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Search History

1. PsycInfo; exp ADDICTION/ OR DRUG ABUSE [+NT]/ OR DRUG USAGE; 39753 results.
2. PsycInfo; addict*.ti,ab; 37548 results.
3. PsycInfo; 1 OR 2; 67864 results.

1. Health risk behaviors and depressive symptoms among Hispanic adolescents: Examining acculturation discrepancies and family functioning.

- Citation:** Journal of Family Psychology, Mar 2016, vol. 30, no. 2, p. 254-265, 0893-3200 (Mar 2016)
- Author(s):** Cano, Miguel Ángel; Schwartz, Seth J.; Castillo, Linda G.; Unger, Jennifer B.; Huang, Shi; Zamboanga, Byron L.; Romero, Andrea J.; Lorenzo-Blanco, Elma I.; Córdova, David; Des Rosiers, Sabrina E.; Lizzi, Karina M.; Baezconde-Garbanati, Lourdes; Soto, Daniel W.; Villamar, Juan Andres; Pattarroyo, Monica; Szapocznik, José
- Abstract:** Drawing from a theory of bicultural family functioning 2 models were tested to examine the longitudinal effects of acculturation-related variables on adolescent health risk behaviors and depressive symptoms (HRB/DS) mediated by caregiver and adolescent reports of family functioning. One model examined the effects of caregiver-adolescent acculturation discrepancies in relation to family functioning and HRB/DS. A second model examined the individual effects of caregiver and adolescent acculturation components in relation to family functioning and HRB/DS. A sample of 302 recently immigrated Hispanic caregiver-child dyads completed measures of Hispanic and U.S. cultural practices, values, and identities at baseline (predictors); measures of family cohesion, family communications, and family involvement 6 months postbaseline (mediators); and only adolescents completed measures of smoking, binge drinking, inconsistent condom use, and depressive symptoms 1 year postbaseline (outcomes). Measures of family cohesion, family communications, and family involvement were used to conduct a confirmatory factor analysis to estimate the fit of a latent construct for family functioning. Key findings indicate that (a) adolescent acculturation components drove the effect of caregiver-adolescent acculturation discrepancies in relation to family functioning; (b) higher levels of adolescent family functioning were associated with less HRB/DS, whereas higher levels of caregiver family functioning were associated with more adolescent HRB/DS; (c) and only adolescent reports of family functioning mediated the effects of acculturation components and caregiver-adolescent acculturation discrepancies on HRB/DS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Symptoms](#)
[Health Behavior](#)
[Risk Taking](#)
[Acculturation](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Human Sex Differences](#)
[Major Depression](#)
["Latinos/Latinas"](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Family Relations](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Family Psychology*

2. Psychosocial factors in adherence to antiretroviral therapy among HIV-positive people who use drugs.

- Citation:** Health Psychology, Mar 2016, vol. 35, no. 3, p. 290-297, 0278-6133 (Mar 2016)
- Author(s):** Lee, William K.; Milloy, M. J. S.; Walsh, John; Nguyen, Paul; Wood, Evan; Kerr, Thomas
- Abstract:** Objective: Suboptimal adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) among HIV-infected people who use illicit drugs (PWUD) remains a significant concern, and there is a lack of effective adherence interventions for this population. Therefore, we sought to identify psychosocial determinants of optimal adherence, including adherence self-efficacy and outcome expectancies, with the aim of informing interventions designed to improve adherence among PWUD. Method: From December 2005 to November 2013, we collected data from the AIDS Care Cohort to evaluate Exposure to Survival Services (ACCESS), a prospective cohort of PWUD in Vancouver, Canada. We used multivariable generalized estimating equations (GEE) analysis to identify longitudinal factors

independently associated with 95% or greater adherence to ART. Results: Among 667 participants, including 220 (33%) women, 391 (59%) had 95% or greater ART adherence at baseline. In multivariable GEE analysis, adherence self-efficacy, adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 1.16, 95% confidence interval (CI) [1.11, 1.21] per 10-point increase, was independently and positively associated with adherence, while negative outcome expectancy, AOR = 0.95, 95% CI [0.93, 0.98], was negatively associated. Conclusion: In light of the ongoing challenges associated with ART adherence among HIV-positive PWUD, and our findings of associations between adherence, self-efficacy, and outcomes expectancies, tailored intervention strategies based on constructs of social learning theory should be implemented and evaluated to improve adherence among HIV-infected PWUD. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Psychosocial Factors](#)
[HIV](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Expectations](#)
[Self-Efficacy](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Treatment Compliance](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in [Health Psychology](#)

3. The image-based alcohol-action implicit association test.

Citation: Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, Mar 2016, vol. 50, p. 135-138, 0005-7916 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Palfai, Tibor P.; Kantner, Carl K.; Tahaney, Kelli D.

Abstract: Background and Objectives: Previous work has shown that automatic alcohol-action associations, assessed by the Implicit Association Test (IAT), may play a role in hazardous drinking patterns. The majority of alcohol-related IATs have been constructed using verbal stimuli, and even those who have used pictorial stimuli have only represented beverage categories with pictures. To assess implicit appetitive responses among a broader population of alcohol users, such as those who experience limitations reading and understanding English, there may be utility in the development of an IAT that utilizes only non-verbal stimuli. Methods: The current study presents an initial effort to develop such a task and examine its association with drinking. One hundred and fifty-three university students participated individually in a laboratory study in which they first completed a pictorial alcohol-specific approach/avoid IAT, followed by self-report measures of drinking. Results: As hypothesized, negative binomial regression analyses showed that IAT scores predicted the number of heavy drinking episodes and typical number of drinks per occasion. Limitations: The use of a university student sample for this initial study represents an important limitation of this work, which should be addressed in future research. Conclusions: These findings provide initial evidence for the potential use of non-verbal IATs to assess alcohol-related implicit cognition among adults. Implications for the assessment of hazardous drinking behavior across populations are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Motivation](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Implicit Memory](#)
[Implicit Attitudes](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry](#)

4. Voluntary temporary abstinence from alcohol during “Dry January” and subsequent alcohol use.

Citation: Health Psychology, Mar 2016, vol. 35, no. 3, p. 281-289, 0278-6133 (Mar 2016)

- Author(s):** de Visser, Richard O.; Robinson, Emily; Bond, Rod
- Abstract:** Objective: Research suggests that temporary abstinence from alcohol may convey physiological benefits and enhance well-being. The aim of this study was to address a lack of information about: (a) correlates of successful completion of a planned period of abstinence, and (b) how success or failure in planned abstinence affects subsequent alcohol consumption. Method: 857 British adults (249 men, 608 women) participating in the “Dry January” alcohol abstinence challenge completed a baseline questionnaire, a 1-month follow-up questionnaire, and a 6-month follow-up questionnaire. Key variables assessed at baseline included measures of alcohol consumption and drink refusal self-efficacy (DRSE). Results: In bivariate analysis, success during Dry January was predicted by measures of more moderate alcohol consumption and greater social DRSE at baseline. Multivariate analyses revealed that success during Dry January was best predicted by a lower frequency of drunkenness in the month prior to Dry January. Structural equation modeling revealed that participation in Dry January was related to reductions in alcohol consumption and increases in DRSE among all respondents at 6-month follow-up, regardless of success, but indicated that these changes were more likely among people who successfully completed the challenge. Conclusions: The findings suggest that participation in abstinence challenges such as Dry January may be associated with changes toward healthier drinking and greater DRSE, and is unlikely to result in undesirable “rebound effects”: very few people reported increased alcohol consumption following a period of voluntary abstinence. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Self-Efficacy](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Sobriety](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *ProQuest* in [Health Psychology](#)

5. A multisite randomized trial of normative feedback for heavy drinking: Social comparison versus social comparison plus correction of normative misperceptions.

