)
[*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Epidemiology](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Tobacco Smoking](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*

20. First-episode acute and transient psychotic disorder in Latvia: A 6-year follow-up study.

Citation: Nordic Journal of Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 68/1(24-29), 0803-9488;1502-4725 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Rusaka, Marija; Rancans, Elmars

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Institution: Riga Centre of Psychiatry and Addiction Disorders, Riga, Latvia; Department of Psychiatry and Addiction Disorders, Riga Stradins University, Riga, Latvia

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Acute and transient psychotic disorder (ATPD; F23, ICD-10) is an acute, short-lived psychosis, which has variable prevalence worldwide and has not been extensively studied. Aims: To explore the first episode of ATPD in patients in Latvia by describing the clinical features, analyzing the longitudinal changes of diagnosis and associated socio-demographic characteristics. Material and Methods: Retrospective chart review of all first-time hospitalized patients fulfilling the ICD-10 criteria for ATPD treated at the Riga Centre of Psychiatry and Addiction Disorders, Latvia, during a 3-year period. Patients were followed-up and assessed using standardized instruments. Results: During a 3-year period, 294 patients were first-time hospitalized with a ATPD diagnosis; 54% were women. The average age at first psychotic episode was 35.7 + 12.3 years for women, and 30.0 + 10.8 years for men ($P < 0.0001$). Over an average of 5.6 years follow-up period, 51% of patients were not re-hospitalized. Later diagnosis was changed to schizophrenia in 73% of the re-hospitalized patients, mostly within the first 2 years of illness. The overall stability rate of ATPD diagnosis reached 58%. Typical polymorphic symptomatology, abrupt onset (i.e. within 48 h), less frequent anxiety, but more frequent hallucinations were observed in ATPD patients that later developed schizophrenia ($P < 0.05$). Stressful life events in the 6 months prior to the first episode were found in 44% of patients. Conclusions: Combining these assessments from first-episode ATPD patients in Latvia, with data from other countries may help to predict the development of disease and provide the possible basis for potential changes to ICD-11. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa Healthcare; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acute Psychosis](#)
[*Schizophrenia](#)
[International Classification of Diseases](#)
[Medical Diagnosis](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*

21. Continued detention involvement and adolescent marijuana use trajectories.

Citation: Journal of Correctional Health Care, January 2014, vol./is. 20/1(31-44), 1078-3458;1940-5200 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Ewing, Sarah W. Feldstein; Schmiede, Sarah J; Bryan, Angela D

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Institution: University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, US; Department of Biostatistics and Informatics, Colorado School of Public Health, University of Colorado-Denver, Aurora, CO, US; Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado-Boulder, Boulder, CO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Justice-involved youth have high rates of marijuana use. Less is known about what may drive these rates, particularly when justice-involved youth return to the community. One factor that has been implicated is continued detention involvement. Yet, it is unknown how this factor may influence marijuana use trajectories. Using longitudinal growth curve modeling, the researchers evaluated the association between continued detention involvement and marijuana use trajectories in two large, ethnically diverse samples of community-based, justice-involved youth. Across both samples, marijuana use decreased over time for youth with continued detention involvement but did not change for youth without continued detention involvement. These findings underscore the importance of attending to the influence of detention involvement in community-based, justice-involved adolescents' marijuana use trajectories. This study also highlights the importance of coordinating prevention/intervention programming for justice-involved youth once they are in the community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Juvenile Delinquency](#)
[*Juvenile Justice](#)
[*Legal Detention](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[Communities](#)
[Involvement](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Correctional Health Care*

22. Assessing conduct disorder: A new measurement approach.

Citation: Journal of Correctional Health Care, January 2014, vol./is. 20/1(4-17), 1078-3458;1940-5200 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Reavy, Racheal; Stein, L. A. R.; Quina, Kathryn; Paiva, Andrea L

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Language: English

Abstract: The Delinquent Activities Scale (DAS) was used to develop indicators of conduct disorder (CD) in terms of symptom severity and age of onset. Incarcerated adolescents (N = 190) aged 14 to 19 were asked about their delinquent behaviors, including age the behavior was first performed, as well as substance use and parental and peer influences. Assessments were performed for the 12 months prior to incarceration and at 3-month postrelease follow-up. Evidence supports the utility of the DAS as a measure of CD diagnosis, including concurrent incremental validity. Furthermore, CD severity (symptom count) was significantly associated with two peer factors: friend substance use and friend prior arrests, with medium to large effect sizes (ESs). Earlier age of CD onset was associated with earlier marijuana use. This study finds that the DAS is a useful instrument in that it is easy to apply and has adequate psychometrics. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Conduct Disorder](#)
[*Interpersonal Influences](#)

*Juvenile Delinquency
 *Psychometrics
 *Rating Scales
 Drug Abuse
 Peer Relations
 Symptoms

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Correctional Health Care*

23. The Tangled Branches (Las Ramas Enredadas): Sexual risk, substance abuse, and intimate partner violence among Hispanic men who have sex with men.

Citation: Journal of Transcultural Nursing, January 2014, vol./is. 25/1(23-32), 1043-6596;1552-7832 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): De Santis, Joseph P; Gonzalez-Guarda, Rosa; Provencio-Vasquez, Elias; Deleon, Diego A

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 University of Texas at El Paso, School of Nursing, El Paso, TX, US; University of Miami, School of Nursing & Health Studies, Coral Gables, FL, US

Language: English

Abstract: Hispanic men who have sex with men (MSM) experience a number of health disparities including high rates of HIV infection from high-risk sex, substance abuse, and intimate partner violence. Although some research is available to document the relationships of these health disparities in the literature, few studies have explored the intersection of these disparities and the factors that influence them. The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences that Hispanic MSM residing in South Florida have with high-risk sex, substance abuse, and intimate partner violence. Focus groups were conducted and analyzed using grounded theory methodology until data saturation was reached (n = 20). Two core categories with subcategories emerged from the data: The Roots of Risk (Los raices del riesgo) and The Tangled Branches (Las Ramas Enredadas). The results of the study provided some important clinical implications as well as directions for future research with Hispanic MSM. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Author(s); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Intimate Partner Violence
 *Sexual Risk Taking
 *Same Sex Intercourse
 Risk Factors
 "Latinos/Latinas"

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Highwire Press* in *Journal of Transcultural Nursing*

24. Intellectual performance in fetal alcohol exposure: Report of 10 cases series.

Original Title: Desempenho intelectual na exposicao alcoolica fetal: Relato de serie de 10 casos.

Citation: Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, July 2013, vol./is. 62/3(234-239), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (Jul-Sep 2013)

Author(s): de Lima Ferreira, Vanessa Karam; Dias Ferreira, Gisele Viegas; de Lima, Jose Mauro Bras; Cruz, Marcelo Santos

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Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Objective: Describe the intellectual performance in a sample of children and adolescents that suffered prenatal exposure of alcohol. Methods: This report constitutes a case series study, comprising 10 subjects between 6 and 16 years old, with a history of fetal alcohol exposure. These subjects underwent a medical evaluation to be characterized as a clinical sample, respecting the inclusion and exclusion criteria previously established. The sample's intellectual performance was studied by means of instruments: Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children 3rd. Edition (WISC-III) and Raven's Progressive Matrices Test. Results: The sample was evaluated as being of low medium performance by the WISC-III. In the Raven Test the sample exhibited medium intellectual performance. Among all of the WISC-III indexes. Resistance to Distractions was most impaired. The Arithmetic and Picture Arrangement subtests showed more impairment results In comparison of the others subtests. As a secondary consequence, the impairment of these functions can cause difficulties in learning and social interaction and impact the development of these young people. Conclusions: The results of these series often cases were compared to those reported in national and international studies. The cognitive impairment caused by alcohol use during pregnancy can manifest in school-age children through learning difficulties and difficulty in establishing social interactions. Thus, prenatal exposure to alcohol becomes a public health issue which needs greater attention from national policies to carry out identification and early intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Childhood Development](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Prenatal Exposure](#)
[Cognitive Impairment](#)
[Public Health](#)
[Social Interaction](#)

Source: PsycINFO

25. Comparison of drug use between Brazilian and American college students and young Brazilian general population.

Original Title: Comparacao do uso de drogas entre universitarios brasileiros, norte-americanos e jovens da populacao geral brasileira.

Citation: Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, July 2013, vol./is. 62/3(199-207), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (Jul-Sep 2013)

Author(s): Eckschmidt, Frederico; de Andrade, Arthur Guerra; de Oliveira, Lucio Garcia

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Institution: Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de Sao Paulo (FMUSP), Departamento de Medicina Preventiva, Sao Paulo, Brazil; FMUSP, Departamento e Instituto de Psiquiatria, Brazil; FMUSP, Departamento de Medicina Legal, Etica Medica e Medicina Social e do Trabalho, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Objective: To compare drug use between college students and the general Brazilian population, as well as with American college students' drug use, identifying possible usage differences related to cultural interference. Methods: To compare lifetime drug use between target populations, public data collected from statistical surveys conducted with Brazilian college students and the general population were used, as well as surveys conducted with American college students. The surveys' confidence intervals (95% CI) were subjects of comparison. Results: Drug use is more frequent among American college students, who use more tobacco, tranquilizers, marijuana, ecstasy, hallucinogens, cocaine, crack cocaine and heroin than Brazilian college students. In contrast, Brazilian college students use nearly the double of inhalants than American college students. This pattern of use is repeated in the analysis of intra-gender differences. Add to this that Brazilian college students seem to engage more frequently in drinking alcoholic beverages and using marijuana, tranquilizers, inhalants, hallucinogens and amphetamines than their peers in the general Brazilian population. Conclusions: Knowing the particularities of drug use among college students is of paramount importance for the early detection of consumption. Investments in this segment and gender differences should be considered in preventive policies, as well as developing strategies of consumption reduction and control, such as screening programs and brief intervention, due to better cost-effectiveness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana Usage](#)
[*Sociocultural Factors](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[College Students](#)
[Costs and Cost Analysis](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Neuroleptic Drugs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

26. Relationship between spiritual well-being, sociodemographic characteristics and use of alcohol and other drugs by students.

Original Title: Relacao entre bem-estar espiritual, caracteristicas sociodemograficas e consumo de alcool e outras drogas por estudantes.

Citation: Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, July 2013, vol./is. 62/3(191-198), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (Jul-Sep 2013)

Author(s): de Paiva Silva, Roberta; de Souza, Priscila; Nogueira, Denismar Alves; da Silva Moreira, Denis; Lopes Chaves, Erika de Cassia

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Institution: Universidade Federal de Alfenas (Unifal-MG), Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Enfermagem, Alfenas, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Alfenas (Unifal-MG), Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Enfermagem, Alfenas, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Alfenas (Unifal-MG), Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Enfermagem, Alfenas, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Alfenas (Unifal-MG), Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Enfermagem, Alfenas, Brazil; Universidade Federal de Alfenas (Unifal-MG), Programa de Pos-Graduacao em Enfermagem, Alfenas, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the use of alcohol and other drugs by nursing students and to investigate the relationship between this consumption, and the spiritual well-being and sociodemographic characteristics/religious students. Methods: This was an exploratory study of type epidemiological and cross-sectional, conducted with 100

graduating students of nursing at a university in southern Minas Gerais. The data collection was conducted in the second half of 2011 using a sociodemographic questionnaire, the Scale and Spiritual Well-being, Screening Test of Involvement with Alcohol, Tobacco and other Substances. The statistical treatment of the data was performed using univariate analysis, through chi square test and multiple analyses, by logistic dichotomic regression. Results: Alcohol proved to be the most commonly used substance among students (84%), which in turn, showed a significant relationship with the spirituality of the same, seen that owning spiritual welfare negative (OR: 3,325; IC95%: 1,059-10,441) and having no religious frequent practice (OR: 3,392; IC95%: 1,064-10,811) increase the chances of abuse of this substance. Conclusion: Preventive initiatives to the consumption of psychoactive drugs linked to the practice of spiritual activities can be used as strategies to promote healthy habits and health maintenance, and also as a resource in the training of nursing students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Nursing Students](#)
[*Spirituality](#)
[Demographic Characteristics](#)
[Well Being](#)

Source: PsycINFO

27. Changes in body composition and anthropometric parameters in crack-cocaine addicts admitted in an addiction unit.

Original Title: Alteracoes na composicao corporal e em parametros antropometricos de dependentes de crack internados em unidade de adicao.

Citation: Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, July 2013, vol./is. 62/3(183-190), 0047-2085;1982-0208 (Jul-Sep 2013)

Author(s): Willhelm, Fernanda Franz; Escobar, Mariana; Perry, Ingrid D. Schweigert

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Institution: Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA), Residencia Integrada Multiprofissional em Saude, Porto Alegre, Brazil; Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sui (UFRGS), HCPA, Centro de Estudos em Alimentacao e Nutricao, Brazil; Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA), Residencia Integrada Multiprofissional em Saude, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Language: Portuguese

Abstract: Objectives: Verify the alterations of body composition and of anthropometric parameters in crack addicted patients, hospitalized for addiction treatment. Methods: Cohort prospective studies, with 40 crack addicted male volunteers, 18 to 60 years old, in treatment. Anthropometric parameters and body composition were measured, through bioelectric impedance analysis, within the hospital and at discharge. Results: With an average age 29.3 + 6.9 years, the patients have had, during abstinence, a weight gain of 76 + 3.7 kg; 11.6 + 6.4% of body weight; 5.6 + 4.2 cm of waist circumference. There was an increase of 4.2 + 3.2 kg of fat (obesity); 3.5 + 3.0 kg of lean body mass and 2.5 + 2.6 liters of water. When hospitalized, 175% of the patients presented overweight and 5% were malnourished, values that, at discharge, altered to 50% of eutrophy and 476% of overweight (BMI-Body Mass Index). It was observed that the average of weight gain increased in the first two weeks of hospitalization. Conclusion: During hospitalization a weight gain was identified as well as alterations in body composition and in anthropometric parameters of patients, resulting in migration from eutrophy to overweight, in an expressive group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Crack Cocaine](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[*Anthropometry](#)
[Body Mass Index](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Hospitals](#)

Source: PsycINFO

28. High novelty-seeking rats are resilient to negative physiological effects of the early life stress.

Citation: Stress: The International Journal on the Biology of Stress, January 2014, vol./is. 17/1(97-107), 1025-3890;1607-8888 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Clinton, Sarah M; Watson, Stanley J; Akil, Huda

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Language: English

Abstract: Exposure to early life stress dramatically impacts adult behavior, physiology, and neuroendocrine function. Using rats bred for novelty-seeking differences and known to display divergent anxiety, depression, and stress vulnerability, we examined the interaction between early life adversity and genetic predisposition for high- versus low-emotional reactivity. Thus, bred Low Novelty Responder (bLR) rats, which naturally exhibit high anxiety- and depression-like behavior, and bred High Novelty Responder (bHR) rats, which show low anxiety/depression together with elevated aggression, impulsivity, and addictive behavior, were subjected to daily 3 h maternal separation (MS) stress postnatal days 1-14. We hypothesized that MS stress would differentially impact adult bHR/bLR behavior, physiology (stress-induced defecation), and neuroendocrine reactivity. While MS stress did not impact bHR and bLR anxiety-like behavior in the open field test and elevated plus maze, it exacerbated bLRs' already high physiological response to stress-stress-induced defecation. In both tests, MS bLR adult offspring showed exaggerated stress-induced defecation compared to bLR controls while bHR offspring were unaffected. MS also selectively impacted bLRs' (but not bHRs') neuroendocrine stress reactivity, producing an exaggerated corticosterone acute stress response in MS bLR versus control bLR rats. These findings highlight how genetic predisposition shapes individuals' response to early life stress. Future work will explore neural mechanisms underlying the distinct behavioral and neuroendocrine consequences of MS in bHR/bLR animals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Life Span](#)
[*Physiology](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Emotional Adjustment](#)
[Neuroendocrinology](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Stress](#)

29. Neurobiological mechanisms underlying relapse to cocaine use: Contributions of CRF and noradrenergic systems and regulation by glucocorticoids.