- Citation:** Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, Mar 2016, vol. 84, no. 3, p. 238-247, 0022-006X (Mar 2016)
- Author(s):** Neighbors, Clayton; Lewis, Melissa A.; LaBrie, Joseph; DiBello, Angelo M.; Young, Chelsie M.; Rinker, Dipali V.; Litt, Dana; Rodriguez, Lindsey M.; Knee, C. Raymond; Hamor, Ezekiel; Jerabeck, Jessica M.; Larimer, Mary E.
- Abstract:** Objective: Given widespread alcohol misuse among college students, numerous intervention programs have been developed, including personalized normative feedback (PNF). Most research evaluating PNF assumes that presenting one’s own perceived norms is necessary to correct normative misperceptions and thereby reduce drinking. Alternatively, simply providing social comparison information showing that one drinks more than others may be sufficient. The present study evaluated the efficacy of full PNF (one’s own drinking, campus drinking rates, and perceived norms) and a partial personalized social comparison feedback (PSCF; one’s own drinking and campus drinking rates) in a randomized trial among heavy-drinking college students. Method: Participants included 623 heavy-drinking students from 3 universities. Assessments occurred at baseline and 3- and 6-months postbaseline. Results: Primary analyses examined differences across 4 drinking outcomes (drinks per week, total drinks past month, frequency of past month drinking, and negative alcohol-related consequences) at 3- and 6-month follow-ups controlling for the baseline variable. Results revealed significant reductions across all alcohol consumption outcomes at 3 months in both intervention conditions compared to attention-control. Mediation analyses demonstrated significant indirect effects of the intervention on 6-month drinking through changes in perceived norms at 3 months. Moreover, evidence emerged for changes in drinking at 3 months as a mediator of the association between PSCF and 6-month perceived norms. Conclusions: The present research suggests PNF may not require explicit consideration of one’s perceived norms to be effective and that direct social comparison provides an

alternative theoretical mechanism for PNF efficacy. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Social Norms](#)
[Feedback](#)
[College Students](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Attitudes](#)
[Alcohol Drinking Patterns](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*

6. Cannabis use and cognitive function in first episode psychosis: Differential effect of heavy use.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Mar 2016, vol. 233, no. 5, p. 809-821, 0033-3158 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Núñez, Christian; Ochoa, Susana; Huerta-Ramos, Elena; Baños, Iris; Barajas, Ana; Dolz, Montserrat; Sánchez, Bernardo; Cacho, Núria del; Usall, Judith

Abstract: Rationale: First episode patients and patients with schizophrenia exhibit increased rates of cannabis use compared to the general population. Contrary to what has been reported in studies with healthy people, most of the published studies so far have reported no impairments or even beneficial effects on neurocognition associated with cannabis consumption in psychotic patients. However, these studies did not address the effects of very high cannabis consumption. Objectives: Our aim in this study was to assess the effects on neurocognition of medium and heavy cannabis consumption in first psychotic episode patients. Methods: A total of 74 patients were included in the study and assigned to three different groups according to their mean cannabis consumption during the last year (non-users, medium users, and heavy users). Participants were administered verbal memory and other neurocognitive tasks. Results: Heavy cannabis users were significantly impaired in all the verbal memory measures with respect to non-users, including immediate ($p = .026$), short-term ($p = .005$), and long-term ($p = .002$) memory. There were no significant differences between medium and non-users. Moreover, non-users performed better than all cannabis users in the arithmetic task ($p = .020$). Heavy cannabis consumption was associated with more commission errors in the continuous performance task (CPT) ($p = .008$) and more time to complete trail making test A (TMT-A) ($p = .008$), compared to the group of medium users. Conclusions: Heavy cannabis consumption seems to impair verbal memory in first psychotic episode patients. Heavy users also perform worse than medium users in other neurocognitive tasks. Based on the results and the available evidence, a dose-related effect of cannabis consumption is suggested. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Neurocognition](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Drug Usage](#)
[Psychosis](#)
[Memory](#)

Source: PsycInfo

7. Patterns of restraint utilization in a community hospital's psychiatric inpatient units.

Citation: Psychiatric Quarterly, Mar 2016, vol. 87, no. 1, p. 31-48, 0033-2720 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Jacob, Theresa; Sahu, Geetanjali; Frankel, Violina; Homel, Peter; Berman, Bonnie; McAfee, Scot

Abstract: Restraint use in psychiatry has been a topic of clinical and ethical debate for years. As much as the medical community desires to attain the goal of a restraint-free environment, there are not many alternatives available when it comes to protecting the safety of violent patients and those around them. Our objective was to examine patterns of restraint use and analyze the factors leading to its use in adult psychiatric inpatient units. We conducted a retrospective review of restraint orders from January 2007 to December 2012, for inpatient units at a community mental health hospital, examining—unit, patient

gender, number and duration of restraint episodes, time of day, and whether medications and/or verbal redirection were used. For the 6-year period studied, a total of 1753 restraint order-sheets were filed for 455 patients. Mixed-model regression found significant differences in duration of restraint episodes depending on: patient gender, unit, medication use, verbal redirection and AM/PM shifts. These differences were consistent over time with no significant interactions with years and remained significant when included together in an overall multivariate model. We elucidate variable patterns of restraint utilization correlating with elements such as patient gender, time of day and staff shift, medication use, and attempts at verbally redirecting the patient. Besides providing much needed data on the intricate dynamics influencing restraint use, we suggest steps to implement hospital-wide restraint-reduction initiatives including cultural changes related to restraint usage, enhanced staff-training in conflict de-escalation techniques and personalized treatment plans for foreseeable restraint episodes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Debates](#)
[Agitation](#)
[Physical Restraint](#)
[Psychiatric Hospitalization](#)
[Psychiatry](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Communities](#)

Source: PsycInfo

8. Reactivating addiction-related memories under propranolol to reduce craving: A pilot randomized controlled trial.

Citation: Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry, Mar 2016, vol. 50, p. 245-249, 0005-7916 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Lonergan, Michelle; Saumier, Daniel; Tremblay, Jacques; Kieffer, Brigitte; Brown, Thomas G.; Brunet, Alain

Abstract: Background: The reconsolidation blocker propranolol abolishes alcohol and drug-seeking behavior in rodents and attenuates conditioned emotional responses to drug-cues in humans in experimental settings. This suggests a role for its use in the treatment of substance dependence. In this translational pilot study, we explored the feasibility and efficacy of this procedure as an adjunct treatment for addiction. We hypothesized that guided addiction-related memory reactivation under propranolol would significantly attenuate tonic craving, a central element in relapse following addiction treatment. Methods: Seventeen treatment-seeking adults diagnosed with substance dependence were randomized to receive double-blind propranolol (n = 9) or placebo (n = 8) on six occasions prior to reading a personalized script detailing a drug-using experience. The primary outcome measure was self-reported craving intensity. Results: After controlling for baseline craving scores, intent-to-treat analysis revealed a time by group interaction, $F(1, 14) = 5.68, p = .03, \eta^2 = 0.29$; craving was reduced in the propranolol-treated group (Cohen's $d = 1.40, p < .05$) but not in the placebo group ($d = 0.06, n.s.$). Limitations: The usual limitations related to small sample size and the lack of a follow-up apply here. Conclusion: Drug-related memory reactivation under propranolol can subsequently reduce craving among substance-dependent individuals. Considering the relapse rate among individuals treated for substance dependence, our study highlights the feasibility of, and need for, more comprehensive trials of this treatment approach. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Alcoholism](#)
[Propranolol](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Conditioned Emotional Responses](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Craving](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from Elsevier in *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*

9. A latent profile analysis of the interplay between PC and smartphone in problematic Internet use.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Mar 2016, vol. 56, p. 360-368, 0747-5632 (Mar 2016)
- Author(s):** Kim, Dongil; Nam, JeeEun Karin; Oh, JungSu; Kang, Min Chul
- Abstract:** As modern-day adolescents use the Internet on both personal computer (PC) and smartphone, this study examined the phenomenon of problematic internet use by taking account of Internet usage on both PC and smartphone together, based on the theoretical framework of substitution/complementarity of media use. For this, latent profile analysis, nonlinear canonical correlation analysis, and logistic/probit regression analyses were performed on 653 Korean adolescents. Latent profile analysis identified six classes of distinct problematic internet use patterns. In brief, two latent classes showed substituting patterns, two other classes showed complementing patterns, and the last two showed neither. According to nonlinear canonical correlation analysis, classification by latent profile analysis was mainly associated with individual variables such as 'PC game,' 'instant messaging,' 'gender,' and 'decreased PC usage time.' Further, logistic/probit regression analyses revealed that male adolescents were more likely to be included in the complementation class, because they played PC games more than female adolescents. Implications and limitations of the study are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Microcomputers](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Internet Usage](#)
[Cellular Phones](#)
[Internet](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

10. Online sexual activities: An exploratory study of problematic and non-problematic usage patterns in a sample of men.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Mar 2016, vol. 56, p. 257-266, 0747-5632 (Mar 2016)
- Author(s):** Wéry, Aline; Billieux, J.
- Abstract:** Involvement in online sexual activities (OSAs) is ubiquitous, especially in males, and can under certain circumstances become problematic. The risk factors associated with problematic OSAs remain, however, poorly explored. The current study aimed to investigate the characteristics, usage patterns, and motives for men to engage in OSAs and to disentangle the risk factors associated with problematic OSAs. To this end, 434 men completed an online survey measuring socio-demographic information, OSAs consumption habits, motives for engaging in OSAs, symptoms of problematic OSAs, and sexual dysfunctions. Results showed that watching pornography is the most prevalent OSA, and sexual gratification is the most frequent motive for OSAs involvement. Additional multiple regression analyses indicated that the following characteristics are associated with problematic use of OSAs: (a) partnered-arousal activities (e.g., sex chat) and solitary-arousal activities (e.g., pornography); (b) anonymous fantasizing and mood regulation motives; and (c) higher sexual desire, lower overall sexual satisfaction, and lower erectile function. This study sheds new light on the characteristics, motives, and sexual function of men involved in OSAs, emphasizing that problematic OSAs are heterogeneous and depend on interrelated factors. The findings support tailoring of preventive actions and clinical interventions to both OSA type and individual risk factors. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Cybersex](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Psychosexual Behavior](#)
[Involvement](#)
[Internet Usage](#)
[Risk Factors](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo

11. Client experiences of motivational interviewing: An interpersonal process recall study.

- Citation:** Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice, Mar 2016, vol. 89, no. 1, p. 97-114, 1476-0835 (Mar 2016)
- Author(s):** Jones, Sarah A.; Latchford, Gary; Tober, Gillian
- Abstract:** Objectives: To explore clients' experience of the therapy process in motivational interviewing (MI) for alcohol abuse. Design: A qualitative study using grounded theory. Methods: Interviews with nine clients were conducted using interpersonal process recall (IPR), a methodology which utilizes a video recording as a cue to aid memory recall. Clients watched a videotape of their MI session and were asked to identify and describe the important moments in the therapy session. The transcribed interviews were then analysed using grounded theory. Results: A single session of MI is seen by the clients in this study as a complex interpersonal interaction between client and therapist, which impacts on the client's cognitive and affective intrapersonal processes. Conclusions: The themes which emerged partly confirm processes of MI previously hypothesized to be important, but also highlight the importance of factors common to all therapeutic approaches. Practitioner points: 1. The aspects of therapy which clients in this study felt were important are similar to those hypothesized to underlie the effectiveness of MI, including a non-confrontational approach, affirmation, and developing discrepancies between beliefs and behaviour. 2. These were embedded in aspects common to all therapies, including the qualities of the therapist and the therapeutic relationship. 3. Client's perspectives on therapeutic processes are an important area of research, and IPR is a particularly suitable method. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Psychotherapeutic Techniques](#)
[Motivational Interviewing](#)
[Client Attitudes](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Alcohol Rehabilitation](#)
- Source:** PsycInfo
- Full Text:** Available from *Wiley* in *Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice*

12. Spanish validation of the Internet Gaming Disorder-20 (IGD-20) Test.

- Citation:** Computers in Human Behavior, Mar 2016, vol. 56, p. 215-224, 0747-5632 (Mar 2016)
- Author(s):** Fuster, Héctor; Carbonell, Xavier; Pontes, Halley M.; Griffiths, Mark D.
- Abstract:** In recent years, problematic and addictive gaming has been a phenomenon of growing concern worldwide. In light of the increasing awareness about this issue, the latest (fifth) edition of the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) included Internet Gaming Disorder (IGD) as an area in need of more empirical research. The Internet Gaming Disorder Test (IGD-20 Test) was developed as a valid and reliable tool to assess IGD. The aim of the present study was to validate the Spanish version of the IGD-20 Test, and analyze the different profiles found among a sample of 1074 Spanish-speaking gamers. A confirmatory factor analysis showed the validity of the Spanish version of the IGD-20 Test and its six factor structure (i.e., salience, mood modification, tolerance, withdrawal, conflict and relapse). The latent profile analysis (LPA) showed five different gamer classes. The 'disordered gamers' class comprised 2.6% of the participants. Based on this class, sensitivity and specificity analyses showed an adequate empirical cut-off point of 75 (out of 100). It is concluded that the Spanish version of the IGD-20 Test is valid and reliable and can be used in research into IGD among Spanish speaking populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)
- Subject Headings:** [Test Validity](#)
[Computer Games](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Psychometrics](#)

[Foreign Language Translation](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycInfo

13. Is internet the cherry on top or a crutch? Offline social support as moderator of the outcomes of online social support on Problematic Internet Use.