- Citation:** Stress: The International Journal on the Biology of Stress, January 2014, vol./is. 17/1(22-38), 1025-3890;1607-8888 (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** McReynolds, Jayme R; Pena, David F; Blacktop, Jordan M; Mantsch, John R
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Department of Biomedical Sciences, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI, US;
Department of Biomedical Sciences, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI, US
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Considering its pervasive and uncontrollable influence in drug addicts, understanding the neurobiological processes through which stress contributes to drug use is a critical goal for addiction researchers and will likely be important for the development of effective medications aimed at relapse prevention. In this paper, we review work from our laboratory and others focused on determining the neurobiological mechanisms that underlie and contribute to stress-induced relapse of cocaine use with an emphasis on the actions of corticotropin-releasing factor in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) and a key pathway from the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis to the VTA that is regulated by norepinephrine and beta adrenergic receptors. Additionally, we discuss work suggesting that the influence of stress in cocaine addiction changes and intensifies with repeated cocaine use in an intake-dependent manner and examine the potential role of glucocorticoid hormones in the underlying drug-induced neuroadaptations. It is our hope that research in this area will inform clinical practice and medication development aimed at minimizing the contribution of stress to the addiction cycle, thereby improving treatment outcomes and reducing the societal costs of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Informa UK Ltd.; YEAR: 2014
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adrenergic Receptors](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Glucocorticoids](#)
[*Neurobiology](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Tegmentum](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Informa Healthcare* in [Stress](#)

30. Adolescent peer aggression and its association with mental health and substance use in an Australian cohort.

- Citation:** Journal of Adolescence, January 2014, vol./is. 37/1(11-21), 0140-1971 (Jan 2014)
- Author(s):** Moore, Sophie E; Norman, Rosana E; Sly, Peter D; Whitehouse, Andrew J. O; Zubrick, Stephen R; Scott, James
- Correspondence Address:** Scott, James: University of Queensland Centre for Clinical Research, Herston, QLD, Australia, 4029, James_g_scott@health.qld.gov.au
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Telethon Institute for Child Health Research, Centre for Child Health Research, University of Western Australia, Subiaco, WAU, Australia; Telethon Institute for Child Health Research, Centre for Child Health Research, University of Western Australia, Subiaco, WAU, Australia; Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, Herston, QLD, Australia

- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Prospective longitudinal birth cohort data was used to examine the association between peer aggression at 14 years and mental health and substance use at 17 years. A sample of 1590 participants from the Western Australian Pregnancy Cohort (Raine) study were divided into mutually exclusive categories (victims, perpetrators, victim-perpetrators and uninvolved). Involvement in any type of peer aggression as a victim (10.1%), perpetrator (21.4%), or a victim-perpetrator (8.7%) was reported by 40.2% of participants. After adjusting for confounding factors, those who were a victim of peer aggression had increased odds of later depression and internalising symptoms whilst perpetrators of peer aggression were found to be at increased risk of depression and harmful alcohol use. Victim-perpetrators of peer aggression were more likely to have externalising behaviours at 17 years. These results show an independent temporal relationship between peer aggression and later mental health and substance use problems in adolescence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: The Foundation for Professionals in Services for Adolescents; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Aggressiveness](#)
[*Mental Health](#)
[*Victimization](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Peers](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Adolescence](#)

31. Aberrant disgust responses and immune reactivity in cocaine-dependent men.

- Citation:** Biological Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 75/2(140-147), 0006-3223 (Jan 15, 2014)
- Author(s):** Ersche, Karen D; Hagan, Cindy C; Smith, Dana G; Abbott, Sanja; Jones, P. Simon; Apergis-Schoute, Annemieke M; Doffinger, Rainer
- Correspondence Address:** Ersche, Karen D.: Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Herchel Smith Building for Brain & Mind Sciences, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge, United Kingdom, CB2 0SZ, ke220@cam.ac.uk
- Institution:** Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Behavioural and Clinical Neuroscience Institute, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; Department of Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom; University of Cambridge, Cambridge University Hospitals National Health Service Foundation Trust, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, United Kingdom
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Background: Infectious diseases are the most common and cost-intensive health complications associated with drug addiction. There is wide belief that drug-dependent individuals expose themselves more regularly to disease-related pathogens through risky behaviors such as sharing pipes and needles, thereby increasing their risk for contracting an infectious disease. However, evidence is emerging indicating that not only lifestyle but also the immunomodulatory effects of addictive drugs, such as cocaine, may account for

their high infection risk. As feelings of disgust are thought to be an important psychological mechanism in avoiding the exposure to pathogens, we sought to investigate behavioral, physiological, and immune responses to disgust-evoking cues in both cocaine-dependent and healthy men. Methods: All participants (N = 61) were exposed to neutral and disgust-evoking photographs depicting food and nonfood images while response accuracy, latency, and skin conductivity were recorded. Saliva samples were collected before and after exposure to neutral and disgusting images, respectively. Attitudes toward disgust and hygiene behaviors were assessed using questionnaire measures. Results: Response times to disgust-evoking photographs were prolonged in all participants, and specifically in cocaine-dependent individuals. While viewing the disgusting images, cocaine-dependent individuals exhibited aberrant skin conductivity and increased the secretion of the salivary cytokine interleukin-6 relative to control participants. Conclusion: Our data provide evidence of a hypersensitivity to disgusting stimuli in cocaine-dependent individuals, possibly reflecting conditioned responses to noningestive sources of infection. Coupled with a lack of interoception of bodily signals, aberrant disgust responses might lead to increased infection susceptibility in affected individuals. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Immune System](#)
[Disgust](#)
[Lifestyle](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

32. Enhanced orbitofrontal cortex function and lack of attentional bias to cocaine cues in recreational stimulant users.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 75/2(124-131), 0006-3223 (Jan 15, 2014)

Author(s): Smith, Dana G; Jones, P. Simon; Bullmore, Edward T; Robbins, Trevor W; Ersche, Karen D

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Language: English

Abstract: Background: Although cocaine is known to be a highly addictive drug, there appears to be a select subset of individuals who are able to use the substance recreationally without developing dependence. These individuals do not report experiencing feelings of craving for cocaine, an important distinction from dependent users. However, no prior studies have compared attentional bias with cocaine cues between these groups to confirm this difference. Additionally, previous investigations into cognitive abilities in these individuals have been conflicting, and no research has been conducted on the neurobiological processes underlying cognitive functioning in this group. Methods: This study administered the emotional cocaine-word Stroop to 27 recreational cocaine users, 50 stimulant-dependent individuals, and 52 healthy control participants during functional

magnetic resonance imaging scanning. Behavioral and functional imaging results were compared between groups to assess attentional bias and cognitive effort to resist salient cocaine stimuli. Results: Recreational users did not exhibit attentional bias to the cocaine words and did not differ from control subjects on task performance. Conversely, stimulant-dependent individuals were significantly more impaired on the task. Recreational participants also displayed a unique pattern of activation during performance, with significant underactivation in the orbitofrontal and anterior cingulate cortices compared with both dependent users and control subjects. Conclusions: The absence of bias to cocaine-related stimuli in recreational users indicates they do not share attentional preference for these words with dependent users. Their distinct pattern of activation suggests a decreased need for cognitive control due to diminished desire for the drug, potentially serving as a resilience factor against dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

33. Biased behaviors: Towards understanding vulnerability and resilience factors in addictions.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 75/2(94-95), 0006-3223 (Jan 15, 2014)

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Neurobiology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by D. G. Smith et al (see record 2013-44563-010). The study by Smith et al represents an important contribution in understanding factors that may reflect vulnerability and resilience to stimulant dependence. The investigators use a modified Stroop color-word interference task during functional magnetic resonance imaging to investigate potential biases relating to drug words in stimulant-dependent individuals, nondependent "recreational" stimulant-using individuals, and control comparison non-stimulant-using individual. Smith et al also addresses an important question, provides additional needed information, and raises multiple additional questions. That many people are exposed to potentially addictive substances and a minority typically becomes addicted raises questions about what factors underlie these different outcomes. In understanding this phenomenon, a group of individuals displaying recreational use becomes an important comparison group. Although the possibility of resilience and vulnerability factors are raised by the findings, longitudinal studies are needed to examine the processes through which attentional biases relating to drugs develop. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*CNS Stimulating Drugs](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)

[Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Biological Psychiatry](#)

34. Nucleus accumbens plasticity underlies multifaceted behavioral changes associated with addiction.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 75/2(92-93), 0006-3223 (Jan 15, 2014)
Author(s): Saunders, Benjamin T; Janak, Patricia H
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Language: English
Abstract: Comments on an article by Michael P.Saddoris & Regina M.Carelli (see record 2013-33110-001). The results of Saddoris and Carelli provide an extension of recent findings demonstrating that, after cocaine exposure, rats can learn simple Pavlovian cue discriminations but show dramatic deficits in reversal learning, another form of higher-order learning that requires shifting strategies to obtain reward. Impairments in reversal learning are associated with disrupted cue-outcome encoding dynamics within the basolateral amygdala (BLA) and prefrontal cortical regions like the orbitofrontal cortex (OFC). In the nucleus accumbens, reward cue-selective encoding was minimal both before and after the reversal took place. The author suggests important consequence of cocaine experience is future impairment in the flexible updating of neural representations of reward cues and their associated outcomes, when the environment imposes new contingencies. The results of Saddoris and Carelli also dovetail with their previous work examining the influence of cocaine self administration on the ability of a Pavlovian food cue to enhance instrumental responding for food in a Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer (PIT) task. It is hoped by author that the perspective gained from this research, although incomplete, will aid in the development of interventions to break the cycle of addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Animal Learning](#)
[*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Human Information Storage](#)
[*Nucleus Accumbens](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Biological Psychiatry](#)

35. Disgust, insula, immune signaling, and addiction.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 75/2(90-91), 0006-3223 (Jan 15, 2014)
Author(s): Sinha, Rajita
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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Neurobiology and Child Study Center, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US
Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article by K. D. Ersche et al (see record 2013-44563-011). The findings of Ersche et al target the problem of emotional awareness in cocaine dependence by elegantly demonstrating aberrant arousal and immune responses to disgust-evoking cues in active cocaine-dependent (CD) patients compared with controls. The authors experimentally evaluated responses to neutral and disgust-evoking images of food and nonfood stimuli while assessing response accuracy and latency and skin conductance in CD and healthy men. A novel aspect of is the notion that aberrant disgust responses may serve as a probe to assess increased risk of infection in cocaine dependence and addictive disorders. They report significant correlations in cocaine patients, but not controls, between behavioral and arousal responses to disgust and between behavioral responses and elevated interleukin-6 responses, suggesting that aberrant disgust responses relate to increased immunosusceptibility in cocaine dependence. The current authors suggest there is also the intriguing possibility that compromised immune signaling with a dysfunctional insula hub renders the addict unable to detect critical sickness and infection signals to put in motion the much-needed behavioral responses to avoid dangerous or infectious stimuli or those that would help recovery from a compromised state. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Dependency](#)
[*Immune System](#)
[Disgust](#)
[Lifestyle](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

36. A brief summary of the articles appearing in this issue of biological psychiatry.

Citation: Biological Psychiatry, January 2014, vol./is. 75/2(89), 0006-3223 (Jan 15, 2014)

Author(s): No authorship indicated

Language: English

Abstract: This introductory paper presents a brief summary of the articles appearing in this issue of Biological Psychiatry. The articles in this issue focuses on substance use disorders and its treatment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society of Biological Psychiatry; YEAR: 2014

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Biological Psychiatry](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Amygdala](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Long-term Potentiation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

37. Interactive effects of chronic cigarette smoking and age on brain volumes in controls and alcohol-dependent individuals in early abstinence.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2014, vol./is. 19/1(132-143), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Durazzo, Timothy C; Mon, Anderson; Pennington, David; Abe, Christoph; Gazdzinski, Stefan; Meyerhoff, Dieter J

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Language: English

Abstract: Chronic alcohol-use disorders (AUDs) have been shown to interact with normal age-related volume loss to exacerbate brain atrophy with increasing age. However, chronic cigarette smoking, a highly co-morbid condition in AUD and its influence on age-related brain atrophy have not been evaluated. We performed 1.5 T quantitative magnetic resonance imaging in non-smoking controls [non-smoking light drinking controls (nsCONs); n = 54], smoking light drinking controls (sCONs, n = 34), and one-week abstinent, treatment-seeking alcohol-dependent (ALC) non-smokers (nsALCs, n = 35) and smokers (sALCs, n = 43), to evaluate the independent and interactive effects of alcohol dependence and chronic smoking on regional cortical and subcortical brain volumes, emphasizing the brain reward/executive oversight system (BREOS). The nsCONs and sALCs showed greater age-related volume losses than the nsALCs in the dorsal prefrontal cortex (DPFC), total cortical BREOS, superior parietal lobule and putamen. The nsALCs and sALCs demonstrated smaller volumes than the nsCONs in most cortical region of interests (ROIs). The sCONs had smaller volumes than the nsCONs in the DPFC, insula, inferior parietal lobule, temporal pole/parahippocampal region and all global cortical measures. The nsALCs and sALCs had smaller volumes than the sCONs in the DPFC, superior temporal gyrus, inferior and superior parietal lobules, precuneus and all global cortical measures. Volume differences between the nsALCs and sALCs were observed only in the putamen. Alcohol consumption measures were not related to volumes in any ROI for ALC; smoking severity measures were related to corpus callosum volume in the sCONs and sALCs. The findings indicate that consideration of smoking status is necessary for a better understanding of the factors contributing to regional brain atrophy in AUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Cerebral Atrophy](#)
[*Comorbidity](#)
[*Drug Abstinence](#)
[*Tobacco Smoking](#)
[Age Differences](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

38. Ventral midbrain correlation between genetic variation and expression of the dopamine transporter gene in cocaine-abusing versus non-abusing subjects.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, January 2014, vol./is. 19/1(122-131), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Zhou, Yanhong; Michelhaugh, Sharon K; Schmidt, Carl J; Liu, Jun S; Bannon, Michael J; Lin, Zhicheng

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Language: English

Abstract: Altered activity of the human dopamine transporter gene (hDAT) is associated with several common and severe brain disorders, including cocaine abuse. However, there is little a priori information on whether such alterations are due to nature (genetic variation) or nurture (human behaviors such as cocaine abuse). This study investigated the correlation between seven markers throughout hDAT and its mRNA levels in postmortem ventral midbrain tissues from 18 cocaine abusers and 18 strictly matched drug-free controls in the African-American population. Here, we show that one major haplotype with the same frequency in cocaine abusers versus drug-free controls displays a 37.1% reduction of expression levels in cocaine abusers compared with matched controls ($P = 0.0057$). The most studied genetic marker, variable number tandem repeats (VNTR) located in Exon 15 (3'VNTR), is not correlated with hDAT mRNA levels. A 5' upstream VNTR (rs70957367) has repeat numbers that are positively correlated with expression levels in controls ($r_2 = 0.9536$, $P = 0.0235$), but this positive correlation disappears in cocaine abusers. The findings suggest that varying hDAT activity is attributable to both genetics and cocaine abuse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
*Dopamine
*Drug Abuse
*Mesencephalon
Gene Expression

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

39. Association of OPRD1 polymorphisms with heroin dependence in a large case-control series.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2014, vol./is. 19/1(111-121), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Nelson, Elliot C; Lynskey, Michael T; Heath, Andrew C; Wray, Naomi; Agrawal, Arpana; Shand, Fiona L; Henders, Anjali K; Wallace, Leanne; Todorov, Alexandre A; Schrage, Andrew J; Madden, Pamela A. F; Degenhardt, Louisa; Martin, Nicholas G; Montgomery, Grant W

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Language:

English

Abstract:

Genes encoding the opioid receptors (OPRM1, OPRD1 and OPRK1) are obvious candidates for involvement in risk for heroin dependence. Prior association studies commonly had samples of modest size, included limited single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) coverage of these genes and yielded inconsistent results. Participants for the current investigation included 1459 heroin-dependent cases ascertained from maintenance clinics in New South Wales, Australia, 1495 unrelated individuals selected from an Australian sample of twins and siblings as not meeting DSM-IV criteria for lifetime alcohol or illicit drug dependence (non-dependent controls) and 531 controls ascertained from economically disadvantaged neighborhoods in proximity to the maintenance clinics. A total of 136 OPRM1, OPRD1 and OPRK1 SNPs were genotyped in this sample. After controlling for admixture with principal components analysis, our comparison of cases to non-dependent controls found four OPRD1 SNPs in fairly high linkage disequilibrium for which adjusted P values remained significant (e.g. rs2236857; OR 1.25; $P = 2.95 \times 10^{-4}$) replicating a previously reported association. A post hoc analysis revealed that the two SNP (rs2236857 and rs581111) GA haplotype in OPRD1 is associated with greater risk (OR 1.68; $P = 1.41 \times 10^{-5}$). No OPRM1 or OPRK1 SNPs reached more than nominal significance. Comparisons of cases to neighborhood controls reached only nominal significance. Our results replicate a prior report providing strong evidence implicating OPRD1 SNPs and, in particular, the two SNP (rs2236857 and rs581111) GA haplotype in liability for heroin dependence. Support was not found for similar association involving either OPRM1 or OPRK1 SNPs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Heroin Addiction
 *Opiates
 *Polymorphism
 Genes
 Risk Factors

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

40. Comparative gene expression profiling analysis of lymphoblastoid cells reveals neuron-specific enolase gene (ENO2) as a susceptibility gene of heroin dependence.

Citation:

Addiction Biology, January 2014, vol./is. 19/1(102-110), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2014)

Author(s):

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Language:

English

Abstract: Heroin dependence is a complex mental disorder resulting from interactions between genetic and environmental factors. Identifying the susceptibility genes of heroin dependence is the basis for understanding the pathogenesis of heroin dependence. Using a total gene expression microarray, we detected 924 differentially expressed gene transcripts in lymphoblastoid cell lines (LCLs) between 19 male heroin-dependent individuals and 20 male control subjects, including 279 upregulated and 645 downregulated gene transcripts in heroin-dependent individuals. We verified the reduced expression of the neuron-specific enolase gene (ENO2) in heroin-dependent individuals using real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction and Western blot analysis. We further compared the allele and genotype frequencies of three single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs, rs11064464, rs3213433 and rs10849541) of the ENO2 gene between 532 male heroin-dependent individuals and 369 male controls. No significant differences in the allele or genotype frequencies of these three SNPs were detected between these two groups. Nevertheless, we identified a haplotype (T-C-G) derived from these three SNPs significantly underrepresented in heroin-dependent individuals compared with the control group (72.7% versus 75.9%, $P < 0.032$), while two other rare haplotypes (C-A-G and T-C-A) significantly overrepresented in heroin-dependent individuals compared with the control group ($P < 0.001$). Further study, however, did not detect significant differences of the plasma concentration of neuron-specific enolase between these two groups. Our data suggest that the ENO2 gene might be associated with heroin dependence, and reduced ENO2 gene expression may confer increased risk to heroin dependence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2011

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Gene Expression](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[Polymorphism](#)
[Haplotype](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

41. The role of ventral and dorsal striatum mGluR5 in relapse to cocaine-seeking and extinction learning.

Citation: Addiction Biology, January 2014, vol./is. 19/1(87-101), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Knackstedt, Lori A; Trantham-Davidson, Heather L; Schwendt, Marek

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Language: English

Abstract: Cocaine addiction is a chronic, relapsing disease characterized by an inability to regulate drug-seeking behavior. Here we investigated the role of mGluR5 in the ventral and dorsal striatum in regulating cocaine-seeking following both abstinence and extinction. Animals underwent 2 weeks of cocaine self-administration followed by 3 weeks of home-cage abstinence. Animals were then reintroduced to the operant chamber for a context-induced relapse test, followed by 7-10 days of extinction training. Once responding was extinguished, cue-primed reinstatement test was conducted. Both drug-seeking tests were conducted in the presence of either mGluR5 negative allosteric modulator, MTEP or vehicle infused into either the nucleus accumbens (NA) core or dorsolateral striatum (dSTR). We found that MTEP infused in the NA core attenuated both context-induced relapse following abstinence and cue-primed reinstatement following extinction training. Blocking dSTR mGluR5 had no effect on context- or cue-induced cocaine-seeking.

However, the intra-dSTR MTEP infusion on the context-induced relapse test day attenuated extinction learning for 4 days after the infusion. Furthermore, mGluR5 surface expression was reduced and LTD was absent in dSTR slices of animals undergoing 3 weeks of abstinence from cocaine but not sucrose self-administration. LTD was restored by bath application of VU-29, a positive allosteric modulator of mGluR5. Bath application of MTEP prevented the induction of LTD in dSTR slices from sucrose animals. Taken together, this data indicates that dSTR mGluR5 plays an essential role in extinction learning but not cocaine relapse, while NA core mGluR5 modulates drug-seeking following both extinction and abstinence from cocaine self-administration. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cocaine](#)
[*Drug Self Administration](#)
[*Extinction \(Learning\)](#)
[*Striatum](#)
[*Drug Seeking](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [Addiction Biology](#)

42. Involving the cerebellum in cocaine-induced memory: Pattern of cFos expression in mice trained to acquire conditioned preference for cocaine.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, January 2014, vol./is. 19/1(61-76), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Carbo-Gas, Maria; Vazquez-Sanroman, Dolores; Aguirre-Manzo, Luisa; Coria-Avila, Genaro A; Manzo, Jorge; Sanchis-Segura, Carla; Miquel, Marta

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Language: English

Abstract: Because of its primary role in drug-seeking, consumption and addictive behaviour, there is a growing interest in identifying the neural circuits and molecular mechanisms underlying the formation, maintenance and retrieval of drug-related memories. Human studies, which focused on neuronal systems that store and control drug-conditioned memories, have found cerebellar activations during the retrieval of drug-associated cue memory. However, at the pre-clinical level, almost no attention has been paid to a possible role of the cerebellum in drug-related memories. In the present study, we ought to fill this gap by aiming to investigate the pattern of neuronal activation (as revealed by cFos expression) in different regions of the prefrontal cortex and cerebellum of mice trained to develop conditioned preference for an olfactory stimulus (CS +) paired with cocaine. Our results indicate that CS + preference was directly associated with cFos expression in cells at the apical region of the granule cell layer of the cerebellar vermis; this relationship being more prominent in some specific lobules. Conversely, cFos+ immunostaining in other cerebellar regions seems to be unrelated to CS + preference but to other aspects of the conditioning procedure. At the prefrontal cortex, cFos expression seemed to be related to cocaine administration rather than to its ability to establish conditioned preference. The present results suggest that as it has been observed in some clinical studies, the cerebellum might be an important and largely overlooked part of the

neural circuits involved in generating, maintaining and/or retrieving drug memories. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Cocaine
*Place Conditioning
Cerebellum
Memory
Mice

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*

43. Baclofen effects on alcohol seeking, self-administration and extinction of seeking responses in a within-session design in baboons.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, January 2014, vol./is. 19/1(16-26), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Duke, Angela N; Kaminski, Barbara J; Weerts, Elise M

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Language: English

Abstract: Baclofen, a gamma-aminobutyric acidB receptor agonist, is currently under investigation as a potential treatment to prevent relapse to drinking in alcohol-dependent persons. In the current study, two groups of baboons were trained under a chained schedule of reinforcement (CSR), with three linked components, which were each correlated with different response requirements and cues. Fulfilling the requirement in the second link initiated the third link where either alcohol (n = 4) or a preferred non-alcoholic beverage (Tang, n = 5) was available for self-administration; failure to complete the response requirement in Link 2 ended the session (no access to alcohol or Tang). Seeking responses in Link 2 were used as indices of the motivational processes thought to be involved in relapse. The effects of baclofen (0.1-2.4 mg/kg) were examined under conditions with alcohol or Tang access and under extinction. Under the CSR, baclofen (1.8 and 2.4 mg/kg) significantly decreased (P < 0.05) alcohol self-administration responses and total g/kg alcohol intake. In contrast, only the highest dose of baclofen (2.4 mg/kg) reduced Tang self-administration and consumption. Under within-session extinction conditions, baclofen (1.8 and 2.4 mg/kg) facilitated extinction of responding for both alcohol and Tang, particularly during the first 10 minutes of extinction. Baclofen may be effective in reducing craving and alcohol drinking, although the facilitation of extinction and suppression of both alcohol and Tang self-administration by baclofen suggests these effects may be related to a more general suppression of consummatory and conditioned behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, Addiction Biology-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
*Baclofen
*Drug Self Administration

*Psychopharmacology
 *Drug Seeking
 Baboons
 Side Effects (Drug)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*

44. Differential effect of beta-adrenergic receptor antagonism in basolateral amygdala on reconsolidation of aversive and appetitive memories associated with morphine in rats.

Citation: *Addiction Biology*, January 2014, vol./is. 19/1(5-15), 1355-6215;1369-1600 (Jan 2014)
Author(s): Wu, Yan; Li, Yonghui; Yang, Xiaoyan; Sui, Nan
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Language: English

Abstract: Positive and negative emotional experiences induced by addictive drugs play an important role in the development of dysfunctional drug-related memory, which becomes resistant to extinction and contributes to high rate of relapse. Those memories may undergo a process called reconsolidation that in some cases can be disrupted by pharmacological treatment. The basolateral amygdala (BLA) has been shown to mediate the reconsolidation of drug-related appetitive memory, but its role in withdrawal-related aversive memory remains elusive. The present study used conditioned place preference (CPP) and conditioned place aversion (CPA) paradigms to investigate the role of BLA and its noradrenergic receptors in reconsolidation of morphine-associated emotional memory in rats. We found that inhibition of protein synthesis in BLA disrupted the reconsolidation of morphine CPP (m-CPP) and CPA related to morphine withdrawal (m-CPA). A high dose of the -noradrenergic receptor antagonist propranolol (3 g) in BLA-impaired reconsolidation of m-CPA but not m-CPP, whereas a low dose (0.3 g) was ineffective. In contrast, neither low nor high doses of the -noradrenergic receptor antagonist phentolamine (1 or 10 g) blocked the reconsolidation of m-CPP and m-CPA. In addition, infusion of propranolol (3 g) into nucleus accumbens after retrieval of either m-CPP or m-CPA did not affect its reconsolidation. The findings indicate that appetitive and aversive addictive memories share common neural substrates in BLA, but the specific neurotransmitter mechanism on reconsolidation of morphine-associated negative and positive memories can be dissociable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: The Authors, *Addiction Biology*-Society for the Study of Addiction; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Adrenergic Receptors
 *Morphine
 *Psychopharmacology
 *Memory Consolidation
 Amygdala
 Hostility
 Rats

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in *Addiction Biology*

45. Psychosocial study: Marijuana among adolescents of Arquipelago of Fernando de Noronha, Brazil.

Original Title: Estudo Psicossocial da Maconha entre Adolescentes do Arquipelago de Fernando de Noronha-PE.

Citation: PSICO, 2013, vol./is. 44/2(160-166), 0103-5371;1980-8623 (2013)

Author(s): Araujo, Ludgleydson Fernandes de; Sa, Elba Celestina do Nascimento; Amaral, Edna de Brito; Azevedo, Regina Ligia Wanderley de; Filho, Jorgeano Gregorio Lobo

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Language: Portuguese

Abstract: In view of the increase of psychoactive substance abuse, particularly marijuana, in the Brazilian reality, this study aimed to verify the social representations concerning the use of marijuana among students of the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago, in Northern Brazil. The study included 50 subjects, both male and female, enrolled in elementary school and high school, with a mean age of 20 years. The methodology included the use of semi-structured interviews and free word association test, complying with the rules of anonymity rules and spontaneity of participation. The techniques used for understanding the results included content analysis and semantic networks. Representations of marijuana were acquired, and the harmful aspects of its use by the students was emphasized. Based on the representations, conclusions underscored the importance of preventive intervention measures among young people, disseminating information and raising awareness about the damages caused by drug use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Marijuana](#)
[*Word Associations](#)
[*Semantic Networks](#)
[At Risk Populations](#)
[Content Analysis](#)
[Drug Abuse Prevention](#)
[Psychosocial Development](#)
[Risk Factors](#)

Source: PsycINFO

46. Risk profiles for early adolescents who regularly use alcohol and other drugs compared with older youth.

Citation: Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies, January 2014, vol./is. 9/1(17-27), 1745-0128;1745-0136 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): MacLean, Sarah J; Kutin, Jozica; Best, David; Bruun, Andrew; Green, Rachael

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Language: English

Abstract: This mixed method article identifies how risk factors differ across the age range serviced by Australian youth alcohol and other drug (AOD) agencies. It is intended to inform the development of interventions targeting early adolescents aged 13-15 years. Focusing on

survey variables concerning substance choice and identified risk factors for problematic AOD, we compare the characteristics of early adolescents against older youth aged 16-19 and 20-24 years within a sample of regular substance users (N = 163). Qualitative information from interviews with an additional group of regular substance users aged 13-15 is used to interpret survey findings (N = 20). Participants in both studies reported substance use at least monthly during the previous 6 months, were directly or indirectly connected with an AOD or welfare service and were interviewed in Victoria, Australia. Early adolescents in the survey were more likely than older participants to use alcohol and cannabis and less likely to use heroin as primary or secondary drugs of choice. They were less likely to be homeless, have been incarcerated, reported depression or being substance affected regularly during their last year of school. They were more likely to be connected with a network of close friends, but were also more likely to have recently committed property crime and begged. Similarly, high proportions across all three age groups reported school suspension and expulsion, being charged with a crime, selling drugs, attempting suicide and self-harm. In interviews, early adolescents argued that they wanted sustained relationships with reliable adults who would help them with issues of concern to them such as sadness, boredom, family conflict, housing insecurity and difficulty engaging in education or other day programmes, rather than giving primary attention to their AOD use. The study provides evidence for a targeted approach to working with early adolescents and the need for further research in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Age Differences](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

47. A random controlled trial of socioenvironmental therapy for hospitalized heroin addicts.

Citation: Chinese Mental Health Journal, November 2013, vol./is. 27/11(834-839), 1000-6729 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Yu, Shi-Shi; Guo, Li; Zeng, Qing-Lang; Li, Chun-Qiang; Huang, Kai

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Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the psychological intervention effectiveness of socioenvironmental therapy in heroin addicts accepting compulsory isolation. Methods: Totally 100 male heroin addicts accepting compulsory isolation and routine rehabilitation were selected and randomly assigned to socioenvironmental therapeutic (ST) group (n = 50) and control group (n = 50). Besides the conventional rehabilitation, the ST group received a two month socioenvironmental therapy (2-3 h each time, 8 times totally), while the control group only received conventional rehabilitation. The subjects were assessed with the the Self-Rating Depression Scale (SDS), Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS), Self-Esteem Scale (SES), Self-Acceptance Questionnaire (SAQ), self-assessment questionnaire and group activities effect evaluation form. After the group activities, the subjects, companions, and staff of drug detoxification center were interviewed by psychological consultant. The follow-up assessments were conducted 3 and 6 months after the treatment. Results: There were no significant differences between the two groups in the scores of each scale before

the treatment. After treatment, the SDS scores were lower in the ST group than in the control group [(48.3 + 9.6) vs. (56.2 + 9.1), $P < 0.01$]. After the treatment, the scores of SAQ [(44.3 + 4.3) vs. (41.4 + 3.0)] and SES [(28.9 + 3.2) vs. (26.6 + 3.0)] in the ST group were increased ($P < 0.001$), while the scores of SDS [(48.3 + 9.6) vs. (58.8 + 11.6)] and SAS [(46.3 + 7.8) vs. (50.7 + 8.3)] were decreased ($P < 0.001$). In the control group, there was no significant change in the scores of all scales after the treatment ($P_s > 0.05$). Three months after the treatment, the scores of SDS [(43.5 + 5.3) vs. (53.6 + 9.5)] and SAS [(43.5 + 5.3) vs. (53.6 + 9.5)] were lower in the ST group than in the control group ($P < 0.001$); 6 months later, the scores of SAQ [(49.8 + 4.6) vs. (41.6 + 3.7)] and SES [(29.7 + 2.2) vs. (25.8 + 2.5)] were higher, and the scores of SDS [(40.4 + 7.9) vs. (57.0 + 8.5)] and SAS [(40.6 + 5.5) vs. (48.2 + 6.6)] were lower in the ST group than in the control group ($P < 0.001$). Conclusion: It suggests that group psychotherapy especially socioenvironmental therapy could improve heroin addicts' symptoms of depression and anxiety, and enhance self-esteem and self-acceptance levels. The intervention should be taken again about 3 months later to improve the overall effect. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Hospitalized Patients](#)
[*Milieu Therapy](#)
[*Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycINFO

48. Distribution of disability attributable to mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance in China: Data of the Second National Sampling Survey on Disability.

Citation: Chinese Mental Health Journal, November 2013, vol./is. 27/11(820-824), 1000-6729 (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Ma, Ya-Ting; Huang, Yue-Qin; Li, Heng; Liu, Zhao-Rui

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Language: Chinese

Abstract: Objective: In order to provide evidence for making strategy and measurement related to disability rehabilitation, prevalence of disability attributable to mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance and its distribution in China were analyzed. Methods: Using descriptive epidemiological method, the data of the Second National Sampling Survey on Disability in 2006 were analyzed to show prevalence rate of disability attributable to mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance and its distribution by population and region, and severity of the disability. Results: The prevalence rate of disability attributable to mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance was 0.17% (419/2 526 145). The prevalence rate in male was 15.5 times higher than that in female. The prevalence rate in the divorced was 7.1 times higher than that in the married. The prevalence rate in the unemployed was 1.8 times higher than that in the employed. The prevalence rate in the illiterate was 3.7 times higher than that in high school and higher education level. Concerning prevalence of disability attributable to mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance in different provinces, the top five provinces were Guangdong (0.63%), Yunnan (0.52%), Zhejiang (0.37%),

Sichuan (0.34%) and Guizhou (0.30%), respectively. Among the disabled attributable to mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance, proportions of mild, moderate, severe and extremely severe of psychiatric disability accounted for 74.2%, 11.5%, 9.2% and 5.0%, respectively. There were 357 disabled people without multiple disabilities, of 33.3% had severe and extremely severe impairments in function of daily activities. Conclusion: Prevalence rates of disability attributable to mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance vary greatly in population and regions. The disabled may have the severest impairments in daily activities among all kinds of function. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Behavior Disorders](#)
[*Disabilities](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[Drugs](#)
[Epidemiology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

49. Educating providers for the epidemic: The role of AOAAM.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2013, vol./is. 32/4(401-402), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Kotz, Margaret

Institution: American Osteopathic Academy of Addiction Medicine, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article presents the presidential address on the increasing case of substance abuse in the United States. Sixteen percent of Americans 12 years and older, 40 million individuals, are affected by addiction, and 80 million have at least risky substance use behavior. Clearly, dramatic changes are needed across the spectrum of medical education, from medical school through postgraduate medical education, if patients are to receive an acceptable level of care for these highly prevalent and devastating conditions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

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

Source: PsycINFO

50. Kratom exposures reported to Texas poison centers.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2013, vol./is. 32/4(396-400), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Forrester, Mathias B

Correspondence Address: Forrester, Mathias B.: Department of State Health Services, Environmental Epidemiology and Disease Registries Section, 1100 W 49th Street, Austin, TX, US, 78756, mathias.forrester@dshs.state.tx.us

Institution: Department of State Health Services, Austin, TX, US

Language: English

Abstract: Kratom use is a growing problem in the United States. Kratom exposures reported to Texas poison centers between January 1998 and September 2013 were identified. No

kratom exposures were reported from 1998 to 2008 and 14 exposures were reported from 2009 to September 2013. Eleven patients were male, and 11 patients were in their 20s. The kratom was ingested in 12 patients, inhaled in 1, and both ingested and inhaled in 1. Twelve patients were managed at a healthcare facility and the remaining 2 were managed at home. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Health Care Services
 *Toxins
Source: PsycINFO

51. Gender differences in alcohol and drug use among Hispanic adults: The influence of family processes and acculturation.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2013, vol./is. 32/4(354-364), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2013)
Author(s): Rote, Sunshine M; Brown, Robyn Lewis
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Institution: Sealy Center on Aging, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX, US; Department of Sociology, DePaul University, Chicago, IL, US
Language: English
Abstract: We examines the influence of family processes and acculturation for gender differences in alcohol and drug use among a sample representative of the Hispanic population in Miami-Dade County, Florida (N = 734). We found that (a) increases in age at marriage and acculturation were associated with greater substance use, (b) the associations between age at marriage, acculturation, and substance use were found to be greater for Hispanic women than men, and (c) with each additional child born, Hispanic women are increasingly less likely to use substances than Hispanic men. Data reveal that family processes and acculturation jointly impact substance use. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
 *Human Sex Differences
 Acculturation
 Home Environment
 "Latinos/Latinas"
Source: PsycINFO

52. Psychopathological stability of personality disorders in substance abuse patients treated in a therapeutic community.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2013, vol./is. 32/4(343-353), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2013)
Author(s): Vergara-Moragues, Esperanza; Gonzalez-Saiz, Francisco; Lozano, Oscar M; Garcia, Antonio Verdejo
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Clinical, Experimental and Social Psychology, University of Huelva, Huelva, Spain; Neuroscience Institute F. Oloriz, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Language: English

Abstract: The objective of this study is to explore the stability of personality dimensions in a selection of psychoactive substance abuse patients during treatment in therapeutic communities. The baseline assessment was conducted 15 to 20 days from the start of therapeutic community treatment, and the second assessment was conducted 3 months after admission. The Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory III was used to assess personality dimensions. At 3 months, a reduction was observed in the mean severity scores of most personality dimensions in both patterns and clinical syndromes. Caution should be exercised when assessing and diagnosing personality disorders in a drug addict population because one must consider the presence of abuse concomitant factors that may erroneously increase the comorbidity of personality disorders and related substance abuse disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Therapeutic Community](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Personality Disorders](#)
[Psychopathology](#)

Source: PsycINFO

53. Bullying victimization among college students: Negative consequences for alcohol use.

Citation: Journal of Addictive Diseases, October 2013, vol./is. 32/4(325-342), 1055-0887;1545-0848 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Rospenda, Kathleen M; Richman, Judith A; Wolff, Jennifer M; Burke, Larisa A

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Language: English

Abstract: This study reports the prevalence of bullying victimization at school and work among college freshmen and the relationships between victimization and changes in alcohol consumption and alcohol problems. Web survey data at 2 time points from a sample of 2118 freshmen from 8 colleges and universities in the Midwestern United States indicated that 43% of students experienced bullying at school and that 33% of students experienced bullying at work. Bullying, particularly at school, consistently predicted alcohol consumption and problematic drinking, after controlling for baseline drinking and other school and work stressors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Bullying](#)
[College Students](#)
[Schools](#)
[Victimization](#)

Source: PsycINFO

54. What does the Romanian workaholic look like? A first glimpse into the links between workaholism and employee characteristics; A validation attempt of DUWAS scale.