Citation: Computers in Human Behavior, Mar 2016, vol. 56, p. 369-374, 0747-5632 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Mazzoni, Elvis; Baiocco, Lucia; Cannata, Davide; Dimas, Isabel

Abstract: The study is part of a research whose goal is identifying what predictors determine either a positive or a dysfunctional use of Internet. The factor at stake is here social support. Specifically our study, carried out through an online questionnaire, hypothesized a moderation of Offline Social Support in the relationship between Online Social Support, Problematic Internet Use, and Life Satisfaction. The study found that while Offline Social Support reduces the chances of developing a Problematic Internet Use, Online Social Support increases them. Furthermore the data supported the moderation of Offline Social Support in the outcomes of Online Social Support: when the first is low, as the latter increases the Problematic Internet Use gets higher; when Offline Social Support is high, an increase in Online Social Support determines a decrease in Problematic Internet Use. By contrast the moderation of Offline Social Support on the relationship between Online Social Support and Life Satisfaction was not confirmed. Our research show that when investigating psychological constructs related to Internet activity these must be considered in their offline and online variations to provide an answer to the debate on psychological outcomes of undertaking social interactions in Internet land. Our results suggest that the usage of the Web may become dysfunctional when it is meant to compensate for lacks of the "offline life". (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Stress](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Life Satisfaction](#)
[Social Support](#)
[Internet](#)

Source: PsycInfo

14. A Swedish population-based multivariate twin study of externalizing disorders.

Citation: Behavior Genetics, Mar 2016, vol. 46, no. 2, p. 183-192, 0001-8244 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Kendler, Kenneth S.; Lönn, Sara Larsson; Maes, Hermine H.; Lichtenstein, Paul; Sundquist, Jan; Sundquist, Kristina

Abstract: In epidemiological and twin populations, prior interview studies have identified an externalizing spectrum of disorders. Could this be detected utilizing objective registry data? In 20,603 twin pairs from the Swedish Twin Registry, we obtained information from national medical, criminal and pharmacy records on drug abuse (DA), criminal behavior (CB) and alcohol use disorders (AUD). Multivariate twin modeling was performed with the OpenMx package. A common pathway model with quantitative but not qualitative sex effects fit best with twin resemblance for the latent liability to externalizing syndromes due to both genetic and shared environmental factors. Heritability of the liability was higher in females (76 vs. 62 %) while shared environmental influences were considerably stronger in males (23 vs. 3 %). In both sexes, this latent liability was most strongly indexed by DA and least by CB. All three syndromes had specific genetic influences (especially CB and AUD in males, and CB in females) and specific shared environmental effects (especially DA and CB in males, and AUD in females). For DA, CB and AUD in men, and DA and AUD in women, at least 75 % of the genetic risk arose through the common factor. The best fit model assumed that genetic and environmental influences on these externalizing syndromes in males and females were the same. We identified, in registry data, a highly heritable externalizing spectrum. DA, CB and AUD share substantial genetic and modest to moderate shared environmental influences. The nature

of the externalizing spectrum differed meaningfully between the sexes. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Externalization](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)
[Twins](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Criminal Behavior](#)

Source: PsycInfo

15. The effects of varenicline on methamphetamine self-administration and drug-primed reinstatement in female rats.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, Mar 2016, vol. 300, p. 150-159, 0166-4328 (Mar 1, 2016)

Author(s): Pittenger, Steven T.; Barrett, Scott T.; Chou, Shinyi; Bevins, Rick A.

Abstract: While research has revealed heightened vulnerability to meth addiction in women, preclinical models rarely use female subjects when investigating meth seeking and relapse. The goal of the present study was to examine the effects of varenicline (Chantix®), a partial $\alpha 4\beta 2$ and full $\alpha 7$ nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonist, on meth self-administration and reinstatement in female rats. Sprague-Dawley rats were surgically implanted with an indwelling jugular catheter. Half of the rats were then trained to self-administer meth (0.056 mg/kg/infusion) on a variable ratio 3 schedule of reinforcement; the other half earned intravenous saline during daily, 2 h sessions. When responding stabilized, varenicline (0.0, 0.3, 1.0, 3.0 mg/kg) was tested to determine how it altered meth taking. Varenicline was probed on 4 test days; each test separated by 2 standard self-administration sessions to assure responding remained stable. Following this testing was 15 extinction sessions. Twenty-four hours after the last extinction session were four consecutive days of meth-primed reinstatement. The same 4 doses of varenicline were examined to determine how it altered reinstatement triggered by 0.3 mg/kg meth (IP). Rats readily self-administered meth. The higher doses of varenicline did not affect meth-taking in a specific fashion as active lever pressing was also slightly reduced in rats that has access to saline in the self-administration phase. Female rats displayed robust meth-primed reinstatement. Notably, the lower doses of varenicline increased meth-primed reinstatement. This amplified susceptibility to reinstatement (i.e., relapse) may be an impediment for the use of varenicline as a therapeutic to treat meth use disorder. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Methamphetamine](#)
[Rats](#)
[Drug Addiction](#)
[Relapse \(Disorders\)](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Reinstatement](#)
[Cholinergic Receptors](#)

Source: PsycInfo

16. Association of the OPRM1 variant rs1799971 (A118G) with non-specific liability to substance dependence in a collaborative de novo meta-analysis of European-ancestry cohorts.