Citation: Psihologia Resurselor Umane Revista Asociatiei de Psihologie Industriala si Organizationala, 2013, vol./is. 11/1(17-32), 1583-7327 (2013)

Author(s): Butucescu, Andreea; Uscatescu, Lavinia C

Correspondence Address: Butucescu, Andreea, andreea.butucescu@gmail.com

Institution: Ovidius University, Romania; Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Language: English

Abstract: The primary objective of this study was to explore the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the Romanian employee, and see whether these traits might also favor workaholism. In order to do that, a validation of a workaholism assessment tool was necessary. For the purpose of the present study, DUWAS (Dutch Work Addiction Scale) was chosen, as it captures core concepts related to workaholism and is hence widely accepted as a suitable tool. Preliminary results show a suitable validation and a real potential for the use of DUWAS in future studies, in Romania. Moreover, the study also brings forth interesting findings related to the link between demographic and socio-economic employee characteristics and a predisposition to workaholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Demographic Characteristics](#)
[*Economics](#)
[*Employee Characteristics](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[*Workaholism](#)

Source: PsycINFO

55. Event-level analysis of antecedents for youth violence: Comparison of dating violence with non-dating violence.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, January 2014, vol./is. 39/1(350-353), 0306-4603 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Epstein-Ngo, Quyen M; Walton, Maureen A; Chermack, Stephen T; Blow, Frederic C; Zimmerman, Marc A; Cunningham, Rebecca M

Correspondence Address: Epstein-Ngo, Quyen M.: University of Michigan Addiction Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, 2800 Plymouth Rd., Bldg. 16 200S-02, Ann Arbor, MI, US, 48109, qen@med.umich.edu

Institution: University of Michigan, Institute for Research on Women and Gender, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan Injury Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan Addiction Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan Addiction Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan Injury Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US; University of Michigan Injury Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Dating violence (DV) has emerged as a major concern among youth with links to substance use, injuries, and death. The emergency department (ED) provides an opportunity for violence screening and prevention interventions. Additional data are needed regarding antecedents of DV versus non-dating violence (NDV; e.g., acquaintance, stranger) to develop ED-based violence interventions for youth. Methods: Participants were 575 patients screening positive for past 6-month drug use in an urban ED who completed timeline follow-back aggression modules at baseline and 6- and 12-months, indicating event specific antecedents of violence. Multi-level logistic regressions using event-level data, nested by individual and time (i.e. baseline, 6- and 12-month assessment intervals), were used to examine antecedents of DV vs. NDV. Post-hoc analyses examined substance use x reasons and gender interactions. Results:

Prescription sedative/opioid misuse was more likely to be reported prior to DV where as alcohol only, and co-ingested alcohol and marijuana only, were more likely to be reported prior to NDV. Reasons for DV included: "personal belongings", "angry/bad mood," "jealousy," "drunk/high on drugs" and "arguing about sex". Reasons for NDV included: "rumors," "retaliation," "personal space" and "aid (someone) due to physical attack". Substance use before/during conflicts and reasons for conflicts were both uniquely associated with DV versus NDV. Two gender interactions were found. Conclusions: ED based interventions for urban youth need to be tailored by gender, substance use (alcohol, cocaine, sedatives), reasons for violence, and type of violence (DV vs. NDV). (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Patients](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Analysis](#)
[Emergency Services](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Jealousy](#)
[Social Dating](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

56. ADHD, stimulant treatment in childhood and subsequent substance abuse in adulthood-A naturalistic long-term follow-up study.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, January 2014, vol./is. 39/1(325-328), 0306-4603 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Dalsgaard, Soren; Mortensen, Preben Bo; Frydenberg, Morten; Thomsen, Per Hove

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Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to estimate the risk of substance use disorder (SUD) and alcohol abuse in adulthood among children and adolescents with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) compared to the background population. Furthermore, to examine whether the age at initiation and duration of stimulant treatment in childhood predicts SUD and alcohol abuse in adulthood. 208 youths with ADHD (183 boys; 25 girls) were followed prospectively. Diagnoses of SUD and alcohol abuse were obtained from The Danish Psychiatric Central Register. The relative risk (RR) of SUD and alcohol abuse for cases with ADHD, compared to the background population was 7.7 (4.3-13.9) and 5.2 (2.9-9.4), respectively. Female gender, conduct disorder in childhood and older age at initiation of stimulant treatment increased the risk of later SUD and alcohol abuse. Our results warrant increased focus on the possibly increased risk of substance abuse in females with ADHD compared to males with ADHD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)

*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
 *Treatment
 Conduct Disorder
 Drug Abuse

Source: PsycINFO

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

57. Self and partner alcohol-related problems among ACOAs and non-ACOAs: Associations with depressive symptoms and motivations for alcohol use.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, January 2014, vol./is. 39/1(211-218), 0306-4603 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Kelley, Michelle L; Linden, Ashley N; Milletich, Robert J; Lau-Barraco, Cathy; Kurtz, Erin D; D'Lima, Gabrielle M; Bodkins, Jessica A; Sheehan, Brynn E

Correspondence Address: Kelley, Michelle L.: Department of Psychology, Old Dominion University, Rm 250, Norfolk, VA, US, 23529-0267, mkelley@odu.edu

Institution: Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA, US; Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology, VA, US; Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA, US; Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA, US; Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The present study examined whether drinking motivations and depressive symptoms would have a stronger impact on alcohol-related problems among adult children of alcoholics (ACOAs) and their dating partners as compared to non-ACOAs and their dating partners. Participants were 197 undergraduate (60 ACOAs, 137 non- ACOAs) 18 to 25 year-old female drinkers in dating relationships. Participants completed measures of ACOA screening, depressive symptoms, and drinking motives, as well as alcohol-related problems for themselves and their partner. Although no differences were found between ACOA and non-ACOA women's alcohol-related problems, ACOA women and women with greater depressive symptoms were at a higher risk of having a partner with more alcohol-related problems. In addition, we found that regardless of parental history of alcoholism, higher depressive symptoms coupled with stronger motives for drinking to cope with stressors predicted participants' own alcohol-related problems. These findings demonstrate the need for future research to examine additional factors that may moderate the effects of depressive symptoms and ACOA status on female college student drinking problems. A greater understanding of the unique and interactive effects of these variables on alcohol-related problems in both young women and their dating partners can aid in the development of prevention programs more targeted to the specific vulnerabilities of this population. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Children of Alcoholics
 *Drinking Behavior
 Major Depression
 Motivation
 Social Dating
 Symptoms

Source: PsycINFO

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

58. Moderators of the association between peer and target adolescent substance use.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, January 2014, vol./is. 39/1(48-70), 0306-4603 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Marschall-Levesque, Shawn; Castellanos-Ryan, Natalie; Vitaro, Frank; Seguin, Jean R

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Language: English

Abstract: Associating with substance using peers is generally considered as one of the most important predictors of adolescent substance use. However, peer association does not affect all adolescents in the same way. To better understand when and under what conditions peer association is most linked with adolescent substance use (SU), this review focuses on the factors that may operate as moderators of this association. The review highlighted several potential moderators reflecting adolescents' individual characteristics (e.g., pubertal status, genes and personality), peer and parental factors (e.g., nature of relationships and parental monitoring), and contextual factors (e.g., peer, school and neighborhood context). As peer association is a broad concept, important methodological aspects were also addressed in order to illustrate how they can potentially bias interpretation. Taking these into account, we suggest that, while the effects of some moderators are clear (e.g., parental monitoring and sensation seeking), others are less straightforward (e.g., neighborhood) and need to be further examined. This review also provides recommendations for addressing different methodological concerns in the study of moderators, including: the use of longitudinal and experimental studies and the use of mediated moderation. These will be key for developing theory and effective prevention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Attitudes](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[Neighborhoods](#)
[Parental Characteristics](#)
[Peer Relations](#)
[Puberty](#)
[Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

59. Non-substance addictive behaviors in the context of DSM-5.

Citation: Addictive Behaviors, January 2014, vol./is. 39/1(1-2), 0306-4603 (Jan 2014)

Author(s): Potenza, Marc N

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Institution: Department of Psychiatry, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, US

Language: English

Abstract: This article discusses, the addictive behaviors in the context of DSM-5. The term addiction holds significance for patients, clinicians, researchers, policy makers and many other groups of people. The term "addiction" originated in Roman times and initially was not linked to substance use. However, over time, the term addiction became increasingly linked to substance use such that around the time of DSM-III-R, the committee working on substance-related disorders believed that addiction was defined by compulsive drug use. The DSM-5 process involved multiple research workgroups that convened prior to the operation of the committees. Two research workgroups, one focusing on

substance-related disorders and the other on obsessive-compulsive-spectrum disorders, considered how pathological gambling might be considered from a classification perspective, with manuscripts emanating from each workgroup. On the basis of research demonstrating clinical, phenomenological, genetic, neurobiological and other similarities between gambling and substance use disorders, a decision was made to group pathological gambling with substance-related disorders in DSM-5. The inclusion of specific diagnostic criteria for this disorder should help advance clinical and research efforts into its prevalence and impact, and thus its inclusion in DSM-5 represents a significant advance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Pathological Gambling](#)
[Patients](#)
[Policy Making](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

60. The next generation of obesity treatments: Beyond suppressing appetite.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychology, October 2013, vol./is. 4/, 1664-1078 (Oct 9, 2013)

Author(s): Avena, Nicole M; Murray, Susan; Gold, Mark S

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Language: English

Abstract: The majority of pharmaceutical compounds that have been developed to combat obesity are aimed at suppressing appetite. This article highlights some possible reasons why these drugs have failed to fully address the problem of obesity. First, the weight loss associated with the appetite suppressant drugs on the market is not as dramatic as one might expect. Second, suppressing appetite may be too simplistic of an approach. Instead of aiming to reduce intake of all types of foods, it may be more beneficial over the long term to specifically reduce excessive intake of foods rich in fats or sugars, which can contain excessive amounts of calories but offer minimal nutritional value. It is also possible that appetite suppressants may not have worked well for obesity because these medications have targeted appetite in general, rather than targeting the mechanisms of reinforcement associated with food intake, as has been initiated in the past with the endocannabinoid system. Using the food addiction model in the laboratory may be an innovative approach to identifying potential weight loss treatments which take into account the neurochemical effects of regularly overeating certain macronutrients. With redefined goals in mind, including a greater focus on the reduction of overeating specific foods, such research may lead to the development of more targeted weight loss treatments. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Appetite Depressing Drugs](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)

*Obesity
 *Treatment Outcomes
 *Weight Loss

Source: PsycINFO

61. Indigenous supports for recovery from alcoholism and drug abuse: The native American church.

Citation: Journal of Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Social Work: Innovation in Theory, Research & Practice, October 2013, vol./is. 22/3-4(271-287), 1531-3204;1531-3212 (Oct 2013)

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Institution: University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, MO, US

Language: English

Abstract: Native American Church (NAC) members often find themselves victims of discrimination in alcohol/drug treatment because of sacramental use of peyote in their church services, despite anthropology and religious scholars having long provided anecdotal observations of alcoholism recoveries through the NAC. This participant observation research developed a grounded theory of supportive factors found in the NAC. Departing from a Western medical model that focuses on peyote, these NAC members emphasize a spiritual process and the vast and supportive network of their church as the primary supportive agent. A model of social work collaboration with the traditional process of the NAC is offered. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Alcoholism
 *Drug Abuse
 *Social Casework
 Grounded Theory
 Recovery (Disorders)
 Religious Buildings

Source: PsycINFO

62. Fluctuating disinhibition: Implications for the understanding and treatment of alcohol and other substance use disorders.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, October 2013, vol./is. 4/, 1664-0640 (Oct 22, 2013)

Author(s): Jones, Andrew; Christiansen, Paul; Nederkoorn, Chantal; Houben, Katrijn; Field, Matt

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Institution: Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom; Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands; Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands; Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Language: English

Abstract: Disinhibition is present in various maladaptive behaviors, including substance use disorders. Most previous research has assumed that disinhibition is a psychological construct that is relatively stable within individuals. However, recent evidence suggests that the ability to inhibit behavior fluctuates in response to environmental and psychological triggers. In this review we discuss some of the factors that cause (dis)inhibition to fluctuate, we examine whether these fluctuations contribute to

subjective craving and substance consumption, and we ask if they might increase the risk of relapse in those who are attempting to abstain. The research that we discuss has furthered our understanding of the causal relationships between disinhibition and substance use disorders, and it also highlights opportunities to develop novel treatment interventions. We conclude that substance misusers and their therapists should be made aware of the triggers that can cause disinhibition to fluctuate, and we highlight the need for more research to investigate the effectiveness of inhibitory control training in clinical settings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Abuse](#)
[*Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Behavioral Disinhibition](#)

Source: PsycINFO

63. Treatment approaches for interoceptive dysfunctions in drug addiction.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, October 2013, vol./is. 4/, 1664-0640 (Oct 18, 2013)

Author(s): Paulus, Martin P; Stewart, Jennifer L; Haase, Lori

Correspondence Address: Paulus, Martin P.: Laboratory of Biological Dynamics and Theoretical Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, 8939 Villa La Jolla Drive, Suite 200, La Jolla, CA, US, 92037-0985, mpaulus@ucsd.edu

Institution: Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US; Department of Psychiatry, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: There is emerging evidence that individuals with drug addiction have dysfunctions in brain systems that are important for interoceptive processing, which include, among others, the insular and the anterior cingulate cortices. These individuals may not be expending sufficient neural resources to process perturbations of the interoceptive state but may exert over-activation of these systems when processing drug-related stimuli. As a consequence, insufficient detection and processing of interoceptive state changes may result in inadequate anticipation and preparation to adapt to environmental challenges, e.g., adapt to abstinence in the presence of withdrawal symptoms. Here, we integrate interoceptive dysfunction in drug-addicted individuals, with the neural basis for meditation and exercise to develop a heuristic to target the interoceptive system as potential treatments for drug addiction. First, it is suggested that mindfulness-based approaches can modulate both interoceptive function and insular activation patterns. Second, there is an emerging literature showing that the regulation of physical exercise in the brain involves the insula and anterior cingulate cortex and that intense physical exercise is associated with a insula changes that may provide a window to attenuate the increased interoceptive response to drug-related stimuli. It is concluded that the conceptual framework of interoceptive dysfunctions in drug addiction and the experimental findings in meditation and exercise provide a useful approach to develop new interventions for drug addiction. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[Physical Treatment Methods](#)
[Mindfulness](#)
[Cingulate Cortex](#)

Source: PsycINFO

64. Does cannabidiol protect against adverse psychological effects of THC?

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, October 2013, vol./is. 4/, 1664-0640 (Oct 16, 2013)

Author(s): Niesink, Raymond J. M.; van Laar, Margriet W

Correspondence Address: Niesink, Raymond J. M.: Trimbos Institute, Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, P.O. Box 725, Utrecht, Netherlands, 3500 AS, rniesink@trimbos.nl

Institution: Trimbos Institute, Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Utrecht, Netherlands; Trimbos Institute, Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Utrecht, Netherlands

Language: English

Abstract: The recreational use of cannabis can have persistent adverse effects on mental health. Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is the main psychoactive constituent of cannabis, and most, if not all, of the effects associated with the use of cannabis are caused by THC. Recent studies have suggested a possible protective effect of another cannabinoid, cannabidiol (CBD). A literature search was performed in the bibliographic databases PubMed, PsycINFO, and Web of Science using the keyword "cannabidiol." After removing duplicate entries, 1295 unique titles remained. Based on the titles and abstracts, an initial selection was made. The reference lists of the publications identified in this manner were examined for additional references. Cannabis is not a safe drug. Depending on how often someone uses, the age of onset, the potency of the cannabis that is used and someone's individual sensitivity, the recreational use of cannabis may cause permanent psychological disorders. Most recreational users will never be faced with such persistent mental illness, but in some individuals cannabis use leads to undesirable effects: cognitive impairment, anxiety, paranoia, and increased risks of developing chronic psychosis or drug addiction. Studies examining the protective effects of CBD have shown that CBD can counteract the negative effects of THC. However, the question remains of how the laboratory results translate to the types of cannabis that are encountered by real-world recreational users. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Psychopharmacology](#)
[*Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)
[*Tetrahydrocannabinol](#)
[Animal Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

65. Cannabis use during adolescent development: Susceptibility to psychiatric illness.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, October 2013, vol./is. 4/, 1664-0640 (Oct 14, 2013)

Author(s): Chadwick, Benjamin; Miller, Michael L; Hurd, Yasmin L

Correspondence Address: Hurd, Yasmin L.: Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mt. Sinai, 1470 Madison Avenue, New York, NY, US, 10029, yasmin.hurd@mssm.edu

Institution: Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Friedman Brain Institute, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Friedman Brain Institute, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US; Fishberg Department of Neuroscience, Friedman Brain Institute, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Cannabis use is increasingly pervasive among adolescents today, even more common than cigarette smoking. The evolving policy surrounding the legalization of cannabis reaffirms the need to understand the relationship between cannabis exposure early in life and psychiatric illnesses. Cannabis contains psychoactive components, notably D9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), that interfere with the brain's endogenous endocannabinoid system, which is critically involved in both pre- and post-natal neurodevelopment. Consequently, THC and related compounds could potentially usurp normal adolescent neurodevelopment, shifting the brain's developmental trajectory toward a disease-vulnerable state, predisposing early cannabis users to motivational, affective, and psychotic disorders. Numerous human studies, including prospective longitudinal studies, demonstrate that early cannabis use is associated with major depressive disorder and drug addiction. A strong association between schizophrenia and cannabis use is also apparent, especially when considering genetic factors that interact with this environmental exposure. These human studies set a foundation for carefully controlled animal studies which demonstrate similar patterns following early cannabinoid exposure. Given the vulnerable nature of adolescent neurodevelopment and the persistent changes that follow early cannabis exposure, the experimental findings outlined should be carefully considered by policymakers. In order to fully address the growing issues of psychiatric illnesses and to ensure a healthy future, measures should be taken to reduce cannabis use among teens. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Cannabis](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Susceptibility \(Disorders\)](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Animal Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

66. Association of frontal gray matter volume and cerebral perfusion in heroin addiction: A multimodal neuroimaging study.

Citation: Frontiers in Psychiatry, October 2013, vol./is. 4/, 1664-0640 (Oct 21, 2013)

Author(s): Denier, Niklaus; Schmidt, Andre; Gerber, Hana; Schmid, Otto; Riecher-Rossler, Anita; Wiesbeck, Gerhard A; Huber, Christian G; Lang, Undine E; Radue, Ernst-Wilhelm; Walter, Marc; Borgwardt, Stefan

Correspondence Address: Borgwardt, Stefan: Department of Psychiatry, University of Basel, Wilhelm Klein-Strasse 27, Basel, Switzerland, CH-4012, stefan.borgwardt@upkbs.ch

Institution: Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; Department of Psychiatry (UPK), University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

Language: English

Abstract: Structure and function are closely related in the healthy human brain. In patients with chronic heroin exposure, brain imaging studies have identified long-lasting changes in gray matter (GM) volume. More recently, we showed that acute application of heroin in dependent patients results in hypoperfusion of fronto-temporal areas compared with the placebo condition. However, the relationship between structural and cerebral blood flow (CBF) changes in heroin addiction has not yet been investigated. Moreover, it is not known whether there is any interaction between the chronic structural changes and the short and long-term effects on perfusion caused by heroin. Using a double-blind, with in-subject design, heroin or placebo (saline) was administered to 14 heroin-dependent patients from a stable heroin-assisted treatment program, in order to observe acute short-term effects. Arterial spin labeling (ASL) was used to calculate perfusion quantification maps in both treatment conditions, while Voxel-Based Morphometry (VBM) was conducted to calculate regional GM density. VBM and ASL data were used to calculate homologous correlation fields by Biological Parametric Mapping (BPM) and a whole-brain Pearson r correlation. We correlated each perfusion condition (heroin and placebo) separately with a VBM sample that was identical for the two treatment conditions. It was assumed that heroin-associated perfusion is manifested in short-term effects, while placebo-associated perfusion is more related to long-term effects. In order to restrict our analyses to fronto-temporal regions, we used an explicit mask for our analyses. Correlation analyses revealed a significant positive correlation in frontal areas between GM and both perfusion conditions (heroin and placebo). Heroin-associated perfusion was also negatively correlated with GM in the inferior temporal gyrus on both hemispheres. These findings indicate that, in heroin-dependent patients, low GM volume is positively associated with low perfusion within frontal regions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Neuroimaging](#)
[Gray Matter](#)

Source: PsycINFO

67. Towards a re-orientation of the Austrian 'parent-child preventive care programme'.

- Citation:** Journal of Public Health, December 2013, vol./is. 21/6(583-592), 0943-1853;1613-2238 (Dec 2013)
- Author(s):** Winkler, Roman; Warmuth, Marisa; Piso, Brigitte; Zechmeister-Koss, Ingrid
- Correspondence Address:** Winkler, Roman: Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Health Technology Assessment, Garnisongasse 7/20, Vienna, Austria, 1090, roman.winkler@hta.lbg.ac.at
- Institution:** Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Health Technology Assessment, Vienna, Austria; Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Health Technology Assessment, Vienna, Austria; Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Health Technology Assessment, Vienna, Austria; Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Health Technology Assessment, Vienna, Austria
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Aim: In 1974, a preventive care programme for expectant mothers and children was introduced in Austria: the 'mother-child-pass'. The aim of this study was to provide the Austrian Ministry of Health with a decision support for adapting the parent-child screening policy regarding contemporary medical and social health threats. Subjects and methods: We gathered epidemiological data mainly via searching websites and reference lists by hand. In terms of ante- and postnatal screening practices, nine European experts provided information via a survey. With regard to financing, we conducted interviews with national experts and analysed policy documents. Results: Our analysis showed a lack of epidemiological data on health threats affecting pregnant women and children from Austria. However, we identified four populations of women at risk, depending on age, socioeconomic situation, pre-existing chronic diseases or addictive disorders, and multiple pregnancies and preterm births. Unlike Austria, several European countries offer additional parent-child screenings focussing on sociomedical risk factors. Regarding financing, several publicly financed in-kind services and monetary transfers exist during pregnancy and early childhood with little coordination between them. Public expenditure is highest for hospital care and monetary benefits. Conclusion: A parent-child preventive care programme which is primarily 'medically oriented' fails to identify particular populations at high risk of sociomedical health threats. Furthermore, the re-orientation of the Austrian 'mother-child-pass' may require the consideration of health visiting programmes to provide 'easy-to-access' services. From an economic perspective, the evidence suggests that a re-allocation of resources, i.e., from monetary transfers to in-kind services, is preferable. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Conference Information:** European Public Health Conference. 4th. 2011. Copenhagen. Denmark. We presented parts of this project during poster sessions at the aforementioned conference.
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg; YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Health Promotion](#)
[*Parental Involvement](#)
[*Prevention](#)
[*Screening](#)
[Health Care Services](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
[Threat](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO

68. Population-level evaluation of school-based interventions to prevent problem substance use among gay, lesbian and bisexual adolescents in Canada.

- Citation:** Preventive Medicine: An International Journal Devoted to Practice and Theory, December 2013, vol./is. 57/6(929-933), 0091-7435 (Dec 2013)
- Author(s):** Konishi, Chiaki; Saewyc, Elizabeth; Homma, Yuko; Poon, Colleen
- Correspondence Address:** Konishi, Chiaki: School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, T201-2211 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6T 2B5, c.konishi@alumni.ubc.ca

Institution: School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada; McCreary Centre Society, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: Objective: This study examined whether students' odds of recent substance use were lower in the presence of gay-straight alliances or explicit anti-homophobia policy that had been established at their school recently, or at least 3 years prior. Methods: We analyzed a population-based sample of students in grades 8 through 12 from the British Columbia Adolescent Health Survey of 2008 (weighted N = 21,708). We used multi-nomial logistic regressions to test the hypothesized effects of gay-straight alliances and policies on substance use outcomes for lesbian, gay and bisexual students, and heterosexual students separately. Results: Results indicated that gay-straight alliances and anti-homophobic bullying policies were linked to significantly lower odds of some but not all types of recent risky alcohol use, and past-year harms from alcohol or drug use, but almost exclusively in schools where the policies or gay-straight alliances had been established for at least 3 years; and among lesbian, gay and bisexual adolescents, only for girls. Conclusions: Our findings suggest that these school-based strategies (gay-straight alliances and antihomophobia policies) to reduce homophobia and foster school inclusion may be beneficial in reducing problem alcohol use among all students, not just sexual minority students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Evaluation](#)
[*School Based Intervention](#)
[*Schools](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Homosexuality](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Preventive Medicine](#)

69. Review of Narcotics Anonymous chronology, vol. 1, 1892-1976, and "Narcotics Anonymous: Its history and culture," in Selected papers of William L. White.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, October 2013, vol./is. 8/4(329-332), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Johnson, David H; Cicchetti, Andrew

Correspondence Address: Cicchetti, Andrew: Private Practice, Rua Eduardo de Campos Bastos 97/301, Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 36010-590, andrewcicchetti@gmail.com

Institution: Millersville University, Millersville, PA, US; Private Practice, Minas Gerais, Brazil

Language: English

Abstract: Reviews the books, Narcotics Anonymous Chronology, Vol. 1, 1892-1976, and Narcotics Anonymous: Its History and Culture, in Selected Papers of William L. White by C. K. Budnick, H. B. Pickard, and W. L. White (2011). In Narcotics Anonymous Chronology: Vol. 1. 1892-1976, the authors uncover the first volume of a "treasure" of information relevant to the history of Narcotics Anonymous (NA). At first glance, the reader will find that the 385-page online PDF document has the feel of opening a long-lost family scrapbook. The chronology provides an exquisitely detailed history of the NA fellowship. Replete with rich description of pivotal historical events, candid correspondence between key stakeholders, confessional testimony from Senate hearings and judicial proceedings, photographs, and scans of historic documents, the chronology will prove a valuable resource for both the NA fellowship and academic researchers—a purpose the authors readily espouse in their introduction. For the student or researcher looking for a beginning

point, the book, Narcotics Anonymous: Its History and Culture, in Selected Papers of William L. White, the book provides a synopsis of the NA story. The book document early financial, philosophical, and organizational struggles of NA, including the stance Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) took toward addicts as members. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholics Anonymous](#)
[*History](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

70. Coparticipation in 12-step mutual aid groups and methadone maintenance treatment: A survey of 322 patients.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, October 2013, vol./is. 8/4(294-308), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): White, William L; Campbell, Michael D; Shea, Corinne; Hoffman, Howard A; Crissman, Brian; DuPont, Robert L

Correspondence Address: White, William L.: Chestnut Health Systems, 3479 Shawn Street, Port Charlotte, FL, US, 33980, bwhite@chestnut.org

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Language: English

Abstract: In spite of more than four decades of scientific research confirming the efficacy and effectiveness of methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) as a treatment for chronic opioid addiction, patients who have undergone MMT have faced considerable public and professional stigma and unique obstacles to participation in mainstream addiction recovery mutual aid groups. This study reports the levels of Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and/or Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) participation among 322 patients enrolled in MMT in an urban community in the Northeastern United States. Survey results reveal high rates of past-year NA/AA participation (66%), high rates of self-reported helpfulness of AA and NA (72%-77%), but much lower rates of participation in key 12-step program ingredients: having a home group (50%), having a sponsor (26%), sponsoring others (13%), attending 12-step social events (23%), and active step work (21%). One-quarter (25%) of NA/AA-involved patients reported a negative experience within NA or AA related to their MMT patient status. Only 34% of patient NA/AA members disclosed their MMT status to their sponsors and at meetings. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Methadone Maintenance](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[*Twelve Step Programs](#)

Source: PsycINFO

71. Group process in the single-gender women's recovery group compared with mixed-gender group drug counseling.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, October 2013, vol./is. 8/4(270-293), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Greenfield, Shelly F; Kuper, Laura E; Cummings, Amanda M; Robbins, Michael S; Gallop, Robert J

Correspondence Address: Greenfield, Shelly F.: McLean Hospital, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Program, 115 Mill Street, Belmont, MA, US, 02478, sgreenfield@mclean.harvard.edu

Institution: McLean Hospital, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Program, Belmont, MA, US; University of Illinois at Chicago, Department of Psychology, Chicago, IL, US; University of Miami, School of Education and Human Development, Coral Gables, FL, US; University of Miami, Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, US; West Chester University, Department of Mathematics, West Chester, PA, US

Language: English

Abstract: Enhanced affiliation among members is thought to provide increased support for women in single-gender compared with mixed-gender group therapy for substance use disorders (SUDs) and to provide a potential mechanism of action for its efficacy. In a Stage I trial of single-gender versus mixed-gender group therapy for SUDs, we examined affiliative statements made by members in 2 group treatments-the single-gender Women's Recovery Group (WRG) and mixed-gender group drug counseling (GDC). Twenty-eight WRG and 17 GDC group therapy tapes were coded and compared for 5 types of affiliative statements. Three types of affiliative statements (agreement, supportive, and completing a thought) were highly correlated and were more frequent in WRG than in GDC ($d = 0.882$, $p = .27$). In GDC, women were more likely to provide an affiliative statement to a male group member than any other combination of directionality ($p < .01$). Compared with mixed-gender group therapy, single-gender group therapy for SUDs may enhance support through greater frequency of affiliative statements. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Drug Abuse
*Drug Rehabilitation
*Group Counseling
*Human Sex Differences
*Recovery (Disorders)
Human Females

Source: PsycINFO

72. Does counseling format play a role in client retention?

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, October 2013, vol./is. 8/4(262-269), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Csiernik, Rick; Arundel, Mary Kay

Correspondence Address: Csiernik, Rick: School of Social Work, King's University College, Western University, 266 Epworth Avenue, London, ON, Canada, N6A 2M3, rcsierni@uwo.ca

Institution: School of Social Work, King's University College, Western University, London,, ON, Canada; Centre for Children & Families in the Justice System, London, ON, Canada

Language: English

Abstract: A review of 2 years of client data from a community-based Canadian addiction agency working with voluntary clients revealed that 124 of 173 (71.7%) individuals had discontinued service. The standardized Ontario addiction assessment protocol, which includes client input, was used to match voluntary clients to either individual or group counseling. Clients matched to group counseling were twice as likely to complete treatment than were those receiving only individual counseling. Men were more likely to discontinue counseling prior to the completion of the treatment contract than were women; however, men were less likely to drop out of group counseling than they were to drop out of individual counseling. No statistically significant difference was found

between counseling format and counseling completion among female clients. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Group Counseling](#)
[*Treatment Dropouts](#)
[Clients](#)

Source: PsycINFO

73. Clinical trial of an innovative dual-processing group therapy relapse prevention protocol conducted in a community-based setting.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, October 2013, vol./is. 8/4(240-261), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Matto, Holly C; Strolin-Goltzman, Jessica; Hadjiyane, Maria C; Vanmeter, John; Kost, Michelle; Marshall, Jennifer K; Wiley, Joseph

Correspondence Address: Matto, Holly C.: Department of Social Work, College of Health and Human Services, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, US, 22030, hmatto@gmu.edu

Institution: Department of Social Work, College of Health and Human Services, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, US; Department of Social Work, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, US; Behavioral Health Adult Ambulatory Services, Inova Fairfax Hospital, Fairfax, VA, US; Center for Functional & Molecular Imaging, Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, DC, US; Behavioral Health Adult Ambulatory Services, Inova Fairfax Hospital, Fairfax, VA, US; Behavioral Health Adult Ambulatory Services, Inova Fairfax Hospital, Fairfax, VA, US; Behavioral Health Adult Ambulatory Services, Inova Fairfax Hospital, Fairfax, VA, US

Language: English

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to describe an interdisciplinary clinical trial conducted in a community-based setting. The article will (a) present an overview of the current study, (b) detail an innovative outpatient relapse prevention group therapy practice model informed by the neuroscientific literature on addiction, (c) present case examples of patient response to treatment, and (d) provide qualitative data of patient feedback and preliminary functional magnetic resonance imaging data results. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Community Mental Health Centers](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Relapse Prevention](#)
[Dual Process Models](#)

Source: PsycINFO

74. Together we can do what we could never do alone.

Citation: Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery, October 2013, vol./is. 8/4(235-237), 1556-035X;1556-0368 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Roth, Jeffrey D

Institution: Private Practice, Chicago, IL, US

Language: English

Abstract: This editorial provides a broad overview of the present issue of Journal of Groups in Addiction & Recovery. The most important principle in any psychosocial treatment for

addiction and compulsive behavior is that recovery depends on finding a source of help from outside of ourselves and joining with that source of help to create solutions that one could never have found alone. The editor's experience with the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) in the last 10 years has led to an increased emphasis on pharmacology with a corresponding decreasing attention to psychosocial interventions. The other stable, though less visible, bastion of interest in psychosocial interventions at the ASAM meetings has been the open 12-step meetings held at the beginning and end of each day at the conference. This issue of the journal exemplifies the principle of joining together to accomplish what would be impossible to achieve alone. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

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

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Compulsions](#)
[*Pharmacology](#)
[*Psychosocial Rehabilitation](#)
[*Recovery \(Disorders\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

75. Quality of life of people who inject drugs: Characteristics and comparisons with other population samples.

Citation: Quality of Life Research: An International Journal of Quality of Life Aspects of Treatment, Care & Rehabilitation, October 2013, vol./is. 22/8(2113-2121), 0962-9343;1573-2649 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Fischer, Jane A; Conrad, Sue; Clavarino, Alexandra M; Kemp, Robert; Najman, Jakob M