Citation: Behavior Genetics, Mar 2016, vol. 46, no. 2, p. 151-169, 0001-8244 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Schwantes-An, Tae-Hwi; Zhang, Juan; Chen, Li-Shiun; Hartz, Sarah M.; Culverhouse, Robert C.; Chen, Xiangning; Coon, Hilary; Frank, Josef; Kamens, Helen M.; Konte, Bettina; Kovanen, Leena; Latvala, Antti; Legrand, Lisa N.; Maher, Brion S.; Melroy, Whitney E.; Nelson, Elliot C.; Reid, Mark W.; Robinson, Jason D.; Shen, Pei-Hong; Yang, Bao-Zhu; Andrews, Judy A.; Aveyard, Paul; Beltcheva, Olga; Brown, Sandra A.; Cannon, Dale S.; Cichon, Sven; Corley, Robin P.; Dahmen, Norbert; Degenhardt, Louisa; Foroud, Tatiana; Gaebel, Wolfgang; Giegling, Ina; Glatt, Stephen J.; Grucza, Richard A.; Hardin, Jill; Hartmann, Annette M.; Heath, Andrew C.; Herms, Stefan; Hodgkinson, Colin A.; Hoffmann, Per; Hops, Hyman; Huizinga, David; Ising, Marcus; Johnson, Eric O.; Johnstone, Elaine; Kaneva, Radka P.; Kendler, Kenneth S.; Kiefer, Falk; Kranzler,

Henry R.; Krauter, Ken S.; Levran, Orna; Lucae, Susanne; Lynskey, Michael T.; Maier, Wolfgang; Mann, Karl; Martin, Nicholas G.; Mattheisen, Manuel; Montgomery, Grant W.; Müller-Myhsok, Bertram; Murphy, Michael F.; Neale, Michael C.; Nikolov, Momchil A.; Nishita, Denise; Nöthen, Markus M.; Nurnberger, John; Partonen, Timo; Pergadia, Michele L.; Reynolds, Maureen; Ridinger, Monika; Rose, Richard J.; Rouvinen-Lagerström, Noora; Scherbaum, Norbert; Schmä, Christine; Soyka, Michael; Stallings, Michael C.; Steffens, Michael; Treutlein, Jens; Tsuang, Ming; Wall, Tamara L.; Wodarz, Norbert; Yuferov, Vadim; Zill, Peter; Bergen, Andrew W.; Chen, Jingchun; Cinciripini, Paul M.; Edenberg, Howard J.; Ehringer, Marissa A.; Ferrell, Robert E.; Gelernter, Joel; Goldman, David; Hewitt, John K.; Hopfer, Christian J.; Iacono, William G.; Kaprio, Jaakko; Kreek, Mary Jeanne; Kremensky, Ivo M.; Madden, Pamela A.F.; McGue, Matt; Munafò, Marcus R.

Abstract:

The mu1 opioid receptor gene, OPRM1, has long been a high-priority candidate for human genetic studies of addiction. Because of its potential functional significance, the non-synonymous variant rs1799971 (A118G, Asn40Asp) in OPRM1 has been extensively studied, yet its role in addiction has remained unclear, with conflicting association findings. To resolve the question of what effect, if any, rs1799971 has on substance dependence risk, we conducted collaborative meta-analyses of 25 datasets with over 28,000 European-ancestry subjects. We investigated non-specific risk for “general” substance dependence, comparing cases dependent on any substance to controls who were non-dependent on all assessed substances. We also examined five specific substance dependence diagnoses: DSM-IV alcohol, opioid, cannabis, and cocaine dependence, and nicotine dependence defined by the proxy of heavy/light smoking (cigarettes-per-day >20 vs. ≤10). The G allele showed a modest protective effect on general substance dependence (OR = 0.90, 95 % C.I. [0.83–0.97], p value = 0.0095, N = 16,908). We observed similar effects for each individual substance, although these were not statistically significant, likely because of reduced sample sizes. We conclude that rs1799971 contributes to mechanisms of addiction liability that are shared across different addictive substances. This project highlights the benefits of examining addictive behaviors collectively and the power of collaborative data sharing and meta-analyses. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings:

[Alleles](#)
[Opiates](#)
[Genes](#)
[Cannabis](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Drug Abuse](#)

Source:

PsycInfo

17. Associations between child maltreatment, PTSD, and internet addiction among Taiwanese students.**Citation:**

Computers in Human Behavior, Mar 2016, vol. 56, p. 209-214, 0747-5632 (Mar 2016)

Author(s):

Hsieh, Yi-Ping; Shen, April Chiung-Tao; Wei, Hsi-Sheng; Feng, Jui-Ying; Huang, Soar Ching-Yu; Hwa, Hsiao-Lin

Abstract:

This study examines (1) the associations between multiple types of child maltreatment and Internet addiction, and (2) the mediating effects of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) on these associations. We collected data from a national proportionately stratified random sample of 6233 fourth-grade students in Taiwan in 2014. We conducted bivariate correlations and sets of multiple regression analyses to examine the associations between multiple types of maltreatment (5 types in total) and Internet addiction, and to identify the mediating role of PTSD. The results reveal that being male and experiencing abuse (psychological neglect, physical neglect, paternal physical violence, sexual violence) were associated with increased risk among children of developing PTSD and Internet addiction. Moreover, PTSD mediated the associations between multiple types of maltreatment (except maternal physical violence) and Internet addiction. This study demonstrates (1) the effects of multiple types of maltreatment on the PTSD and Internet addiction of children and (2) the importance of early prevention and intervention in

addressing related public-health concerns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Child Abuse](#)
[Internet Addiction](#)
[Violence](#)
[Posttraumatic Stress Disorder](#)
[Early Intervention](#)
[Elementary School Students](#)

Source: PsycInfo

18. Fatty acid amide supplementation decreases impulsivity in young adult heavy drinkers.

Citation: Physiology & Behavior, Mar 2016, vol. 155, p. 131-140, 0031-9384 (Mar 1, 2016)

Author(s): van Kooten, Maria J.; Veldhuizen, Maria G.; de Araujo, Ivan E.; O'Malley, Stephanie S.; Small, Dana M.

Abstract: Compromised dopamine signaling in the striatum has been associated with the expression of impulsive behaviors in addiction, obesity and alcoholism. In rodents, intragastric infusion of the fatty acid amide oleoylethanolamide increases striatal extracellular dopamine levels via vagal afferent signaling. Here we tested whether supplementation with PhosphoLean™, a dietary supplement that contains the precursor of the fatty acid amide oleoylethanolamide (N-oleyl-phosphatidylethanolamine), would reduce impulsive responding and alcohol use in heavy drinking young adults. Twenty-two individuals were assigned to a three-week supplementation regimen with PhosphoLean™ or placebo. Impulsivity was assessed with self-report questionnaires and behavioral tasks pre- and post-supplementation. Although self-report measures of impulsivity did not change, supplementation with PhosphoLean™, but not placebo, significantly reduced false alarm rate on a Go/No-Go task. In addition, an association was found between improved sensitivity on the Go/No-Go task and reduced alcohol intake. These findings provide preliminary evidence that promoting fatty acid derived gut-brain dopamine communication may have therapeutic potential for reducing impulsivity in heavy drinkers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Striatum](#)
[Fatty Acids](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Obesity](#)
[Alcoholism](#)
[Impulsiveness](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Elsevier* in [Physiology and Behavior](#)

19. Converging effects of cocaine addiction and sex on neural responses to monetary rewards.

Citation: Psychiatry Research: Neuroimaging, Feb 2016, vol. 248, p. 110-118, 0925-4927 (Feb 28, 2016)

Author(s): Konova, Anna B.; Moeller, Scott J.; Parvaz, Muhammad A.; Froböse, Monja I.; Alia-Klein, Nelly; Goldstein, Rita Z.

Abstract: There is some evidence that cocaine addiction manifests as more severe in women than men. Here, we examined whether these sex-specific differences in the clinical setting parallel differential neurobehavioral sensitivity to rewards in the laboratory setting. Twenty-eight (14 females/14 males) cocaine-dependent and 25 (11 females/14 males) healthy individuals completed a monetary reward task during fMRI. Results showed that the effects of cocaine dependence and sex overlapped in regions traditionally considered part of the mesocorticolimbic brain circuits including the hippocampus and posterior cingulate cortex (PCC), as well as those outside of this circuit (e.g., the middle temporal gyrus). The nature of this 'overlap' was such that both illness and female sex were associated with lower activations in these regions in response to money. Diagnosis-by-sex interactions instead emerged in the frontal cortex, such that cocaine-dependent females

exhibited lower precentral gyrus and greater inferior frontal gyrus (IFG) activations relative to cocaine-dependent males and healthy females. Within these regions modulated both by diagnosis and sex, lower activation in the hippocampus and PCC, and higher IFG activations, correlated with increased subjective craving during the task. Results suggest sex-specific differences in addiction extend to monetary rewards and may contribute to core symptoms linked to relapse. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Monetary Rewards](#)
[Hippocampus](#)
[Cingulate Cortex](#)
[Addiction](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging](#)

Source: PsycInfo

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

20. Dysfunctional attitude mediates the relationship between psychopathology and internet addiction among korean college students: A cross-sectional observational study.

Citation: International Journal of Mental Health Nursing, Mar 2016, (Mar 1, 2016), 1445-8330 (Mar 1, 2016)

Author(s): Noh, Dabok; Kim, Sunah

Abstract: Internet addiction is of growing concern and college students are particularly vulnerable. This study examines the mediating effect of dysfunctional attitude on the association between psychopathology (depression and social anxiety) and Internet addiction among Korean college students. A sample of 159 college students from one university was obtained via an online survey. Participants completed a depression scale, social avoidance and distress scale, dysfunctional attitude scale, and Internet addiction test. Overall, 25.8% of students were classified as problematic Internet users. Use of the Internet for gaming and general Internet use time were significantly associated with Internet addiction, and specific uses of the Internet differed by gender. In multiple regression and mediation analyses with bootstrapping, dysfunctional attitude completely mediated the association between depression and Internet addiction, and partially mediated the association between social anxiety and Internet addiction. The assessment for those at risk of Internet addiction should include evaluation of depression, social anxiety, and dysfunctional attitude. The mediation role of dysfunctional attitude indicated the need for nurses to attend not only to psychopathology but also to cognition regarding problematic Internet use, particularly for college students. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *Wiley* in [International Journal of Mental Health Nursing](#)

21. Incubation of cocaine-craving relates to glutamate over-flow within ventromedial prefrontal cortex.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, Mar 2016, vol. 102, p. 103-110, 0028-3908 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Shin, Christina B.; Serchia, Michela M.; Shahin, John R.; Ruppert-Majer, Micaela A.; Kippin, Tod E.; Szumlinski, Karen K.

Abstract: Craving elicited by drug-associated cues intensifies across protracted drug abstinence—a phenomenon termed “incubation of craving”—and drug-craving in human addicts correlates with frontal cortical hyperactivity. Herein, we employed a rat model of cue-elicited cocaine-craving to test the hypothesis that the time-dependent incubation of cue-elicited cocaine-craving is associated with adaptations in dopamine and glutamate neurotransmission within the ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC). Rats were trained to self-administer intravenous cocaine (6 h/day × 10 days) and underwent in vivo microdialysis procedures during 2 h-tests for cue-elicited cocaine-craving at either 3 or 30

days withdrawal. Controls rats were trained to either self-administer sucrose pellets or received no primary reinforcer. Cocaine-seeking rats exhibited a withdrawal-dependent increase and decrease, respectively, in cue-elicited glutamate and dopamine release. These patterns of neurochemical change were not observed in either control condition. Thus, cue-hypersensitivity of vmPFC glutamate terminals is a biochemical correlate of incubated cocaine-craving that may stem from dopamine dysregulation in this region. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Neurotransmission](#)
[Drug Abstinence](#)
[Prefrontal Cortex](#)
[Hyperkinesia](#)
[Intravenous Injections](#)
[Animal Models](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Rats](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Craving](#)

Source: PsycInfo

22. Does stigma towards mental illness affect initial perceptions of peer providers?

Citation: Psychiatric Quarterly, Mar 2016, vol. 87, no. 1, p. 203-210, 0033-2720 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Flanagan, Elizabeth; Farina, Amerigo; Davidson, Larry

Abstract: Peers (i.e. people with lived experience of mental illness and/or addictions) are being hired in large numbers to offer support for people with serious mental illnesses, but little is known about how peer providers are viewed. The goal of this study was to measure reactions towards actors posed as peer providers. Half of study participants interacted with an actor portraying a psychiatrist and half interacted with an actor portraying a peer provider. Ratings such as liking, feeling comfortable, as well as time spent talking were measured. Participants did not report preferring actors in either condition and did not talk more or have less silence with actors in either condition. Participants also were equally willing to see actors portraying peer providers again in the future and recommend them to a family member. Among participants who had received mental health services, there was a trend towards viewing actors portraying peer providers as more friendly and effective. These positive initial perceptions suggest that stigma towards people with mental illness does not taint the initial perception of peer providers. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Stigma](#)
[Peers](#)
[Health](#)
[Mental Disorders](#)

Source: PsycInfo

23. Ventral pallidal coding of a learned taste aversion.

Citation: Behavioural Brain Research, Mar 2016, vol. 300, p. 175-183, 0166-4328 (Mar 1, 2016)

Author(s): Itoga, Christy A.; Berridge, Kent C.; Aldridge, J. Wayne

Abstract: The hedonic value of a sweet food reward, or how much a taste is 'liked', has been suggested to be encoded by neuronal firing in the posterior ventral pallidum (VP). Hedonic impact can be altered by psychological manipulations, such as taste aversion conditioning, which can make an initially pleasant sweet taste become perceived as disgusting. Pairing nausea-inducing LiCl injection as a Pavlovian unconditioned stimulus (UCS) with a novel taste that is normally palatable as the predictive conditioned stimulus (CS+) suffices to induce a learned taste aversion that changes orofacial 'liking' responses to that sweet taste (e.g., lateral tongue protrusions) to 'disgust' reactions (e.g., gapes) in rats. We used two different sweet tastes of similar initial palatability (a sucrose solution and a polycose/saccharin solution, CS± assignment was counterbalanced across groups)

to produce a discriminative conditioned aversion. Only one of those tastes (arbitrarily assigned and designated as CS+) was associatively paired with LiCl injections as UCS to form a conditioned aversion. The other taste (CS-) was paired with mere vehicle injections to remain relatively palatable as a control sweet taste. We recorded the neural activity in VP in response to each taste, before and after aversion training. We found that the safe and positively hedonic taste always elicited excitatory increases in firing rate of VP neurons. By contrast, aversion learning reversed the VP response to the 'disgusting' CS+ taste from initial excitation into a conditioned decrease in neuronal firing rate after training. Such neuronal coding of hedonic impact by VP circuitry may contribute both to normal pleasure and disgust, and disruptions of VP coding could result in affective disorders, addictions and eating disorders. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Food](#)
[Neurons](#)
[Rats](#)
[Aversion Conditioning](#)
[Basal Ganglia](#)

Source: PsycInfo

24. Anger assessment in clinical and nonclinical populations: Further validation of the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-2.