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Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: To assess the quality of life (QOL) of persons who inject drugs. Methods: Some 483 current injecting drug users visiting a large NSP over a 2-week period in October 2009 were interviewed using a structured questionnaire. QOL was measured using the WHOQOL-BREF. Data were collected on age, gender, injecting patterns, current drug treatment status and hepatitis C status. Participant QOL profiles were compared to published domain scores for a range of other population groups. Results: People who inject drugs (PWID) experience a very poor QOL irrespective of socio-demographic characteristics, injecting patterns, hepatitis C sero-status and drug treatment status. Sample participants (PWID) experience a QOL below that experienced by many population groups in the community affected by disabling chronic illnesses. Conclusions: Injecting drug use is associated with a poor QOL. Some PWID may be self-medicating for chronic non-malignant pain, and it is likely that these people had a low QOL prior to the decision to inject. Despite this caveat, it remains likely that injecting drug use does little to enhance the QOL of the user. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Chronic Illness](#)
[*Intravenous Drug Usage](#)

*Needle Exchange Programs
 *Quality of Life
 *Risk Taking
 Drug Abuse
 Drug Rehabilitation
 Pain

Source: PsycINFO

76. Monoaminergic dysfunction in recreational users of dexamphetamine.

Citation: European Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2013, vol./is. 23/11(1491-1502), 0924-977X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Schouw, M. L. J.; Caan, M. W. A.; Geurts, H. M.; Schmand, B; Booij, J; Nederveen, A. J; Reneman, L

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Language: English

Abstract: Preclinical studies suggest that dexamphetamine (dAMPH) can lead to monoaminergic neurotoxicity. This exploratory study aimed to investigate effects of recreational dAMPH use on the dopamine (DA) and noradrenaline (NA) systems in humans. To that purpose, eight male abstinent dAMPH (26.+4.0 years) users and 10 age- and IQ-matched male healthy control subjects (23.+3.8) underwent neuropsychological testing sensitive to DAergic function and single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) scanning with [2I]FP-CIT to determine striatal DA transporter (DAT) binding. In addition, changes in cerebral blood flow (CBF) induced by the DA/NA reuptake inhibitor methylphenidate (MPH) were measured using pharmacological magnetic resonance imaging (phMRI). Performance of dAMPH users was significantly worse on executive function and verbal memory tasks. Striatal DAT binding ratios were on average lower in dAMPH users (near-significant, $p=0.05$). In addition, CBF in control subjects decreased significantly in response to MPH in gray matter and basal ganglia, among which the striatum, thalamus and hippocampus by 10% to 29%. However, in dAMPH users the CBF response was blunted in most brain areas studied, only decreasing in the hippocampus and orbitofrontal cortex. When comparing groups, CBF response was found to be significantly different in the thalamus with a decrease for healthy controls and a blunted response in dAMPH users. Collectively, our findings of a blunted hemodynamic response in monoaminergic regions, in combination with indications for lower striatal DAT binding and poorer behavioral measures are likely to represent DAergic dysfunction in dAMPH users, although NAergic dysfunction may also play a role. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V. and ECNP; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Dextroamphetamine
 *Dopamine
 *Drug Usage
 *Recreation
 Amines
 Hippocampus
 Neurotoxicity

[Executive Function](#)
[Gray Matter](#)
[Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [European Neuropsychopharmacology](#)

77. A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, efficacy study of nalmefene, as-needed use, in patients with alcohol dependence.

Citation: European Neuropsychopharmacology, November 2013, vol./is. 23/11(1432-1442), 0924-977X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Gual, Antoni; He, Yuan; Torup, Lars; van den Brink, Wim; Mann, Karl; ESENSE 2 Study Group

Correspondence Address: Gual, Antoni: Department of Psychiatry, Alcohol Unit, Institute of Neurosciences, Hospital Clinic, Barcelona, Spain, 08036, agual@centrobonanova.com

Corporate/Institutional Author: ESENSE 2 Study Group

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Language: English

Abstract: This study evaluated the efficacy of as-needed use of the opioid system modulator nalmefene in reducing alcohol consumption in patients with alcohol dependence. Seven hundred and eighteen patients (placebo=360; nalmefene=358), >18 years of age, with a diagnosis of alcohol dependence, >6 heavy drinking days and an average alcohol consumption >WHO medium drinking risk level in the 4 weeks preceding screening, were randomised (1:1) to 24 weeks of as-needed placebo or nalmefene 18 mg/day. The co-primary efficacy analyses showed a significantly superior effect of nalmefene compared to placebo in the change from baseline to month 6 in heavy drinking days (group difference: -1.7 days/ month [95% CI -3.1; -0.4]; p=0.012) and a better but not significant effect in reducing total alcohol consumption (group difference: -5.0 g/day last month [95% CI -10.6; 0.7]; p=0.088). A subgroup analysis showed that patients who did not reduce their drinking prior to randomisation benefitted more from nalmefene. Improvements in Clinical Global Impression and reductions in liver enzymes were greater in the nalmefene group than in the placebo group. Adverse events were more common with nalmefene; the incidence of adverse events leading to dropout was similar in both groups. This study provides evidence for the efficacy of nalmefene, which constitutes a new pharmacological treatment paradigm in terms of treatment goal (reduced drinking) and dosing regimen (as-needed), in alcohol dependent patients unable to reduce alcohol consumption on their own. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Elsevier B.V. and ECNP; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Narcotic Antagonists](#)
[*Placebo](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Side Effects \(Drug\)](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [European Neuropsychopharmacology](#)

78. New technologies for examining the role of neuronal ensembles in drug addiction and fear.

Citation: Nature Reviews Neuroscience, November 2013, vol./is. 14/11(743-754), 1471-003X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Cruz, Fabio C; Koya, Eisuke; Guez-Barber, Danielle H; Bossert, Jennifer M; Lupica, Carl R; Shaham, Yavin; Hope, Bruce T

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Language: English

Abstract: Correlational data suggest that learned associations are encoded within neuronal ensembles. However, it has been difficult to prove that neuronal ensembles mediate learned behaviours because traditional pharmacological and lesion methods, and even newer cell type-specific methods, affect both activated and non-activated neurons. In addition, previous studies on synaptic and molecular alterations induced by learning did not distinguish between behaviourally activated and non-activated neurons. Here, we describe three new approaches-Daun02 inactivation, FACS sorting of activated neurons and Fos-GFP transgenic rats-that have been used to selectively target and study activated neuronal ensembles in models of conditioned drug effects and relapse. We also describe two new tools-Fos-tTA transgenic mice and inactivation of CREB-overexpressing neurons-that have been used to study the role of neuronal ensembles in conditioned fear. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Neurons](#)
[*Technology](#)
[*Brain Lesions \(Experimental\)](#)
[Conditioned Fear](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

79. A painful addiction.

Citation: Nature Reviews Neuroscience, November 2013, vol./is. 14/11(738), 1471-003X (Nov 2013)

Author(s): Lewis, Sian

Language: English

Abstract: Comments on an article, Constitutive μ -opioid receptor activity leads to long-term endogenous analgesia and dependence by G. Corder et al. (2013). Corder et al. show that after resolution of acute inflammatory pain, central sensitization of pain pathways persists but is masked by endogenous opioid signalling. The authors used several mouse models of pain, including the unilateral injection of complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA) into the hind paw plantar region. In the CFA model, recovery from inflammatory hyperalgesia, spontaneous pain and affective pain occurs within 10 days. The authors found that NTX administration 21 days after CFA (CFA-21d) reinstated hyperalgesia, as did intrathecal

administration of CTOP, a selective blocker of the μ -opioid receptor (MOR). These findings reveal an unexpected role for the endogenous opioid system in tempering chronic pain mechanisms and also for producing a form of 'endogenous opioid dependence' that is unmasked by MOR inhibition. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: STATEMENT: All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Limited; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Analgesia](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Naltrexone](#)
[*Opiates](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Mice](#)

Source: PsycINFO

80. Religiosity, adolescent Internet usage motives and addiction: An exploratory study.

Citation: Information, Communication & Society, December 2013, vol./is. 16/10(1619-1638), 1369-118X;1468-4462 (Dec 2013)

Author(s): Charlton, John P; Soh, Patrick C.-H; Ang, Peng Hwa; Chew, Kok-Wai

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Language: English

Abstract: Based on secularization theory, this paper analyzes religiosity's relationship with youths' Internet addiction tendencies via possible mediating Internet usage motivations (erotic, social, communication, entertainment and psychological escape). Using self-report questionnaire scales in a study of 1,596 Malaysian adolescent school students, a negative relationship between religiosity and Internet addiction tendency was found to be replicable for females across all four religions studied (Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and Christianity). However, no such relationship was found for any of the corresponding male groups. This finding is discussed in terms of females being more likely than males to experience the spiritual element of religion and to adhere more to religious norms. The female religiosity - addiction relationship was found to be mediated by psychological escape motives for three of the four religious groups, and erotic motives for two of the groups. The former finding supports a previous claim that escape motives are a prime driver of Internet addictions. It is concluded that, via its prediction of religiosity's negative relationships with Internet usage, secularization theory plays a role in explaining lower likelihood of Internet addiction among more highly religious females, the finding being limited to females because of differing cross-gender socialization pressures. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Motivation](#)
[*Religiosity](#)
[*Internet Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

81. A review of experimental literature on alcohol's motivational effects and its modulation by biological and environmental factors.

- Original Title:** Una revision de la literatura experimental sobre los efectos motivacionales del alcohol y su modulacion por factores biologicos y ambientales.
- Citation:** Anales de Psicologia, October 2013, vol./is. 29/3(934-943), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** de la Torre, Maria L; Escarabajal, Maria D; Agüero, Angeles
- Correspondence Address:** de la Torre, Maria L.: Departamento de Psicologia, Area de Psicobiologia, Universidad de Jaen, Paraje Las Lagunillas, s/n, Jaen, Spain, 23071, mltorre@ujaen.es
- Institution:** Departamento de Psicologia, Area de Psicobiologia, Universidad de Jaen, Jaen, Spain;
Departamento de Psicologia, Area de Psicobiologia, Universidad de Jaen, Jaen, Spain;
Departamento de Psicologia, Area de Psicobiologia, Universidad de Jaen, Jaen, Spain
- Language:** Spanish
- Abstract:** Alcohol is probably the most consumed psychoactive drug in the world. Controlled consumption of alcohol is common, but for many individuals this consumption becomes an addiction. The progression from an habitual consumption of alcohol to abuse of the substance could be due to the existence of a differential sensitivity, which would be genetically determined, to the reinforcing and aversive effects of alcohol. Likewise, it has been suggested that environmental factors such as stress might be involved in the onset of alcoholism, influencing on such a differential sensitivity and, ultimately, on the consumption of alcohol. In this paper it is reviewed the experimental published data on each of the elements of the relationship between stress and ethanol. Thus, on the one hand they are reviewed the main animals models of stress and, on the other hand, we approached the study of the reinforcing and aversive properties of ethanol, including data on the influence of variables such as age, sex, and previous experience with the drug. And, finally, we present a resume of data collected from animal research on the influence of stress on the perception of the motivational opposing properties of ethanol. Our purpose is help to clarify the existing knowledge about the relations between biological factors (such as sex or age) and environmental factors (previous experience and stress), and the behavior of alcohol intake, thus highlighting the importance of some factors of risk for developing alcoholism. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Country of Publication:** HOLDER: Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Murcia, Murcia (España); YEAR: 2013
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Alcoholism](#)
[*Drug Sensitivity](#)
[*Onset \(Disorders\)](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Biology](#)
[Environment](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Anales de Psicologia*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

82. Reliability and factorial validity of the TCI-R in a sample of addicts in treatment.

- Original Title:** Fiabilidad y validez factorial del TCI-R en una muestra de adictos en tratamiento.
- Citation:** Anales de Psicologia, October 2013, vol./is. 29/3(816-826), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (Oct 2013)
- Author(s):** Pedrero-Perez, Eduardo J

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Institution: CAD 4, Instituto de Adicciones Ayuntamiento de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Language: Spanish

Abstract: The TCI-R is the latest instrument to measure Cloninger biosocial theory and it has proven to be one of the most useful questionnaires in predicting behavior, especially in its pathological variants. Although the Spanish version was published seven years ago, there are few studies that support their psychometric goodness. It requires knowledge of the reliability and internal validity for clinical application. A sample of 824 subjects who started treatment for his addiction in a specialized center was recruited. Tests were performed to explore internal consistency of items, facets and main dimensions of the questionnaire, and construct validity studies using multivariate exploratory, parallel and confirmatory factor analysis. The results showed several inconsistencies in the different levels of analysis, although the main trend points to the confirmation of the theoretical structure. Given the predictive validity shown by the TCI-R, a refinement is necessary to reaffirm its clinical value. Perhaps, as suggested by Cloninger own, it will be necessary to use nonlinear methods, which capture the dynamic relationship between the neurological substrates underlying features and a less static concept of the components of personality. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Murcia, Murcia (España); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Inventories](#)
[*Personality Measures](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Statistical Validity](#)
[*Test Reliability](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

83. Risk of eating disorders, consumption of addictive substances and emotional difficulties in adolescent girls.

Original Title: Riesgo de trastorno de la conducta alimentaria, consumo de sustancias adictivas y dificultades emocionales en chicas adolescentes.

Citation: *Anales de Psicología*, October 2013, vol./is. 29/3(724-733), 0212-9728;1695-2294 (Oct 2013)

Author(s): Cruz-Saez, Maria S; Pascual, Aitziber; Etxebarria, Itziar; Echeburua, Enrique

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Facultad de Psicología, Universidad del Pais Vasco UPV-EHU, San Sebastian, Spain;
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Language: Spanish

Abstract: The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of risk of developing eating disorders in a sample of 767 adolescent girls aged between 16 and 21, and to study the differences between adolescent girls at high risk and low risk of developing eating disorders in relation to different variables (sociodemographic, anthropometric, body image perception, overvaluation of thinness, substance consumption, alexithymia and anxiety). The prevalence of adolescent girls at high risk was found to be 15%. The results revealed that weight, BMI, body image perception and over-valuation of thinness were key factors in adolescent girls at high risk of developing eating disorders. Also, a higher

percentage of at high risk adolescent girls smoked, had tried synthetic drugs and started drinking alcohol at a younger age. Higher levels of alexithymia and anxiety were also found in at-risk adolescents. These results suggest that, in addition to nutritional education and information about the effects of internalizing the thin ideal on adolescent personalities, eating disorders prevention programs should also include techniques for expressing and regulating emotions, in order to prevent young girls from turning to inappropriate weight and body image control behaviors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Murcia, Murcia (Espana); YEAR: 2013

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Eating Disorders](#)
[*Emotional States](#)
[*Risk Factors](#)
[Adolescent Psychopathology](#)
[Human Females](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

84. DSM-5 criteria for substance use disorders: Recommendations and rationale.

Citation: The American Journal of Psychiatry, August 2013, vol./is. 170/8(851), 0002-953X;1535-7228 (Aug 1, 2013)

Author(s): Hasin, Deborah S; O'Brien, Charles P; Auriacombe, Marc; Borges, Guilherme; Bucholz, Kathleen; Budney, Alan; Compton, Wilson M; Crowley, Thomas; Ling, Walter; Petry, Nancy M; Schuckit, Marc; Grant, Bridget F

Correspondence Address: Hasin, Deborah S., dsh2@columbia.edu

Institution: New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York, NY, US

Language: English

Abstract: Since DSM-IV was published in 1994, its approach to substance use disorders has come under scrutiny. Strengths were identified (notably, reliability and validity of dependence), but concerns have also arisen. The DSM-5 Substance-Related Disorders Work Group considered these issues and recommended revisions for DSM-5. General concerns included whether to retain the division into two main disorders (dependence and abuse), whether substance use disorder criteria should be added or removed, and whether an appropriate substance use disorder severity indicator could be identified. Specific issues included possible addition of withdrawal syndromes for several substances, alignment of nicotine criteria with those for other substances, addition of biomarkers, and inclusion of nonsubstance, behavioral addictions. This article presents the major issues and evidence considered by the work group, which included literature reviews and extensive new data analyses. The work group recommendations for DSM-5 revisions included combining abuse and dependence criteria into a single substance use disorder based on consistent findings from over 200,000 study participants, dropping legal problems and adding craving as criteria, adding cannabis and caffeine withdrawal syndromes, aligning tobacco use disorder criteria with other substance use disorders, and moving gambling disorders to the chapter formerly reserved for substance-related disorders. The proposed changes overcome many problems, while further studies will be needed to address issues for which less data were available. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Biological Markers](#)

*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
 *Drug Abuse
 *Drug Dependency
 Diagnosis

Source: PsycINFO

85. Anorexia nervosa: From the feminine to the maternal.

Original Title: Anorexie mentale, du féminin au maternel.

Citation: Revue Francaise de Psychosomatique, 2013, vol./is. 43/(131-148), 1164-4796 (2013)

Author(s): Corcos, Maurice

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Institution: Departement de Psychiatrie de l'Adolescent et de l'Adulte Jeune, Institut Mutualiste Montsouris, France

Language: French

Abstract: In a transnosographical approach, integrating the impact of the sociocultural environment and transgenerational dimensions, the author evokes the early interrelationships and their consequences in a dysfunctional situation, a central hypothesis in addictive alimentary disorders: there is a failure of the maternal, to spite themselves, in the patients' mothers who, in particular, are unable to cathect an autonomous, living and erotic body in the child. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: *Anorexia Nervosa
 *Transgenerational Patterns
 Feminist Psychology

Source: PsycINFO

86. Is more always better? The American experiment.

Citation: Human happiness and the pursuit of maximization: Is more always better?, 2013(15-26), 2213-7513;2213-7521 (2013)

Author(s): Whybrow, Peter C

Correspondence Address: Whybrow, Peter C.: Jane and Terry Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA, US, pwhybrow@mednet.ucla.edu

Institution: Jane and Terry Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA, US

Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) The American Experiment has generated great material wealth but it has also provided some important insights into human behavior. Inadvertently, among other lessons, the chapter is focused upon a new behavioral maxim: that the better human society becomes at providing instant gratification then the less capable each individual citizen becomes at self-regulation. It is a curse that we have visited upon ourselves, for it is the very abundance of American society-we produce more, consume more, and throw away more than any other people on the planet-that nurtures our consumptive greed. In America, and increasingly as consumerism spreads across the rest of the world, we are becoming addicted to novel, compelling enticements of our own manufacture. But the Great Experiment also offers another lesson. In the eighteenth century the concept of happiness was inextricably linked with the effort to create a science of man, one that equated desire, personal ability and reward within a dynamic construct. When desire outran the ability to satisfy it, then misery could be expected. Faced with such circumstance the common sense approach was to decrease one's desire, to increase one's productive engagement or preferably to do both. Indeed it is perhaps the most important

lesson that we have learned to date from the Great Experiment: that the affluence we have worked so hard to maximize has the potential not only to be constructive but, if misappropriated or poorly harnessed, also to be destructive of a society's health and happiness. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Happiness](#)
[*Self Regulation](#)
[*Society](#)
[*Socioeconomic Status](#)
[Behavior](#)
[Consumer Behavior](#)
[Health](#)

Source: PsycINFO

87. Interests of a study of the depressivity in the TAT at a patient formerly heroin addict under substitution treatment.