Citation: Journal of Clinical Psychology, Mar 2016, vol. 72, no. 3, p. 263-278, 0021-9762 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Lievaart, Marien; Franken, Ingmar H. A.; Hovens, Johannes E.

Abstract: Objective: The most commonly used instrument for measuring anger is the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-2 (STAXI-2; Spielberger, 1999). This study further examines the validity of the STAXI-2 and compares anger scores between several clinical and nonclinical samples. Method: Reliability, concurrent, and construct validity were investigated in Dutch undergraduate students (N = 764), a general population sample (N = 1211), and psychiatric outpatients (N = 226). Results: The results support the reliability and validity of the STAXI-2. Concurrent validity was strong, with meaningful correlations between the STAXI-2 scales and anger-related constructs in both clinical and nonclinical samples. Importantly, patients showed higher experience and expression of anger than the general population sample. Additionally, forensic outpatients with addiction problems reported higher Anger Expression-Out than general psychiatric outpatients. Conclusion: Our conclusion is that the STAXI-2 is a suitable instrument to measure both the experience and the expression of anger in both general and clinical populations. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Disorders](#)
[Test Validity](#)
[Psychometrics](#)
[Test Reliability](#)
[Measurement](#)
[Anger](#)

Source: PsycInfo

25. Exploring the therapeutic potential of Ayahuasca: Acute intake increases mindfulness-related capacities.

Citation: Psychopharmacology, Mar 2016, vol. 233, no. 5, p. 823-829, 0033-3158 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Soler, Joaquim; Elices, Matilde; Franquesa, Alba; Barker, Steven; Friedlander, Pablo; Feilding, Amanda; Pascual, Juan C.; Riba, Jordi

Abstract: Background: Ayahuasca is a psychotropic plant tea used for ritual purposes by the indigenous populations of the Amazon. In the last two decades, its use has expanded worldwide. The tea contains the psychedelic 5-HT_{2A} receptor agonist N,N-dimethyltryptamine (DMT), plus β -carboline alkaloids with

monoamine-oxidase-inhibiting properties. Acute administration induces an introspective dream-like experience characterized by visions and autobiographic and emotional memories. Studies of long-term users have suggested its therapeutic potential, reporting that its use has helped individuals abandon the consumption of addictive drugs. Furthermore, recent open-label studies in patients with treatment-resistant depression found that a single ayahuasca dose induced a rapid antidepressant effect that was maintained weeks after administration. Here, we conducted an exploratory study of the psychological mechanisms that could underlie the beneficial effects of ayahuasca. Methods: We assessed a group of 25 individuals before and 24 h after an ayahuasca session using two instruments designed to measure mindfulness capacities: The Five Facets Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ) and the Experiences Questionnaire (EQ). Results: Ayahuasca intake led to significant increases in two facets of the FFMQ indicating a reduction in judgmental processing of experiences and in inner reactivity. It also led to a significant increase in decentering ability as measured by the EQ. These changes are classic goals of conventional mindfulness training, and the scores obtained are in the range of those observed after extensive mindfulness practice. Conclusions: The present findings support the claim that ayahuasca has therapeutic potential and suggest that this potential is due to an increase in mindfulness capacities. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Practice](#)
[Mindfulness](#)
[Medicinal Herbs and Plants](#)
[Alternative Medicine](#)

Source: PsycInfo

26. The formation of marijuana risk perception in a population of substance abusing patients.

Citation: Psychiatric Quarterly, Mar 2016, vol. 87, no. 1, p. 177-187, 0033-2720 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Wilkinson, Samuel T.; van Schalkwyk, Gerrit I.; Davidson, Larry; D'Souza, Deepak C.

Abstract: Risk perception has been shown to be protective with regard to marijuana use. Notably, the risk perception of marijuana in individuals with substance abuse problems varies significantly from that of the general public. Understanding how risk perception is formed in substance users could explain these differences and help predict the consequences of policy changes. Using this framework, we explored risk perception and its formation in a sample of substance abusing veterans. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with veterans who were receiving treatment for substance abuse. Interviews were recorded digitally, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed using inductive thematic analysis. A prominent perspective among the 31 participants was that marijuana is significantly different from other drugs because it is safe, not addictive, not associated with physical withdrawal, and has less overt behavioral effects than other substances. Many of these participants drew upon their own innocuous experiences with the drug in developing this perspective, more so than information from any other source. A contrasting narrative emphasized marijuana's capacity to cause negative social consequences, act as a gateway to the use of other, more harmful substances, and cause paranoia or worsen psychosis. In conclusion, individual experience with marijuana featured more prominently in informing risk perception than any other source of information. Our results and previous literature suggest that the significant disconnect between the individual experiences of substance users and the current clinical and legal policy towards marijuana may weaken the legitimacy of public policy or the authority of the medical community. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Drug Abuse](#)
[Substance Use Disorder](#)
[Marijuana](#)
[Drug Therapy](#)
[Risk Perception](#)

Source: PsycInfo

27. The implication of frontostriatal circuits in young smokers: A resting α state study.

Citation: Human Brain Mapping, Feb 2016, (Feb 25, 2016), 1065-9471 (Feb 25, 2016)

Author(s): Yuan, Kai; Yu, Dahua; Bi, Yanzhi; Li, Yangding; Guan, Yanyan; Liu, Jixin; Zhang, Yi; Qin, Wei; Lu, Xiaoqi; Tian, Jie

Abstract: The critical roles of frontostriatal circuits had been revealed in addiction. With regard to young smokers, the implication of frontostriatal circuits resting-state functional connectivity (RSFC) in smoking behaviors and cognitive control deficits remains unclear. In this study, the volume of striatum subsets, i.e., caudate, putamen, and nucleus accumbens, and corresponding RSFC differences were investigated between young smokers (n1 = 60) and nonsmokers (n2 = 60), which were then correlated with cigarette smoking measures, such as pack_years (cumulative effect of smoking, Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND) severity of nicotine addiction, Questionnaire on Smoking Urges (QSU) craving state, and Stroop task performances. Additionally, mediation analysis was carried out to test whether the frontostriatal RSFC mediates the relationship between striatum morphometry and cognitive control behaviors in young smokers when applicable. We revealed increased volume of right caudate and reduced RSFC between caudate and dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC), orbitofrontal cortex in young smokers. Significant positive correlation between right caudate volume and QSU as well as negative correlation between anterior cingulate cortex-right caudate RSFC and FTND were detected in young smokers. More importantly, DLPFC-caudate RSFC strength mediated the relationship between caudate volume and incongruent errors during Stroop task in young smokers. Our results demonstrated that young smokers showed abnormal interactions within frontostriatal circuits, which were associated with smoking behaviors and cognitive control impairments. It is hoped that our study focusing on frontostriatal circuits could provide new insights into the neural correlates and potential novel therapeutic targets for treatment of young smokers. Hum Brain Mapp, 2016. © 2016 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [No terms assigned](#)

Source: PsycInfo

28. "Food addiction" is associated with night eating severity.