Original Title: Interets d' une etude de la depressivite au TAT chez un patient methadonien.

Citation: Bulletin de Psychologie, May 2013, vol./is. 66/3(225-236), 0007-4403 (May-Jun 2013)

Author(s): Marjorie, Roques; Alexandre, Sinanian; Gerard, Pirlot; Francois, Pommier

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Language: French

Abstract: After a brief introduction about the history of the weaning and the substitution treatments, our review of the literature aims at distinguishing the depression, understood as the failure of the depressive capacity, and the depressivity considered as a defense, indicating the capacity to feel depressed. This difference, in our sense fundamental to express the intrapsychic real-life experience of the patients drug addicts or under substitution treatment, allows us to postulate their fundamental incapacity to feel depressed. Yet, the release of a depression as a compulsory passage guaranteeing the access to the depressivity, seems to us unable to release itself from any dependence. Our exploratory study stemming from a clinical work with Patrice, met in center methadone, claims to demonstrate that the obstinacy of the psychic dependence at a person formerly heroin addict benefiting from a substitution treatment, is to akin to preservation of a latent depression. Further to an anamnestic presentation, we suggest to operationalize and locating psychodynamic elements of the depressivity and to show the failure thanks to the TAT according to the method of the school of Paris V. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Rehabilitation](#)
[*Heroin Addiction](#)
[*Major Depression](#)
[*Psychometrics](#)
[*Thematic Apperception Test](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Weaning](#)

Source: PsycINFO

88. Childhood trauma, drug addiction and emotional regulation in an analytic group in a penitentiary.

Original Title: Traumi infantili, tossicodipendenza e regolazione affettiva in un gruppo analitico in ambito penitenziario.

Citation: Psichiatria e Psicoterapia, March 2013, vol./is. 32/1(3-17), 1724-4919 (Mar 2013)

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Institution: Psicoanalista di gruppo, Palermo, Italy

Language: Italian

Abstract: This article is about the aetiology of drug addiction according to an evolutionary-relational psychoanalytic model, and it is reported how a group analytic psychotherapy of drug-addicted subjects in a penitentiary has been managed. First, it is emphasized the role that relationships have in the development of the human mind and the way these transmission processes can create transpersonal pathogens. Then, it is underlined the way the group therapy fosters the treatment of the subjects by re-creating a framework of multiple mutual and complex relationships, and reviving an emotional-relational context for the personal elements to be brought into play and shared. In fact, it is explained how a pathological addiction is related to an emotional dysregulation, caused by a childhood trauma which has disturbed and upset the intersubjective sharing of the emotional states in the relationship with the primary caregivers. Such process is, thus, related to the appearance of dissociative cases, the presence of alexithimic traits, and the tendency to a non-control of the impulses. It is also specified how the bionian group analytic psychotherapy, carried out in a penitentiary context, demands on the one hand, the care of the relationship with the penitentiary institution; on the other, the interpretation of relational and personal aspects and that of the role of the psychotherapist. Moreover, through the description of the experience, the article wants to submit the functioning of a mono-symptomatic and open group therapy on a weekly rate. By describing a session, it is underlined how the perception and the communication of the therapist's torpor, sleepiness and heaviness is to be related to a symbolic function of the thought and a new meaning given to dissociated emotional elements, which have not been elaborated and mentalized so far. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Giovanni Fioriti Editore s.r.l.

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Group Psychotherapy](#)
[*Prisons](#)
[*Psychoanalysis](#)
[*Trauma](#)
[Childhood Development](#)
[Emotional Regulation](#)

Source: PsycINFO

89. Religion as a protective factor against drug use among Brazilian university students: A national survey.

Citation: Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria, March 2013, vol./is. 35/1(29-37), 1516-4446;1809-452X (Mar 2013)

Author(s): Gomes, Fernanda Carolina; de Andrade, Arthur Guerra; Izicki, Rafael; Moreira-Almeida, Alexander; de Oliveira, Lucio Garcia

Correspondence Address: de Oliveira, Lucio Garcia: Department of Psychiatry, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de Sao Paulo (FMUSP), GREA, R. Dr. Ovidio Pires de Campos, 785, SP, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 05403-903, lucgoliver@gmail.com

Institution: Interdisciplinary Group for Studies on Alcohol and Drugs (GREA), Department of Psychiatry, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Interdisciplinary Group for Studies on Alcohol and Drugs (GREA), Department of Psychiatry, Universidade de Sao

Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Institute of Mathematics and Statistics, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Research Center in Spirituality and Health (NUPES), Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Juiz de Fora, Brazil; Interdisciplinary Group for Studies on Alcohol and Drugs (GREA), Department of Psychiatry, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the relationship between religiosity and drug use among Brazilian university students. Methods: This manuscript is part of the "First Nationwide Survey on the Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs among College Students in the 27 Brazilian State Capitals". In this study, 12,595 university students were divided into two groups according to their attendance at religious services: frequent attenders (FR; 39.1%) and non-frequent attenders (NFR; 60.8%). Subsequently, we analyzed their responses to a structured, anonymous questionnaire on drug use and other behaviors. Individual multivariate logistic regression models tested the association between religiosity and drug use (alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and at least one illicit drug). Results: Drug use over the last 30 days was higher among NFR students even after controlling for demographic variables. NFR students were more likely to use alcohol OR = 2.52; 95% CI: 2.08- 3.06, tobacco (2.83; 2.09-3.83), marijuana (2.09; 1.39-3.11) and at least one illicit drug (1.42; 1.12-1.79) compared to FR students. Conclusion: Religiosity was found to be a strongly protective factor against drug use among Brazilian university students. However, more studies are needed to identify the mechanisms by which religiosity exerts this protective influence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication:

STATEMENT: Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. All rights reserved.; HOLDER: Associacao Brasileira de Psiquiatria; YEAR: 2013

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Drug Abuse
*Drug Usage
*Protective Factors
*Religiosity
College Students

Source:

PsycINFO

90. Female sex workers who use amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) in three cities of Vietnam: Use and sexual risks related to HIV/AIDS.

Citation:

Global Public Health: An International Journal for Research, Policy and Practice, May 2013, vol./is. 8/5(552-569), 1744-1692;1744-1706 (May 2013)

Author(s):

Ho, Hien Thi; Le, Giang Minh; Dinh, Thuy Thanh

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Ho, Hien Thi, hth1@hsph.edu.vn

Institution:

Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Hanoi School of Public Health, Hanoi, Vietnam; Institute for Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Hanoi Medical University, Hanoi, Vietnam; Center for Research and Training on HIV/AIDS, Hanoi Medical University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Language:

English

Abstract:

Early evidence shows that amphetamine-type stimulant (ATS) use has been rapidly increasing in Vietnam. Female sex workers (FSWs) who use ATSs have increased sexual risks for HIV infection. This paper presents qualitative data from a mixed-method study conducted from 2010 to 2011 that aimed to explore the use of ATS among FSWS in three major cities and to identify HIV-related sexual risks among this group. A total of 37 in-depth interviews were conducted, and thematic analysis was performed using NVIVO 8.0 software. Study participants reported that they perceive ATS to be more 'stylish', 'higher class' and much less 'addictive' than heroin. The study highlights multiple sexual risks among this group, including having prolonged sex; sex with multiple simultaneous partners or clients; lack of negotiation for safe sex; increased likelihood of group sex in the context of drug pooling and extended drug and sexual network; as well as unprotected

sex. There is an urgent need to promote contextually appropriate interventions to reduce the HIV-related sexual risks among this group. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Taylor & Francis; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Amphetamine
 *CNS Stimulating Drugs
 *HIV
 *Prostitution
 *Sexual Risk Taking
 Safe Sex
Source: PsycINFO

91. From alcoholism to sobriety: The biographic shock as a symbolic break.

Original Title: De l'alcoolisme a l'abstinence: Le choc biographique comme rupture symbolique.
Citation: Nouvelle Revue de Psychosociologie, 2013, vol./is. 15/(289-304), 1951-9532;1961-8697 (2013)
Author(s): Zanna, Omar; Pentecouteau, Hugues
Institution: Groupe de Recherche: Violences, Identites, Politiques & Sport (VIP&S), Universite du Maine, Le Mans, France; Centre de recherche sur l'education, les apprentissages et la didactique (CREAD), France
Language: French
Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to give account of a research based on a two years fieldwork in the Alcoholics Anonymous circle. Amongst all the AA met, most explain their radical change of habits and way of life by several tightly linked factors. Yet, analysis of the collected material has quickly revealed that this radical change had to be understood as the result of a complex process which can not be reduced to a spontaneous and individual coming out, as many AA seem to believe. For these persons who gave up drinking, soon after having met with the AA, abstinence is similar to a kind of insight - ie the sudden discovery of a solution to a problem, that leads to a radically new way of life. Therefore, giving up drinking is a long process, which requires a progression before and after meeting with the AA. To give account of this process, we chose to focus on a case, among others: Camille. Camille is an 80 year old AA, abstemious practically from one day to another, for more than 30 years and after about thirty years of alcoholism. Choosing the biographic account consists in discovering the signs of a classical path in an individual history. Focusing on an extreme case of changing their being-in-the-world allows the saliency of element of the process of belonging found in less drastic cases. The deep analysis of one case or one phenomenon gives equivalent results to those obtained with a lighter analysis of several cases or phenomena. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: *Alcoholics Anonymous
 *Alcoholism
 *Sobriety
Source: PsycINFO

92. Analysis of online reports on the potential misuse of benzidamine.

Original Title: Analisi dei report online relativi al potenziale uso errato della benzidamina.
Citation: Rivista di Psichiatria, May 2013, vol./is. 48/3(182-186), 0035-6484 (May-Jun 2013)
Author(s): Schifano, Fabrizio; Corazza, Ornella; Marchi, Alessandro; Di Melchiorre, Giuditta; Sferrazza, Elias; Enea, Aurora; Davey, Zoe; Blaszkowski, Ursula; Deluca, Paolo; Psychonaut Web Mapping e ReDNet Research Projects

Correspondence Address: Schifano, Fabrizio, f.schifano@herts.ac.uk

Corporate/Institutional Author: Psychonaut Web Mapping e ReDNet Research Projects

Institution: School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, HRT, United Kingdom; School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, HRT, United Kingdom; School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, HRT, United Kingdom; School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, HRT, United Kingdom; School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, HRT, United Kingdom; School of Life and Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, HRT, United Kingdom; Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom; Addictions Department, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Language: Italian

Abstract: Benzydamine/Tantum Rosa is a drug for external use. It is typically available in Europe, without the need of a medical prescription, for the treatment of vaginal inflammatory processes. Between December 2009 and January 2010, the Milan and Pavia (I) Poison Centres have identified some 50 cases of inappropriate benzydamine ingestion. Reasons for this misuse have been attributed to an allegedly misleading television advert. However, the recreational misuse of benzydamine is a well-known phenomenon in Brazil and in some EU countries as well, notably in Poland and Romania. It is here suggested that the recent increase in benzydamine misuse reports in Italy may well be associated with a parallel increase in level of online information regarding the molecule potential for misuse. According to the online reports, benzydamine is typically taken at a dosage of 1-4 sachets, dissolved in water and ingested orally. Its intake may be associated with hallucinations (mostly visual), sleeping disorders and euphoria. Only future, prospective, studies will confirm and better describe the benzydamine misuse potential. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Inflammation](#)
[*Nonprescription Drugs](#)
[*Vagina](#)
[Computer Searching](#)

Source: PsycINFO

93. Alcohol dependence and health care utilization in African Americans.

Citation: Journal of the National Medical Association, 2013, vol./is. 105/1(42-49), 0027-9684 (Spr, 2013)

Author(s): Marshall, Vanessa J; Kalu, Nnenna; Kwagyan, John; Scott, Denise M; Coin, Gloria E; Hill, Karen; Hesselbrock, Victor; Ferguson, Clifford L; Taylor, Robert E

Correspondence Address: Marshall, Vanessa J.: Howard University College of Medicine, Department of Pharmacology, Alcohol Research Ctr 520 W St N W, Ste 3408, Washington, DC, US, 20059, vjmarshall@howard.edu

Institution: Alcohol Research Center, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard University, Washington, DC, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard University, Washington, DC, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard University, Washington, DC, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard University, Washington, DC, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard University, Washington, DC, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard University, Washington, DC, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard University, Washington, DC, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard University, Washington, DC, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Connecticut, Farmington, CT, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of

Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard University, Washington, DC, US; Alcohol Research Center, Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Howard University, Washington, DC, US

Language:

English

Abstract:

Objective: Ethnic and cultural differences in patterns of alcohol use disorders must be understood in order to address improvement in prevention of such disorders and accessibility to health care services. The purpose of this study was to evaluate factors that influence the utilization of medical and mental health services among alcohol-dependent and non-alcohol-dependent African Americans. Method: A cohort of 454 African Americans was evaluated. Alcohol-dependent participants were recruited from various inpatient treatment facilities in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area and through advertisement and word of mouth. Non-alcohol-dependent participants were recruited by advertisements. Each participant was administered the Semi-Structured Assessment for the Genetics of Alcoholism to assess alcohol dependency and the Family History Assessment module to access family history of alcoholism. XI Test and analysis of variance were used to analyze the data. Results: Alcohol dependence was more prevalent among men, those with lower income, those with less education, and they utilized mental health counseling as opposed to medical-based therapy. Increased reports of medical conditions such as migraine ($p < .001$), loss of consciousness ($p = .001$), and sexually transmitted diseases: ($p < .001$) were also associated with alcohol dependency. Other factors, including visits to inpatient treatment programs, were directly related to incidence of alcohol dependency regardless of gender status ($p < .001$). Conclusions: This study suggests an association exists among alcohol dependence, medical conditions, health care, and mental care utilization among African Americans. Future research may benefit from investigating if an association exists between alcohol use disorders and health care utilization for other ethnic groups. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type:

Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings:

*Alcoholism
*Health Care Utilization
*Mental Health Services
*Family History
Cross Cultural Differences

Source:

PsycINFO

Full Text:

Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of the National Medical Association*; Note: ; Collection notes: If asked to log in click "Athens Login" and then select "NHSEngland" in the drop down list of institutions.

94. Recognising life-A study in the atheist micro-bio-politics of drugs.**Citation:**

Subjectivity, July 2013, vol./is. 6/2(193-211), 1755-6341;1755-635X (Jul 2013)

Author(s):

Nissen, Morten

Correspondence Address:

Nissen, Morten: Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Oster Farimagsgade 2A, Copenhagen, Denmark, DK-1353, K, morten.nissen@psy.ku.dk

Institution:

Department of Psychology, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Language:

English

Abstract:

The author attempts a micro-bio-politics of drugs, starting from an excerpt of an interview with a couple of young drug users in a Copenhagen social youth work facility that pushes harm reduction in 1996. The article is guided by Derrida's idea of 'drugs as the religion of atheist poets'-that the contemporary discursive pragmatics of more or less pharmaceutical life practices still include forms of transcendence-and by the wish to fertilize the field of bio-politics with the indexical inter-subjectivity of the concept of ideology, as derived from an antiessentialist reading of Hegelian-Marxist traditions. The analysis unfolds as an ideology critique that reconstructs, and seeks ways to overcome, particular forms of recognition that are identifiable in the data and in the field of drug practices, and how these form part of the constitution of singular collectives and participants-in these life

practices, but also in the research practice that engaged with them through the interview. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Macmillan Publishers Ltd.; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Atheism](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Politics](#)
[*Subjectivity](#)
[*Ideology](#)
[Biology](#)
[Discourse Analysis](#)
[Religion](#)
Source: PsycINFO

95. Factors leading African Americans and Black Caribbeans to use social work services for treating mental and substance use disorders.