Citation: Appetite, Mar 2016, vol. 98, p. 89-94, 0195-6663 (Mar 1, 2016)

Author(s): Nolan, Laurence J.; Geliebter, Allan

Abstract: Night eating syndrome (NES) and "food addiction" (FA) are associated with elevated body mass index (BMI) and disturbed eating behavior. The present study was conducted to examine whether NES is associated with FA, and whether BMI, depression and sleep quality contribute to any relationship between NES and FA. Two groups were studied: a sample of 254 university students and a sample of 244 older adults. All completed the Yale Food Addiction Scale (YFAS), the Night Eating Questionnaire (NEQ), the Zung Self-report Depression Scale, and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, and BMI was computed from height and weight. In both samples, higher global NEQ scores were significantly correlated with more FA symptoms, elevated depression, and poorer sleep quality, and these correlations were significantly higher in the older adult sample than in the younger student sample. Higher BMI was significantly correlated with NEQ score only in the older adult sample. The hypothesis that the prediction of NEQ by YFAS was moderated by BMI and group membership (moderated moderation) was tested; while the prediction of NEQ by YFAS was not moderated by BMI, elevated YFAS predicted higher NEQ in the adult sample than it did in the student sample. In addition, multiple regression revealed that "continued use of food despite adverse effects" was the sole FA symptom predictive of NES symptoms in students while in older adults food tolerance was the only predictor of NES. Thus, NES appears to be associated with FA, more strongly in an older community sample; higher food tolerance in NES may contribute to a desire to eat late in the evening and/or when awakening at night. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Food Ingestion](#)

[Eating Behavior](#)
[Eating Disorders](#)
[Body Mass Index](#)

Source: PsycInfo

29. Antagonism of GABA-B but not GABA-A receptors in the VTA prevents stress- and intra-VTA CRF-induced reinstatement of extinguished cocaine seeking in rats.

Citation: Neuropharmacology, Mar 2016, vol. 102, p. 197-206, 0028-3908 (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Blacktop, Jordan M.; Vranjkovic, Oliver; Mayer, Matthieu; Van Hoof, Matthew; Baker, David A.; Mantsch, John R.

Abstract: Stress-induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking requires corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) actions in the ventral tegmental area (VTA). However the mechanisms through which CRF regulates VTA function to promote cocaine use are not fully understood. Here we examined the role of GABAergic neurotransmission in the VTA mediated by GABA-A or GABA-B receptors in the reinstatement of extinguished cocaine seeking by a stressor, uncontrollable intermittent footshock, or bilateral intra-VTA administration of CRF. Rats underwent repeated daily cocaine self-administration (1.0 mg/kg/ing; 14 × 6 h/day) and extinction and were tested for reinstatement in response to footshock (0.5 mA, 0.5" duration, average every 40 s; range 10–70 s) or intra-VTA CRF delivery (500 ng/side) following intra-VTA pretreatment with the GABA-A antagonist, bicuculline, the GABA-B antagonist, 2-hydroxysaclofen or vehicle. Intra-VTA bicuculline (1, 10 or 20 ng/side) failed to block footshock- or CRF-induced cocaine seeking at either dose tested. By contrast, 2-hydroxysaclofen (0.2 or 2 µg/side) prevented reinstatement by both footshock and intra-VTA CRF at a concentration that failed to attenuate food-reinforced lever pressing (45 mg sucrose-sweetened pellets; FR4 schedule) in a separate group of rats. These data suggest that GABA-B receptor-dependent CRF actions in the VTA mediate stress-induced cocaine seeking and that GABA-B receptor antagonists may have utility for the management of stress-induced relapse in cocaine addicts. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Corticotropin Releasing Factor](#)
[Tegmentum](#)
[Neurotransmission](#)
[Gamma Aminobutyric Acid](#)
[Drug Seeking](#)
[Rats](#)
[Cocaine](#)
[Reinstatement](#)

Source: PsycInfo

30. Therapist empathy, combined behavioral intervention, and alcohol outcomes in the COMBINE research project.

Citation: Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, Mar 2016, vol. 84, no. 3, p. 221-229, 0022-006X (Mar 2016)

Author(s): Moyers, Theresa B.; Houck, Jon; Rice, Samara L.; Longabaugh, Richard; Miller, William R.

Abstract: Objective: Common factors such as therapist empathy play an important role in treatment for addictive behaviors. The present study was a secondary analysis designed to evaluate the relation between therapist empathy and alcohol treatment outcomes in data from a large, multisite, randomized controlled trial. Method: Audio-recorded psychotherapy sessions for 38 therapists and 700 clients had been randomly selected for fidelity coding from the combined behavioral intervention condition of Project COMBINE. Sessions were evaluated by objective raters for both specific content (coping with craving, building social skills, and managing negative mood) and relational components (empathy level of the therapist). Multilevel modeling with clients nested within therapists evaluated drinks per week at the end of treatment. Results: Approximately 11% of the variance in drinking was accounted for by therapists. A within-therapist effect of empathy was detected ($B = -0.381$, $SE = 0.103$, $p < .001$); more empathy than usual was associated with subsequent

decreased drinking. The Social and Recreational Counseling module ($B = -0.412$, $SE = 0.124$, $p < .001$), Coping with Cravings and Urges module ($B = -0.362$, $SE = 0.134$, $p < .01$), and the Mood Management module ($B = -0.403$, $SE = 0.138$, $p < .01$) were also associated with decreased drinking. No between-therapist effect was detected, and the Empathy \times Module Content interactions were not significant. Conclusions: The results of the study appear consistent with the hypothesis that skills building and therapist empathy are independent contributions to the overall benefit derived from the combined behavioral intervention. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(journal abstract)

Subject Headings: [Psychotherapeutic Processes](#)
[Empathy](#)
[Ability](#)
[Therapists](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Intervention](#)

Source: PsycInfo

Full Text: Available from *ProQuest* in *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*