Citation: Health & Social Work, May 2013, vol./is. 38/2(99-109), 0360-7283 (May 2013)
Author(s): Cheng, Tyrone C; Robinson, Michael A
Correspondence Address: Cheng, Tyrone C.: School of Social Work, University of Alabama, 118 Little Hall, Box 870314, Tuscaloosa, AL, US, 35487, ccheng@sw.ua.edu
Institution: School of Social Work, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, US; School of Social Work, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, US
Language: English
Abstract: This secondary analysis of 5,000 African Americans and black Caribbeans explored how their use of social work services to address mental and substance use disorders was associated with the disorder involved as well as their perceived need for services, belief system, family resources, proximity to services, social-structural factors, and demographic characteristics. The sample was extracted from a national data set. Results of multinomial logistic regression showed that use of social work services was increased by dual diagnosis, substance use disorder alone, and mental disorder alone; by deteriorating mental health; by perceived stigma in treatment use; by welfare receipt and insurance coverage for mental health services; and by college graduation. Results also showed that use of services outside social work was promoted by dual diagnosis, substance use disorder alone, and mental disorder alone; by deteriorating mental health; by experience of racial discrimination; by insurance coverage for mental health services; by college education or graduation; and by female gender and increasing age. The findings' implications for social work intervention and education are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
Country of Publication: HOLDER: National Association of Social Workers; YEAR: 2013
Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
Subject Headings: [*Blacks](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Mental Disorders](#)
[*Social Casework](#)
[*Social Services](#)
[Family Structure](#)
[Mental Health Services](#)
Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Health & Social Work](#)
Available from *EBSCOhost* in [Health & Social Work](#)

96. Challenging behavior of disruption, violence and cognitive abilities.

Citation: Child health and human development yearbook, 2012., 2013(247-263), 2152-3770 (2013)

Author(s): Calles, Joseph L Jr.; Nazeer, Ahsan

Correspondence Address: Calles, Joseph L., Jr.: Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, 1722 Shaffer Rd., Suite 3, Kalamazoo, MI, US, 49048, calles@kcms.msu.edu

Institution: Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, Kalamazoo, MI, US; Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, Kalamazoo, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, 2012 (Apr-Jun), Vol 5 (2), 201-213. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-25526-004.) There are three groups of pediatric patients that pose substantial clinical challenges for physicians. The first includes those who present with disruptive, aggressive, and even violent behaviors. The second group includes those who have intellectual and functional impairments, often associated with specific developmental disorders. The third group includes individuals with both cognitive disabilities and disruptive behavioral problems. This paper will give an overview of these problem areas, including suggested therapeutic interventions. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Aggressive Behavior](#)
[*Behavior Problems](#)
[*Cognitive Ability](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Violence](#)
[Conduct Disorder](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Intervention](#)
[Oppositional Defiant Disorder](#)
[Physical Disorders](#)
[Intellectual Development Disorder](#)

Source: PsycINFO

97. Substance abuse and adolescence.

Citation: Child health and human development yearbook, 2012., 2013(177-219), 2152-3770 (2013)

Author(s): Greydanus, Donald E; Feucht, Cynthia; Hawver, Elizabeth K

Correspondence Address: Greydanus, Donald E.: Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, 1000 Oakland Drive, Kalamazoo, MI, US, 49008-1284, Greydanus@kcms.msu.edu

Institution: Department of Pediatrics and Human Development, Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, East Lansing, MI, US; Department of Pediatrics and Human Development, Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, East Lansing, MI, US; Department of Pediatrics and Human Development, Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, East Lansing, MI, US

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, 2012 (Apr-Jun), Vol 5 (2), 149-179. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-25526-002.) Substance abuse is a major public health dilemma of adolescents throughout the world and is an issue that must be dealt with by clinicians, society, and all countries in the world. Addiction involves many complex interactions with neurotransmitter systems including serotonergic, cholinergic, glutamatergic, serotonergic, GABAergic, and opioidergic pathways. Current and new research into the reward circuitry of the brain that causes the euphoria desired by addicts will lead to novel approaches to management. This paper reviews basic pharmacologic approaches dealing with abuse of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, hallucinogens, heroin, cocaine and date rape drugs. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Addiction](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Neurotransmitters](#)
[Public Health](#)
Source: PsycINFO

98. Internet addiction and antisocial Internet behavior of adolescents.

Citation: Child health and human development yearbook, 2012., 2013(151-160), 2152-3770 (2013)
Author(s): Ma, Hing Keung
Correspondence Address: Ma, Hing Keung: Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Education Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University, (RL2-1/F), University Road Campus, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong, hkma@hkbu.edu.hk
Institution: Department of Education Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong
Language: English
Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, 2012 (Jan-Mar), Vol 5 (1), 123-130. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-29119-012.) Internet addiction and the moral implication of antisocial Internet behavior will be investigated in this paper. More and more people use the Internet in their daily life. Unfortunately the percentage of people who use the internet excessively also increases. The concept of Internet addiction or pathological use of Internet is discussed in detail, and the characteristics of Internet addicts are also delineated. The social, (especially the antisocial), use of Internet is discussed. It is argued that the behavior of Internet use is similar to daily life social behavior. In other words, Internet behavior is a kind of social behavior. Kohlberg's theory of moral development is employed to delineate the moral reasoning of the antisocial Internet behavior. The following behaviors are regarded as antisocial Internet behavior: 1) the use of Internet to carry out illegal activities such as selling faked products or offensive pornographic materials, 2) the use of Internet to bully others (i.e., cyberbullying) such as distributing libelous statements against a certain person, 3) the use of Internet to cheat others and 4) to use Internet to do illegal gambling. The characteristics of the moral stages that are associated with these antisocial Internet behaviors are investigated in detail. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Antisocial Behavior](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
Source: PsycINFO

99. Construction of an integrated positive youth development conceptual framework for the prevention of the use of psychotropic drugs among adolescents.

Citation: Child health and human development yearbook, 2012., 2013(43-60), 2152-3770 (2013)
Author(s): Lee, Tak Yan
Correspondence Address: Lee, Tak Yan: College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Studies, City University of Hong Kong, 83 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon, Hong Kong, sstakyan@cityu.edu.hk
Institution: Department of Applied Social Studies, College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences, City University of Hong Kong, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) This reprinted article originally appeared in International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, 2012 (Jan-Mar), Vol 5 (1), 37-50. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-29119-004.) This is a theoretical paper with an aim to construct an integrated conceptual framework for the prevention of adolescents' use and abuse of psychotropic drugs. This paper first reports the subjective reasons for adolescents' drug use and abuse in Hong Kong, and reviews the theoretical underpinnings. Theories of drug use and abuse, including neurological, pharmacological, genetic predisposition, psychological, and sociological theories were reviewed. It provides a critical re-examination of crucial factors that support the construction of a conceptual framework for primary prevention of adolescents' drug use and abuse building on, with minor revision, the model of victimization and substance abuse among women presented by Logan et al. This revised model provides a comprehensive and coherent framework synthesized from theories of drug abuse. This paper then provides empirical support for integrating a positive youth development perspective in the revised model. It further explains how the 15 empirically sound constructs identified by Catalano et al. and used in a positive youth development program, the Project P.A.T.H.S., relate generally to the components of the revised model to formulate an integrated positive youth development conceptual framework for primary prevention of adolescents drug use. Theoretical and practical implications as well as limitations and recommendations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Drug Usage](#)
[*Drugs](#)
[*Theories](#)
[Adolescent Development](#)

Source: PsycINFO

100. Development of a new curriculum in a positive youth development program: The project P.A.T.H.S. in Hong Kong.

Citation: Child health and human development yearbook, 2012., 2013(25-42), 2152-3770 (2013)

Author(s): Shek, Daniel T. L.; Ma, Hing Keung; Sun, Rachel C. F

Correspondence Address: Shek, Daniel T. L.: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Room HJ407, Core H, Hungghom, Hong Kong, ssdaniel@inet.polyu.edu.hk

Institution: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hungghom, Hong Kong; Department of Education Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong; Division of Learning, Development and Diversity, Faculty of Education, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

Language: English

Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, 2012 (Jan-Mar), Vol 5 (1), 25-35. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-29119-003.) The design of a new curriculum in a positive youth development program (Project P.A.T.H.S.) in Hong Kong is outlined. The Tier 1 Program of the original phase of the Project P.A.T.H.S. is a universal positive youth development program for students in Secondary 1 to Secondary 3 with the curricula developed by a research team comprising scholars in different disciplines (e.g., social work, psychology, and education). The 120 teaching units are designed with reference to 15 positive youth development constructs identified in the successful positive youth development programs. In the extension phase of the project, a new curriculum with 60 teaching units is developed in accordance with these 15 constructs with specific reference to five major adolescent developmental issues. These issues include substance abuse, sexuality issue, Internet addiction, bullying, and money and success issues. The principles underlying the program development and implementation strategies are outlined. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Curriculum](#)
[*Program Development](#)
[*Teaching](#)
Source: PsycINFO

101. A brief overview of adolescent developmental problems in Hong Kong.

Citation: Child health and human development yearbook, 2012., 2013(3-23), 2152-3770 (2013)
Author(s): Shek, Daniel T. L.; Ma, Hing Keung; Sun, Rachel C. F
Correspondence Address: Shek, Daniel T. L.: Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Room HJ407, Core H, Hungghom, Hong Kong, ssdaniel@inet.polyu.edu.hk
Institution: Department of Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hungghom, Hong Kong; Department of Education Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, Hong Kong; Division of Learning, Development and Diversity, Faculty of Education, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China
Language: English
Abstract: (create) This reprinted article originally appeared in International Journal of Child Health and Human Development, 2012 (Jan-Mar), Vol 5 (1), 9-23. (The following abstract of the original article appeared in record 2012-29119-002.) Several adolescent developmental problems in Hong Kong are briefly reviewed in this paper. First, rising adolescent substance abuse trends are described. Second, Internet use problems and Internet addiction among young people are examined. Third, worrying trends in adolescent sexuality are identified. Fourth, phenomena on bullying among young people are reviewed. Finally, phenomena related to adolescent materialistic orientation are focused upon. With reference to these adolescent developmental problems, possible solutions are briefly discussed particularly with reference to the ecological perspective. It is argued that the related scientific literature provides useful pointers for designing the curriculum in the extension phase of the Project P.A.T.H.S. in Hong Kong. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book
Subject Headings: [*Adolescent Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Internet Addiction](#)
[*Bullying](#)
[Sexuality](#)
Source: PsycINFO

102. Adaptive and maladaptive regulations in response to environmental stress in adolescent rodents.

Citation: Adaptive and maladaptive aspects of developmental stress., 2013(243-256) (2013)
Author(s): Macri, Simone; Laviola, Giovanni
Correspondence Address: Macri, Simone: Section of Behavioral Neuroscience, Department of Cell Biology and Neurosciences, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Viale Regina Elena 299 (Block 19, Floor D, Room 15), Rome, Italy, 00161, simone.macri@iss.it
Institution: Section of Behavioral Neuroscience, Department of Cell Biology and Neurosciences, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy; Section of Behavioral Neuroscience, Department of Cell Biology and Neurosciences, Istituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome, Italy
Language: English
Abstract: (from the chapter) Adolescent mammals exhibit a plethora of age-specific behaviours that mark a discontinuity with earlier stages of life and prepare the individual to the challenges of adulthood. Stress sensitivity during adolescence is remarkably different from earlier and later maturational stages. Specifically, although adolescent and adult mammals mount

a similar endocrine response to external stressors, such response is excessively prolonged in adolescents. This unique response profile may relate to an asynchronous developmental profile of the several components of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical axis. Experiential factors encountered throughout this period are thus likely to persistently adjust long-term regulations to the adult environment. Such age-specific developmental plasticity entails both risks and opportunities. Whilst being sensitive to external stimulation favours the integration of external cues into the mature function, the latter may result pathologic if inappropriately stimulated. For example, precocious experience with drugs of abuse or exposure to adverse environments may favour the onset of conduct disorders (e.g. addiction, emotional disturbances). In this chapter we describe the inextricable link between adolescent plasticity and long-term individual regulations both in terms of predisposition to pathology and in terms of adaptive plasticity to the adult environment. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Adaptation](#)
[*Animal Ethology](#)
[*Environmental Stress](#)
[Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)
[Pathology](#)
[Rodents](#)

Source: PsycINFO

103. Behavioural and neuroendocrine consequences of prenatal stress in rat.

Citation: Adaptive and maladaptive aspects of developmental stress., 2013(175-193) (2013)

Author(s): Morley-Fletcher, Sara; Mairesse, Jerome; Maccari, Stefania

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Language: English

Abstract: (from the chapter) Chronic hyperactivation of the hypothalamus-pituitary axis is associated with the suppression of reproductive, growth, thyroid and immune functions that may lead to various pathological states. Although many individuals experiencing stressful events do not develop pathologies, stress seems to be a provoking factor in those individuals with particular vulnerability, determined by genetic factors or earlier experience. Exposure of the developing brain to severe and/or prolonged stress may result in hyperactivity of the stress system, defective glucocorticoid negative feedback, altered cognition, novelty seeking, increased vulnerability to addictive behaviours and mood-related disorders. Therefore, stress-related events that occur in the perinatal period can permanently change brain and behaviour of the developing individual. Prenatal restraint stress (PRS) in rats is a well-documented model of early stress known to induce long-lasting neurobiological and behavioural alterations including impaired feedback mechanisms of the HPA axis, disruption of circadian rhythms and altered neuroplasticity. Together with the HPA axis the glutamate system is particularly impaired, and such impairment appears to be involved in the anxious profile of PRS rats. Chronic treatments with antidepressants at adulthood have proven high predictive validity of the PRS rat as animal model of depression/anxiety and reinforce the idea of the usefulness of the PRS rat as an interesting animal model for the design and testing of new pharmacologic strategies in the treatment of stress-related disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved)

Publication Type: Book; Edited Book

Subject Headings: [*Animal Ethology](#)
[*Animal Models](#)
[*Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis](#)
[*Neuroendocrinology](#)
[*Stress](#)
[Pathology](#)
[Rats](#)

Source: PsycINFO

104. Exercise addiction.

Citation: Sports Medicine, February 2013, vol./is. 43/2(111-119), 0112-1642;1179-2035 (Feb 1, 2013)

Author(s): Landolfi, Emilio

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Language: English

Abstract: This article examines the nature of exercise addiction. It presents a broad, congruent and discerning narrative literature review with the aim of providing a deeper understanding of the condition 'exercise addiction', including symptoms and options for treatment. In addition, guidelines are provided with respect to 'healthy' levels of exercise. Criteria used for determining the eligibility of studies evaluated in the review included the provision of relevant information in studies identified using pertinent search terms. The review highlights some of the key distinctions between healthy levels of exercise and exercise addiction. The findings suggest that an individual who is addicted to exercise will continue exercising regardless of physical injury, personal inconvenience or disruption to other areas of life including marital strain, interference, with work and lack of time for other activities. 'Addicted' exercisers are more likely to exercise for intrinsic rewards and experience disturbing deprivation sensations when unable to exercise. In contrast, 'committed' exercisers engage in physical activity for extrinsic rewards and do not suffer severe withdrawal symptoms when they cannot exercise. Exercisers must acquire a sense of life-balance while embracing an attitude conducive to sustainable long-term physical, psychological and social health outcomes. Implementation of recommendations by the Canadian Society for Exercise Physiology, which states that all apparently healthy adults between 18 and 64 years of age should accumulate at least 150 minutes of moderate (5 or 6 on a scale of 0-10) to vigorous (7 or 8 on a scale of 0-10) intensity aerobic physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more, also expressed as 30 minutes per day distributed over 5 days per week, would be a good start. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: Springer International Publishing Switzerland; YEAR: 2012

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Addiction](#)
[*Exercise](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Injuries](#)
[Marital Status](#)

Source: PsycINFO

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

105. Acute alcohol intoxication and suicide: A gender-stratified analysis of the National Violent Death Reporting System.

Citation: Injury Prevention, February 2013, vol./is. 19/1(38-43), 1353-8047;1475-5785 (Feb 2013)

Author(s): Kaplan, Mark S; McFarland, Bentson H; Huguet, Nathalie; Conner, Kenneth; Caetano, Raul; Giesbrecht, Norman; Nolte, Kurt B

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Language: English

Abstract: Objectives: Although it is well known that people with alcohol dependence are at a markedly elevated risk for suicide, much less is known about the role of acute alcohol use in suicidal behaviours. The primary aims of this epidemiological study were to assess the prevalence and factors associated with acute alcohol intoxication among 57813 suicide decedents in 16 states. Methods: Data from the restricted National Violent Death Reporting System 2003-2009 for male and female suicide decedents aged 18 years and older were analysed by multiple logistic regression to compare decedents with and without acute alcohol intoxication (defined as blood alcohol concentration (BAC) > 0.08 g/dl). Results: Among men, those who were younger, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic, veterans, of lower educational attainment, deceased from a self-inflicted firearm injury or hanging/suffocation and residing in rural areas were more likely to have been intoxicated at the time of death. Among women, the factors associated with a BAC > 0.08 g/dl were younger age, being American Indian/Alaska Native, and using a firearm, hanging/suffocation or falling as method of death. Conclusions: In both men and women, alcohol intoxication was associated with violent methods of suicide and declined markedly with age, suggesting that addressing risks associated with acute alcohol use may be of the greatest aid in the prevention of violent suicides among young and middle age adults. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Alcohol Intoxication](#)
[*Alcoholism](#)
[*Human Sex Differences](#)
[*Suicide](#)
[Death and Dying](#)
[Violence](#)

Source: PsycINFO

106. Substance use in childhood and adolescence: A brief overview of developmental processes and their clinical implications.

Citation: Journal of the Canadian Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry / Journal de l'Academie canadienne de psychiatrie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent, February 2013, vol./is. 22/1(41-46), 1719-8429 (Feb 2013)

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Language: English

Abstract: Objective: The current paper aims to review findings from developmental research that are related to adolescent substance-use and are considered key for improving theory and developing effective prevention. Method: A selective literature review of relevant developmental studies on adolescent substance-use was conducted. Results: Studies in

epidemiology and developmental science focusing on developmental onset, developmental transitions, comorbidity among disorders, and endophenotypes have identified important trends, risk-factors for and consequences of adolescent substance-use, which have informed theoretical models of addiction. Furthermore, they have informed clinical practice by identifying childhood disorders and personality characteristics that can be targeted preventatively before substance-use problems have their onset. Conclusions: Developmental research has contributed significantly to the understanding of aetiology and treatment of substance-use disorders. By targeting early liability factors rather than substance-use problems later in adolescence, interventions could reduce the adverse impact substance-use has on the developing brain as well as other associated harms. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2014 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Development](#)
[*Drug Abuse](#)
[*Experimentation](#)
[Brain Development](#)
[Drug Usage](#)

Source: PsycINFO

Full Text: Available from *National Library of Medicine* in *Journal of the Canadian Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*